



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

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**World Coffee Conference
'Coffee for the future: Towards
a sustainable coffee sector'
26 to 28 February 2010,
Guatemala City, Guatemala**

Background to the Conference

From 26 to 28 February 2010, the World Coffee Conference will take place in Guatemala City, Guatemala, chaired by the president of Guatemala, H.E. Mr Álvaro Colom Caballeros, and attended by decision-makers from government and the private sector from over 74 countries.

The Conference will take as its theme *Coffee for the future: Towards a sustainable coffee sector* and speakers and participants will analyse and discuss the sustainability of the world coffee sector, in its economic, environmental and social dimensions.

The results of the Conference will be discussed at the 104th Session of the International Coffee Council, which will meet in Guatemala City from 1 to 4 March. The papers and proceedings will be widely disseminated to all ICO Member Governments as well as being made available on the ICO website (www.ico.org), and ideas for actions arising from the event will help to inform the discussions of the International Coffee Council.

This document contains three main sections as follows:

- I. THE WORLD COFFEE SITUATION
- II. OVERVIEW OF THE GLOBAL COFFEE ECONOMY
- III. THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION

It is designed to provide basic background information on the world coffee economy to speakers and participants.

WORLD COFFEE CONFERENCE
‘COFFEE FOR THE FUTURE: TOWARDS A SUSTAINABLE COFFEE SECTOR’

26 TO 28 FEBRUARY 2010, GUATEMALA CITY, GUATEMALA

I. THE WORLD COFFEE SITUATION

The evolution of the world coffee market since 1989

1. Historically, the long-term behaviour of coffee prices has been highly cyclical in nature. These cycles are primarily caused by fluctuations in supply, rather than changes in demand, which is relatively stable. A typical price cycle begins with a situation of approximate balance between supply and demand that is disrupted by a major climatic event (for example, a frost or drought). The consequent reduction in supply leads to a sharp rise in prices, stimulating producers to make new plantings. However, the new trees take three to four years to come into full production, prolonging the period of high prices and continuing to encourage plantings. When the new sources of production come on-stream simultaneously, prices crash because of oversupply. Prices then continue at depressed levels until sufficient marginal land is taken out of production, a process that usually takes some time since coffee is a perennial tree and not an annual crop.

2. From 1963 to 1989, the amplitude and duration of these price cycles were constrained by market regulatory mechanisms (export quotas and other measures) administered by the International Coffee Organization (ICO). From 1989 onwards, the coffee market, as with those of many other primary commodities, has been free from regulation. This period of uncontrolled markets can be divided in four distinct phases. In the first phase, which lasted from 1989 to 1994, prices were depressed by increased supply, mainly as the result of the placement on the market of surplus stocks accumulated by producing countries during the period of market regulation. As a result of two severe frosts in Brazil, in July 1994, prices rose by some 118% between 1993 and 1994. This inaugurated a second phase, characterized by high prices, eventually leading to overproduction. It is interesting to note that, with replanting, production by 1999 had risen by 35% relative to 1994 and prices had dropped by 38%.

3. The ensuing coffee price crisis began in 2000 and lasted until the end of 2004, constituting the third phase of the post-1989 period of unfettered markets. During these five years, many coffee producers were unable to cover their production costs and only continued to produce coffee because of the lack of alternatives or because they still cultivated subsistence food crops. The effects on farmers included an exacerbation of poverty in coffee communities worldwide, with additional social impacts such as abandonment of farms, migration to urban areas, increased unemployment and cultivation of illicit drugs. With respect to the balance of payments, earnings by coffee producing countries slumped by more

than 50%, implying losses in earnings in excess of US\$30 billion. On the other hand, it is worth noting that the coffee market in industrialized countries continued to be relatively healthy with steadily rising retail sales, particularly in terms of value.

4. In the fourth phase, since 2004 coffee prices have steadily recovered and reached levels last seen in 1998, with export revenue of producing countries in coffee year 2007/08 estimated at US\$15.2 billion, a record in nominal (i.e. non-adjusted for inflation) terms. Despite the recovery in prices to levels prevailing during the period of market regulation, many growers have not received the full benefit of this increase due to the influence of factors exogenous to the coffee market, the most important of which are exchange rate movements and rising costs of labour and fertilizers.

Challenges faced by the world coffee sector

5. Coffee remains a key crop in many developing countries because of its capacity to generate rural income, provide employment and earn foreign exchange revenue. In recent years, the demand and supply of coffee have been affected by important developments that require new and coordinated responses from the public and private sectors. On the demand side, coffee consumption has shown dynamic but inconsistent growth. High rates of increase in consumption have been recorded in some coffee producing countries and in emerging markets, particularly Eastern Europe and Asia. On the other hand, overall consumption growth in some traditional consuming markets shows signs of stagnation, although specific market niches, such as speciality and certified coffees, remain buoyant. New forms of consumption, such as ready-to-drink preparations and sophisticated domestic coffee-making machines, are also gaining in popularity.

6. Notwithstanding these positive developments, the following factors represent major challenges to the economic, social and environmental sustainability of the world coffee economy:

- (a) Negative externalities, such as the decline of the US dollar, the global economic crisis, escalating production costs due to rising prices of inputs, reduction in the availability of labour for coffee production activities in certain producing countries and decreasing availability of land due to urbanization and use in the production of biofuels.
- (b) World coffee stocks are at low levels in historical terms, increasing the vulnerability of the market to disruptions in supply caused by weather and other factors.
- (c) Certification and verification schemes can be useful tools for value addition, access to a fast-growing market segment and the dissemination of good agricultural, environmental and social practices. However, compliance with their criteria may require significant actions and investments in infrastructure that may not be viable from a cost-benefit viewpoint for many producers, particularly smallholders.

- (d) The persistence of measures that affect the international trade of coffee, such as tariffs, can limit opportunities in exporting countries for growth of added value, especially from processed coffee.
- (e) The need for the continual improvement of quality in order to promote increased consumption.
- (f) The need for research into coffee production, conservation of coffee varieties and the coffee genome, to ensure the future economic, environmental and social sustainability of the coffee sector.
- (g) The need for more efficient use of environmental resources, such as water, throughout the supply chain.
- (h) Changes in global weather patterns may affect the viability of coffee production in certain areas.
- (i) The need to improve the social conditions of coffee producers, especially smallholders, by building the capacity of institutions, improving access to credit and risk management mechanisms, reducing vulnerability to income volatility, avoiding migration from rural areas and promoting gender equality.
- (j) Misconceptions about coffee held by some consumers, such as the negative impact of coffee and health, can act as a constraint to increasing consumption.

7. In combination, the above may diminish the attractiveness of coffee as a cash crop and offset the benefits of the recovery in prices since 2004, thereby reducing the incentive for the new plantings necessary to meet the expected growth in world demand for coffee.

Policies for sustainable solutions

8. As noted above, the recent coffee crisis from 2000 to 2004 took a heavy toll on producing countries. While prices have since recovered, the long-term downward trend of coffee prices in inflation-adjusted terms and the cyclical nature of the coffee market point to the continuing need to address this issue. This situation makes measures capable of restoring greater balance between supply and demand to improve prices a matter of priority, given the difficulties of successfully pursuing alternative economic activities in many coffee regions. As such, the overriding need at present remains to guarantee the future of coffee through giving priority to the issue of economic sustainability, i.e. to ensure that coffee production is a profitable exercise for growers.

9. It is thus important to develop actions that encourage a balanced market. In fact, many specific projects and initiatives can often only be successful if market balance maintains prices at levels at which the cost of such initiatives can be absorbed. It is essential to reiterate that economic sustainability for coffee farmers is vital because of the present lack of viable alternative activities in many coffee areas and the social costs associated with the destruction of the sector.

10. More specifically, to create a more favourable atmosphere for economic restructuring and to avoid long periods of depressed commodity prices, essential actions include:

- Maintaining prices at levels that are remunerative to producers while taking into account the interests of consumers.
- Stimulating the improvement of quality and productivity.
- Promoting a favourable image of coffee.
- Encouraging increased consumption and market development.
- Promoting the contribution of coffee to poverty alleviation and living conditions of smallholders.
- Promoting the removal of the non-market-oriented protectionist measures, especially tariffs, that curtail market access and hence diversification options for coffee producers.
- Supporting the research and development of new technologies.
- Exploring ways to mitigate the effects of the rising costs of some key inputs in the production process, such as labour and fertilizers.
- Ensuring the environmental sustainability of coffee cultivation, including adaptation to and mitigation of the effects of climate change.
- Improving the infrastructure of coffee production and logistics.
- Diversifying production in exporting countries.
- Reducing excessive short-term fluctuations in prices and export earnings;
- improving market access and reliability of supply.
- Promoting market transparency by the provision of accurate and timely data at an accessible cost.
- Improving market structures, including access to financial instruments, such as price-risk management schemes.
- Enhancing the participation of producing countries in the processing, marketing, transport and distribution of their commodity exports.
- Developing an understanding that action may be needed at all points in the supply chain, which should be understood as reaching from the grower to the final consumer, not just from the grower to the importer.

II. OVERVIEW OF THE WORLD COFFEE ECONOMY

Introduction

11. Following a lengthy period of crisis for the coffee economy of exporting countries, the price recovery that began towards the end of 2004 has been consolidated over the last few years despite a few downward corrections. The annual average of the ICO composite indicator price increased from 62.15 US cents per lb in 2004 to 124.25 US cents per lb in 2008. The average for the first nine months of 2009 is 113.59 US cents per lb, indicating a fall in relation to 2008 even though price levels remain firm. Analysis of market fundamentals indicate a sweeping reduction of the chronic surpluses affecting the coffee market during the crisis years with a return to a situation of relative balance between supply and demand, a factor that can provide sustainable support for prices. World consumption continues to be buoyant and opening stocks in exporting countries are at their lowest levels.

12. Despite this recovery in coffee prices producer incomes in many exporting countries have been affected by soaring prices of petroleum products, increasing costs of agricultural inputs and labour, and movements in US dollar exchange rates. With the onset of the financial and economic crisis in September 2008, a slowdown in world demand could affect coffee consumption.

Market prices

Composite indicator price

13. Table 1 shows monthly ICO composite and group indicator prices and prices on the New York and London futures markets between 2000 and 2009. Prices reached relatively high levels during the course of 2008, with the monthly average of the ICO composite indicator price fluctuating between 103.07 and 138.82 US cents per lb and the annual average at 124.25 US cents per lb. Prices still remain firm, however, despite some downward corrections in 2009, with the average for the first nine months of the year at 113.59 US cents per lb. Graph 1 shows movements in the ICO composite indicator price from January 2000 to September 2009 and Graph 1-A shows the ICO daily composite indicator price from 1 October 2008 to 30 September 2009.

Colombian Milds

14. The indicator price for Colombian Milds rose to 212.05 US cents per lb in May 2009 before undergoing downward corrections, with the average for September at 177.45 US cents. The average for the first nine months of 2009 was 175.53 US cents per lb compared to 144.32 US cents per lb for the whole of 2008. Graph 2 shows monthly changes in prices of Colombian Milds since January 2000.

Other Milds

15. The average price of Other Milds during the first nine months of 2009 was 140.13 US cents per lb compared to 139.78 cents in 2008. The monthly average rose to 157.29 US cents per lb in February 2008 before falling back but price levels remain firm. Graph 2 shows monthly changes in prices of Other Milds since January 2000.

Brazilian Naturals

16. After reaching an average of 143.78 US cents per lb in February 2008, the price of Brazilian Naturals underwent a number of downward corrections, falling to a level of 116.16 US cents per lb in September 2009. The average for the first nine months of 2009 was 111.13 US cents per lb compared to 126.59 US cents in 2008. Graph 2 shows monthly changes in prices of Brazilian Naturals since January 2000.

Robustas

17. The improvement in Robusta prices recorded in 2007 and 2008 slackened somewhat in 2009, with the average for the first nine months of 2009 at 75.78 US cents per lb compared to 105.28 US cents in 2008 and 86.6 US cents per lb in 2007. The highest monthly average was 121.92 US cents per lb in March 2008. Graph 2 shows monthly changes in prices of Robustas since January 2000. The differential with Other Milds widened considerably during 2009 (Graph 3).

