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## Raw material markets: Different tendencies of coffee prices

Intereconomics

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## Index Numbers of World Market Prices of Foodstuffs and Industrial Raw Materials

Index and commodity group	1966			1967			
	May	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May	June 2	June 16
<b>HWHA-Index 1 (1952-1956 = 100) ....</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>92.4</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>92.1</b>
Foodstuffs .....	85.3	85.1	83.8	85.0	87.8	89.2	86.7
Raw materials other than foodstuffs ...	102.5	97.6	96.5	96.3	94.9	95.1	94.7
Fuels .....	95.5	95.4	95.6	95.2	95.0	95.1	95.1
Raw materials for consumer goods ..	96.3	95.2	91.2	92.6	91.7	91.7	91.9
Raw materials for capital goods ....	113.8	101.8	101.5	99.9	96.9	97.5	96.1
<b>Reuter's Index (18. 9. 1931 = 100) .....</b>	<b>463.3</b>	<b>443.0</b>	<b>425.3</b>	<b>432.5</b>	<b>438.6</b>	<b>446.7</b>	<b>443.0</b>
<b>Moody's Index (31. 12. 1931 = 100) ....</b>	<b>397.4</b>	<b>394.3</b>	<b>369.0</b>	<b>369.1</b>	<b>372.7</b>	<b>377.8</b>	<b>372.9</b>

<sup>1</sup> Index compiled by the Hamburg Institute for International Economics.

this development. At unchanged prices of import goods the international exchange of goods in real terms has noticeably deteriorated to the disadvantage of the developing countries.

The sluggish business prospects in industrial countries do not permit us to anticipate already this year an accelerated expansion of world trade worth mentioning. Imports of most industrial countries will rather increase but slowly—the

most important exceptions being Italy and Japan—although contractive influences—caused by the changed arrangements for carrying stocks—will abate in part. Under these circumstances the raw material producing countries will hardly be able to avoid a deterioration of their balances of payments unless their import increase would again be checked persistently or the industrial countries would be prepared for increased capital aid.

season will amount to 63 million bags (1965/66: 81 million bags), of which 47 million bags will be exportable (last season 66 million bags), so that the foreseeable demand of 48 million bags cannot be met completely. The production decline results from a very much lower crop in Brazil (20 million bags exportable compared with 37 million bags 1965/66). Also the 1967/68 crops in Brazil will hardly be higher, as the measures to reduce coffee cultivation in favour of different agricultural products will probably show their effects.

## Raw Material Markets

### Different Tendencies of Coffee Prices

World market prices of the different sorts of coffee during the last months showed differing tendencies. While the prices of Brazil coffee remained relatively stable—after a slight fall they now reached the level of the beginning of the year—mild sorts (mainly of Columbian and Central American origin) showed a strong price decline, so that for these sorts several cuts of export quotas had to be introduced. In contrast to this the export quota for the Robusta sorts was raised by 2.5 %, i.e. 400,000 bags, because prices exceeded the fixed limit. It is, however, very doubtful, whether the African producers are able to supply this additional quantity, as damages done by the weather have

had considerable impacts on plantations.

This development mainly reflects the demand situation in the United States, the biggest coffee consumer. There, a shift in demand to the cheaper Robusta coffee can be noticed, as the consumption of soluble coffee, for the production of which Robusta coffee is most suitable, is steadily rising. Of late, also US imports of coffee are generally rising remarkably. This must be traced back to small US stocks and the expectation that world production 1966/67 and also 1967/68 will decrease.

According to estimates of the US-Department of Agriculture world production of the current

After this season there will be a slight fall of world stocks, which had grown to 87 million bags at the end of 1965/66. These are, however, still large enough to prevent a fundamental change of tendencies of price development. For, although the International Coffee Organisation fixes the annual export quotas and thus world supply, considerable additional quantities are channelled by long circuits into the consumer countries ("tourist-coffee"). So for instance the assembly of the executive committee of the ICO discussed sanctions against countries exporting above their quotas. Also the admission of Singapore to the Coffee Organisation was under discussion. Its membership would put an end to the frequent trade of "tourist-coffee" via this port.

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