



International Coffee Organization
Organización Internacional del Café
Organização Internacional do Café
Organisation Internationale du Café

ICC 95-8

19 May 2006
Original: French

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Study

International Coffee Council
Ninety-fifth Session
22 – 25 May 2006
London, England

**Coffee consumption
in non-member countries**

Background

The behaviour of consumption is a determining factor in the balance between supply and demand in the coffee market. Consumption in non-member countries is, therefore, one of the concerns of the International Coffee Organization since it can make a significant contribution to the maintenance of a sustainable balance between supply and demand in the coffee market.

The purpose of this study is to examine consumption performance and prospects in non-member countries for which statistical data available in the information networks of the International Coffee Organization are obtained from various sources. In particular, this study will assess the extent to which such consumption could contribute towards an increase in world coffee consumption.

Action

The Council is requested to note this document.

Introduction

1. Coffee is a widely consumed beverage both in ICO Member countries and in non-member countries (more than two-thirds of the world's population drinks coffee as a beverage).

I. Consumption in non-member countries

2. According to available statistics, total consumption in non-member countries was estimated at 17.5 million bags in 2004 compared to 16.5 million bags in 2003. Independent sources indicate consumption levels of more than 20 million bags in 2004. Graph 1 shows total consumption in non-member countries since 1980. The main non-member consuming countries are the Russian Federation, Canada, Algeria and Australia. Table 1 shows selected countries which recorded an average annual consumption of more than 500,000 bags over the last five years. Many other non-member countries have an average annual consumption of less than 500,000 bags. Annex I shows consumption in most non-member importing countries since 1980.

Graph 1: Total consumption in non-member countries since 1980

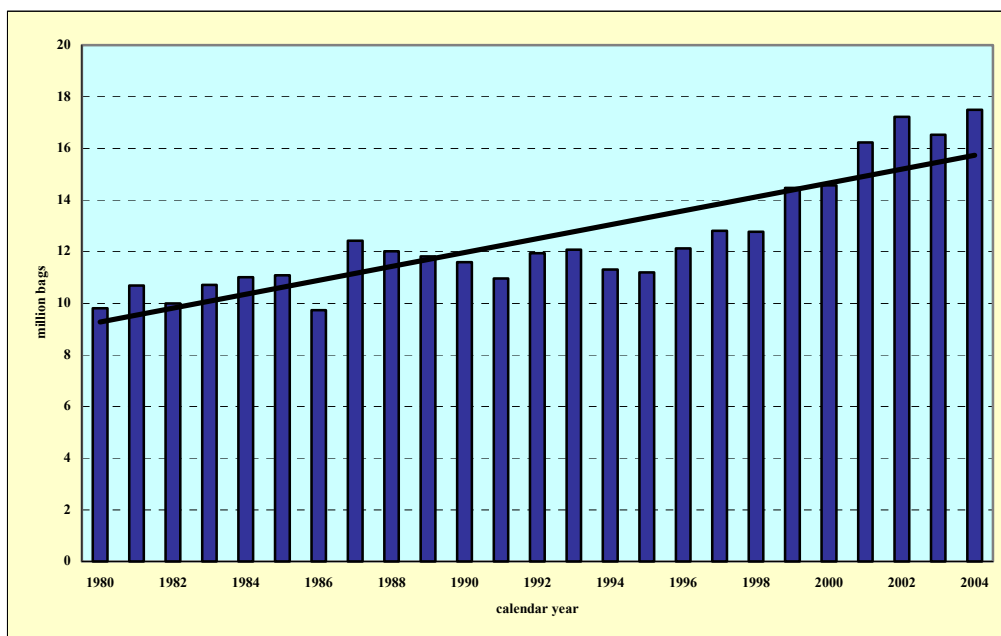


Table 1: Consumption in main non-member importing countries

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	5-year average
TOTAL	14 568	16 233	17 219	16 534	17 500¹	
Algeria	1 779	1 454	1 852	1 752	2 159	1 799
Argentina	623	636	522	627	659	613
Australia	832	765	976	873	873	864
Canada	2 377	2 535	2 302	2 133	2 777	2 425
Korea, Rep. of	1 246	1 258	1 306	1 305	1 266	1 276
Morocco	503	490	505	415	449	472
Romania	551	631	737	755	814	698
Russian Federation	1 729	2 801	3 301	3 409	2 877	2 823
Serbia and Montenegro	644	671	731	756	851	731
Taiwan	376	417	446	459	556	451
Turkey	291	299	408	482	719	440
Ukraine	179	228	431	637	724	440
<i>Others</i>	3 438	4 048	3 702	2 931	2 776	

^{1/} Estimated
In thousand bags

II. Consumption in non-member countries in Africa

3. African non-member importing countries consume an average of 3.5 million bags a year (Table 2). The major consumers are Algeria, Morocco, South Africa and Tunisia. Prospects for increasing consumption in these countries are favourable.