New York and London futures markets

18. Graph 4 shows movements in the average of the 2nd and 3rd positions on the New York and London futures markets. On the New York futures market, which is sensitive to the supply situation for Arabicas, the average for the first nine months of the year was 123.96 US cents per lb compared to 136.46 US cents in 2008. After reaching a level of 113.77 US cents per lb in March 2008, the average of the 2nd and 3rd positions on the London futures market, which reflects the supply situation for Robustas, fell steadily. The average was down from 68.88 US cents per lb for the first nine months of the year compared to 97.18 US cents in 2008.

Retail prices

19. Table 2 shows average retail prices of roasted coffee in selected importing countries in current value for calendar years 2000 to 2008.

Prices paid to coffee growers

20. Table 3 shows average prices paid to coffee growers in selected exporting countries in current value for calendar years 2000 to 2008. Prices paid to growers were significantly improved after 2005 following increases in world prices. It should be noted, however, that in some countries there are still levies that reduce prices paid to growers, preventing them from covering their production and maintenance costs.

Supply

World production

21. Total production for crop year 2008/09 was 128.8 million bags, representing an increase of 8.9% compared to production in the previous crop year, which totalled 118.3 million bags (Table 4). Production by group of coffee is presented in Table 5. Total production has averaged 116.4 million bags per crop year since 2000.

Production in Africa

22. African production has not yet recovered from the crisis of low world coffee prices lasting from 1999 to the end of 2004. Total production for crop year 2008/09 was 15.4 million bags, an increase of 4.1% in relation to 2007/08. Average production per crop year since 2000/01 was around 14.8 million bags. Total Arabica production in crop year 2008/09 was 7.6 million bags compared to 7.8 million bags of Robustas. Besides the recent crisis, a number of problems continue to affect the African coffee industry, particularly lack of investment in the industry and the social and political crisis in some exporting countries. **Côte d'Ivoire**, once Africa's leading coffee-producing country, with an average of 4 million bags a year, has seen a steady decline in its production relegating it to third place after Ethiopia and Uganda. In crop year 2008/09, total production was 2.5 million bags. Côte d'Ivoire's average production in the nine crop years from 2000/01 to 2008/09 was only 2.9 million bags. **Ethiopia** is now Africa's leading coffee producer with production totalling 4.4 million bags in crop year 2008/09. **Uganda**, which is Africa's second largest producer, produced 3.1 million bags in crop year 2008/09.

23. **Tanzania**, with a production level of 1.1 million bags in crop year 2008/09, has become Africa's fourth largest producer overtaking Kenya and Cameroon. In crop year 2008/09 Kenya produced 883,000 bags, representing a significant increase in relation to the previous crop year when production totalled 652,000 bags. **Cameroon** has not yet recovered from the fall in its production following the liberalization of the coffee industry in the 1990s. Production in crop year 2008/09 was 833,000 bags.

Production in Central America and Mexico

24. In Central America and Mexico production was down in many of the region's counties during crop year 2008/09 mainly as a result of climatic problems. For the region as a whole, production fell by 5.3% from 18.3 million bags in 2007/08 to 17.3 million bags in 2008/09. In **Mexico**, however, production increased from 4.1 million bags in 2007/08 to 4.6 million bags in 2008/09. **Guatemala** continues to be the region's second largest producer, despite a fall of 9% in its production, which totalled 3.7 million bags in 2008/09. From crop years 2000/01 to 2008/09 its average production was 3.9 million bags. **Honduras**, the region's third largest producer, recorded a fall of 22.5% in its production, which was down from 3.8 million bags in 2007/08 to 2.9 million bags in 2008/09. Average production in the last nine crop years was 3 million bags. Since 2000/01 the region has produced an average of 17.3 million bags per crop year.

25. Production in **Costa Rica** fell by 11% from 1.8 million bags in 2007/08 to 1.6 million bags in 2008/09. Average production over the last nine crop years was 1.8 million bags. **El Salvador** also recorded a fall in production, which was down by 12.4%, at 1.4 million bags in 2008/09 compared to 1.6 million bags in 2007/08. Its average annual production over the last nine crop years was 1.5 million bags. In **Nicaragua** production was down by 5.9% from 1.7 million bags in 2007/08 to 1.6 million bags in 2008/09. This country produced an average of 1.4 million bags annually over the last nine crop years.

Production in South America

26. This region supplied over 47% of world production in crop year 2008/09 with a total production of 61 million bags compared to 53.8 million bags in 2007/08, an increase of 27.5%. Production in **Brazil** totalled 46 million bags compared to 36 million bags in 2007/08. Over the last nine crop years Brazil produced an average of 37.4 million bags a year. In **Colombia** production in crop year 2008/09 fell sharply as a result of adverse climatic conditions and the coffee tree regeneration programme. Production was down by 24% from 12.5 million bags in 2007/08 to 9.5 million bags in 2008/09. Over the last nine crop years average annual production was 11.6 million bags. Production in **Ecuador** fell by 37.8%, with a total of 691,000 bags in 2008/09 compared to 1.1 million bags in 2007/08. In **Peru** production increased by 26.4% from 3 million bags in 2007/08 to 3.9 million bags in 2008/09. Peru seems to have considerable production potential. The region's annual production has averaged around 54 million bags a year since 2000/01.

Production in Asia/Oceania

27. Overall production in Asia/Oceania increased by 11.9% from 31.3 million bags in 2007/08 to 35 million bags in 2008/09. **Vietnam's** production, which totalled 16.5 million bags in 2007/08, went up to 18.5 million bags in 2008/09, an increase of 12.4%. Production

also increased in **Indonesia** totalling 9.4 million bags in 2008/09 compared to 7.8 million bags in 2007/08. Driven by these two countries, production of Robustas totalled 49.5 million bags, the highest level for many years. Production in **India** is relatively stable totalling 4.4 million bags in crop years 2007/08 and 2008/09. Thailand's production has increased by 26.3% but remains relatively low at 825,000 bags in 2008/09 compared to 653,000 bags in 2007/09. In **Papua New Guinea** production increased by 6.2% from 968,000 bags in 2007/08 to 1 million bags in 2008/09. During the period 2000 – 2008 this region produced an average of 30.3 million bags a year.

Stocks in exporting countries

28. Opening stocks in exporting countries have fallen since crop year 2000/01 with the exception of crop year 2003/04 (Table 6). Opening stocks in crop year 2008/09 totalled 13.6 million bags compared to 19.7 million bags in 2007/08. The level of opening stocks for crop year 2008/09 is the lowest recorded since the 1960s.

Stocks in importing countries

29. Table 7 shows levels in stocks of green coffee in importing countries which are estimated at 21.3 million bags in 2008 compared to 21 million bags in 2007.

Exports

30. On a calendar year basis exports totalled 97.6 million bags in 2008 compared to 96.6 million bags in 2007. Table 8 shows the volume of total exports of all forms of coffee to all destinations for calendar years 2000 to 2008. The value of total exports has been increasing since calendar year 2002 as indicated in Table 9 and Graph 5 which also include the volume of total exports. For 2008 the value of exports is estimated at US\$15.3 billion for a volume of 97.6 million bags compared to US\$12.8 billion in 2007 for exports totalling 96.6 million bags.

Demand

31. World consumption is relatively dynamic at a level of 130 million bags in 2008 compared to 127.1 million bags in 2007.

Domestic consumption in exporting countries

32. Domestic consumption in exporting countries in 2008/09 was 36.5 million bags, of which 18.2 million bags were accounted for by Brazil (Table 10). Brazil, whose domestic consumption represents 49.5% of the total consumption of all exporting countries, is also the world's second largest consuming country after the United States of America. The level of

domestic consumption is relatively high in Indonesia and Mexico at 3.3 and 2.2 million bags respectively in 2008. Ethiopia consumes 42% of its production, namely 1.8 million bags. India, Colombia, the Philippines and Vietnam have considerable potential for development of their domestic consumption.

Consumption in importing countries

33. Table 11 shows consumption in importing countries (Members and non-members) for calendar years 2000 to 2008. Total consumption in importing countries increased to 94.2 million bags in 2008. During the period from 2000 to 2008 consumption in importing countries increased at an average rate of 2.2% a year. This buoyant consumption is attributable mainly to the development of emerging markets in Eastern Europe and Asia.

34. Data on per capita consumption in exporting and importing countries for the period 2000 to 2008 is shown in Table 12. Among exporting countries Brazil, Honduras and Costa Rica have significant per capita consumption levels (more than 3 kg per capita). In the case of importing countries, per capita consumption remains high in a number of countries, namely: Luxembourg (25.55 kg), Finland (12.62 kg), Switzerland (9.15kg), Norway (8.99 kg), Sweden (8.29 kg), Denmark (7.71 kg), Germany (6.97 kg), Estonia (6.89 kg) and Austria (6.53 kg).

Conclusion

35. The behaviour of market fundamentals indicates the prevalence of a situation of balance between supply and demand that seems to favour resistance to any lasting downturn in prices. Despite a sizeable volume of production in crop year 2008/09, there has been no significant build-up of surpluses on the market given the need to meet domestic consumption requirements and export commitments while levels of opening stocks remain low. This means that the growth in consumption is largely attributable to emerging markets and exporting countries, most of which have undertaken to carry out programmes to promote domestic consumption. In the case of the traditional markets in Europe and the United States of America, there are prospects for developing consumption thanks to speciality coffees, which are playing an increasingly important role.

III. THE ROLE OF THE INTERNATIONAL COFFEE ORGANIZATION

36. The International Coffee Organization (ICO) has served the world coffee community for almost five decades, by working to address issues relating to the world coffee economy through international cooperation between producers and consumers and developing coffee policies and political solutions. It constitutes a unique forum where high-level representatives of producing and consuming Governments meet on a regular basis to discuss key questions and difficulties relating to the world coffee economy, rural development and sustainability, as well as to coordinate policies. The ICO provides unique advantages in areas of activity such as: coffee policy development; cooperation with other agencies; relations with the private sector; market transparency; promotion and market development; and sponsorship and supervision of projects.

37. The ICO was established in 1963 when the first International Coffee Agreement entered into force in 1962 for a period of five years. The Council is the highest authority of the Organization and is composed of all Members. The Organization cooperates closely with specialized commodity agencies and other international organizations, in order to benefit from the experience and expertise of relevant bodies. In view of the large number of agencies that have specific mandates to support agriculture and rural producers, the ICO is strategically placed to supply the necessary coordination and coherence to actions related to coffee. Further development of the links of the ICO with specialized commodity agencies and other international organizations is envisaged to explore synergies, especially with regard to the focus in the ICA 2007 on developing a sustainable coffee economy.

38. Under the 2007 Agreement, the Council will be supported by a Projects Committee, a Promotion and Market Development Committee and a Finance and Administration Committee. The Council will also be advised by the Private Sector Consultative Board (PSCB), the World Coffee Conference and the Consultative Forum on Coffee Sector Finance. The Council is assisted by the Executive Director and a small Secretariat. .

39. The ICO's 16-strong PSCB provides advice on matters of practical relevance to coffee including food safety, health and sustainability. Members benefit from the ability of the Organization to mobilize cooperative initiatives with the private sector on issues such as the dissemination of information on coffee and health to the media and interested parties. Private sector participation in ICO activities will be further enhanced under the ICA 2007, particularly with regard to issues related to the coffee supply chain, food safety procedures, quality, coffee and health, statistics and other matters.

40. The world coffee sector is currently served by the ICO through regular market reports, economic studies, world conferences, seminars and expert panels on coffee issues, as well as access to statistical data on the world coffee trade and economy.

41. The need to promote consumption and develop the world coffee market have led the ICO to sponsor the publication of the Step-by-Step Guide to Promote Coffee Consumption, which has provided the methodological basis for several promotion programmes in producing countries and can be usefully deployed in emerging consumer markets. The ICO has also set up the CoffeeClub Network, a collaborative Internet-based community to interact and develop ways of promoting coffee consumption. In the belief that coffee quality is a key component of future market development, the Organization has instituted the Coffee Quality-Improvement Programme (CQP), a voluntary initiative to encourage Members to ensure that their green coffee shipments fulfil certain basic quality standards. In addition, the Organization supports education and training in coffee-related subjects, by means of workshops and other initiatives.

