

# Addressing challenges in the world coffee sector

## Multi-year Expert Meeting on Commodities and Development

UNCTAD, Geneva, 25-26 January 2012



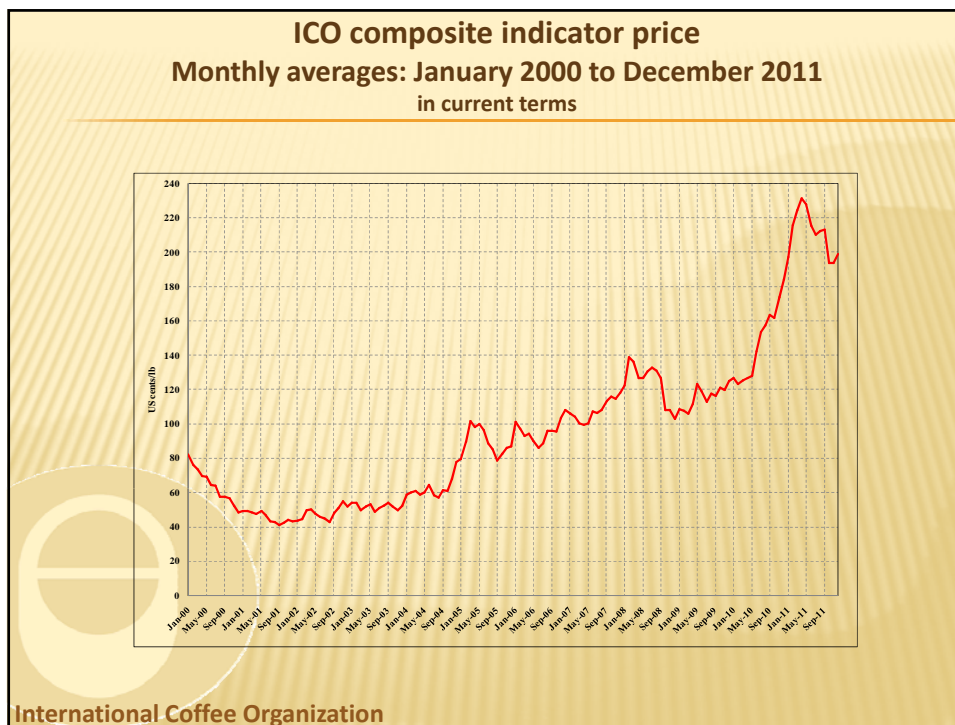
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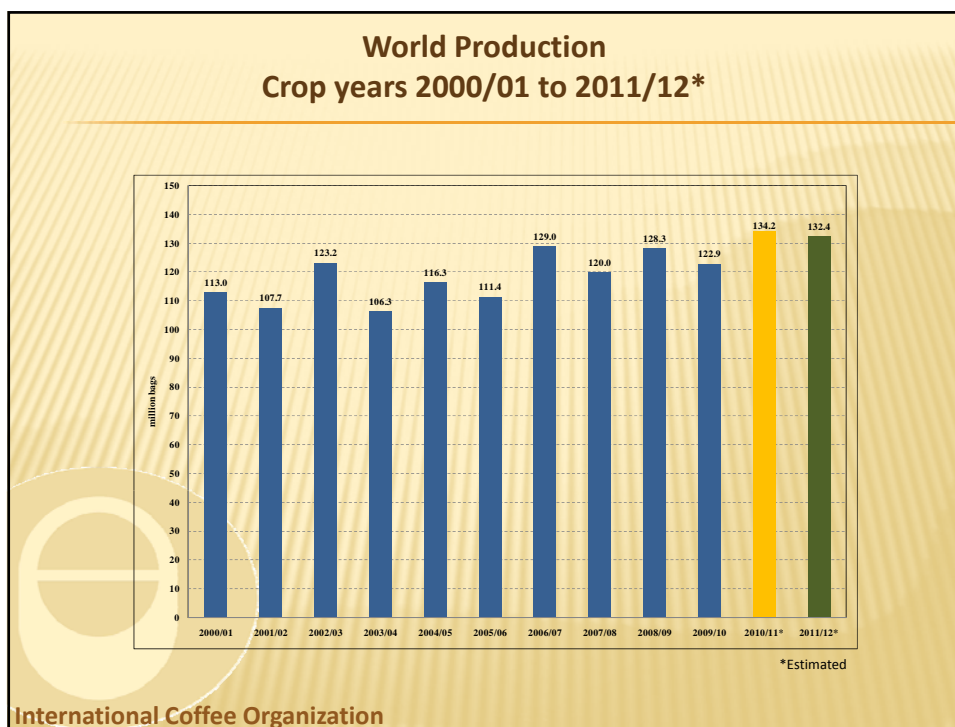
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- ❖ I – Coffee market: trend and outlook
  - ❖ II – Challenges faced by heavily commodity dependent countries
  - ❖ III – Addressing the challenges