Table 2: Main consuming countries in Africa

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	
<i>Africa</i>	1 787	2 277	1 729	2 510	2 163	2 244	1 337	2 734	
Algeria	1 087	1 404	791	1 544	1 176	1 326	598	1 849	
Egypt	95	63	104	115	62	95	59	98	
Morocco	151	162	230	217	264	218	159	216	
South Africa, Rep. of	228	256	228	307	293	253	260	245	
Sudan	66	71	101	64	116	118	24	11	
Tunisia	45	50	72	68	81	85	95	92	
<i>Others</i>	116	270	202	194	172	149	143	222	
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
<i>Africa</i>	1 750	2 977	2 146	2 917	2 136	2 683	2 784	1 976	
Algeria	760	1 738	1 040	1 782	862	1 470	1 698	898	
Egypt	71	179	76	107	133	108	92	124	
Morocco	296	318	360	334	384	340	339	300	
South Africa, Rep. of	229	268	276	254	279	369	307	291	
Sudan	112	201	56	130	103	70	72	80	
Tunisia	110	80	101	90	111	101	137	137	
<i>Others</i>	172	193	238	220	264	226	139	145	
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<i>Africa</i>	2 360	2 653	1 696	3 542	3 215	2 912	3 466	3 105	
Algeria	1 229	1 461	475	2 228	1 779	1 455	1 852	1 752	2 159
Egypt	147	214	116	140	95	79	111	105	n.a.
Morocco	320	374	445	373	503	490	505	415	449
South Africa, Rep. of	298	254	236	289	366	298	322	341	383
Sudan	107	100	140	161	129	178	224	119	n.a.
Tunisia	144	165	147	164	174	233	230	121	265
<i>Others</i>	116	84	136	188	169	178	221	253	

In thousand bags

(a) *Algeria*

4. Algeria, with a total population of around 33 million inhabitants, is by far the biggest African coffee consumer and ranks third among non-member importing countries after the Russian Federation and Canada. The per capita gross domestic product (GDP) was estimated at US\$7,200 in 2005. The annual rate of growth of the population is 1.22%. The country's total consumption in 2004 was 2.2 million bags, representing an average annual per capita consumption of 3.11 kg, a level that is still low in relation to the existing potential. Bearing in mind the living standard of a large part of the population (25% live below the poverty line), coffee is still considered a luxury item, with an import duty of 30% and a domestic consumption tax of 10%. Robusta is the main coffee consumed. Algeria's main supplier is Côte d'Ivoire (1.4 million bags, accounting for 76% of total imports in 2002), followed by Indonesia (130,000 bags), Brazil (119,000 bags) and Vietnam (87,000 bags).

(b) *Morocco*

5. Morocco has a population of 33.2 million inhabitants and an estimated per capita GDP of US\$4,300 in 2005. Nearly 25% of the population lives below the poverty line. Coffee consumption was 450,000 bags in 2004, representing a per capita consumption of 810 grams. Imports in 2002 came mainly from Indonesia (20.2%), Uganda (17%) and Côte d'Ivoire (16.9%).

(c) *Tunisia*

6. Tunisia, with a population of 10.2 million inhabitants, is the fourth biggest consumer among African non-member countries, after Algeria, Morocco and South Africa. The country's per capita GDP was US\$7,600 in 2005 with only 7.4% of the population living below the poverty line. Coffee consumption in 2004 was estimated at 265,000 bags representing an annual per capita consumption of 1.56 kg. Tunisian imports in 2002 came from Brazil (47.3%), Côte d'Ivoire (23.7%) and Uganda (13%). Consumption tax on coffee is around 25%.