42. The ICO sponsors and secures financing for coffee development projects and supervises project execution to ensure that project activities are implemented, and to avoid duplication of activities and disseminate results of projects. The ICO has sponsored a significant number of coffee development projects, providing practical assistance to the world coffee economy and improving living standards in coffee-producing developing countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific region. Since 1995 and to this date, 32 projects totalling around US\$93 million have been approved and funded mainly by the Common Fund for Commodities (US\$50 million), with the remainder provided by bilateral and multilateral donor institutions. Some 13 new projects are in the pipeline with a value of around US\$58 million. Organizations which have contributed co-financing for coffee projects include the European Union (mainly for ACP countries), the International Trade Centre, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Bank, the OPEC Fund, Governments (in particular Governments of Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States). Private sector participation has been on the increase, as demonstrated by grant contributions received from Illycafé, Twin Trading, Triodos Bank and a loan contribution from Oikocredit. Around 11 international and six local institutions specializing in coffee are participating in these projects, which cover all strategic action areas defined by Member countries. During the life of the ICA 2007, a diversification of sources of project funding is desirable in order to develop further these activities.

43. Seven main strategic areas for action, which will be subject to regular review by the International Coffee Council, can be identified:

1. Promotion of a sustainable coffee economy

44. It is vital that coffee production and processing should take into account the United Nations Agenda 21 criteria to ensure economic, environmental and social sustainability. It is particularly necessary that the economic environment should encourage stability and reasonable living standards for the populations involved with coffee by securing adequate returns to producers, ensuring meanwhile that adequate consideration is given to maintaining

quality rather than the amount of coffee produced. Furthermore, the issue of climate change is expected to exert an increasing influence on coffee production in upcoming years, necessitating appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies. The ICO also recognizes the social importance of established coffee-growing communities and the difficulties of finding alternative sources of income in many coffee areas and seeks to collaborate with other bodies that promote sustainability.

45. In addition, the ICO seeks to promote the use of environmentally-friendly technologies throughout the production and processing chain, integrated biological pest control and improved technology for the washing process. Action against pests and diseases is important not only to protect the economies of producing countries and the livelihood of farming populations but also to protect the quality of the product. Care must be exercised when developing protection programmes to ensure that these are as environmentally-friendly as possible. Such programmes could include the conservation of germplasm of wild coffee species threatened by the destruction of native habitats as well as key features such as resistance to pests and diseases, tolerance to adverse growing conditions, yield potential, and cup and technological quality.

2. Increased consumption and market development

46. To maintain a sustainable coffee economy, it is important to ensure that increases in supply are matched by corresponding growth in demand. This can be done through quality improvement (see below) and through promotional and educational projects. The ICO attaches particular importance to programmes targeting new or emerging markets and the producing countries themselves. These are the areas of greatest potential for future growth in demand. For example, India, Indonesia and Mexico have a combined population of 1.5 billion and currently have a combined annual consumption of only 5 million bags. Promotion programmes already under way, based on the Step-by-Step Guide to Promote Coffee Consumption that was funded by the ICO, aimed at increasing this figure to a range between 7 to 9 million bags/year over a five-year period. Similar opportunities for raising consumption exist in other markets. Increased domestic consumption in producing countries also has other benefits: making producers more aware of consumer demands and quality factors; providing an alternative market to the export market; generating experience in the production and marketing of value-added products; and stimulating small and medium enterprises.

47. Another important part of the ICO's market development activities is comprised of actions dedicated to changing public perceptions of the relationship between coffee and health, namely the Positively Coffee and Healthcare Professions – Coffee Education Programmes. The objective of the Positively Coffee Programme is to translate sound scientific information on the positive aspects of coffee consumption into a format which is easily accessible and comprehensible to the layman. The Programme ensures a steady flow of scientifically valid, consistent information drawn from studies published in peer reviewed

journals, which is distributed in all four ICO languages in the form of brochures, newsletters, websites and media briefings. The Healthcare Professions – Coffee Education Programme, which has been running successfully since 2004, is directed at healthcare professionals, who are a key source of such information for consumers, and provides them with current scientific findings on the health effects of coffee consumption.

3. Quality enhancement

48. The maintenance and improvement of quality are crucial to sustain consumption in the long term, add value to the product and ensure compliance with international food safety requirements, thus contributing to a healthier balance between global supply and demand. This can be done through: disseminating awareness of marketing and preparation methods appropriate to high quality coffee; improving cultivation, processing, storage and transportation practices; and through protection against pests, diseases and contamination during storage. In order to preserve coffee quality, the ICO discourages the trade of coffee with less than the equivalent of 95% of green coffee as the basic raw material. In addition, the ICO has instituted the Coffee Quality-Improvement Programme, a voluntary initiative that encourages Members to ensure that their green coffee shipments fulfil certain basic quality standards.

4. Diversification

49. As part of its efforts to address the constraints facing coffee producers, the ICO encourages horizontal diversification. Such programmes include projects that aim to generate complementary earnings for growers, such as by the introduction of new crops, without eliminating coffee growing itself. However, vertical diversification to address issues such as the production of speciality coffees has the potential of creating even bigger benefits for the producers. The aim should be to create a balanced enterprise for farmers and a careful analysis of market and ecological conditions is essential when embarking on projects in this area. The CFC, in its Five-Year Plan, has addressed this question when talking about marketing issues, stressing the need to move producers up the value addition chain.

5. Improvement of marketing systems

50. With the transition in many exporting countries to liberalized marketing systems, care is needed to ensure that the benefits of increased market flexibility are not jeopardized by the elimination of necessary functions previously undertaken by marketing boards and similar regulatory bodies, and that there are sound institutions at the domestic and international levels to develop and implement relevant policies and programmes. In addition, the coffee sector in many exporting countries consists of large numbers of smallholder farmers who need assistance to: strengthen grass roots organizations and build up the capacity of coffee sector institutions; develop their capacity to compete in the market; obtain access to commercial credit and technical information; cope with price volatility and other risks through

appropriate financial instruments; and generate benefits to their communities. In the interests of a healthy and competitive trading economy it is important that the coffee trade in producing countries has the necessary degree of commercial expertise, access to credit and appropriate legal framework to function effectively.

51. There are considerable differences in countries' ability to assess coffee trade-related issues and subsequently benefit from the results. The ICO is committed to enhancing market transparency by producing statistics, research studies and other information on the world coffee economy, as well as organizing seminars covering a wide array of topics of interest to the world coffee community. In so doing, transaction costs are reduced to the benefit of all components of the coffee supply chain and economic decisions can be taken on the basis of accurate and timely data. The ICO also seeks to evaluate and, if appropriate, propose new instruments of international cooperation designed to monitor particular coffee market trends that might be of interest to Members. These could be undertaken in collaboration with appropriate international organizations.

6. Research and development of new technologies

52. Research and development of technologies to improve conditions for producers is of crucial importance in assuring the sustainability and development of the coffee sector. This should be seen together with the necessary capacity building measures and training to ensure the dissemination of the results of such research. Special attention should be given to environmental issues in view of the positive impact of coffee growing on the global environment. New technologies are under development in a number of areas and include: ecologically more beneficial post-harvest processing methods; plant breeding; genetically modified plant material; improved soluble coffee manufacturing processes; and Internet trading. It is important that appropriate technological advances be developed, evaluated and disseminated to the benefit of the world coffee community, and that increased exchanges of information amongst producers be promoted.

7. Rehabilitation of production capacity

53. In cases where producing countries have suffered a large decrease in production for reasons of *force majeure*, it may be appropriate to encourage programmes to help a recovery in production capacity, providing increases are not of a scale to exert an adverse effect on the supply-demand balance. Such action assists in ensuring that characteristic coffees remain available to the market, in safeguarding the exploitation of comparative advantage and, not least, in providing an important source of employment in view of the labour-intensive nature of coffee cultivation. As part of this strategy, emphasis is given to promoting technical assistance/studies on coffee development in countries that have suffered major natural disasters and/or war disruption.

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Table 1

ICO composite and group indicator prices and futures prices
Annual and monthly averages: 2000 to 2009
(US cents/lb)

	ICO Composite indicator	Group indicator				Average of the 2nd & 3rd positions	
		Colombian Milds	Other Milds	Brazilian Naturals	Robustas	New York	London
2000	64.24	102.60	87.07	79.86	41.41	94.58	40.11
January	82.14	130.13	111.11	97.68	53.18	119.02	52.07
February	76.15	124.73	103.44	91.51	48.86	109.75	48.21
March	73.49	119.51	100.73	89.93	46.25	106.97	44.99
April	69.53	112.67	94.61	86.46	44.45	100.88	43.14
May	69.23	110.31	94.15	87.23	44.32	101.17	42.75
June	64.56	100.30	86.44	78.32	42.68	94.29	41.87
July	64.08	101.67	87.35	79.89	40.82	96.48	39.87
August	57.58	91.87	76.91	70.57	38.25	86.69	37.31
September	57.30	89.98	75.78	71.14	38.83	84.85	36.68
October	56.39	90.25	76.65	72.28	36.14	86.63	34.96
November	52.17	84.01	71.54	68.95	32.81	77.82	30.81
December	48.27	75.81	66.15	64.39	30.38	70.43	28.60
2001	45.59	72.05	62.28	50.70	27.54	58.86	23.92
January	49.19	75.33	65.98	62.38	32.40	70.13	29.76
February	49.38	76.70	67.19	62.50	31.58	66.71	28.81
March	48.51	76.94	66.50	60.35	30.52	65.30	27.63
April	47.31	78.25	66.13	55.11	28.49	62.74	26.20
May	49.38	80.92	69.22	57.19	29.55	67.40	26.58
June	46.53	74.38	63.90	51.86	29.16	62.26	26.28
July	43.07	69.70	58.72	46.43	27.42	57.43	24.28
August	42.76	73.50	59.71	46.49	25.81	55.72	22.53
September	41.17	68.80	58.06	42.42	24.27	52.32	20.84
October	42.21	62.87	56.40	38.63	23.23	48.09	18.02
November	44.24	64.89	58.85	42.82	23.67	49.74	17.64
December	43.35	62.33	56.72	42.21	24.42	48.48	18.44
2002	47.74	64.90	61.52	45.23	30.01	57.02	25.88
January	43.46	62.51	58.25	43.14	22.81	51.14	17.43
February	44.30	62.67	59.11	43.17	24.37	48.49	18.80
March	49.49	68.27	64.47	48.70	29.06	54.60	22.92
April	50.20	69.63	65.29	49.52	29.31	57.44	23.93
May	47.30	65.95	61.40	45.39	28.31	52.88	23.79
June	45.56	62.94	58.56	43.00	28.42	52.19	24.29
July	44.70	60.60	56.48	43.30	28.60	52.37	24.19
August	42.79	58.10	54.27	40.18	27.88	52.60	23.99
September	47.96	64.15	60.66	44.53	32.08	60.29	28.53
October	50.79	67.92	65.73	46.08	33.32	65.67	30.90
November	54.68	70.70	69.87	49.25	37.89	70.43	35.63
December	51.69	65.38	64.16	46.55	38.06	66.14	36.11
2003	51.90	65.33	64.20	50.31	36.95	65.24	34.11
January	54.04	67.27	65.57	49.31	41.18	68.60	38.96
February	54.07	67.47	66.41	48.97	40.67	66.47	38.31
March	49.61	62.15	61.75	43.77	37.17	61.64	34.15
April	51.87	64.40	64.69	48.55	37.42	65.16	34.56
May	53.19	65.73	66.26	51.12	37.80	67.35	34.47
June	48.90	61.61	61.04	46.88	34.21	62.28	31.44
July	50.89	64.88	62.95	49.50	35.35	64.06	32.13
August	52.22	65.65	63.89	52.48	36.30	65.31	33.51
September	54.10	67.55	66.41	54.86	37.35	67.53	34.53
October	51.72	66.17	64.29	52.81	35.88	65.85	33.11
November	49.80	64.39	62.27	50.73	34.11	62.84	31.28
December	52.44	66.68	64.85	54.79	35.90	65.82	32.85

Table 1 (Cont'd)

ICO composite and group indicator prices and futures prices
Annual and monthly averages: 2000 to 2009
(US cents/lb)