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- Market fundamental factors**
- ❖ Historically, the long-term behaviour of coffee prices has been highly cyclical in nature. These cycles are primarily caused by fluctuation in supply, rather than changes in demand
  - ❖ These price cycles were constrained by market regulatory mechanisms under the export quotas and other measures)
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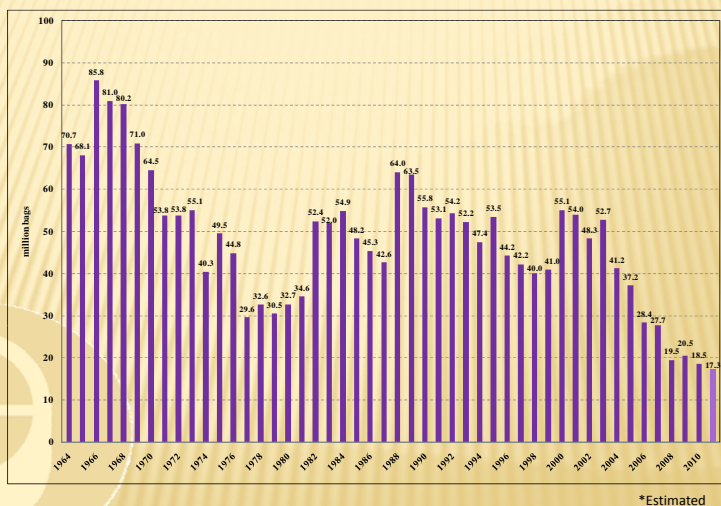
### Production: 10 leading producers (Volume in 000 bags - % of world production)

	2010/11	2011/12*	% change
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>48 095</b>	<b>43 480</b>	<b>-9.6</b>
<b>Vietnam</b>	<b>19 467</b>	<b>18 500</b>	<b>-5.0</b>
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>7 500</b>	<b>9 804</b>	<b>+30.7</b>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>9 129</b>	<b>8 750</b>	<b>-4.2</b>
<b>Colombia</b>	<b>8 523</b>	<b>8 500</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>5 033</b>	<b>5 370</b>	<b>+6.7</b>
<b>Peru</b>	<b>3 976</b>	<b>5 000</b>	<b>+25.7</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>4 850</b>	<b>4 500</b>	<b>-7.2</b>
<b>Honduras</b>	<b>4 326</b>	<b>4 300</b>	<b>-0.6</b>
<b>Guatemala</b>	<b>3 950</b>	<b>3 450</b>	<b>-12.7</b>

