

COFFEE MARKET OUTLOOK

UNCTAD MULTI-STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION

08 April 2009 Geneva, Switzerland

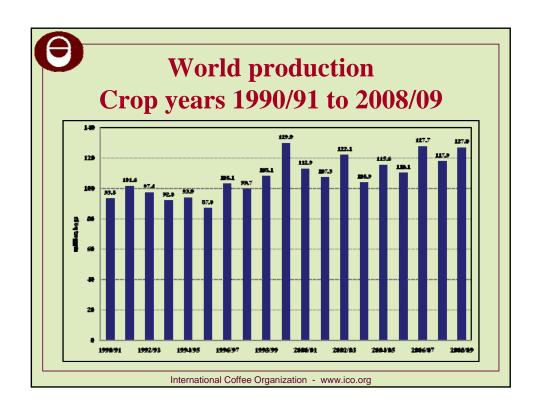
> Néstor Osorio Executive Director

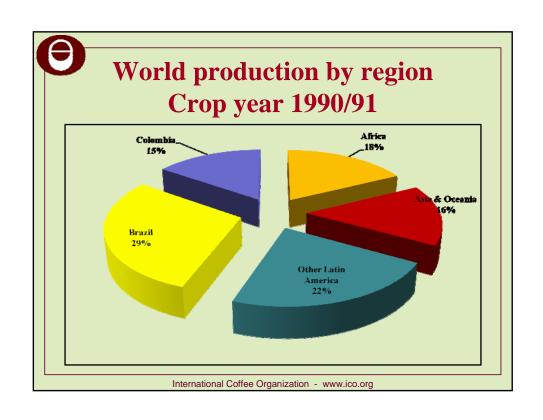
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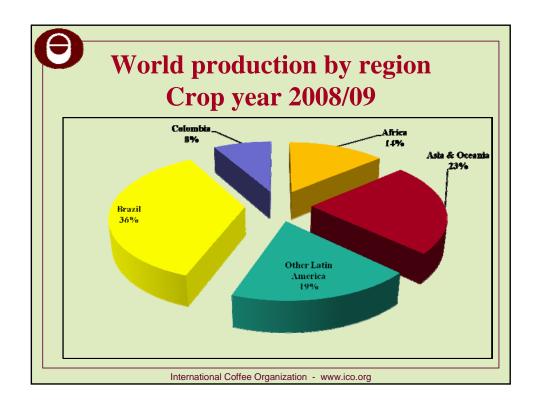


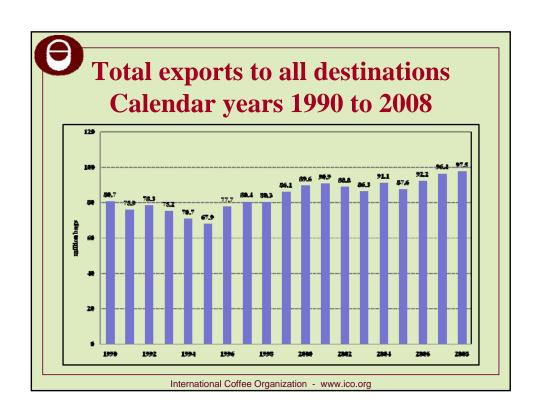
Summary

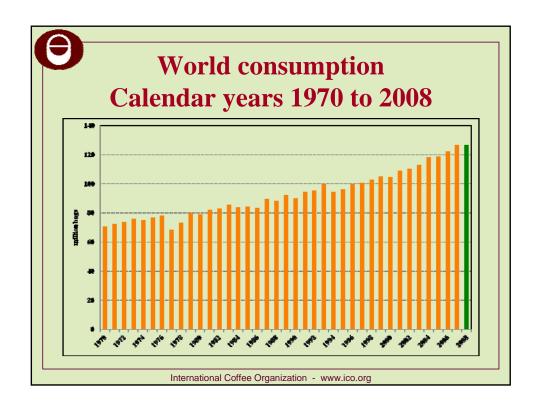
- > Long-term trends 1990-2008
- Short-term trends and current economic crisis
- Conclusions