(d) *South Africa*

7. With a total population of 44.2 million inhabitants, South Africa still has a low level of coffee consumption at around 400,000 bags in 2004, representing an annual per capita consumption of 520 grams. With an increase in the living standards of the population there is potential for a growth in consumption. But 50% of the population still lives below the poverty line. The per capita GDP was estimated at US\$12,100 in 2005. Imports in 2002 came from Indonesia (45.6%), Vietnam (24.9%) and the European Union (4.20%).

(e) *Egypt*

8. With a population of 79 million inhabitants, Egypt represents a vast potential market for coffee. Per capita GDP was estimated at US\$4,400 in 2005. The annual rate of growth of the population is 1.76%. Total coffee consumption is still negligible at less than 200,000 bags in 2004, representing an annual per capita consumption of less than 150 grams.

9. The total consumption of the remaining importing non-members – the most significant being Sudan and Libya – is around 1 million bags a year.

III. Consumption in non-member countries in Asia

10. Asia has the largest number of importing countries that are not members of the International Coffee Organization. Consumption in these countries averages around 3.5 million bags a year. The main consuming countries in this region are the Republic of Korea, Turkey, Taiwan, China, Israel and Lebanon (Table 3).

Table 3: Main consuming countries in Asia

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	
Asia	930	1 204	1 411	1 845	1 839	1 710	1 234	1 484	
China	98	78	96	223	27	88	14	104	
Israel	156	214	206	292	254	239	244	233	
Korea, Rep. of	111	151	180	192	263	366	349	407	
Lebanon	114	197	214	180	164	180	80	130	
Saudi Arabia	253	346	478	467	393	327	285	385	
Taiwan	25	33	49	58	64	43	50	70	
Turkey	0	-	41	54	61	68	56	87	
<i>Others</i>	173	186	149	379	612	399	157	67	
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
Asia	1 385	1 738	2 243	2 293	2 959	2 596	1 534	2 141	
China	181	132	141	214	246	160	111	116	
Israel	317	272	272	332	334	342	372	367	
Korea, Rep. of	513	695	842	801	942	975	1 095	1 009	
Lebanon	205	97	164	247	312	235	202	296	
Saudi Arabia	305	176	259	342	230	139	99	288	
Taiwan	88	108	122	141	-25	-55	108	152	
Turkey	81	104	140	163	165	219	140	199	
<i>Others</i>	-305	153	302	54	756	581	-592	-286	
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Asia	2 725	2 318	3 013	3 365	3 466	4 073	3 779	3 313	2 222
China	345	-50	95	83	105	32	25	-85	-68
Israel	403	367	457	395	287	367	366	414	n.a.
Korea, Rep. of	926	1 065	988	1 087	1 246	1 258	1 306	1 305	1 266
Lebanon	296	251	306	283	278	426	301	286	407
Saudi Arabia	275	211	338	358	403	372	445	473	n.a.
Taiwan	122	216	260	303	376	417	446	459	556
Turkey	241	236	286	265	291	299	408	482	719
<i>Others</i>	117	21	282	590	480	900	482	-22	-659

Note: A negative sign indicates net exports.
In thousand bags

(a) *Republic of Korea*

11. The Korean population is around 49 million inhabitants and the per capita GDP was estimated at US\$20,400 in 2005. Korea has a highly developed economy and is one of the world's industrial powers. Only 15% of the population lives below the poverty line. Consumption of coffee is, however, not very widespread compared to tea, which is still the main hot beverage consumed. Coffee consumption totalled 1.3 million bags in 2004, representing a per capita consumption of around 1.6 kg, a considerable progress in relation to the level of the early 1990s. Moreover, around 50% of the population is in the under-30s age group; this offers a promising prospect for coffee consumption since young people tend to imitate Western lifestyles, particularly in relation to eating habits, by moving away from the tea-drinking tradition in favour of coffee. Imports in 2002 came mainly from Vietnam (37.7%), Indonesia (20.9%), Brazil (10.5%), Honduras (9.4%) and Colombia (7.6%). Consumption of Robustas is, therefore, more significant than that of Arabicas.

(b) *Turkey*

12. Turkey has become Asia's second biggest coffee consuming country. Consumption in 2004 totalled around 719,000 bags, a level that is still low for a country of 70.4 million inhabitants, representing a per capita consumption of only 610 grams. Imports in 2002 came mainly from Brazil (95.4%). In 2002, 20% of the population lived below the poverty line. In 2005, the country's per capita GDP was US\$7,900.