\*Estimated

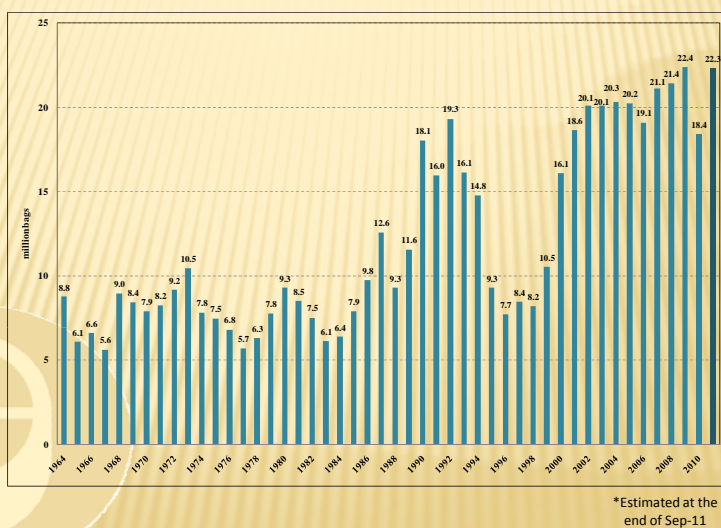
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### Opening stocks in exporting countries Crop years 1964 to 2011\*



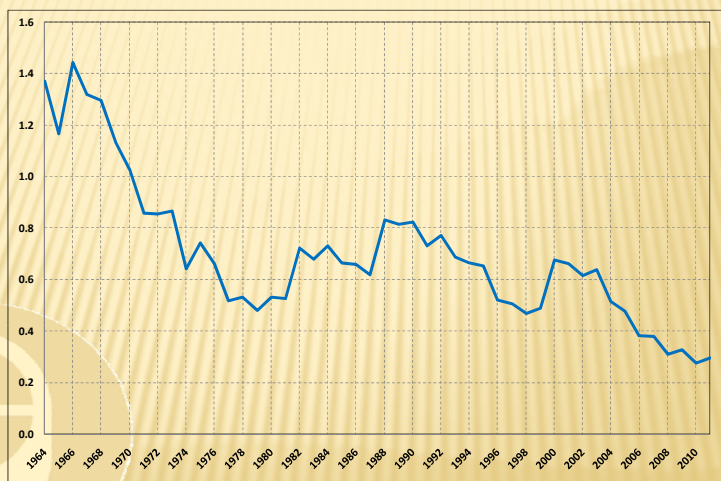
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### Inventories in importing countries Calendar years 1964 to 2011\*



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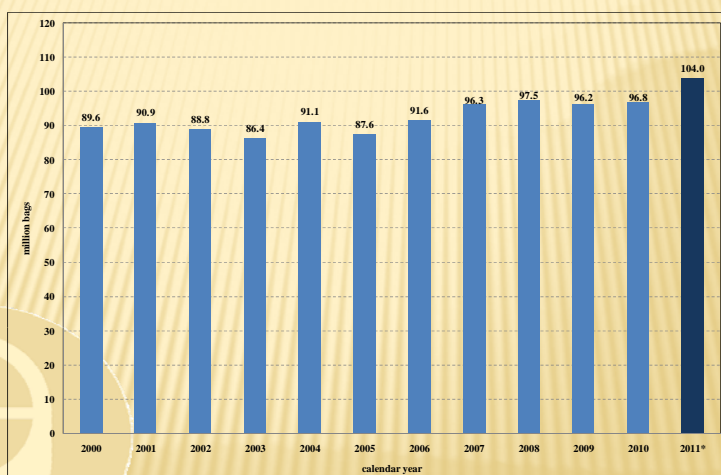
### World stocks/consumption relation 1964 to 2011\*



\*Estimated

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### Total exports to all destinations Calendar years 2000 to 2011\*



\*Estimated

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**Arbitrage: New York – London**  
**Monthly averages 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> positions**  
**January 1990 to November 2011**



