

# Coffee: World Markets and Trade

## Ethiopia: World's Third-Largest Arabica Coffee Producer

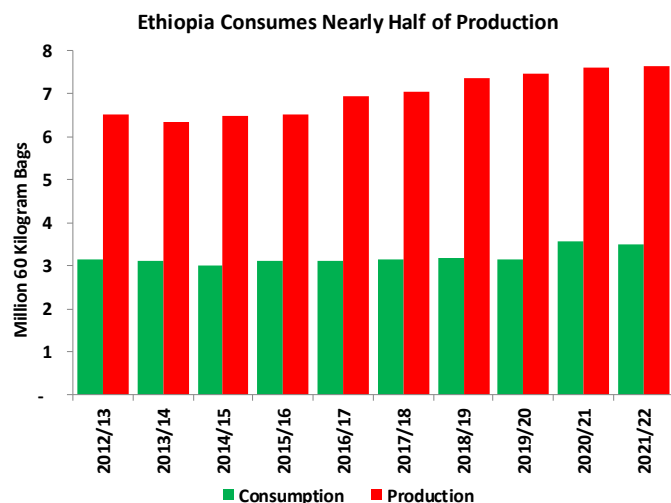
Ethiopia is forecast to produce 7.6 million bags (60 kilograms) of Arabica coffee in 2021/22 and is the world's third-largest Arabica producer behind Brazil and Colombia. Coffee production is vital to the Ethiopian economy and approximately 15 million people are directly or indirectly involved in the industry. In 2020, coffee exports totaled \$800 million and accounted for over 25 percent of total exports. These funds play an important role in the economy because the Ethiopian Birr is not a convertible currency and U.S. dollars are needed for transactions related to imports and other foreign debt obligations.

Coffee is primarily grown in the Oromia Regional State as well as the Southern Nations, Nationalities and Peoples Region. Within these regions, there are four main cultivation methodologies: forest, semi-forest, garden, and plantation. Forest coffee grows wild under the shade of natural forest trees and doesn't have a defined owner. In a semi-forest environment, farmers remove select forest trees to balance the need between shade and sunlight and can claim ownership of the area by pruning and weeding once a year. Garden coffee is typically intercropped in the vicinity of a farmer's residence and fertilized with organic material. Commercial plantation coffee covers large, well-defined areas planted by private investors that often use fertilizers and other inputs to increase quality and yield for export markets.

Annual output grew by about 2 percent over the last decade, but yields have been stubbornly stuck around 14 bags per hectare while other top Arabica producers average yields that are 40-60 percent higher. Improved crop management practices have not been widely adopted because 95 percent of production occurs on non-commercial plots typically one-half hectare or less. Few non-commercial growers are interested in incurring investment costs due to the informal nature of their growing method, while commercial growers note that 5 to 10 years are needed to realize a return on their investment.

Disease and substitution limit output expansion. Few non-commercial growers use fungicides despite the presence of coffee berry disease, coffee wilt disease, and root rot disease, causing suboptimal yields. To mitigate these losses, many farmers are either inter-cropping coffee with khat or switching entirely to khat due to economic reasons. Khat is a legal stimulant that is relatively resistant to drought, disease, and pests. Also, it can be harvested three or four times a year, and commands high prices in neighboring countries, including Djibouti, Somalia, and Yemen.

Domestic consumption accounts for almost half of output, which is high for a major producing country, with many households consuming coffee two or three times a day. Coffee plays an important role in traditional and cultural gatherings and is consumed during most social occasions. While away-from-home consumption has increased through the expansion of regular coffee shops, small roadside coffee stalls have



become increasingly popular in and around major cities. These informal stalls serve coffee at a discount compared to coffee shops because they do not have the same fixed costs related to taxes, rent, and labor. Because the stalls are not regulated, they often sell export-quality coffee even though it is illegal to do so. By law, domestic consumption is limited to lower quality coffee that fails to meet the Ethiopian Commodities Exchange (ECX) export quality standards.

With such strong domestic coffee demand, the Government of Ethiopia is also motivated to adopt policies to increase the volume of exports to generate access to foreign currency. These competing interests sometimes put the Government and consumers at odds. For example, because Ethiopia has a trade deficit and limited access to foreign currency, coffee traders have exported at a loss to gain access to U.S. dollars. These are then used to import products such as construction materials and vehicles to sell at much higher rates of return. In 2019, the Government made it illegal to sell coffee below the international price to remove this distortion from the economy. The following year, the Coffee and Tea Authority coordinated with the National Bank of Ethiopia to establish the Export Coffee Contract Administration directive, which fixes a minimum coffee export price based on a global weighted average.