(c) *Taiwan*

13. With a population of 23 million inhabitants and an estimated GDP of US\$26,700 in 2005, Taiwan ranks as Asia's third biggest coffee consumer after Korea and Turkey. Per capita consumption is 1.45 kg a year. Imports in 2002 came mainly from Indonesia (48.2%), Vietnam (17%) and Brazil (9%). Taiwan is one of the powerful emerging economies with only 0.9% of the population living below the poverty line in 2005.

(d) *China*

14. Although China is also a coffee-producing country it has great potential as a coffee consumer. The total population is estimated at 1.3 billion inhabitants and the per capita GDP is US\$6,300. Even though around 20% of the population lives below the poverty line, China is a major economic power and the country's coffee consumption could have a considerable impact on world demand. At present, available information indicates a level of around 380,000 bags representing an annual per capita consumption of 175 grams. The urban population, estimated at around 370 million inhabitants, is a potential target for increased coffee consumption. In urban areas average annual per capita consumption is around 760 grams. It should be noted that the development of the coffee industry, which began in the province of Yunnan, and the resumption of the ICO generic promotion campaign should contribute towards an increase in per capita consumption. China's main coffee suppliers in 2002 were Vietnam (69.6%), Indonesia (11%), Brazil (9%) and Colombia (4.2%).

(e) *Israel*

15. Consumption in Israel totalled 127,000 bags for a population of 6.4 million inhabitants, representing a per capita consumption of 4 kg. This consumption level is higher than the average for non-member countries as a whole. Per capita GDP was estimated at US\$22,300 in 2005 but 21% of the population lives below the poverty line. Imports of coffee in 2001 came from Vietnam (25%), United States of America (15.3%), India (9.2%), the European Union (7.2%), Brazil (6.3%) and Colombia (6.6%).

(f) *Lebanon*

16. Lebanon, with a population of around 4 million inhabitants, recorded a consumption level of 407,000 bags of coffee in 2004, representing 6.1 kg per inhabitant. This means that even though the level of total consumption is low, per capita consumption is high. Per capita GDP was US\$5,300 in 2005 and 28.5% of the population lives below the poverty line.

17. Many other countries in Asia have a consumption level that cannot be considered negligible. The particular countries concerned are Syria, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Jordan.

IV. Consumption in European non-member countries

18. European non-member countries account for more than 40% of total imports by importing countries in all regions: 7 million bags compared to 3.5 and 3.6 million bags in Asia and Africa respectively. With the accession of ten new member countries to the European Union in May 2004, which automatically became Members of the International Coffee Organization, the remaining European non-member countries are now the Russian Federation, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Rumania and the countries formerly comprising Yugoslavia (Table 4).

Table 4: Coffee consumption in European non-member countries

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	
Europe	2 042	1 917	1 655	1 662	1 759	1 830	2 098	2 559	
Bulgaria	55	80	42	154	141	92	82	95	
Romania	254	307	310	213	384	470	140	201	
Russian Federation ¹	827	710	829	649	820	973	913	1215	
Yugoslavia	825	753	398	574	341	226	897	982	
<i>Others</i>	81	67	76	72	73	69	66	66	
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
Europe	2 391	3 790	3 746	2 096	2 982	2 890	2 850	3 283	
Bosnia and Herzegovina					37	43	19	16	
Bulgaria	162	85	102	17	175	327	353	393	
Croatia					135	132	164	288	
Romania	191	157	442	335	601	420	347	550	
Russian Federation ¹	1 144	2 639	2 099	1 049	1 377	1 795	1 712	1 650	
Serbia and Montenegro					478	0	0	0	
Ukraine					18	9	54	179	
Yugoslavia	829	841	1 032	638					
<i>Others</i>	65	68	71	57	161	164	201	207	
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Europe	2 900	3 719	3 797	3 375	3 940	5 374	6 228	6 509	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22	20	314	84	63	112	179	194	n.a.
Bulgaria	246	275	324	361	275	349	340	397	420
Croatia	304	361	320	337	327	337	355	375	397
Romania	696	630	584	506	551	631	737	755	814
Russian Federation ¹	1 063	1 781	1 523	1 228	1 729	2 801	3 301	3 409	2 877
Serbia and Montenegro	179	307	460	451	644	671	731	756	851
Ukraine	259	167	126	253	179	228	321	301	724
<i>Others</i>	131	178	146	155	172	245	264	322	

