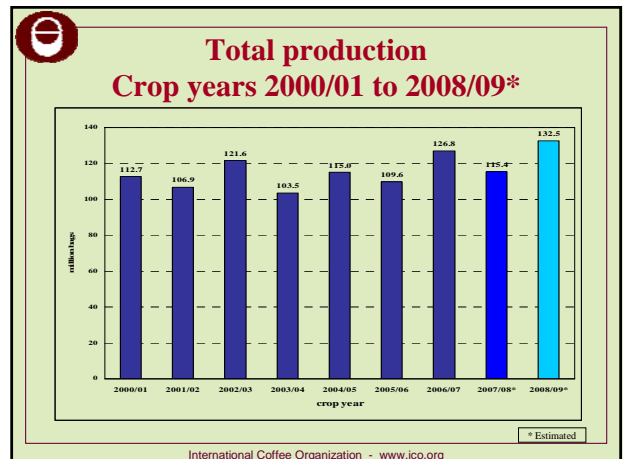
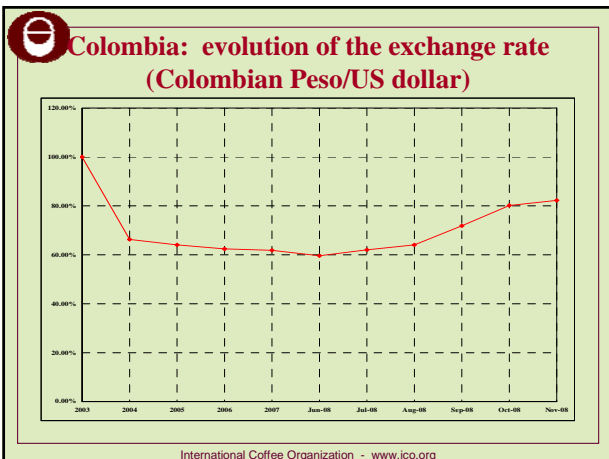
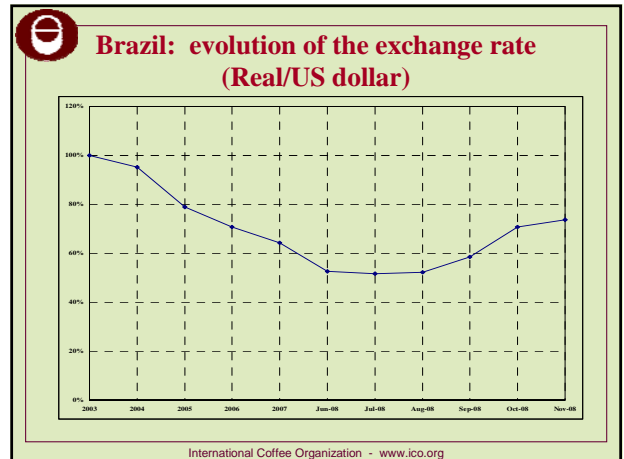
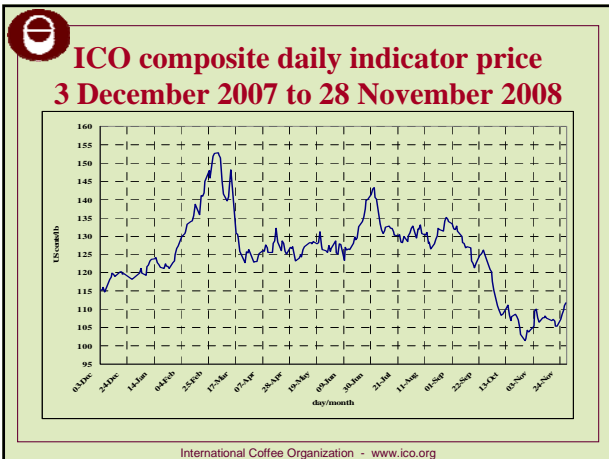
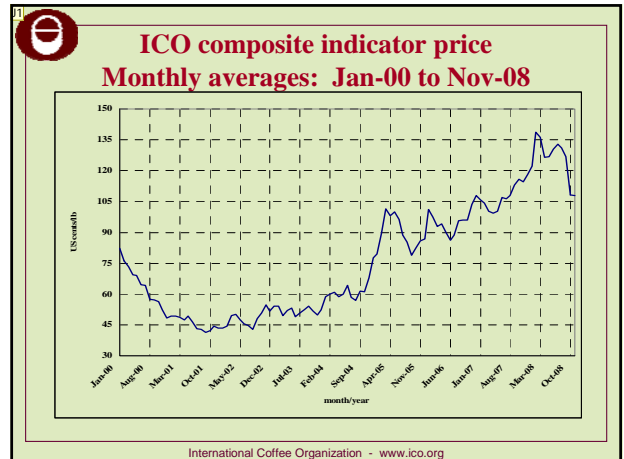
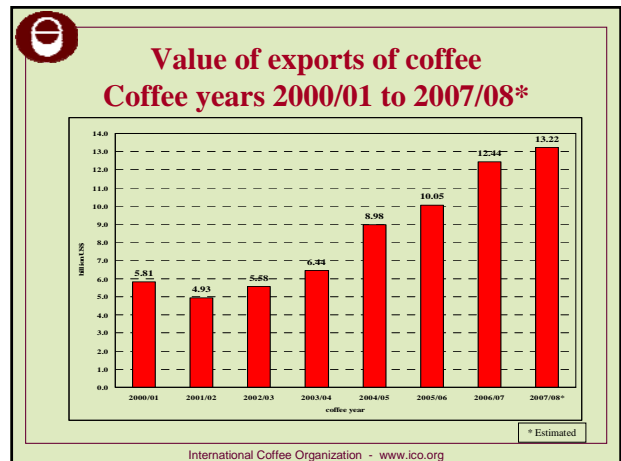
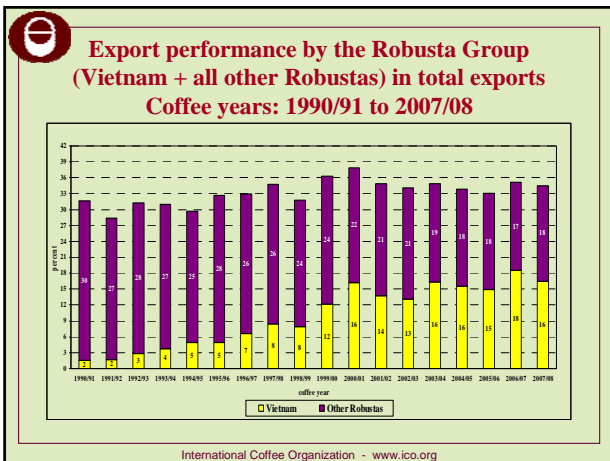
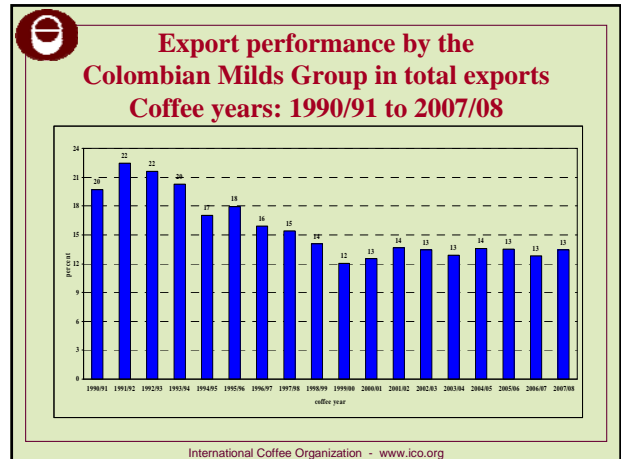
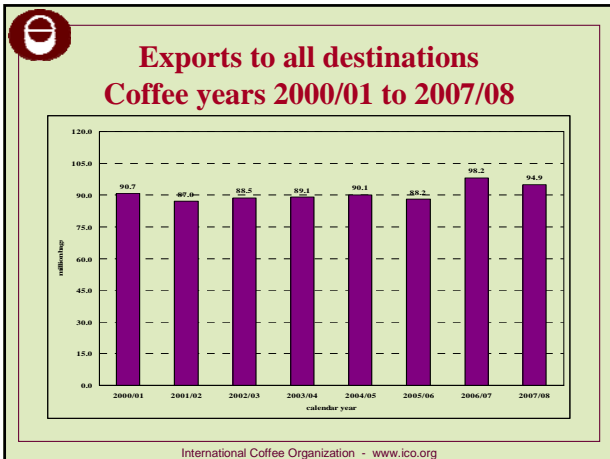


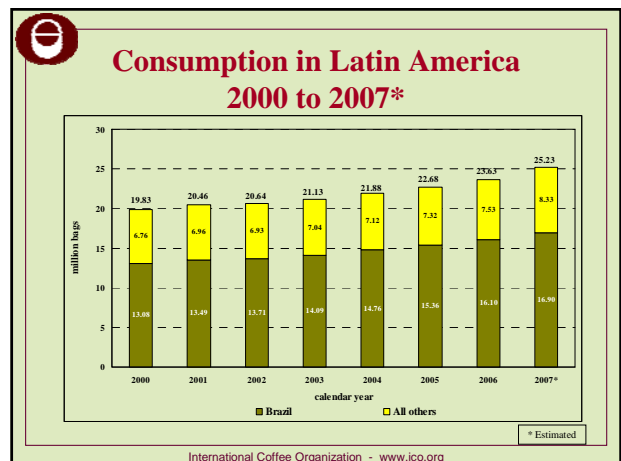