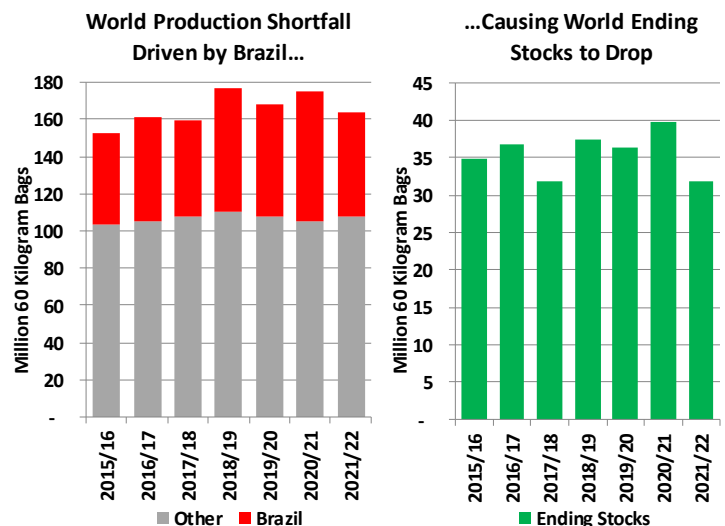
The Government has implemented other reforms to address challenges within the coffee sector. For example, the ECX was established in 2008 to reduce price volatility and incentivize farmers to plant coffee. However, its structure did not allow coffee traceability because deliveries were comingled into anonymous lots of standard grades, losing the ability to sell identity preserved coffee. Open dialogue between the Government and private sector identified this issue that was keeping participants from certifying coffee as organically grown, resulting in a series of reforms in 2017 that reestablished traceability to the washing station.



As Ethiopia moves forward with these reforms, it remains to be seen whether these actions result in rising production and trade.

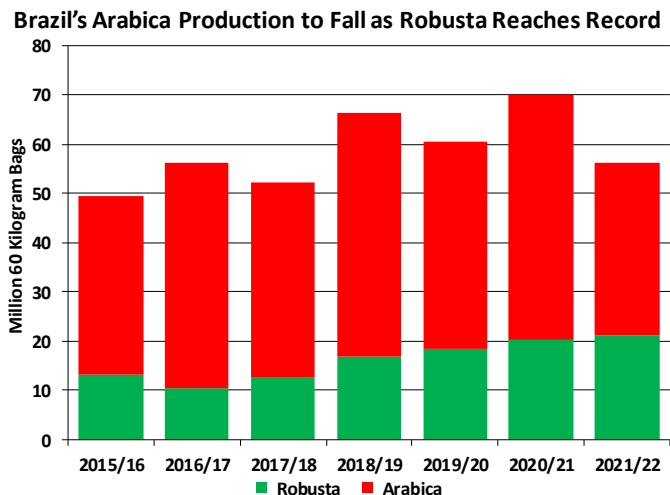
## 2021/22 Coffee Overview

**World** coffee production for 2021/22 is forecast down 11.0 million bags from the previous year to 164.8 million, due primarily to Brazil’s combined effect of Arabica trees entering the off-year of the biennial production cycle and a weather-related shortfall. As a result of lower output, global ending inventories are expected to drop 7.9 million bags to 32.0 million. World coffee bean exports are expected down 4.8 million bags to 115.5 million as



lower exports from Brazil more than offset higher shipments from Vietnam. Global consumption is rising 1.8 million bags to 165.0 million, with the largest gains in the European Union, the United States, and Brazil. Coffee prices, as measured by the International Coffee Organization (ICO) monthly composite price index, have trended higher since June 2019. [http://www.ico.org/new\\_historical.asp](http://www.ico.org/new_historical.asp)

**Brazil** Arabica output is forecast to drop 14.7 million bags to 35.0 million compared to the previous season due to a combination of factors. The majority of producing areas are in the off-year of the biennial production cycle, resulting in lower production potential for the upcoming crop. Additionally, adverse weather conditions lowered yields as drought and high temperatures in major coffee growing regions affected blossoming as well as fruit setting and development. There were also reports that many growers pruned their trees at above-average rates in response to last year's record crop, thus lowering yields. The bulk of the Arabica



harvest started in May and June. The Robusta harvest is forecast to continue expanding to reach a record 21.3 million bags, up 1.1 million. Good rainfall volumes aided fruit development in the major producing states of Espirito Santo, Rondonia, and Bahia. Most of the Robusta harvest started in April and May. The combined Arabica and Robusta harvest is forecast down 13.6 million bags to 56.3 million. Despite lower output, consumption is expected to continue rising to a record 23.7 million bags. With reduced supplies, bean exports are expected to drop 9.0 million bags to 32.0 million and ending stocks are forecast to decline 2.5 million bags to 1.5 million.