^{1/} USSR before 1992

In thousand bags

(a) *Russian Federation*

19. The Russian Federation is not only the biggest consumer in the group under consideration but also the biggest consumer among non-member importing countries. In 2004 consumption totalled 3.5 million bags, representing an average annual per capita consumption of 1.47 kg for a total population of 143 million inhabitants. Per capita GDP was US\$10,700 in 2005 with 17.5% of the population living below the poverty line. Prospects for increased consumption are linked to an increase in living standards, particularly in the case of young people who make up the largest share of the population. In fact, the tea-drinking habit is firmly rooted in the older age group. Young people aged between 25 and 35 years are often coffee drinkers. Russian coffee imports in 2002 came mainly from Vietnam (31.2%), India (18.5%), Indonesia (17%), Côte d'Ivoire (6%) and Brazil (6%). The International Coffee Organization has launched a generic coffee promotion campaign that should be continued in order to establish a coffee-drinking habit among the population.

(b) *Serbia and Montenegro*

20. Serbia and Montenegro, a new state created from the recomposition of the Balkans after the disappearance of Yugoslavia, has a total population of 10.8 million inhabitants and a per capita GDP estimated at US\$2,700 in 2005. Estimates for 1999 indicate that around 30% of the population lives below the poverty line. Coffee consumption totalled 851,000 bags in 2004, representing an average per capita consumption of 4.71 kg. In 2002 the main origins of the coffee imports of Serbia and Montenegro were Brazil (74%), India (12.9%) and Uganda (9%).

(c) *Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republic (FYR) of Macedonia*

21. The other states of former Yugoslavia are also significant coffee consumers¹. Bosnia-Herzegovina, which has a total population of 4.5 million inhabitants, consumes around 200,000 bags, representing a per capita consumption of 2.7 kg. Per capita GDP is US\$6,800 with 25% of the population living below the poverty line. Imports are almost all of Brazilian origin (72% in 2002). Croatia has a population of 4.5 million inhabitants and a per capita GDP of US\$11,600 with only 11% of the population living below the poverty line. Croatia is the richest of the new states created from the former Yugoslavia. Croatia's coffee consumption totalled 397,000 bags in 2004, representing an average annual per capita consumption of 5.3 kg. Croatia's imports in 2002 came from Brazil (54.7%), India (23.5%), Vietnam (6%) and Colombia (4.2%). In the case of FYR of Macedonia, consumption is less than 130,000 bags for a population of 2.05 million inhabitants, representing a per capita consumption of 3.9 kg. Per capita GDP is US\$7,600. Around 29.6% of the population lives below the poverty line.

¹ Slovenia has not been taken into account in this report because it is now part of the European Union.

(d) Ukraine

22. With 46.7 million inhabitants, Ukraine is by far the most important economy of the former Soviet bloc after the Russian Federation. Per capita GDP is US\$6,800 with 29% of the population living below the poverty line. Coffee consumption was around 851,000 bags in 2004, representing an average annual per capita consumption of 1.09 kg.

(e) Bulgaria

23. Bulgaria's population is estimated at 7.4 million inhabitants. Per capita GDP was US\$9,000 in 2005. Coffee consumption totalled 420,000 bags in 2004, representing an average per capita consumption of 3.4 kg. Around 13.4% of the population lived below the poverty line in 2002. Bulgaria's coffee imports in 2002 came mainly from Indonesia (41%) and Vietnam (39.6%).

(f) Romania

24. The total population is around 22.3 million inhabitants with a per capita consumption estimated at US\$8,400 in 2005. Around 25% of the population lives below the poverty line but the GDP growth rate was 4.5% in 2005. The level of coffee consumption is one of the highest among European non-members. In 2004, consumption totalled 814,000 bags, representing an average per capita consumption of 5.3 kg, a level above that of some ICO Member countries. The main suppliers of Romania's coffee imports in 2002 were Vietnam (37.2%) and Indonesia (37.2%).

V. Consumption in non-member countries in Latin America

25. Total consumption in the countries of this region that are not Members of the ICO is around 1 million bags, more than half of which is accounted for by Argentina (Table 5).