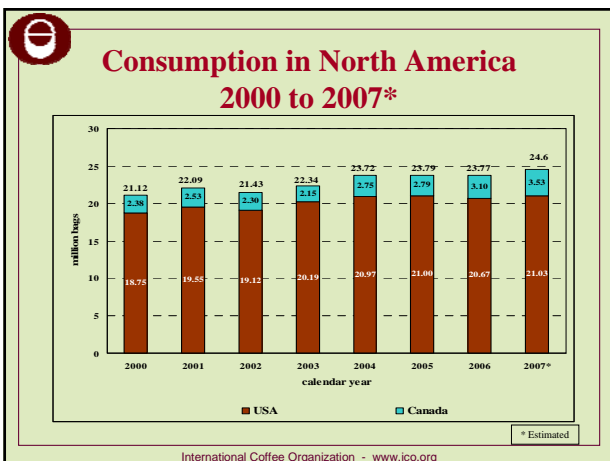
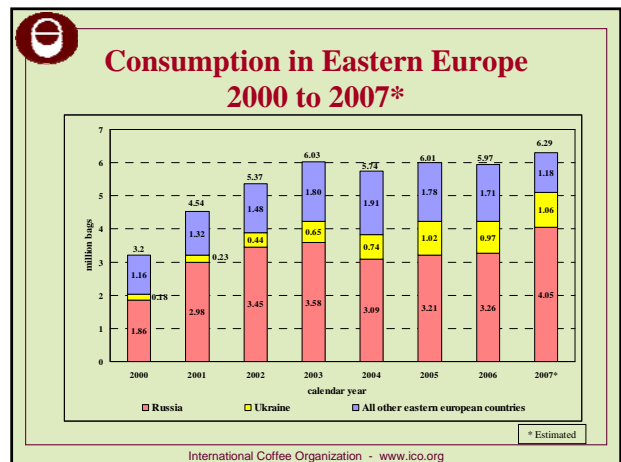
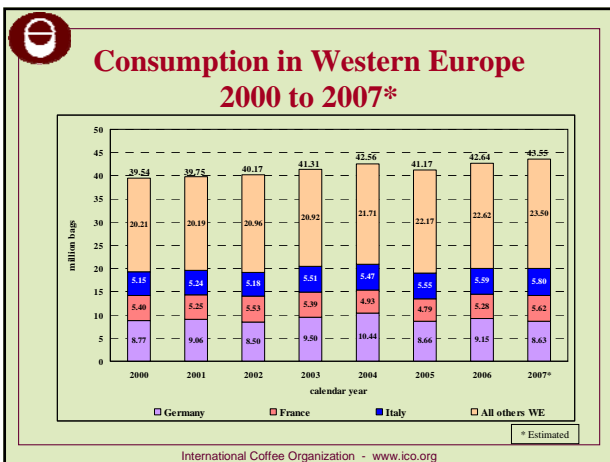
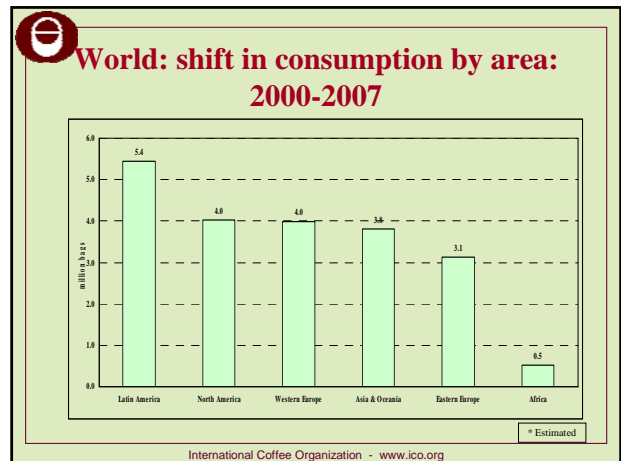
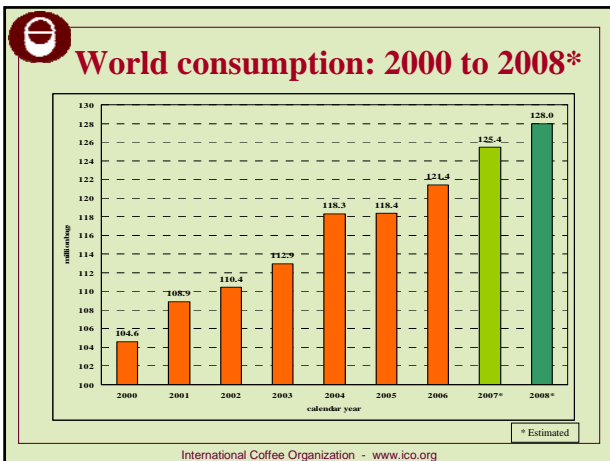
**EVOLUTION OF THE WORLD COFFEE MARKET 2000 to 2008**

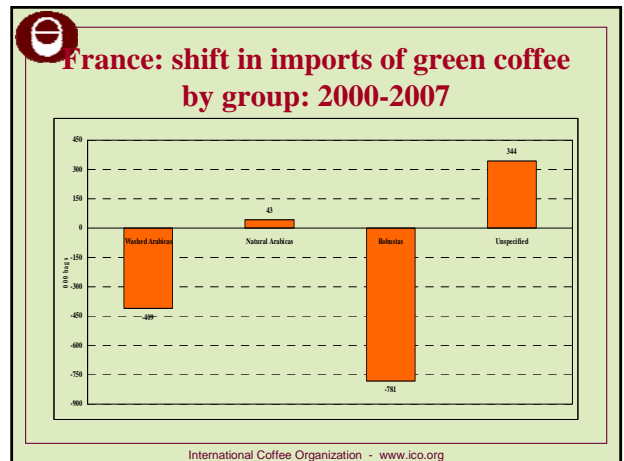
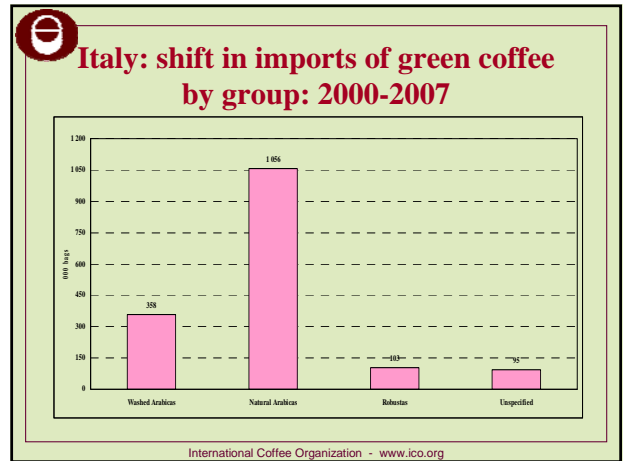
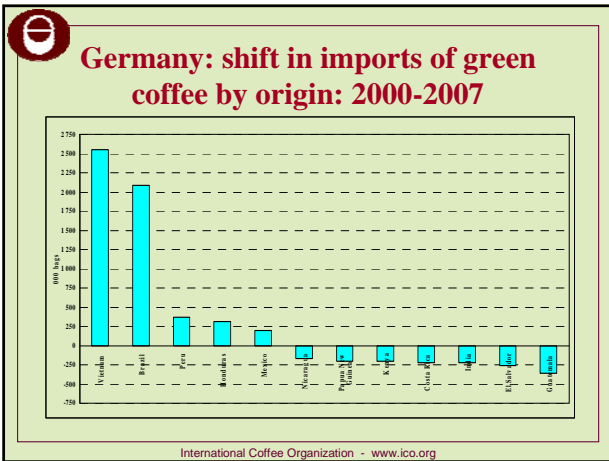
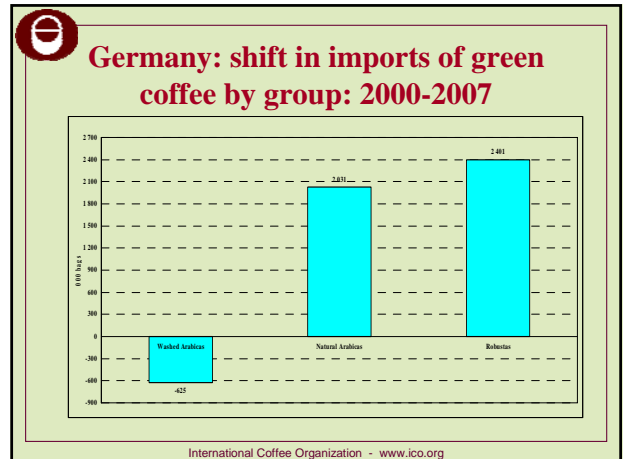