**Vietnam** production is forecast to rebound 1.8 million bags to 30.8 million following last year's dry growing conditions. With Robusta accounting for over 95 percent of total output and Robusta prices trending higher over the last 12 months, many growers were motivated to boost yields by incurring irrigation costs during the normally drier period of January through March. Farmers continue to intercrop coffee with fruits, such as avocado and durian, to increase their incomes. Bean exports are forecast to jump 3.0 million bags to 26.0 million, lowering inventories slightly.

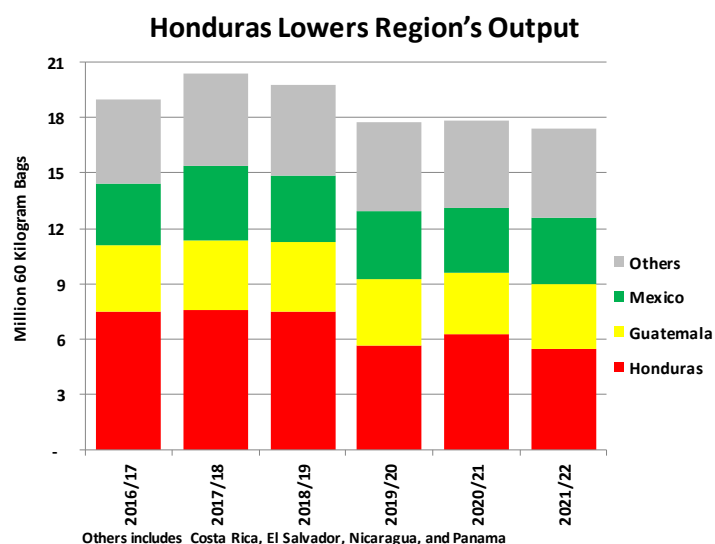
**Colombia** Arabica production is forecast 200,000 bags lower to 14.1 million although output remains strong on favorable growing conditions. The National Federation of Coffee Growers of Colombia (FEDECAFE) estimates that nearly 85 percent of coffee area is now planted with rust resistant varieties, compared to just 35 percent in 2008/09 when adverse weather conditions caused rust to proliferate, lowering output by one-third. Since then, yields have increased about 30 percent due largely to the renovation program that replaced older, lower-yielding trees with rust-resistant varieties. The program also reduced the average age of coffee trees from 15 to 6.9 years, further boosting yields. Bean exports are seen down 100,000 bags to 12.4 million.

**Indonesia** production is forecast to slip a modest 100,000 bags to 10.6 million, with most of the loss occurring in Robusta output. Robusta production is expected at nearly 9.4 million bags on mostly favorable growing conditions in the lowland areas of Southern Sumatra and Java, where approximately 75 percent is grown. Heavy rains in northern Sumatra, where approximately 60 percent of Arabica

output is derived, are expected to lower yields, with output down slightly to almost 1.3 million bags. Ending stocks are expected to halve to just 900,000 bags to sustain rising consumption and strong exports.

**India** production is forecast to add 300,000 bags to 5.4 million on higher Robusta output in Karnataka, the largest coffee producing State. Arabica is forecast modestly lower as it enters the off-year of the biennial production cycle. Bean exports are forecast unchanged at 3.7 million bags.

Total output for **Central America** and **Mexico** is forecast down slightly by 400,000 bags to 17.4 million as slight gains in Guatemala, Nicaragua, and Mexico are more than offset by Honduras, which is forecast to drop 700,000 bags to 5.5 million. Honduras is the dominant producer in the region, accounting for approximately one-third of output. Unfortunately, weather conditions following hurricane Eta and Iota caused leaf rust to jump from low single-digits to 15-25 percent, depending on the region, lowering yields. Bean exports for the region are forecast to lose 300,000 bags to 14.4 million mainly due to lower exportable supplies in Honduras. Nearly half of the region's exports are destined for the European Union, followed by about one-third to the United States.