Table 5: Consumption in non-member countries in Latin America

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	
Latin America	1 479	1 701	1 801	1 608	1 742	1 314	1 387	1 501	
Argentina	509	563	670	601	684	493	545	565	
Chile	81	120	107	103	124	105	60	88	
Puerto Rico	72	113	50	-4	17	26	-15	29	
Uruguay	27	29	25	22	22	25	22	24	
<i>Others</i>	790	876	949	886	895	665	775	795	
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	
Latin America	1 562	1 330	1 372	1 566	1 939	1 728	1 664	1 572	
Argentina	575	500	494	574	697	646	645	562	
Chile	131	96	111	128	192	147	93	137	
Puerto Rico	34	11	4	19	7	11	17	5	
Uruguay	25	19	42	30	45	32	40	39	
<i>Others</i>	797	704	721	815	998	892	869	829	
	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Latin America	1 630	1 687	1 849	1 946	2 039	2 021	1 691	2 032	
Argentina	586	615	640	642	623	636	522	627	659
Chile	135	141	127	155	218	214	170	194	204
Puerto Rico	10	6	95	165	131	66	111	75	0
Uruguay	42	42	47	45	42	57	41	96	51
<i>Others</i>	857	883	940	939	1 025	1 048	847	1 040	

Note: A negative sign indicates net exports
In thousand bags

(a) Argentina

26. With a population of 39.9 million inhabitants, Argentina has the region's second strongest economy after Brazil. Per capita GDP was US\$13,700 in 2005. Nevertheless, more than 38.5% of the population lives below the poverty line. Coffee consumption was 659 million bags in 2004, representing an average per capita consumption of 990 grams, a relatively low level. Imports in 2002 came mainly from Brazil (97%) and Colombia (2.3%).

(b) Chile

27. Chile, with a population of 16.1 million inhabitants, is a marginal coffee consumer. Per capita GDP was estimated at US\$11,300 in 2005 with 18.2% of the population living below the poverty line. Coffee consumption in 2004 was 204,000 bags, representing a per capita consumption of 760 grams. Chile's coffee imports in 2002 came mainly from Brazil (73.8%), followed by Peru (12.9%) and Colombia (9%).

VI. Consumption in North America

28. In North America, Canada is the most important non-member importing country. Per capita GDP was US\$32,900 in 2005. Consumption totalled 2.8 million bags in 2004, representing an average per capita consumption of 5.03 kg. Imports in 2002 came mainly from Brazil (50%), Guatemala (13.2%), Peru (8.5%), and Vietnam (6.8%). Like other developed countries, Canada seems to be experiencing relative stagnation in its coffee consumption.

VII. Consumption in non-member countries in Oceania

29. The only countries in this region that have a significant level of coffee consumption are the two developed countries, namely Australia and New Zealand.

(a) Australia

30. Australia has a total population of 20,3 million inhabitants and a per capita GDP estimated at US\$32,000 in 2005. Consumption totalled 873,000 bags in 2004, representing an average per capita consumption of 2.58 kg, a very low level for a developed country. There is little likelihood that there will be a substantial increase in this level. Imports in 2002 came from Vietnam (43.4%) and Papua New Guinea (17.3%).

(b) New Zealand

31. New Zealand has a total population of 4 million inhabitants growing at the rate of 0.99% a year. Per capita GDP was US\$24,200 in 2005. Coffee consumption was estimated at 248,000 bags in 2004, representing an average per capita consumption of 3.7 kg, a relatively low level for a developed country.

VIII. Coffee taxes and import duties

32. The level of taxes and import duties may affect coffee consumption in some non-member countries. Table 6 shows the situation in selected non-member countries for which information on currently applicable taxes and import duties is available. The countries concerned are Australia, Canada, China, the Russian Federation and Turkey.

Table 6: Customs duties and Value Added Tax (VAT) in selected non-member countries

Country	Import duties	VAT
Australia	Green coffee: 2% Roasted: A\$0.07/kg Soluble: A\$0.66/kg	17%
Canada	Green: 0% Roasted: Can\$0.0415/kg Soluble: Can\$0.1432/kg	
China	Green: 8% (MFN) Roasted: 15% (MFN) Soluble: 17% (MFN)	
Russian Federation	Green: 0% Roasted: 10% Soluble: 10%	
Turkey	11-13% for green and roasted coffee	

33. Tunisia, which is not included in the above table, applies a consumption tax of 25%. In some non-member consuming countries, coffee is considered a luxury item and consumption taxes are sometimes high, which constitutes a barrier to the development of the markets concerned.