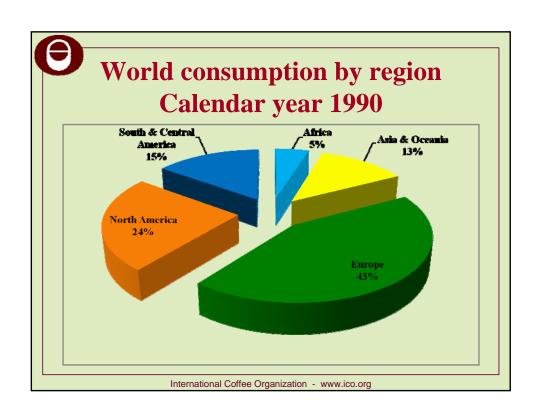


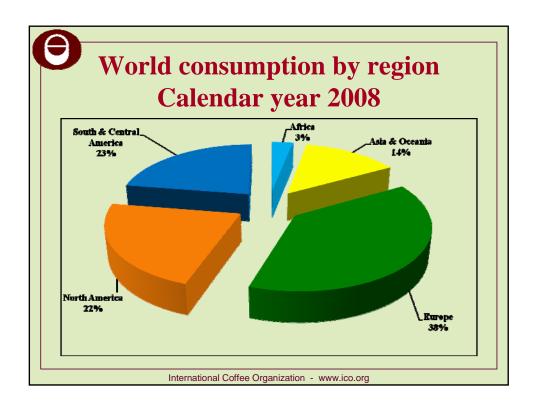


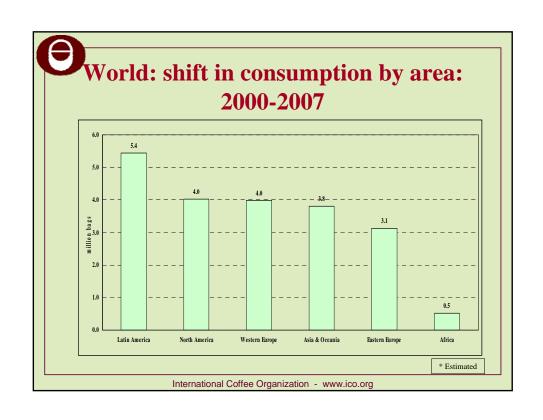


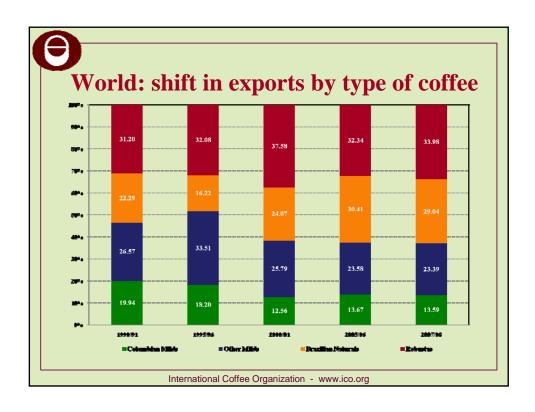


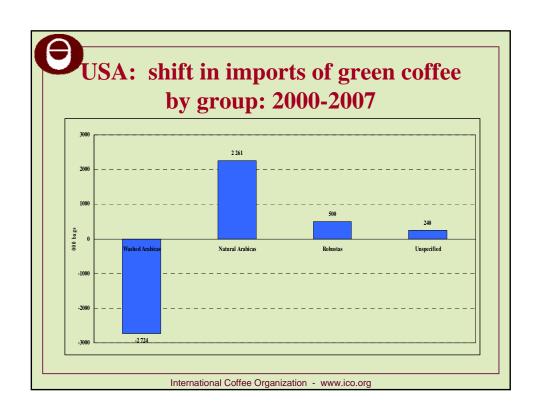


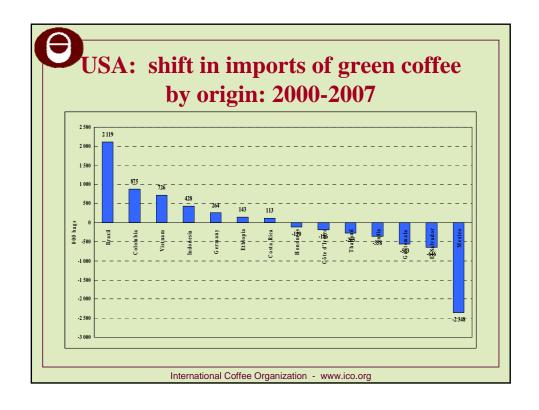


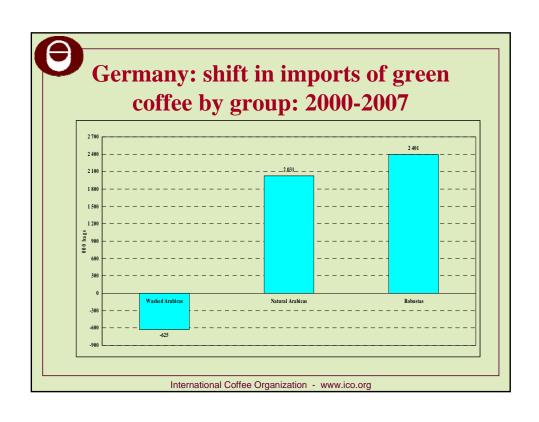


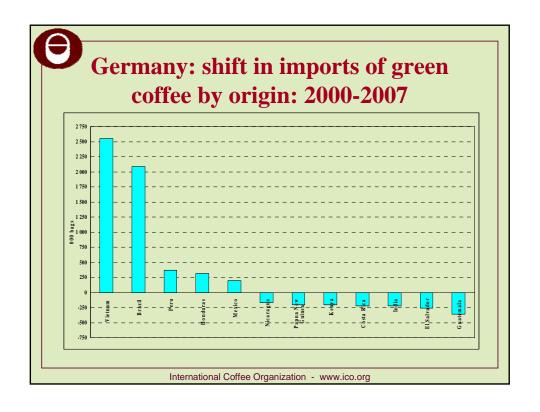


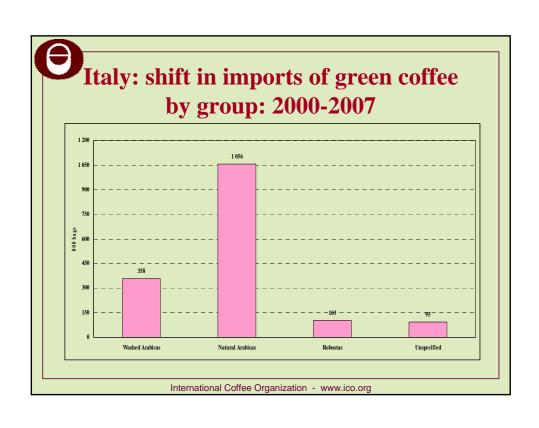


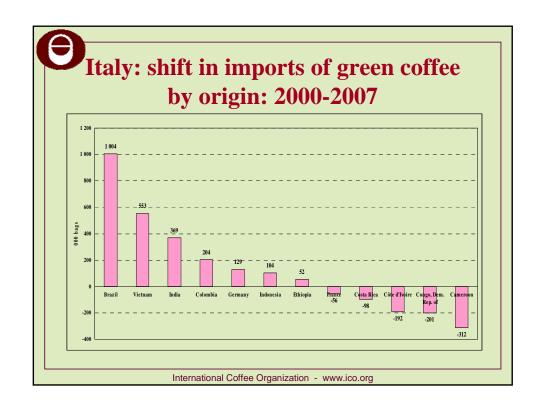


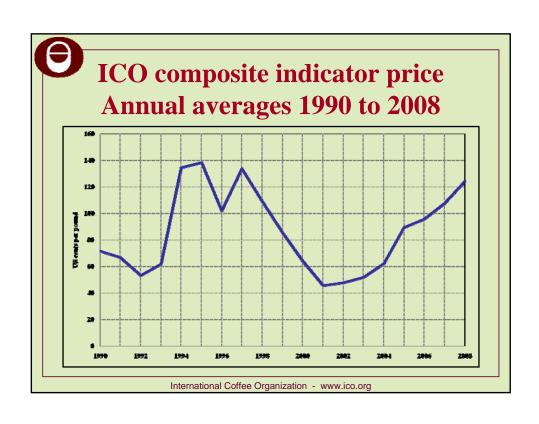


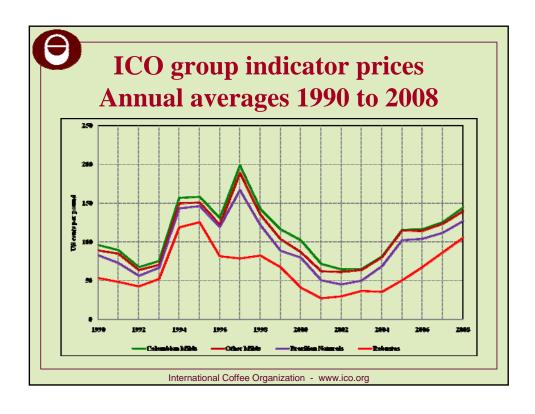


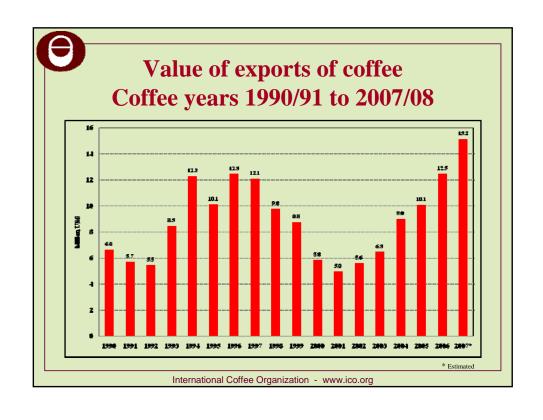








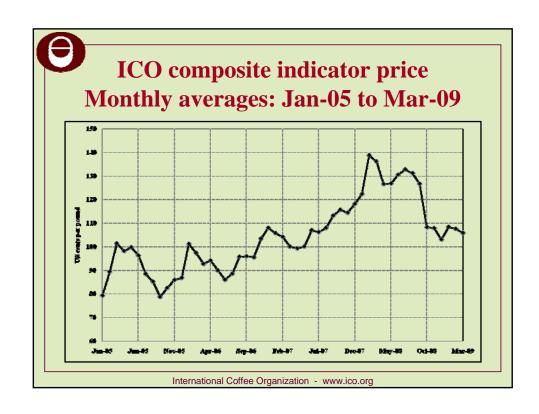






Impact of the financial crisis

- Coffee prices
- Supply
- Demand





Impact on supply 1

- Production costs
 - -Steadily rising in recent years
 - -Prices of key inputs (fertilizers + oil) now declining
 - -Price of labour not affected

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Impact on supply 2

- > Influence of exchange rates:
 - In countries with exchange rate linked to the US\$, coffee prices have fallen in local currency and production has become less attractive
 - In countries with flexible exchange rates, coffee prices almost unchanged in local currency



Impact on supply 3