	ICO Composite indicator	Group indicator				Average of the 2nd & 3rd positions	
		Colombian Milds	Other Milds	Brazilian Naturals	Robustas	New York	London
2004	62.15	81.44	80.47	68.97	35.99	79.53	32.85
January	58.68	73.76	72.73	62.06	39.84	74.86	35.95
February	59.87	76.53	76.20	65.52	37.05	75.75	34.68
March	60.80	77.97	78.06	66.97	36.70	76.67	33.54
April	58.80	75.22	75.44	63.70	36.37	73.51	33.57
May	59.91	77.17	76.99	65.16	36.56	75.62	33.31
June	64.28	82.51	82.21	69.61	39.87	81.48	35.93
July	58.46	76.13	74.94	62.89	36.02	73.40	32.18
August	56.98	75.35	73.61	61.75	33.91	72.73	30.88
September	61.47	81.02	80.47	68.90	34.24	80.37	30.63
October	61.10	83.02	80.55	69.91	31.67	79.79	28.23
November	67.74	92.83	90.27	79.39	32.71	87.98	29.94
December	77.72	105.75	104.12	91.76	36.92	102.18	35.30
2005	89.36	115.73	114.86	102.29	50.55	111.38	46.80
January	79.35	108.22	107.16	93.63	36.96	104.57	34.13
February	89.40	121.56	120.86	106.11	41.24	117.14	39.05
March	101.44	135.54	135.03	120.12	49.51	131.04	45.44
April	98.20	129.51	129.53	114.48	50.75	124.84	47.36
May	99.78	128.87	128.37	114.96	56.07	123.67	52.18
June	96.29	121.29	121.16	107.23	60.02	117.29	56.40
July	88.48	110.79	109.93	96.56	57.88	106.67	53.83
August	85.31	108.94	108.20	94.98	51.97	105.79	48.76
September	78.79	101.15	99.49	89.48	46.87	95.37	42.04
October	82.55	106.21	105.05	94.40	47.53	103.65	43.49
November	85.93	109.00	107.74	97.96	51.45	104.89	46.90
December	86.85	107.69	105.77	97.57	56.39	101.58	52.07
2006	95.75	116.80	114.40	103.92	67.55	112.30	59.77
January	101.20	126.92	124.20	114.98	63.39	122.52	57.39
February	97.39	121.31	119.12	109.01	62.98	115.46	55.74
March	92.76	116.01	113.66	103.92	59.60	109.72	52.22
April	94.20	117.87	115.42	105.49	60.55	112.08	53.67
May	90.00	111.81	109.36	99.29	60.08	106.53	53.05
June	86.04	105.83	103.15	93.27	60.23	100.55	53.12
July	88.57	107.85	105.00	94.56	64.49	101.99	57.14
August	95.78	114.14	111.73	100.37	73.59	110.54	63.01
September	95.98	111.88	109.83	99.53	77.11	108.57	67.49
October	95.53	112.67	110.63	99.23	75.17	109.74	66.81
November	103.48	123.95	122.27	110.04	76.79	120.99	69.02
December	108.01	131.41	128.44	117.36	76.67	128.96	68.60
2007	107.68	125.57	123.55	111.79	86.60	121.83	78.56
January	105.81	126.07	124.53	112.50	79.13	123.76	71.10
February	104.18	123.82	122.03	110.03	79.08	119.74	71.09
March	100.09	118.33	117.08	104.91	77.00	114.38	69.16
April	99.30	116.11	114.60	102.22	79.58	112.29	72.03
May	100.09	115.01	113.24	101.49	83.91	111.28	76.26
June	107.03	121.20	119.33	107.32	92.68	118.22	84.82
July	106.20	120.78	117.63	106.24	92.51	115.61	84.50
August	107.98	125.22	123.19	111.73	87.44	121.64	79.91
September	113.20	130.37	128.04	117.14	92.78	127.74	83.27
October	115.71	136.49	134.29	122.12	91.10	134.36	81.67
November	114.43	133.32	131.00	119.87	92.59	127.80	84.28
December	118.16	140.12	137.58	125.93	91.39	135.08	84.62

Table 1 (Cont'd)

ICO composite and group indicator prices and futures prices
Annual and monthly averages: 2000 to 2009
(US cents/lb)

	ICO Composite indicator	Group indicator				Average of the 2nd & 3rd positions	
		Colombian Milds	Other Milds	Brazilian Naturals	Robustas	New York	London
2008	124.25	144.32	139.78	126.59	105.28	136.46	97.18
January	122.33	142.66	139.86	127.93	99.21	138.52	91.70
February	138.82	159.90	157.29	143.78	115.45	155.83	108.17
March	136.17	151.64	149.89	136.41	121.92	146.75	113.77
April	126.55	142.04	140.70	127.67	111.29	136.23	103.48
May	126.76	143.60	141.95	129.52	108.88	137.03	100.89
June	130.51	149.15	146.15	133.65	111.34	143.59	102.98
July	132.78	151.18	147.36	134.88	115.23	144.31	106.49
August	131.14	151.03	146.43	133.28	112.56	144.26	103.85
September	126.69	148.36	143.27	130.26	105.38	140.72	97.50
October	108.31	130.99	123.59	110.27	88.77	121.11	81.49
November	107.88	130.45	121.89	107.96	90.76	117.23	81.07
December	103.07	130.89	118.97	103.46	82.51	111.91	74.71
2009							
January	108.39	142.32	128.30	109.18	82.74	119.75	75.88
February	107.60	144.55	129.48	107.69	80.22	117.29	73.26
March	105.87	154.16	128.52	102.81	76.31	113.47	69.39
April	111.61	181.10	134.88	105.95	75.53	118.48	68.59
May	123.05	212.05	150.99	118.40	75.62	131.43	69.00
June	119.05	196.32	149.79	115.42	73.79	129.39	66.58
July	112.90	187.29	140.90	107.80	71.68	122.42	64.98
August	117.45	185.39	149.76	116.86	72.35	132.05	65.47
September	116.40	177.45	148.53	116.16	73.82	131.33	66.77

Table 2
Retail prices of roasted coffee (in current terms)
Calendar years 2000 to 2008
(US cents per lb)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
European Community									
Austria	304.67	293.23	285.70	317.98	333.10	376.65	412.94	426.93	474.33
Belgium	321.59	299.74	305.13	359.52	387.23	409.99	431.78	491.14	546.04
Bulgaria			214.33	267.15	292.97	291.52	290.42	347.70	405.40
Cyprus	357.99	358.16	405.01	491.66	523.35	528.35	534.17	575.55	617.49
Denmark	344.74	318.79	309.23	356.94	395.71	427.98	442.84	481.72	539.92
Finland	229.17	198.02	184.03	213.11	233.74	283.80	294.00	325.33	372.15
France	214.59	199.30	207.22	249.82	272.08	274.78	296.93	341.25	385.92
Germany	283.39	263.39	272.71	317.95	332.58	406.37	432.50	468.52	512.90
Italy	444.23	433.06	457.11	546.71	601.12	612.74	629.21	701.64	786.58
Latvia	396.63	327.59	321.63	335.35	371.66	392.60	428.54	482.83	589.63
Luxembourg	422.93	407.08	428.50	528.23	578.92	604.06	643.82	678.47	752.23
Malta	839.83	803.12	794.25	949.55	1 031.21	1 035.73	1 092.44	1 213.68	1 320.62
Netherlands	281.43	255.27	260.34	320.01	347.28	375.16	396.39	445.15	504.67
Poland	352.32	256.69	211.22	212.21	225.79	256.34	276.47	349.23	445.24
Portugal	395.34	383.76	385.31	455.62	484.90	481.70	473.63	511.79	572.21
Slovakia	244.23	225.63	219.89	247.05	269.97	278.57	305.12	388.49	501.95
Slovenia	355.67	304.70	310.50	373.94	372.59	372.44	397.79	452.78	498.27
Spain	269.01	254.14	258.11	300.07	323.38	322.26	342.43	385.15	430.62
Sweden	303.23	253.54	255.03	293.55	308.34	299.16	315.86	352.80	376.25
United Kingdom	1 290.84	1 185.00	1 210.68	1 333.62	1 455.58	1 474.26	1 581.65	1 792.40	1 678.55
Japan	1 291.97	860.15	812.51	818.55	875.00	822.49	816.15	809.16	832.31
Norway	298.21	285.56	309.10	348.00	383.69	410.71	389.09	446.62	469.16
Switzerland	409.28	408.58	446.11	512.44	568.53	586.35			
USA	344.98	309.26	292.38	291.63	284.94	326.25	320.32	346.89	

Table 3

Prices paid to growers (in current terms)
Crop years commencing 2000 to 2008
(US cents per lb)

Country	Crop Year Commencing								
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Colombian Milds									
Colombia	61.91	53.10	48.84	55.29	84.71	88.61	95.39	116.91	122.36
Kenya	67.39	69.48	46.24	61.61	70.52				
Tanzania	40.73	30.81	23.51	25.42	29.63	46.85	47.58	61.66	87.78
Other Milds									
Burundi	35.65	31.21	27.70	24.75	28.06	48.76	51.08	48.95	
Cameroon		22.00	32.28						
Costa Rica	46.51	44.41	50.93	58.85	82.72	87.17	95.37		
Cuba	188.57	188.57	188.57	110.00	70.18	36.04	1.32	1.23	1.50
Dominican Republic	48.31	46.82	50.08	57.64	90.35	83.17	87.83	95.05	101.30
Ecuador	54.11	26.05	28.43	33.77	65.82	86.28	97.38	117.92	149.97
El Salvador	20.77	18.71	26.22	33.71	64.05	64.12	72.23	90.46	72.58
Guatemala	49.00	47.33	48.71	60.42	88.44	89.79	95.99	112.06	104.71
Haiti	3.02								
Honduras	37.35	34.81	40.65	47.17	75.60	78.18	79.62	97.93	77.82
India	47.90	38.71	43.65	51.31	93.08	90.98	105.15	123.12	120.44
Jamaica	184.98	216.86	202.04	179.20	214.50	340.79	357.38	329.99	
Madagascar	26.27	10.22	18.27	44.39	44.63				
Malawi	55.99	43.86	42.04	42.77	56.92	83.37	91.20	79.81	105.97
Mexico	52.32	46.71	54.83	85.46	127.94	98.47	89.24	106.28	91.79
Papua New Guinea	42.11	32.42	32.98	37.43	44.85	65.55	74.18	74.73	
Rwanda	30.54	22.77	17.92	26.53	32.21	58.07			
Uganda	29.98	24.65	28.82	33.74	54.62	55.99	61.53	69.40	
Zambia	80.02	61.13	51.82	57.71	79.74	90.73	107.58	114.13	125.10
Brazilian Naturals									
Brazil	56.41	33.80	32.74	45.86	65.12	88.57	87.59	103.96	101.43
Ethiopia	47.73	27.92	34.52	43.49	64.99	55.59	64.76	76.42	68.64
Indonesia	63.37	55.11	54.34	48.60	96.28	117.08	108.85	118.78	
Philippines	28.03	45.86	42.04	62.69	71.43	86.23			
Robustas									
Angola	23.16	16.78	9.20	6.73	10.64	10.63	14.69	42.03	
Brazil	35.25	16.07	23.81	32.55	36.79	51.24	64.88	84.58	85.71
Cameroon	24.57	14.30	19.75						
Central African Republic	14.14	11.02	17.29	19.47					
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	49.21	57.79							
Côte d'Ivoire	17.87	13.44	18.13	17.28	21.40	36.65	43.69	45.49	47.99
Ecuador	26.05	10.11	14.46	24.41	36.98	49.73	56.58	66.79	82.45
Gabon	49.13	44.21							
Ghana	15.34	13.92	11.27	8.32	8.49	8.69			
India	26.40	20.72	28.27	29.57	47.82	56.79	75.01	97.14	76.75
Indonesia	18.78	13.12	15.24	18.68	25.91	40.29	53.40	56.68	
Madagascar	18.93	9.81	13.54	20.58	21.92		48.68		
Papua New Guinea	17.62	11.52	15.04	18.89	22.91	24.69	38.65	42.07	
Philippines	27.43	20.14	28.69	32.52	33.52	46.84			
Tanzania	9.43	3.88	5.75	7.19	9.71	18.45	21.53	28.12	39.01
Thailand	13.28	8.35	8.02	12.50	13.78	19.11	29.33		
Togo	15.60	15.74	23.05	21.66	26.27	40.56	53.39	74.23	62.16
Uganda	12.68	10.31	18.67	26.43	35.74	46.02	53.08	60.61	
Vietnam	16.58	15.40	27.10	26.85	31.12				

Table 4

Exporting countries
Total production by continent (volume and percentage share)
Crop years 2000/01 to 2008/09
(000 bags)