Conclusion

34. Consumption in non-member importing countries is an important variable in fundamental market factors. However, much of this information is not readily available. Moreover, many statistics differ according to the source. According to some independent sources, total consumption by non-member importing countries was 20 million bags, which is 3 – 4 million above the official figures available. Other sources indicate an even higher level, which could be justified given the fact that there is hardly any country in the world where coffee is not consumed. Furthermore, if coffee ceases to be regarded as a luxury item in certain countries, consumption could be encouraged.

NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES IMPORTING
ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION (NET IMPORTS) OF ALL FORMS OF COFFEE FROM ALL SOURCES
CALENDAR YEARS 1980 TO 1991

(000 bags)

Non-member	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
TOTAL	9 812	10 692	9 996	10 714	11 008	11 086	9 729	12 419	12 020	11 819	11 590	10 964
A. Net Imports >= 500 000 bags	8 209	8 629	7 720	8 499	8 865	9 027	8 195	10 412	9 727	9 775	9 655	8 709
Algeria	1 087	1 404	791	1 544	1 176	1 326	598	1 849	760	1 738	1 040	1 782
Argentina	509	563	670	601	684	493	545	565	575	500	494	574
Australia	537	623	615	612	597	575	600	762	648	667	636	646
Bulgaria	55	80	42	154	141	92	82	95	162	85	102	17
Canada	1 771	1 977	1 763	1 739	1 828	1 841	1 786	1 800	1 814	1 822	1 974	2 068
Czechoslovakia	436	453	437	526	488	531	522	585	573	0	0	0
Hong Kong	91	34	45	90	61	71	-36	58	97	94	115	151
Hungary	632	581	609	584	655	646	746	693	825	0	0	0
Israel	156	214	206	292	254	239	244	233	317	272	272	332
Korea, Rep. of	111	151	180	192	263	366	349	407	513	695	842	801
Malaysia Unsp	75	100	99	74	137	94	3	100	323	151	150	172
Morocco	151	162	230	217	264	218	159	216	296	318	360	334
Poland	633	477	366	289	674	732	551	560	620	0	0	0
Romania	254	307	310	213	384	470	140	201	191	157	442	335
Russian Federation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serbia and Montenegro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-271	72	-351
Syrian Arab Republic	60	41	130	146	97	133	97	89	41	65	26	160
Former Soviet Republics	827	710	829	649	820	973	913	1 215	1 144	2 639	2 099	1 049
Former Yugoslavia	825	753	398	574	341	226	897	982	829	841	1 032	638
B. 100 000 bags <= Net imports <= 500 000 bags	1 323	1 640	1 905	1 890	1 835	1 768	1 274	1 689	2 005	1 793	1 686	2 065
Armenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aruba	60	49	44	50	11	-1	47	31	6	16	9	4
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chile	81	120	107	103	124	105	60	88	131	96	111	128
China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	2	36	44	32	-21	1	12	14	59	33	-3	38
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dubai	67	73	61	56	72	61	33	54	59	68	52	69
Egypt	95	63	104	115	62	95	59	98	71	179	76	107
Jordan	20	-3	-5	34	33	22	34	52	64	50	50	60
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	-	1	110	106	167	221	14	53	222	75	-	-
Kuwait	35	35	50	31	31	27	30	53	39	54	17	18
Lebanon	114	197	214	180	164	180	80	130	205	97	164	247
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	65	89	56	48	59	32	47	79	82	62	119	129
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand	97	109	103	121	108	105	103	117	107	115	133	126
Puerto Rico	72	113	50	-4	17	26	-15	29	34	11	4	19
Saudi Arabia	253	346	478	467	393	327	285	385	305	176	259	342
South Africa, Rep. of	228	256	228	307	293	253	260	245	229	268	276	254
Sudan	66	71	101	64	116	118	24	11	112	201	56	130
Taiwan	25	33	49	58	64	43	50	70	88	108	122	141
Tunisia	45	50	72	68	81	85	95	92	110	80	101	90
Turkey	0	-	41	54	61	68	56	87	81	104	140	163
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Net imports <=100 000 bags	281	422	371	325	309	291	261	320	287	252	249	190