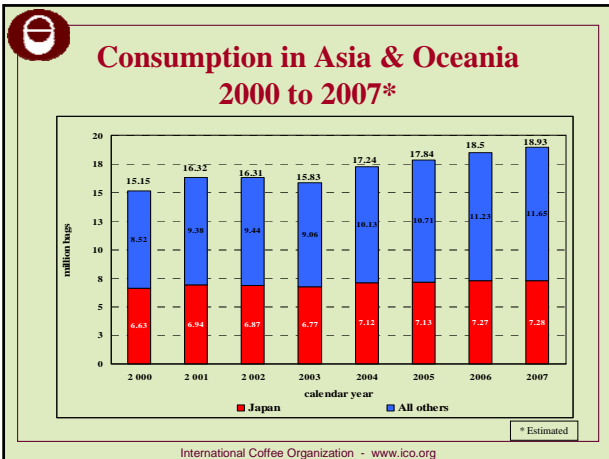
Néstor Osorio  
Executive Director

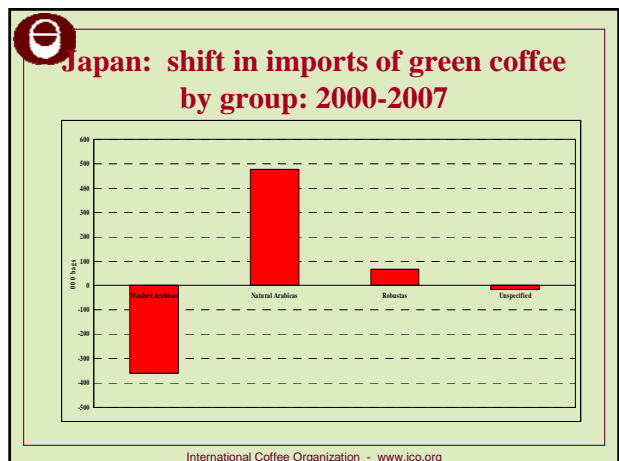
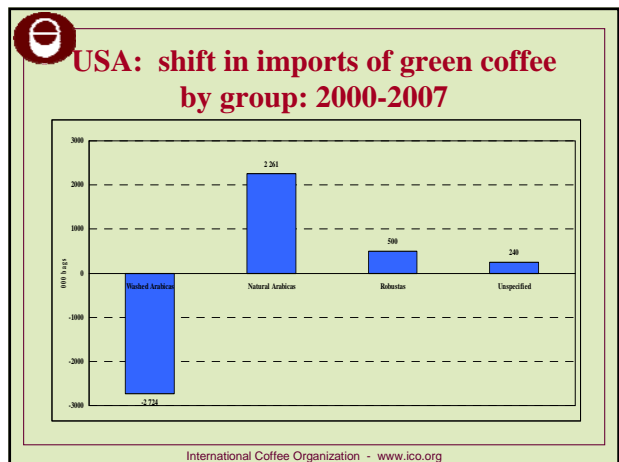
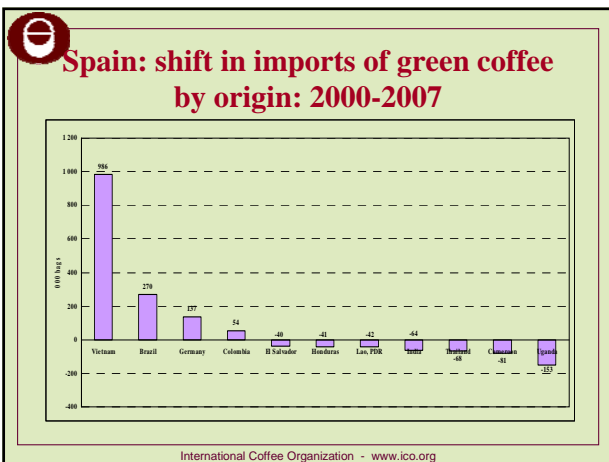
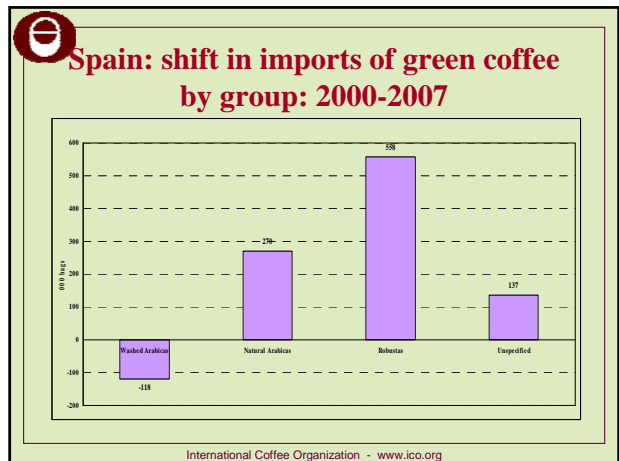
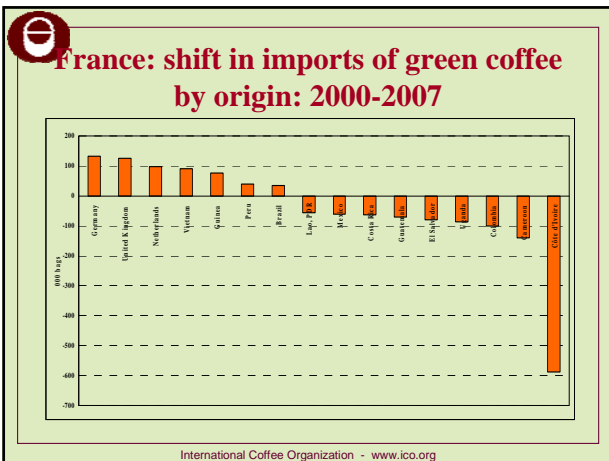
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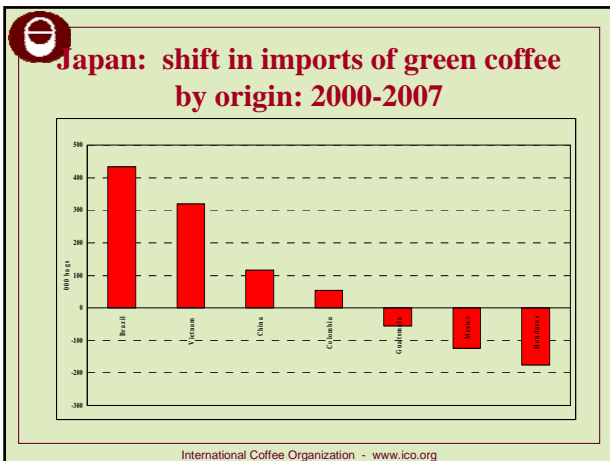












**Conclusions: Prices**

- ▶ Coffee prices have recovered from the low levels recorded during the coffee crisis (2000-2004).
- ▶ However, since September 2008 they have fallen to the levels recorded in mid-2007.

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**Conclusions: Consumption**

- ▶ Consumption has continuously increased at a growth rate of 2% per annum.
- ▶ It increased 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 (such as the Russian Federation and Ukraine) and in producing countries, particularly in Brazil.

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**Conclusions: Demand by type of coffee**

- ▶ Demand by type of coffee is also changing considerably.
- ▶ The participation of Robustas and Brazilian Naturals in world trade has increased from 54% in 1990 to 63% in 2008, at the expense of the participation of Washed Arabicas which was reduced from 46% to 37% in the same period.
- ▶ There have also been significant changes in relation to the type of coffee by origin.
- ▶ This is particularly observed in the case of Robustas, mainly due to an increase demand for Vietnam coffee (from 2% in 1990 to 16% in 2008), whereas the demand for African coffees has decreased considerably (from 21% to 12% in the same period).

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