Country		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Africa		16 648	14 690	14 813	13 769	14 333	13 026	15 385	14 810	15 424
Angola	(R)	50	21	57	38	15	25	35	36	38
Benin	(R)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burundi	(A)	487	144	454	338	437	285	387	209	388
Cameroon	(R/A)	1 113	686	801	900	727	849	836	795	833
Central African Republic	(R)	122	75	92	43	45	39	87	70	60
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	(R/A)	363	423	338	451	360	336	378	416	400
Congo, Rep. of	(R)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Côte d'Ivoire	(R)	4 846	3 595	3 145	2 689	2 301	1 962	2 847	2 150	2 500
Equatorial Guinea	(R)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	(A)	2 768	3 756	3 693	3 874	4 568	4 003	4 636	4 906	4 350
Gabon	(R)	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Ghana	(R)	76	7	34	13	16	20	29	31	25
Guinea	(R)	400	236	328	366	316	525	473	323	335
Kenya	(A)	1 002	991	945	673	736	660	826	652	883
Liberia	(R)	12	12	12	5	6	5	7	7	50
Madagascar	(R)	362	147	445	435	522	599	587	615	625
Malawi	(A)	63	60	42	48	21	24	17	19	24
Nigeria	(R)	49	44	50	46	45	69	51	42	50
Rwanda	(A)	273	296	320	266	450	288	397	218	433
Sierra Leone	(R)	49	79	42	36	15	60	31	42	20
Tanzania	(A/R)	809	624	824	612	763	804	822	810	1 117
Togo	(R)	197	112	68	144	166	140	134	125	130
Uganda	(R/A)	3 401	3 158	2 890	2 599	2 593	2 159	2 700	3 250	3 100
Zambia	(A)	93	100	119	100	110	103	56	61	35
Zimbabwe	(A)	109	121	110	92	120	66	45	31	25
Asia & Oceania		30 337	27 401	25 477	29 051	29 069	30 215	34 450	31 340	35 056
India	(R/A)	5 020	5 010	4 588	4 508	4 592	4 396	5 079	4 390	4 372
Indonesia	(R/A)	6 987	6 833	6 731	6 404	7 536	9 159	7 483	7 777	9 350
Lao, People's Dem. Rep. of	(R)	212	258	402	361	379	280	391	386	400
Papua New Guinea	(A/R)	1 041	1 063	1 085	1 155	998	1 268	807	968	1 028
Philippines	(R/A)	341	263	255	293	252	309	298	431	196
Sri Lanka	(R)	33	32	34	37	32	35	33	35	35
Thailand	(R)	1 692	715	732	827	884	999	766	653	825
Timor-Leste	(A)	7	33	37	42	17	24	46	37	51
Vietnam	(R)	14 940	13 132	11 555	15 231	14 174	13 542	19 340	16 467	18 500
Yemen	(R)	64	62	57	193	206	203	207	197	300
Central America & Mexico		19 484	17 353	16 711	16 760	15 736	17 118	16 937	18 294	17 310
Costa Rica	(A)	2 293	2 127	1 893	1 783	1 887	1 778	1 580	1 791	1 580
Cuba	(A)	312	285	239	224	154	125	100	70	133
Dominican Republic	(A)	467	387	455	351	491	310	387	465	645
El Salvador	(A)	1 751	1 686	1 438	1 477	1 437	1 502	1 371	1 621	1 420
Guatemala	(A/R)	4 940	3 669	4 070	3 610	3 703	3 676	3 950	4 100	3 730
Haiti	(A)	420	403	374	374	365	356	362	359	359
Honduras	(A)	2 667	3 036	2 496	2 968	2 575	3 204	3 461	3 842	2 978
Jamaica	(A)	37	31	37	37	21	34	41	20	40
Mexico	(A)	4 815	4 438	4 351	4 201	3 867	4 225	4 200	4 150	4 650
Nicaragua	(A)	1 595	1 115	1 200	1 547	1 130	1 718	1 300	1 700	1 600
Panama	(A)	170	160	140	172	90	176	173	175	160
Trinidad & Tobago	(R)	16	16	17	16	15	15	12	1	15
South America		46 433	47 908	65 011	44 460	56 030	50 058	61 529	53 813	61 056
Bolivia	(A)	173	118	149	125	165	135	157	139	136
Brazil	(A/R)	31 310	31 365	48 480	28 820	39 272	32 944	42 512	36 070	45 992
Colombia	(A)	10 400	11 962	11 735	11 230	11 573	12 564	12 541	12 504	9 500
Ecuador	(A/R)	872	893	732	766	938	1 120	1 167	1 110	691
Guyana	(R)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Paraguay	(A)	46	20	26	52	26	45	20	28	22
Peru	(A)	2 676	2 829	3 000	2 686	3 425	2 489	4 319	3 063	3 872
Venezuela, Bol. Rep. of	(A)	956	721	887	780	629	760	813	899	844
Total		112 902	107 352	122 012	104 040	115 168	110 417	128 301	118 257	128 846

Table 4 (Cont'd)

Exporting countries
Total production by continent (volume and percentage share)
Crop years 2000/01 to 2008/09
(000 bags)

Country	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Africa	16 648	14 690	14 813	13 769	14 333	13 026	15 385	14 810	15 424
Asia & Oceania	30 337	27 401	25 477	29 051	29 069	30 215	34 450	31 340	35 056
Central America & Mexico	19 484	17 353	16 711	16 760	15 736	17 118	16 937	18 294	17 310
South America	46 433	47 908	65 011	44 460	56 030	50 058	61 529	53 813	61 056
Total	112 902	107 352	122 012	104 040	115 168	110 417	128 301	118 257	128 846
Africa	14.75	13.68	12.14	13.23	12.45	11.80	11.99	12.52	11.97
Asia & Oceania	26.87	25.52	20.88	27.92	25.24	27.36	26.85	26.50	27.21
Central America & Mexico	17.26	16.16	13.70	16.11	13.66	15.50	13.20	15.47	13.43
South America	41.13	44.63	53.28	42.73	48.65	45.34	47.96	45.51	47.39
Total	100.00								

Table 5

Exporting countries
Total production by group of coffee
Crop years 2000/01 to 2008/09
(000 bags)

Country		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Colombian Milds		11 952	13 402	13 158	12 283	12 865	13 723	13 876	13 674	11 098
Colombia	(A)	10 400	11 962	11 735	11 230	11 573	12 564	12 541	12 504	9 500
Kenya	(A)	1 002	991	945	673	736	660	826	652	883
Tanzania	(A/R)	550	449	478	379	557	499	510	518	715
Other Milds		28 032	25 721	25 418	25 100	25 090	25 264	27 187	27 083	26 997
Bolivia	(A)	173	118	149	125	165	135	157	139	136
Brazil	(A/R)						237	332	252	354
Burundi	(A)	487	144	454	338	437	279	379	205	380
Cameroon	(R/A)	122	75	88	99	80	93	92	87	92
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	(R/A)	76	89	47	59	58	54	60	67	64
Costa Rica	(A)	2 293	2 127	1 893	1 783	1 887	1 778	1 580	1 791	1 580
Cuba	(A)	312	285	239	224	154	125	100	70	133
Dominican Republic	(A)	467	387	455	351	491	310	387	465	645
Ecuador	(A/R)	479	491	432	536	657	219	228	217	113
El Salvador	(A)	1 751	1 686	1 438	1 477	1 437	1 487	1 357	1 605	1 406
Ethiopia	(A)	0	0	0	0	0	1 041	1 205	1 275	1 131
Guatemala	(A/R)	4 940	3 669	4 070	3 610	3 703	3 639	3 911	4 059	3 693
Haiti	(A)	420	403	374	374	365	356	362	359	359
Honduras	(A)	2 667	3 036	2 496	2 968	2 575	2 820	3 046	3 381	2 621
India	(R/A)	1 757	2 004	1 698	1 713	1 745	1 225	1 416	1 260	1 075
Jamaica	(A)	37	31	37	37	21	34	41	20	40
Madagascar	(R)	0	7	22	22	26	0	0	0	0
Malawi	(A)	63	60	42	48	21	24	17	19	24
Mexico	(A)	4 815	4 438	4 351	4 201	3 867	4 140	4 116	4 067	4 557
Nicaragua	(A)	1 595	1 115	1 200	1 547	1 130	1 701	1 287	1 683	1 584
Panama	(A)	170	160	140	172	90	176	173	175	160
Papua New Guinea	(A/R)	989	1 009	1 031	1 097	948	1 205	767	958	1 017
Peru	(A)	2 676	2 829	3 000	2 686	3 425	2 489	4 319	3 063	3 872
Rwanda	(A)	273	296	320	266	450	288	397	218	433
Sri Lanka	(R)	5	5	6	6	5	6	5	6	6
Uganda	(R/A)	306	316	318	390	493	475	540	650	620
Venezuela, Bol. Rep. of	(A)	956	721	887	780	629	760	813	899	844
Zambia	(A)	93	100	119	100	110	103	56	61	35
Zimbabwe	(A)	109	121	110	92	120	66	45	31	25
Brazilian Naturals		28 719	27 213	42 375	24 728	37 313	29 159	38 825	31 613	41 300
Angola	(R)								3	3
Brazil	(A/R)	25 048	22 583	37 815	20 174	31 810	23 482	32 828	24 997	35 059
Ecuador	(A/R)						465	484	461	240
El Salvador	(A)						15	14	16	14
Ethiopia	(A)	2 768	3 756	3 693	3 874	4 568	2 963	3 430	3 630	3 219
Honduras	(A)						385	415	461	357
India	(R/A)						269	311	277	236
Indonesia	(R/A)	769	752	740	384	678	1 282	1 048	1 478	1 776
Nicaragua	(A)						17	13	17	16
Paraguay	(A)	46	20	26	52	26	45	20	28	22
Philippines	(R/A)	17	8	8	9	8	9	9	13	6
Timor-Leste	(A)	7	33	37	42	17	24	46	37	51
Yemen	(R)	64	62	57	193	206	203	207	197	300
Robustas		44 199	41 015	41 061	41 929	39 901	42 271	48 412	45 887	49 451
Angola	(R)	50	21	57	38	15	25	35	32	34
Benin	(R)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	(A/R)	6 262	8 782	10 666	8 646	7 462	9 224	9 353	10 821	10 578
Burundi	(A)						6	8	4	8
Cameroon	(R/A)	991	610	713	801	647	755	744	708	742
Central African Republic	(R)	122	75	92	43	45	39	87	70	60
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	(R/A)	286	334	291	392	302	282	317	349	336
Congo, Rep. of	(R)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Côte d'Ivoire	(R)	4 846	3 595	3 145	2 689	2 301	1 962	2 847	2 150	2 500
Ecuador	(A/R)	392	402	300	230	282	437	455	433	338
Gabon	(R)	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0

Table 5 (Cont'd)

Exporting countries
Total production by group of coffee
Crop years 2000/01 to 2008/09
(000 bags)

Country		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Ghana	(R)	76	7	34	13	16	20	29	31	25
Guatemala	(A/R)						37	40	41	37
Guinea	(R)	400	236	328	366	316	525	473	323	335
Guyana	(R)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
India	(R/A)	3 263	3 006	2 890	2 795	2 847	2 901	3 352	2 854	3 060
Indonesia	(R/A)	6 219	6 082	5 991	6 020	6 858	7 877	6 435	6 299	7 573
Lao, People's Dem. Rep. of	(R)	212	258	402	361	379	280	391	386	400
Liberia	(R)	12	12	12	5	6	5	7	7	50
Madagascar	(R)	362	140	423	413	496	599	587	615	625
Mexico	(A)						84	84	83	93
Nigeria	(R)	49	44	50	46	45	69	51	42	50
Papua New Guinea	(A/R)	52	53	54	58	50	63	40	10	10
Philippines	(R/A)	324	255	248	284	244	300	289	418	190
Sierra Leone	(R)	49	79	42	36	15	60	31	42	20
Sri Lanka	(R)	28	26	29	31	27	29	28	29	29
Tanzania	(A/R)	259	175	346	232	206	306	312	292	402
Thailand	(R)	1 692	715	732	827	884	999	766	653	825
Togo	(R)	197	112	68	144	166	140	134	125	130
Trinidad & Tobago	(R)	16	16	17	16	15	15	12	1	15
Uganda	(R/A)	3 095	2 842	2 572	2 209	2 100	1 684	2 160	2 600	2 480
Vietnam	(R)	14 940	13 132	11 555	15 231	14 174	13 542	19 340	16 467	18 500
Total		112 902	107 352	122 012	104 040	115 168	110 417	128 301	118 257	128 846