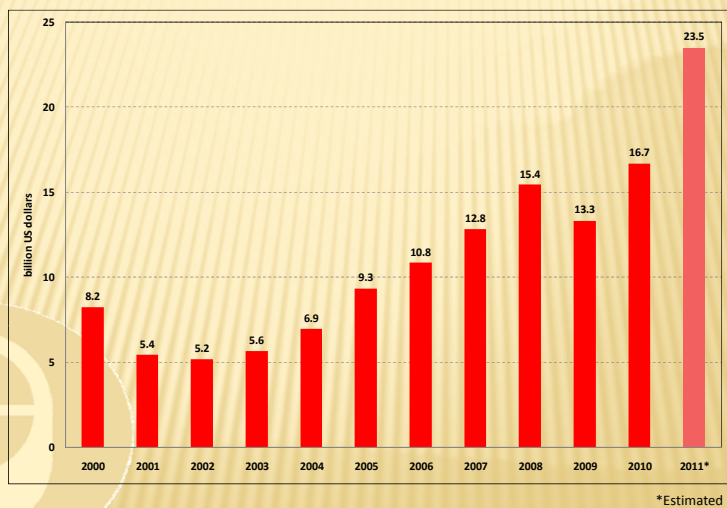
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**Exports by the top 10 exporting countries**  
**December to November (000 bags)**

	2010/11	2009/10	Change
Brazil	33 869	32 154	5.3%
Vietnam	17 025	14 503	17.4%
Colombia	7 982	7 504	6.4%
Indonesia	6 190	5 725	8.1%
India	5 993	4 430	35.3%
Peru	4 027	3 752	7.3%
Honduras	3 900	3 181	22.6%
Guatemala	3 700	3 442	7.5%
Uganda	3 138	2 691	16.6%
Mexico	2 865	2 509	14.2%

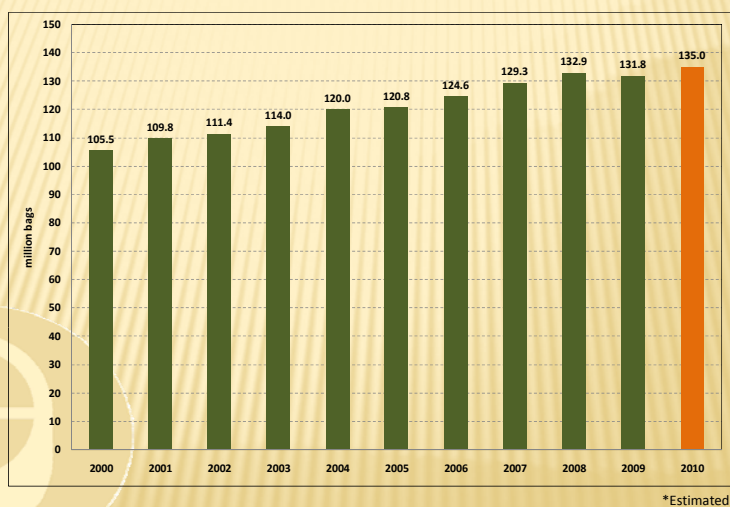
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### Value of coffee exports Calendar years 2000 to 2011\*



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### World consumption Calendar years 2000 to 2010\*



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**World coffee consumption**  
**Evolution 2000 – 2010**  
(in thousand bags)

	2000	2010*	Change (2010)-(2000)		Period growth rate (%)
			Volume	%	
Traditional markets	63 589	70 973	7 383	11.6	1.1
Producing countries	26 383	41 331	14 948	56.7	4.6
Emerging markets	15 994	22 693	6 699	41.9	3.6
<b>World total</b>	<b>105 966</b>	<b>134 997</b>	<b>29 030</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>

\*Estimated

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**Estimated consumption:**  
**10 leading markets by volume**

	2009	2010	% change
	million bags		
<b>World total</b>	<b>131.8</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>
USA	21.4	21.7	1.6
Brazil	18.2	18.9	4.1
Germany	8.9	9.3	4.4
Japan	7.1	7.2	0.9
Italy	5.8	5.8	-0.4
France	5.7	5.7	0.6
Russian Federation	3.1	3.7	16.9
Canada	3.3	3.6	8.9
Spain	3.4	3.2	-3.6
United Kingdom	3.2	3.1	-2.7

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**Total consumption**  
**Growth rates in traditional markets**