**European Union** imports are forecast down 2.5 million bags to 42.5 million and account for nearly 40 percent of the world's coffee bean imports. Top suppliers include Brazil (34 percent), Vietnam (24 percent), Honduras (8 percent), and Colombia (6 percent). Ending stocks are expected to drop 2.1 million bags to 14.0 million in order to sustain a modest increase in consumption.

The **United States** imports the second-largest amount of coffee beans and is forecast down 300,000 bags to 24.2 million. Top suppliers include Brazil (30 percent), Colombia (21 percent), Vietnam (11 percent), and Nicaragua (5 percent). Ending stocks are forecast to slide 700,000 bags to 5.7 million.

### Revised 2020/21

World **production** is revised up 300,000 bags from the December 2020 estimate to 175.8 million.

- Brazil is up 2.0 million bags to 69.9 million, largely due to updated data for Arabica output.
- Uganda is revised 1.2 million bags higher to 6.0 million largely due to increased area.
- Peru is lowered 1.1 million bags to 3.4 million on updated area and yield data.
- Cote d'Ivoire is reduced 700,000 bags to 1.1 million on lower yields.

World **bean exports** are raised 2.8 million bags to 120.3 million.

- Brazil is raised 4.0 million bags to 41.0 million on higher exportable supplies.
- Peru is down 900,000 bags to 3.3 million on reduced exportable supplies.

- Vietnam is lowered 800,000 bags to 23.0 million on slower shipments to the European Union and United States.
- Cote d'Ivoire is reduced 600,000 bags to 900,000 bags on lower exportable supplies.

World **ending stocks** are lowered 1.4 million bags to 39.9 million.

- Brazil is lowered 1.3 million bags to 4.0 million on higher shipments.
- European Union is revised 1.6 million bags higher to 16.1 million on updated data from the European Coffee Federation.
- The United States is down 600,000 bags to 6.4 million on lower-than-anticipated consumption.

The next release of this publication will be on December 17, 2021.

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The *Coffee: World Markets and Trade* circular is based on reports from FAS Overseas Posts since May 2021 and on available secondary information. The individual country reports can be obtained on FAS Online at: <https://gain.fas.usda.gov/Pages/Default.aspx>.

**European Union definition:** includes 27 countries in the customs union (Austria, Belgium/Luxembourg, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden).

Effective January 1, 2021, the separation of the United Kingdom (UK) from the European Union (EU) was complete, including trade between both entities. Starting in June 2021 with the release of 2021/22 data, coffee PSDs reflect EU27 (shown in the PSD system as "European Union") and UK separately. Historical data for both EU27 and the UK is provided for 5 years (2016/17 through 2020/21).

#### **Future Releases and Contact Information**

Please visit <https://www.fas.usda.gov/data/coffee-world-markets-and-trade> to view archived and future releases. The next release of this circular is scheduled for November 2021. To receive the circular via email, go to: <https://public.govdelivery.com/accounts/USDAFAS/subscriber/new>.

#### **PSD Online**

The entire USDA PSD database is available online at: <https://www.fas.usda.gov/psdonline>.

#### **Additional Resources**

Please refer to the USDA-FAS Coffee website at: <https://www.fas.usda.gov/commodities/coffee> for additional data and analysis.

## Marketing Years for Producing Countries

### April-March

Angola  
Bolivia  
Burundi  
Ecuador  
Indonesia  
Madagascar  
Papua New Guinea  
Peru  
Rwanda

### July-June

Brazil  
Cuba  
Dominican Republic  
Haiti  
Philippines  
Tanzania

### October-September

Cameroon  
Central African Republic  
Colombia  
Congo (Kinshasa)  
Costa Rica  
Cote d'Ivoire  
El Salvador  
Ethiopia  
Ghana  
Guatemala  
Guinea  
Honduras  
India  
Jamaica  
Kenya  
Laos  
Liberia  
Malawi  
Malaysia  
Mexico  
Nicaragua  
Nigeria  
Panama  
Sierra Leone  
Thailand  
Togo  
Uganda  
United States  
Venezuela  
Vietnam  
Yemen