Country		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
Colombian Milds		11 952	13 402	13 158	12 283	12 865	13 723	13 876	13 674	11 098
Other Milds		28 032	25 721	25 418	25 100	25 090	25 264	27 187	27 083	26 997
Brazilian Naturals		28 719	27 213	42 375	24 728	37 313	29 159	38 825	31 613	41 300
Robustas		44 199	41 015	41 061	41 929	39 901	42 271	48 412	45 887	49 451
Total		112 902	107 352	122 012	104 040	115 168	110 417	128 301	118 257	128 846
Colombian Milds		10.59	12.48	10.78	11.81	11.17	12.43	10.82	11.56	8.61
Other Milds		24.83	23.96	20.83	24.13	21.79	22.88	21.19	22.90	20.95
Brazilian Naturals		25.44	25.35	34.73	23.77	32.40	26.41	30.26	26.73	32.05
Robustas		39.15	38.21	33.65	40.30	34.65	38.28	37.73	38.80	38.38
Total		100.00								

Table 6
Exporting countries
Gross opening stocks
Crop years 2000/01 to 2008/09
(000 bags)

Country		2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
April group		44 988	44 386	37 865	43 557	33 039	29 441	21 729	19 677	13 618
Angola	(R)	5	15	5	30	40	35	40	40	40
Bolivia	(A)	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	(A/R)	43 762	43 295	37 303	42 292	32 056	28 923	21 240	19 395	13 221
Burundi	(A)	12	91	16	37	49	7	58	70	0
Ecuador	(A/R)	85	55	35	32	20	47	16	8	6
Indonesia	(R/A)	793	490	150	822	572	286	150	30	56
Madagascar	(R)	9	84	29	63	42	12	20	8	0
Malawi	(A)	9	3	3	1	1	1	3	2	0
Papua New Guinea	(A/R)	105	94	81	88	89	73	86	80	76
Paraguay	(A)	33	30	28	24	18	14	16	6	0
Peru	(A)	157	214	205	147	133	33	30	16	201
Rwanda	(A)	1	0	0	11	9	0	60	17	17
Timor-Leste	(A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe	(A)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5	0
July group		1 492	1 440	1 253	1 045	807	622	277	113	65
Congo, Rep. of	(R)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuba	(A)	126	130	103	60	30	15	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	(A)	338	355	312	276	209	281	120	45	52
Haiti	(A)	16	13	13	10	10	8	0	0	0
Philippines	(R/A)	930	882	814	698	554	314	150	50	0
Tanzania	(A/R)	82	60	12	1	4	4	7	18	13
Zambia	(A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
October group		8 575	8 157	9 192	8 138	7 368	7 019	6 305	5 519	3 582
Benin	(R)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	(R/A)	118	11	11	11	11	11	33	40	9
Central African Republic	(R)	37	43	8	58	29	13	13	0	0
Colombia	(A)	2 241	1 804	1 741	1 598	1 274	442	855	819	366
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	(R/A)	18	29	88	31	9	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	(A)	267	200	191	183	189	200	302	187	302
Côte d'Ivoire	(R)	552	811	701	921	689	716	282	124	10
El Salvador	(A)	233	126	186	151	128	81	111	66	27
Equatorial Guinea	(R)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	(A)	2 400	2 083	2 067	1 650	1 317	1 432	900	933	1 200
Gabon	(R)	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	(R)	18	21	15	10	8	5	5	3	0
Guatemala	(A/R)	80	306	345	150	153	100	127	30	8
Guinea	(R)	56	56	59	59	29	29	8	4	1
Guyana	(R)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras	(A)	69	36	255	113	87	37	82	98	85
India	(R/A)	364	354	653	635	663	1 215	864	1 212	783
Jamaica	(A)	21	17	9	13	14	6	11	20	7
Kenya	(A)	412	130	278	295	98	125	115	100	75
Lao, People's Dem. Rep. of	(R)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	(R)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	(A)	193	354	399	688	966	1 426	1 418	725	120
Nicaragua	(A)	108	82	97	133	219	144	245	142	12
Nigeria	(R)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	(A)	42	75	90	79	79	21	21	15	5
Sierra Leone	(R)	7	17	17	17	17	10	10	2	0
Sri Lanka	(R)	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	0
Thailand	(R)	116	124	79	112	90	132	73	11	11
Togo	(R)	34	34	31	19	9	23	35	20	9
Trinidad & Tobago	(R)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	(R/A)	326	510	374	314	258	242	264	120	20
Venezuela, Bol. Rep. of	(A)	188	428	328	228	128	28	30	15	7
Vietnam	(R)	667	500	1 167	667	900	580	500	833	526
Yemen	(R)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		55 054	53 984	48 311	52 739	41 214	37 082	28 311	25 309	17 265

Table 7
Inventories and stocks of green coffee
in selected importing countries and EU ports
at the end of December: 2000 to 2008
(000 bags)

Importing countries	December								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Inventories of green coffee	12 187	12 678	14 105	13 707	13 336	12 553	13 498	14 005	13 476
European Community	4 899	5 545	6 362	6 132	6 124	5 558	5 916	6 236	6 181
Austria	162	142	135	131	130	129	126	128	129
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cyprus	10	12	13	13	6	7	8	8	8
Denmark	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
Finland	101	90	77	94	83	83	83	83	83
France	351	584	719	650	621	520	476	368	504
Germany	2 500	2 850	3 580	3 290	3 190	2 885	3 101	3 341	3 211
Ireland	0	0	6	7	10	8	6	11	8
Italy	245	253	253	265	269	278	294	314	317
Netherlands	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707	707
Portugal	124	106	111	178	247	316	393	429	429
Spain	391	417	444	474	505	401	462	618	555
Sweden	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
United Kingdom	132	208	141	148	180	48	86	54	54
Japan	1 400	1 383	1 717	1 733	1 783	2 000	2 317	2 033	1 850
Norway	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
Switzerland	171	228	182	228	230	204	154	145	91
USA	5 593	5 398	5 720	5 490	5 075	4 667	4 987	5 466	5 230
EU ports	3 917	5 968	5 988	6 416	6 991	7 671	5 615	7 088	7 846
Belgium	2 187	4 023	4 483	4 619	5 687	5 277	3 962	5 345	5 870
Italy	1 730	1 945	1 504	1 797	1 304	2 395	1 653	1 743	1 977
Total	16 104	18 646	20 093	20 123	20 327	20 224	19 112	21 093	21 322

Table 8

Volume of total exports of all forms of coffee to all destinations by group of coffee
Calendar years 2000 to 2008
(000 bags)

Country of origin	January-December								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Colombian Milds	11 141	11 657	11 361	11 718	11 388	12 042	12 017	12 690	12 219
Colombia	9 177	9 944	10 273	10 244	10 194	10 871	10 945	11 300	11 085
Kenya	1 328	1 096	736	920	754	673	597	817	608
Tanzania	636	617	352	554	440	498	475	572	525
Other Milds	26 589	22 379	20 889	20 598	21 113	18 635	21 401	21 016	22 519
Bolivia	106	70	79	73	93	73	93	96	68
Brazil	0	0	0	80	319	324	373	408	439
Burundi	444	303	289	476	339	371	281	356	251
Cameroon	134	161	93	77	91	92	74	65	59
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	41	40	77	94	104	71	78	75	75
Costa Rica	1 965	2 018	1 784	1 702	1 424	1 480	1 310	1 364	1 438
Cuba	113	109	57	50	25	24	16	16	4
Dominican Republic	155	97	117	151	46	42	125	78	82
Ecuador	364	402	324	330	390	381	344	423	414
El Salvador	2 537	1 533	1 533	1 304	1 328	1 280	1 282	1 156	1 438
Guatemala	4 827	4 090	3 479	3 808	3 292	3 453	3 287	3 699	3 754
Haiti	73	87	41	37	32	25	24	21	17
Honduras	2 879	2 392	2 711	2 425	2 779	2 392	2 898	3 312	3 256
India	1 731	1 504	1 549	1 364	1 445	1 002	1 202	1 120	1 203
Indonesia	88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Jamaica	29	28	26	25	29	15	25	23	21
Malawi	61	64	44	49	26	21	17	19	24
Mexico	5 304	3 333	2 644	2 582	2 341	1 963	2 508	2 729	2 386
Nicaragua	1 367	1 365	955	1 013	1 311	1 003	1 445	1 259	1 625
Panama	72	57	83	86	99	90	107	109	112
Papua New Guinea	998	1 053	1 038	1 141	1 045	1 196	844	902	1 086
Peru	2 362	2 663	2 789	2 503	3 184	2 369	3 881	2 879	3 733
Rwanda	270	279	330	245	450	236	386	250	319
Uganda	450	487	434	495	534	535	604	500	511
Venezuela, Bol. Rep. of	38	26	192	260	170	22	65	70	127
Zambia	65	115	99	130	104	106	78	54	48
Zimbabwe	117	105	119	97	113	71	54	32	23
Brazilian Naturals	18 970	22 931	25 381	24 378	27 306	26 519	28 508	28 820	28 724
Brazil	16 313	20 700	22 460	21 442	23 824	22 966	24 097	24 647	25 251
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	38	141	98	16
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	54	0
Ethiopia	1 982	1 376	2 055	2 229	2 491	2 435	2 936	2 604	2 852
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
Indonesia	610	757	769	577	902	960	1 163	1 204	449
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	95	35
Paraguay	5	1	6	30	21	23	10	14	3
Timor-Leste	1	32	30	46	22	18	49	31	52
Yemen	58	66	61	55	45	78	61	72	65
Robustas	32 862	33 892	31 200	29 675	31 287	30 411	30 362	34 114	34 201
Angola	22	14	9	17	6	5	5	4	6
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	1 703	2 473	5 521	4 189	2 335	2 901	2 884	3 125	3 809
Cameroon	1 071	964	547	738	644	613	666	652	469
Central African Republic	203	94	95	40	64	47	17	105	33
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	240	93	102	117	148	87	60	125	124
Congo, Rep. of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	6 110	4 095	3 253	2 647	2 573	1 819	2 402	2 582	1 585
Ecuador	332	354	241	291	314	575	530	469	438
Gabon	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Ghana	91	57	25	25	16	16	16	33	33
Guatemala	25	20	12	13	17	13	15	27	23
Guinea	292	356	136	355	296	279	519	436	207
Guyana	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
India	2 498	2 226	2 001	2 343	2 202	1 827	2 376	2 200	2 174

Table 8 (Cont'd)

Volume of total exports of all forms of coffee to all destinations by group of coffee
Calendar years 2000 to 2008
(000 bags)

Country of origin	January-December								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Indonesia	4 660	4 486	3 517	4 218	4 553	5 784	4 117	2 945	5 285
Lao, People's Dem. Rep. of	255	198	278	233	267	237	120	252	250
Liberia	4	7	6	7	0	1	0	2	2
Madagascar	216	87	145	119	127	96	179	99	196
Mexico	0	0	1	13	21	22	32	88	26
Nigeria	7	7	5	9	6	8	28	9	2
Papua New Guinea	45	43	19	6	3	4	4	7	10
Philippines	5	3	7	12	29	34	38	32	4
Sierra Leone	40	36	80	34	23	20	51	51	28
Sri Lanka	2	4	3	6	7	3	7	4	3
Tanzania	104	249	144	329	113	214	257	235	293
Thailand	970	1 148	253	181	420	375	445	343	175
Togo	283	193	100	72	149	164	118	155	121
Trinidad & Tobago	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1
Uganda	2 063	2 573	2 924	2 027	2 093	1 834	1 569	2 193	2 799
Vietnam	11 618	14 106	11 771	11 631	14 859	13 432	13 905	17 936	16 101
Total	89 562	90 859	88 832	86 369	91 094	87 607	92 288	96 640	97 663

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Colombian Milds	11 141	11 657	11 361	11 718	11 388	12 042	12 017	12 690	12 219
Other Milds	26 589	22 379	20 889	20 598	21 113	18 635	21 401	21 016	22 519
Brazilian Naturals	18 970	22 931	25 381	24 378	27 306	26 519	28 508	28 820	28 724
Robustas	32 862	33 892	31 200	29 675	31 287	30 411	30 362	34 114	34 201
Total	89 562	90 859	88 832	86 369	91 094	87 607	92 288	96 640	97 663
Colombian Milds	12.44	12.83	12.79	13.57	12.50	13.75	13.02	13.13	12.51
Other Milds	29.69	24.63	23.51	23.85	23.18	21.27	23.19	21.75	23.06
Brazilian Naturals	21.18	25.24	28.57	28.23	29.98	30.27	30.89	29.82	29.41
Robustas	36.69	37.30	35.12	34.36	34.35	34.71	32.90	35.30	35.02
Total	100.00								