A negative sign indicates net exporter

NON-MEMBER COUNTRIES IMPORTING
ESTIMATED CONSUMPTION (NET IMPORTS) OF ALL FORMS OF COFFEE FROM ALL SOURCES
CALENDAR YEARS 1992 TO 2003

(000 bags)	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Non-member												
TOTAL	11 939	12 078	11 310	11 194	12 126	12 811	12 766	14 465	14 568	16 233	17 110	16 167
<i>A. Net Imports >= 500 000 bags</i>	<i>9 293</i>	<i>9 854</i>	<i>9 223</i>	<i>8 274</i>	<i>8 849</i>	<i>9 951</i>	<i>8 986</i>	<i>10 590</i>	<i>10 451</i>	<i>11 627</i>	<i>12 185</i>	<i>11 342</i>
Algeria	862	1 470	1 698	898	1 229	1 461	475	2 228	1 779	1 455	1 852	1 752
Argentina	697	646	645	562	586	615	640	642	623	636	522	627
Australia	771	756	785	749	761	800	856	906	832	765	976	873
Bulgaria	175	327	353	393	246	275	324	361	275	349	340	397
Canada	1 916	2 117	2 407	2 109	2 291	2 229	2 317	2 303	2 377	2 535	2 302	2 132
Czechoslovakia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	162	130	110	90	132	147	116	102	94	105	102	97
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	334	342	372	367	403	367	457	395	287	367	366	414
Korea, Rep. of	942	975	1 095	1 009	926	1 065	988	1 087	1 246	1 258	1 306	1 305
Malaysia Unsp	184	185	191	218	283	254	101	-9	-244	-489	-508	-731
Morocco	384	340	339	300	320	374	445	373	503	490	505	415
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	601	420	347	550	696	630	584	506	551	631	737	755
Russian Federation	1 377	1 795	1 712	1 650	1 063	1 781	1 523	1 228	1 729	2 801	3 301	3 409
Serbia and Montenegro	478	0	0	0	179	307	460	451	644	671	731	756
Singapore	232	124	-1 016	-821	-485	-562	-570	-261	-466	-588	-774	-1 073
Syrian Arab Republic	179	229	185	199	219	209	268	277	221	641	426	215
Former Soviet Republics	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Former Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>B. 100 000 bags <= Net imports <= 500 000 bags</i>	<i>2 333</i>	<i>1 996</i>	<i>1 886</i>	<i>2 682</i>	<i>3 061</i>	<i>2 608</i>	<i>3 481</i>	<i>3 639</i>	<i>3 814</i>	<i>4 199</i>	<i>4 602</i>	<i>4 263</i>
Armenia	3	3	3	31	54	59	104	115	135	180	172	164
Aruba	2	3	3	-	-	-6	0	-	11	13	11	15
Bosnia and Herzegovina	37	43	19	16	22	20	314	84	63	112	179	194
Chile	192	147	93	137	135	141	127	155	218	214	170	194
China	0	0	0	0	0	0	-27	-24	8	-82	-87	-193
China	68	21	-8	19	204	-205	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	135	132	164	288	304	361	320	337	327	337	355	375
Dubai	93	71	65	83	98	79	132	127	157	210	147	165
Egypt	133	108	92	124	147	214	116	140	95	79	111	105
Jordan	94	42	40	46	71	75	110	101	157	126	191	141
Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	1	25	29	27	8
Kuwait	42	32	32	40	44	37	51	55	50	69	73	59
Lebanon	312	235	202	296	296	251	306	283	278	426	301	286
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	132	99	44	58	22	12	41	78	20	47	64	22
Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Rep. of	70	49	63	70	51	53	77	62	36	89	107	125
New Zealand	132	149	140	140	155	162	183	168	186	257	275	232
Puerto Rico	7	11	17	5	10	6	95	165	131	66	111	75
Saudi Arabia	230	139	99	288	275	211	338	358	403	372	445	473
South Africa, Rep. of	279	369	307	291	298	254	236	289	366	298	322	341
Sudan	103	70	72	80	107	100	140	161	129	178	224	119
Taiwan	-25	-55	108	152	122	216	260	303	376	417	446	459
Tunisia	111	101	137	137	144	165	147	164	174	233	230	121
Turkey	165	219	140	199	241	236	286	265	291	299	408	482
Ukraine	18	9	54	179	259	167	126	253	179	228	321	301
<i>3. Net imports <=100 000 bags</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>252</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>323</i>	<i>562</i>