- > Some production costs may fall in line with cheaper inputs.
- Sacrcity of credit to farmers may reduce care of plantations
- > Exchange rate movements will play an important role in determining attractiveness of investments in new plantings.
- > Response will not be uniform, but vary from country to country.

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Impact on supply 4

- > Overall volume of supply tight in short-term
 - Short-term fall in production in Colombia and Central America
 - Off-year of biennial cycle in Brazil
- In long-term, current price levels do not stimulate new plantings, especially of Arabica coffee



Impact on demand 1

- ▶ In recent years, consumption has increased steadily at a rate of 2.5% p.a., from 104.6 million bags in 2000 to 128 million bags in 2008.
- > This growth rate is not evenly distributed. Growth rates are more vigorous in emerging markets and in producing countries.
- > Current crisis may decrease growth rate, but no significant adverse effect on overall level of demand is expected.

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Impact on demand 2 Developed country markets

- ▶ 58% of world consumption
- Shift in types of coffee consumed ("downtrading"):
 - Out-of-home to in-home
 - Higher price to lower price, with possible impact on market for specialty coffee
- Overall volume of consumption not expected to be adversely affected



Impact on demand 3 Producing country markets

- ▶ 26% of world consumption
- > Influence of exchange rates:
 - In countries with exchange rate linked to the US\$, coffee prices have fallen in local currency and internal consumption may be stimulated
 - In countries with flexible exchange rates, prices almost unchanged in local currency
- Overall volume of consumption unlikely to be adversely affected

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Impact on demand 4 Emerging markets

- ▶ 18% of world consumption
- > Vulnerabilities:
 - Coffee still a "luxury" good
 - Possible devaluations of local currencies vs. US\$ may increase coffee prices to consumers
 - Macroeconomic dislocations (unemployment, lack of credit) may reduce demand
- > Effect on consumption still uncertain



Impact on prices

- > Coffee prices have recovered from the low levels recorded during the coffee crisis (2000-2004).
- ▶ After beginning of crisis in September/08, prices fell in line with other commodities and appreciation of US\$.
- > Since January/09, prices have recovered in line with firm coffee fundamentals.