Table 9

Value of total exports of all forms of coffee to all destinations by group of coffee
Calendar years 2000 to 2008
(000 US dollars)

Country of origin	January-December								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Colombian Milds	1 415 042	1 018 090	977 764	1 039 675	1 215 159	1 788 193	1 865 085	2 116 123	2 382 963
Colombia	1 196 265	869 736	874 187	903 129	1 060 473	1 617 637	1 692 191	1 892 924	2 161 375
Kenya	147 747	97 647	76 390	92 634	114 660	105 075	104 578	140 719	130 326
Tanzania	71 030	50 706	27 187	43 911	40 025	65 480	68 316	82 480	91 262
Other Milds	3 098 653	1 749 564	1 615 247	1 681 160	2 048 061	2 554 892	3 018 340	3 221 815	3 992 821
Bolivia	14 224	9 361	9 338	6 234	10 187	10 038	13 941	17 064	12 344
Brazil	0	0	0	7 801	33 309	46 882	56 671	68 348	85 367
Burundi	38 943	20 398	16 547	25 766	29 857	41 499	36 799	41 246	37 600
Cameroon	13 527	12 846	9 235	9 040	12 266	12 135	8 853	8 243	9 451
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	3 943	2 467	3 550	4 691	6 619	7 977	5 765	6 149	7 535
Costa Rica	259 629	170 555	156 825	162 520	159 345	218 872	208 743	232 668	272 329
Cuba	17 822	10 937	6 592	6 127	3 402	4 291	2 351	2 921	1 368
Dominican Republic	22 168	10 917	12 783	16 561	5 800	7 601	18 865	13 096	17 104
Ecuador	28 092	26 089	24 663	19 200	34 116	39 742	38 075	53 935	60 272
El Salvador	302 420	116 258	105 134	102 791	121 586	164 421	187 219	177 831	250 495
Guatemala	569 568	304 147	269 440	296 144	326 439	476 228	460 160	555 250	644 773
Haiti	8 038	7 265	3 494	4 049	3 658	3 864	4 106	3 598	3 526
Honduras	334 940	160 728	183 513	183 368	251 109	330 347	401 935	486 467	577 779
India	180 313	120 991	128 006	110 945	132 876	138 599	166 161	164 668	213 598
Indonesia	10 182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 417
Jamaica	33 038	30 686	32 314	28 878	36 760	18 435	31 861	29 735	26 551
Malawi	4 557	4 052	2 249	3 235	1 821	2 423	2 182	2 517	3 014
Mexico	646 649	290 135	231 663	244 790	247 693	300 206	372 196	439 954	457 356
Nicaragua	172 158	105 261	80 462	93 082	129 391	138 749	215 224	199 628	292 634
Panama	9 392	7 287	9 965	10 117	13 973	13 536	18 578	20 918	23 375
Papua New Guinea	104 449	75 417	71 960	86 990	94 282	161 530	117 527	146 213	184 170
Peru	222 391	180 400	187 515	180 852	289 776	306 136	508 742	425 001	642 533
Rwanda	35 342	33 640	16 081	15 045	32 244	25 454	45 317	40 934	58 354
Uganda	35 944	24 988	22 059	25 868	36 318	61 049	67 909	59 933	73 825
Venezuela, Bol. Rep. of	7 113	4 475	13 549	19 287	15 897	3 621	11 865	13 301	24 422
Zambia	8 400	10 055	8 158	9 309	9 372	13 071	10 739	7 973	8 073
Zimbabwe	15 410	10 209	10 153	8 468	9 967	8 185	6 556	4 226	3 556
Brazilian Naturals	1 981 483	1 515 212	1 416 164	1 560 169	2 163 163	3 129 374	3 585 966	4 077 264	4 720 928
Brazil	1 624 479	1 276 204	1 149 896	1 294 976	1 805 210	2 588 083	2 920 481	3 396 369	4 074 362
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	3 822	16 635	12 868	2 315
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 277	6 471	0
Ethiopia	251 079	140 924	161 478	173 315	227 588	340 653	413 933	404 509	538 274
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 165	0	0
Indonesia	88 950	79 686	87 342	68 981	115 880	175 782	208 902	223 074	62 705
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	72	3 555	12 519	6 364
Paraguay	421	39	329	1 578	920	1 048	889	1 315	222
Philippines	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Timor-Leste	154	2 199	2 162	7 069	2 154	2 628	7 379	5 186	9 217
Yemen	16 394	16 160	14 957	14 250	11 411	17 283	11 749	14 954	27 468
Robustas	1 710 117	1 132 986	1 155 931	1 354 974	1 480 921	1 822 440	2 375 641	3 369 433	4 281 028
Angola	1 172	589	2 879	870	264	268	419	413	915
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	147 416	135 970	219 936	231 350	180 554	265 233	317 593	408 418	588 269
Cameroon	63 783	42 645	32 997	53 033	50 880	49 329	53 820	56 153	56 899
Central African Republic	9 160	2 523	1 792	1 473	2 500	2 058	1 085	11 196	3 988
Congo, Dem. Rep. of	9 935	2 699	2 258	4 355	6 208	4 923	4 212	13 121	14 092
Congo, Rep. of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Côte d'Ivoire	366 913	168 691	139 482	142 969	133 626	123 214	170 783	216 483	156 295
Ecuador	17 450	18 198	17 682	17 092	24 985	45 082	48 595	56 437	60 744
Equatorial Guinea	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	23	49	11	45	0	0	101	49	62
Ghana	5 310	2 019	734	1 556	995	865	1 162	3 616	3 733
Guatemala	1 431	630	455	533	1 113	1 193	1 329	3 315	3 273
Guinea	18 938	15 613	5 661	17 698	14 556	18 557	39 798	44 069	28 391
Guyana	45	63	53	38	45	45	100	49	94
India	213 367	122 605	115 084	137 032	139 668	144 242	212 812	252 562	324 993
Indonesia	212 824	136 119	190 914	167 417	207 224	345 850	306 115	308 416	609 006
Lao, People's Dem. Rep. of	11 056	6 087	10 294	10 973	12 995	11 527	10 328	25 814	35 549
Liberia	185	341	204	366	0	58	42	228	210
Madagascar	8 145	2 966	4 972	4 376	4 256	5 633	13 138	10 450	25 335
Mexico	0	0	37	893	1 721	2 407	4 714	20 843	4 197
Nigeria	447	435	338	806	368	795	2 938	1 249	358

Table 9 (Cont'd)

Value of total exports of all forms of coffee to all destinations by group of coffee
Calendar years 2000 to 2008
(000 US dollars)

Country of origin	January-December								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Papua New Guinea	2 494	1 804	925	421	320	523	502	989	1 346
Philippines	486	438	1 144	2 020	3 415	5 491	5 055	5 124	1 141
Sierra Leone	2 251	1 368	3 421	1 488	1 017	1 250	3 635	5 357	3 504
Sri Lanka	355	431	520	626	465	207	1 342	622	408
Tanzania	6 663	11 359	5 436	14 152	7 427	13 600	17 037	20 050	30 066
Thailand	47 203	32 323	15 563	11 696	16 911	23 483	37 019	38 056	24 226
Togo	13 514	6 304	3 608	3 088	6 383	9 086	8 609	13 971	14 774
Trinidad & Tobago	1 133	471	349	472	349	250	241	246	581
Uganda	89 368	72 765	76 310	77 664	84 396	110 105	122 333	206 260	324 956
Vietnam	459 042	347 480	302 872	450 473	578 281	637 167	990 785	1 645 875	1 963 623
Total	8 205 295	5 415 852	5 165 106	5 635 977	6 907 304	9 294 899	10 845 031	12 784 636	15 377 740

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Colombian Milds	1 415 042	1 018 090	977 764	1 039 675	1 215 159	1 788 193	1 865 085	2 116 123	2 382 963
Other Milds	3 098 653	1 749 564	1 615 247	1 681 160	2 048 061	2 554 892	3 018 340	3 221 815	3 992 821
Brazilian Naturals	1 981 483	1 515 212	1 416 164	1 560 169	2 163 163	3 129 374	3 585 966	4 077 264	4 720 928
Robustas	1 710 117	1 132 986	1 155 931	1 354 974	1 480 921	1 822 440	2 375 641	3 369 433	4 281 028
Total	8 205 295	5 415 852	5 165 106	5 635 977	6 907 304	9 294 899	10 845 031	12 784 636	15 377 740
Colombian Milds	17.25	18.80	18.93	18.45	17.59	19.24	17.20	16.55	15.50
Other Milds	37.76	32.30	31.27	29.83	29.65	27.49	27.83	25.20	25.96
Brazilian Naturals	24.15	27.98	27.42	27.68	31.32	33.67	33.07	31.89	30.70
Robustas	20.84	20.92	22.38	24.04	21.44	19.61	21.91	26.36	27.84
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00						

Table 10

Exporting countries
Domestic consumption
Crop years 2000/01 to 2008/09
(000 bags)

Country	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
April group	15 476	16 229	16 225	16 840	17 888	18 980	20 121	21 415	22 520
Angola (R)	20	20	20	15	15	15	30	30	30
Bolivia (A)	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
Brazil (A/R)	13 200	13 590	13 750	14 200	14 946	15 538	16 331	17 125	18 200
Burundi (A)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Ecuador (A/R)	200	200	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
Indonesia (R/A)	1 676	2 000	1 779	1 833	2 000	2 500	2 833	3 333	3 333
Madagascar (R)	89	128	217	333	467	467	467	467	467
Malawi (A)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Papua New Guinea (A/R)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Paraguay (A)	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Peru (A)	200	200	220	220	220	220	220	220	250
Rwanda (A)	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
Timor-Leste (A)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimbabwe (A)	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
July group	1 717	1 740	1 752	1 852	1 900	1 910	1 910	2 053	2 069
Congo, Rep. of (R)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Cuba (A)	213	220	224	224	224	224	224	224	220
Dominican Republic (A)	325	340	340	340	378	378	378	378	378
Haiti (A)	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340	340
Philippines (R/A)	820	821	829	917	917	917	917	1 060	1 080
Tanzania (A/R)	15	15	15	27	37	47	47	47	47
Zambia (A)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
October group	9 183	9 590	9 780	9 958	10 211	10 578	11 306	11 852	11 911
Benin (R)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon (R/A)	75	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
Central African Republic (R)	12	10	4	4	19	19	19	19	19
Colombia (A)	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400	1 400
Congo, Dem. Rep. of (R/A)	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200
Costa Rica (A)	249	255	225	272	366	358	324	274	245
Côte d'Ivoire (R)	317	317	317	317	317	317	317	317	317
El Salvador (A)	144	153	153	153	173	203	222	230	230
Equatorial Guinea (R)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia (A)	1 667	1 833	1 833	1 833	1 833	1 833	1 833	1 833	1 833
Gabon (R)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana (R)	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2
Guatemala (A/R)	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Guinea (R)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Guyana (R)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Honduras (A)	230	200	200	200	230	230	230	460	460
India (R/A)	1 000	1 067	1 133	1 167	1 250	1 337	1 337	1 430	1 430
Jamaica (A)	12	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Kenya (A)	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Lao, People's Dem. Rep. of (R)	0	0	158	103	135	140	140	140	150
Liberia (R)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0
Mexico (A)	1 305	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 500	1 725	2 000	2 200	2 200
Nicaragua (A)	176	181	185	190	190	190	190	190	190
Nigeria (R)	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Panama (A)	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Sierra Leone (R)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Sri Lanka (R)	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Thailand (R)	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500	500
Togo (R)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Trinidad & Tobago (R)	14	14	14	14	14	14	11	0	0
Uganda (R/A)	142	141	140	131	120	135	140	140	140
Venezuela, Bol. Rep. of (A)	690	690	690	700	700	710	760	760	760
Vietnam (R)	500	500	500	500	500	500	917	1 000	1 083
Yemen (R)	0	0	0	146	136	138	138	130	130
Total	26 375	27 559	27 758	28 650	29 999	31 468	33 337	35 320	36 500