	2000	2010	Annual growth rate
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63 589</b>	<b>70 973</b>	<b>1.1%</b>
<b>USA</b>	<b>18 746</b>	<b>21 783</b>	<b>1.5%</b>
<b>Germany</b>	<b>8 770</b>	<b>9 292</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
<b>Japan</b>	<b>6 626</b>	<b>7 192</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>Italy</b>	<b>5 149</b>	<b>5 781</b>	<b>1.2%</b>
<b>France</b>	<b>5 402</b>	<b>5 711</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
<b>Spain</b>	<b>2 991</b>	<b>3 232</b>	<b>0.8%</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	<b>2 342</b>	<b>3 134</b>	<b>3.0%</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>1 860</b>	<b>1 347</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>1 173</b>	<b>1 221</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
<b>Finland</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>1 080</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

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**Total consumption**  
**Growth rates in producing countries**

	2000	2010	Annual growth rate
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 383</b>	<b>41 331</b>	<b>+4.3</b>
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>13 075</b>	<b>18 945</b>	<b>+3.8</b>
<b>Indonesia</b>	<b>1 664</b>	<b>3 333</b>	<b>+7.2</b>
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>1 938</b>	<b>3 253</b>	<b>+5.3</b>
<b>Mexico</b>	<b>1 189</b>	<b>2 239</b>	<b>+6.5</b>
<b>India</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>1 400</b>	<b>+4.1</b>
<b>Others</b>	<b>7 579</b>	<b>12 161</b>	<b>+3.9</b>

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**Top 10 producers: ratio (domestic consumption/total production)  
Crop years 2000/01 and 2011/12\***

	2000	2011*
<b>Brazil</b>	42.2%	46.6%
<b>Vietnam</b>	2.7%	8.6%
<b>Ethiopia</b>	64.7%	34.5%
<b>Indonesia</b>	24.0%	38.1%
<b>Colombia</b>	13.5%	16.5%
<b>India</b>	22.9%	32.7%
<b>Mexico</b>	27.1%	52.3%
<b>Peru</b>	7.5%	5.6%
<b>Honduras</b>	8.6%	10.7%
<b>Guatemala</b>	6.1%	9.4%

\*Estimated

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**Total consumption  
Growth rates in emerging markets**

	2000	2010	Annual growth rate
<b>Total</b>	15 994	22 693	3.6%
<b>Russian Federation</b>	1 863	3 661	7.0%
<b>Poland</b>	2 046	2 156	0.5%
<b>Algeria</b>	1 779	2 021	1.3%
<b>Korea, Rep. of</b>	1 246	1 666	3.0%
<b>Ukraine</b>	179	1 485	23.6%
<b>Australia</b>	832	1 370	5.1%
<b>Romania</b>	551	796	3.7%
<b>Turkey</b>	291	610	7.7%
<b>Israel</b>	287	553	6.8%
<b>South Africa, Rep.of</b>	368	553	4.1%
<b>Serbia</b>	644	548	-1.6%

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## II - Challenges

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- ❖ Price fluctuations
- ❖ Exchange rate fluctuations
- ❖ Long period of low prices compared to the one of high prices
- ❖ Access to finance
- ❖ Poor extension services
- ❖ Poor research/development in the sector
- ❖ Poor organization of farmers

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## II - Challenges

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- ❖ Poor marketing systems
- ❖ Poor infrastructure
- ❖ Increasing poverty in rural areas
- ❖ Increasing costs of production
- ❖ Low productivity
- ❖ Climate change
- ❖ Crops irrigation

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### III – Addressing the challenges

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- ❖ Diversification: promoting and supporting activities generating complementary earnings (ICO/CFC project in Burundi and Cote d'Ivoire);
- ❖ Diversification through the promotion of food security;
- ❖ Supporting extension services to promote good agricultural practices
- ❖ Support research/development

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### III - Addressing the challenges

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- ❖ Improving the marketing systems;
- ❖ Support programs for the development of domestic market
- ❖ Facilitate farmers' access to finance;
- ❖ Promote capacity building of farmers' organizations
- ❖ Improve conditions for use of price risk management tools

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*Thank you*

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