Table 11
Consumption (disappearance) in importing countries
Calendar years 2000 to 2008
(000 bags)

Importing Country	January-December								
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
European Community	38 005	38 180	38 610	39 738	41 193	39 277	40 951	40 543	39 862
Austria	875	1 013	926	720	996	772	612	847	908
Belgium	1 133	884	1 484	1 579	1 396	1 158	1 537	1 103	650
Bulgaria	275	350	341	397	364	430	420	364	445
Cyprus	67	53	51	53	60	70	55	69	77
Czech Republic	560	633	642	623	605	656	631	679	621
Denmark	791	868	805	724	849	795	822	774	702
Estonia	97	107	111	114	129	145	167	101	154
Finland	967	947	970	966	1 034	1 102	1 047	1 057	1 115
France	5 402	5 253	5 526	5 394	4 929	4 787	5 278	5 628	5 148
Germany	8 770	9 059	8 498	9 499	10 445	8 665	9 151	8 627	9 554
Greece	687	548	827	929	871	870	857	1 015	978
Hungary	633	647	637	646	708	570	598	522	494
Ireland	83	146	136	151	225	223	203	244	115
Italy	5 149	5 243	5 182	5 507	5 469	5 552	5 593	5 821	5 937
Latvia	162	150	145	159	155	144	181	131	115
Lithuania	173	204	208	173	197	193	213	230	204
Luxembourg	126	59	99	90	117	89	121	129	204
Malta	9	9	9	11	16	16	29	16	23
Netherlands	1 860	1 677	1 574	1 743	1 978	1 927	2 129	2 292	1 324
Poland	2 046	2 222	2 201	2 242	2 281	2 267	1 953	1 531	1 190
Portugal	646	745	720	657	685	656	671	723	736
Romania	551	633	738	755	818	857	835	824	807
Slovakia	263	284	275	285	283	293	281	356	341
Slovenia	173	183	188	167	185	181	176	195	194
Spain	2 991	2 795	2 833	2 740	2 705	3 007	3 017	3 198	3 485
Sweden	1 173	1 251	1 224	1 178	1 234	1 170	1 315	1 244	1 272
United Kingdom	2 342	2 215	2 261	2 236	2 458	2 680	3 059	2 824	3 067
Japan	6 626	6 936	6 875	6 770	7 117	7 128	7 268	7 282	7 065
Norway	657	710	692	683	709	743	721	771	715
Switzerland	827	816	821	852	722	1 099	932	989	1 149
USA	18 746	19 554	19 125	20 193	20 973	20 998	20 667	21 033	21 652
Other importing countries									
Algeria	1 779	1 454	1 852	1 752	2 159	1 892	1 836	1 968	2 118
Argentina	623	636	522	627	581	590	570	643	571
Australia	832	765	976	873	864	1 039	992	1 031	1 145
Bosnia and Herzegovina	63	112	179	393	388	359	399	397	391
Canada	2 377	2 535	2 302	2 146	2 747	2 794	3 098	3 245	3 214
Croatia	327	337	355	375	370	374	386	386	377
Korea, Republic of	1 246	1 258	1 306	1 305	1 401	1 394	1 437	1 425	1 665
Lebanon	273	421	319	307	407	348	304	422	383
Morocco	503	490	505	415	401	388	437	463	428
Russian Federation	1 863	2 983	3 446	3 582	3 086	3 212	3 263	4 055	3 716
Serbia	644	671	731	756	851	651	608	614	680
South Africa, Republic of	368	301	338	374	402	436	484	329	520
Turkey	291	299	408	482	402	464	497	516	489
Ukraine	179	228	440	647	739	1 025	968	1 057	1 733
	2 892	3 212	3 059	2 258	3 442	3 878	4 235	5 439	6 372
Total	79 121	81 899	82 861	84 528	88 955	88 090	90 054	92 610	94 243

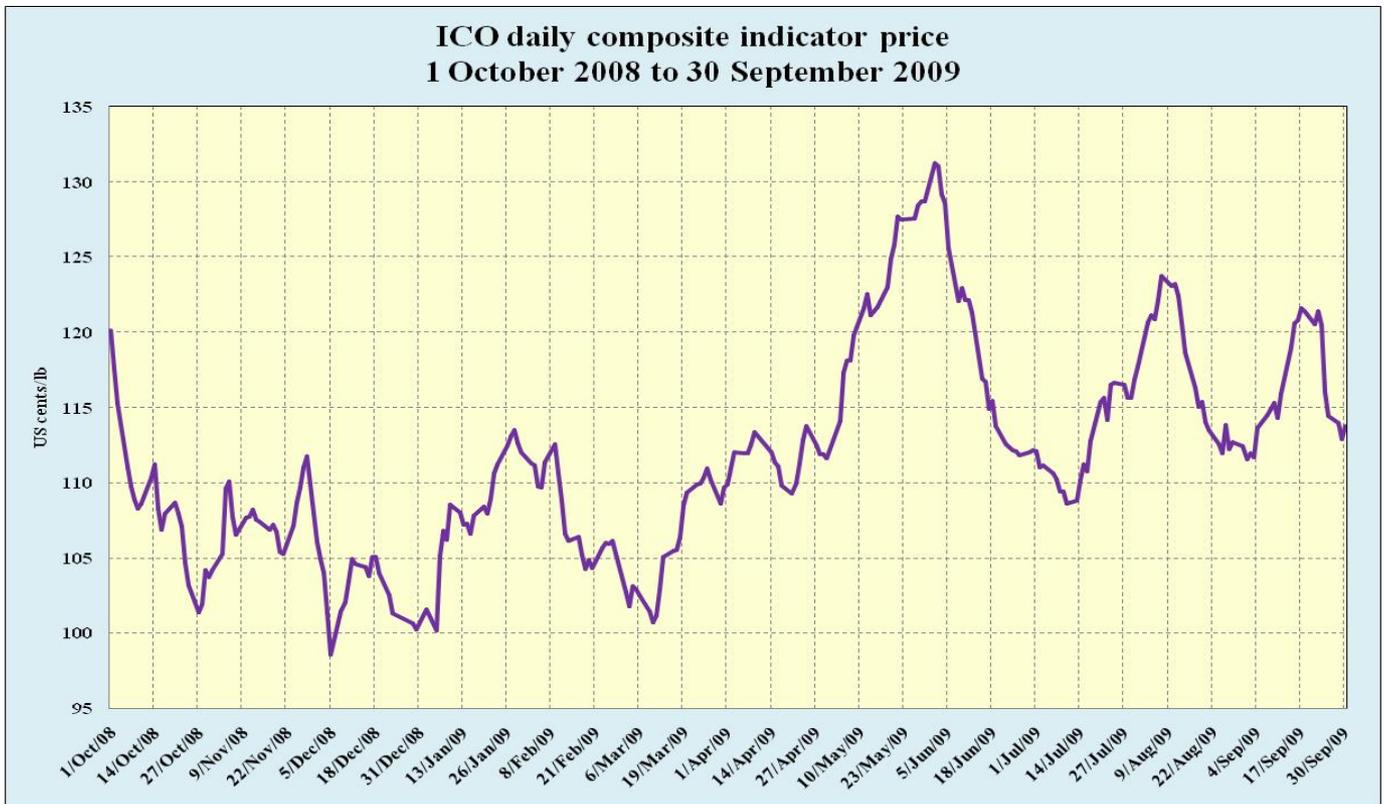
Table 12
Per capita consumption in selected countries
Calendar years 2000 to 2009
(kilogrammes)

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<i>European Community</i>	<i>4.74</i>	<i>4.75</i>	<i>4.78</i>	<i>4.91</i>	<i>5.06</i>	<i>4.81</i>	<i>5.00</i>	<i>4.93</i>	<i>4.83</i>
Austria	6.55	7.56	6.88	5.30	7.30	5.63	4.44	6.11	6.53
Belgium	6.67	5.19	8.67	9.19	8.09	6.67	8.81	6.29	3.68
Bulgaria	2.06	2.64	2.59	3.04	2.81	3.33	3.28	2.86	3.52
Cyprus	5.07	3.97	3.81	3.89	4.32	4.97	3.92	4.89	5.39
Czech Republic	3.29	3.72	3.78	3.67	3.56	3.86	3.70	3.97	3.61
Denmark	8.88	9.74	8.99	8.06	9.43	8.80	9.09	8.52	7.71
Estonia	4.26	4.72	4.89	5.08	5.71	6.43	7.42	4.53	6.89
Finland	11.22	10.95	11.19	11.12	11.87	12.62	11.94	12.01	12.62
France	5.48	5.30	5.54	5.37	4.88	4.71	5.16	5.47	4.98
Germany	6.41	6.62	6.20	6.92	7.61	6.31	6.66	6.29	6.97
Greece	3.77	3.00	4.51	5.06	4.73	4.72	4.63	5.48	5.27
Hungary	3.72	3.81	3.76	3.83	4.21	3.39	3.57	3.12	2.96
Ireland	1.31	2.27	2.07	2.25	3.29	3.19	2.85	3.36	1.56
Italy	5.41	5.49	5.40	5.70	5.63	5.68	5.69	5.89	5.98
Latvia	4.10	3.81	3.72	4.10	4.03	3.78	4.76	3.46	3.06
Lithuania	2.97	3.52	3.60	3.01	3.44	3.39	3.78	4.11	3.68
Luxembourg	17.18	8.00	13.22	12.07	15.33	11.66	15.40	16.17	25.55
Malta	1.36	1.40	1.36	1.58	2.33	2.44	4.22	2.33	3.33
Netherlands	7.01	6.29	5.87	6.47	7.31	7.08	7.79	8.36	4.80
Poland	3.19	3.47	3.45	3.51	3.58	3.56	3.07	2.41	1.87
Portugal	3.79	4.35	4.17	3.79	3.92	3.73	3.80	4.07	4.14
Romania	1.49	1.72	2.02	2.08	2.26	2.38	2.33	2.30	2.27
Slovakia	2.94	3.16	3.07	3.18	3.16	3.26	3.13	3.97	3.79
Slovenia	5.21	5.51	5.68	5.02	5.55	5.44	5.24	5.82	5.77
Spain	4.46	4.12	4.12	3.93	3.82	4.19	4.15	4.36	4.70
Sweden	7.94	8.45	8.24	7.88	8.21	7.74	8.66	8.15	8.29
United Kingdom	2.39	2.25	2.28	2.25	2.46	2.67	3.03	2.78	3.01
Japan	3.14	3.28	3.25	3.19	3.35	3.36	3.42	3.43	3.33
Norway	8.80	9.44	9.15	8.97	9.25	9.61	9.25	9.81	8.99
Switzerland	6.91	6.77	6.77	6.97	5.86	8.87	7.48	7.90	9.15
USA	3.91	4.03	3.90	4.08	4.20	4.16	4.06	4.09	4.17
Brazil	4.50	4.58	4.59	4.66	4.82	4.96	5.14	5.34	5.60
Colombia	2.02	1.98	2.04	2.01	1.98	1.95	1.92	1.89	1.87
Costa Rica	4.37	3.75	3.62	3.40	4.16	5.04	4.77	4.19	3.54
Dominican Republic	2.23	2.24	2.24	2.21	2.29	2.38	2.35	2.31	2.28
El Salvador	1.46	1.39	1.53	1.48	1.48	1.78	2.05	2.20	2.25
Ethiopia	1.42	1.44	1.59	1.55	1.51	1.47	1.44	1.40	1.36
Guatemala	1.60	1.56	1.53	1.49	1.45	1.42	1.38	1.35	1.31
Haiti	2.38	2.34	2.28	2.24	2.20	2.17	2.13	2.10	2.06
Honduras	1.78	2.11	1.85	1.81	1.84	2.00	1.96	2.41	3.77
Madagascar	0.30	0.43	0.72	1.09	1.52	1.59	1.55	1.51	1.47
Mexico	0.72	0.81	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.89	1.01	1.14	1.22
Nicaragua	1.66	2.05	2.08	2.10	2.12	2.09	2.06	2.04	2.01
Panama	1.36	1.34	1.31	1.29	1.26	1.24	1.22	1.20	1.18
Venezuela, Bol. Rep. of	1.57	1.66	1.63	1.61	1.60	1.58	1.59	1.65	1.62

Graph 1



Graph 1-A



Graph 2



Graph 3



Graph 4



Graph 5