**Non-producing countries are on an October-September marketing year.**

**Coffee Summary**  
**Thousand 60-Kilogram Bags**

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Jun 2021/22
<b>Arabica Production</b>						
Brazil	45,600	39,500	49,700	42,000	49,700	35,000
Colombia	14,600	13,825	13,870	14,100	14,300	14,100
Ethiopia	6,943	7,055	7,350	7,475	7,600	7,620
Honduras	7,510	7,600	7,515	5,600	6,236	5,500
Peru	4,225	4,375	4,390	3,925	3,369	3,950
Guatemala	3,400	3,600	3,520	3,515	3,200	3,340
Mexico	3,100	3,800	3,100	3,150	3,000	3,050
Nicaragua	2,600	2,700	2,900	2,675	2,550	2,700
China	1,800	1,925	2,200	1,900	1,800	1,800
Costa Rica	1,300	1,525	1,250	1,466	1,472	1,485
India	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,450	1,400	1,360
Indonesia	1,300	1,000	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,280
Vietnam	1,100	1,026	1,064	1,100	1,000	1,150
Uganda	1,100	1,200	1,050	1,025	925	950
Kenya	850	720	850	750	700	750
Other	4,025	3,790	4,102	3,856	3,542	3,699
<b>Total</b>	<b>101,036</b>	<b>95,224</b>	<b>105,644</b>	<b>95,237</b>	<b>102,094</b>	<b>87,734</b>
<b>Robusta Production</b>						
Vietnam	25,600	28,274	29,336	30,200	28,000	29,680
Brazil	10,500	12,600	16,800	18,500	20,200	21,300
Indonesia	9,300	9,400	9,400	9,450	9,400	9,350
Uganda	3,775	3,400	3,600	4,450	5,075	5,000
India	3,617	3,683	3,742	3,517	3,750	4,050
Malaysia	2,100	2,100	2,100	1,900	2,000	2,000
Cote d'Ivoire	1,090	1,250	2,000	1,725	1,060	1,470
Tanzania	500	550	600	600	650	650
Thailand	800	700	650	700	600	550
Mexico	200	200	450	550	530	540
Other	2,461	2,433	2,302	2,487	2,452	2,515
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,943</b>	<b>64,590</b>	<b>70,980</b>	<b>74,079</b>	<b>73,717</b>	<b>77,105</b>
<b>Production</b>						
Brazil	56,100	52,100	66,500	60,500	69,900	56,300
Vietnam	26,700	29,300	30,400	31,300	29,000	30,830
Colombia	14,600	13,825	13,870	14,100	14,300	14,100
Indonesia	10,600	10,400	10,600	10,700	10,700	10,630
Ethiopia	6,943	7,055	7,350	7,475	7,600	7,620
Uganda	4,875	4,600	4,650	5,475	6,000	5,950
Honduras	7,510	7,600	7,515	5,600	6,236	5,500
India	5,200	5,266	5,325	4,967	5,150	5,410
Peru	4,225	4,375	4,390	3,925	3,369	3,950
Mexico	3,300	4,000	3,550	3,700	3,530	3,590
Guatemala	3,570	3,780	3,770	3,645	3,330	3,470
Nicaragua	2,625	2,730	2,950	2,755	2,630	2,780
Malaysia	2,100	2,100	2,100	1,900	2,000	2,000
China	1,800	1,925	2,200	1,900	1,800	1,800
Costa Rica	1,300	1,525	1,250	1,466	1,472	1,485
Cote d'Ivoire	1,090	1,250	2,000	1,725	1,060	1,470
Tanzania	1,050	1,150	1,300	1,250	1,350	1,400
Kenya	850	720	850	750	700	750
Papua New Guinea	1,115	810	965	825	700	715
Thailand	800	700	650	700	600	550
El Salvador	600	660	654	510	519	528
Venezuela	530	575	585	550	480	500
Cameroon	500	425	450	475	500	475
Philippines	475	450	425	450	425	450
Laos	410	450	375	440	400	425
Other	2,111	2,043	1,950	2,233	2,060	2,161
<b>Total</b>	<b>160,979</b>	<b>159,814</b>	<b>176,624</b>	<b>169,316</b>	<b>175,811</b>	<b>164,839</b>

Coffee marketing year for producer countries begins either in October (Colombia), April (Indonesia) or July (Brazil), as examples. Coffee marketing year for non-producer countries begins in October. To access a complete dataset for each country, please visit: <http://apps.fas.usda.gov/psdonline/psdQuery.aspx>



**Coffee Summary, Continued**

Thousand 60-Kilogram Bags

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Jun 2021/22
<b>Bean Exports</b>						
Brazil	29,325	26,938	37,379	36,190	41,000	32,000
Vietnam	23,900	27,257	25,618	24,526	23,000	26,000
Colombia	12,700	11,700	12,500	11,800	12,500	12,400
Indonesia	7,309	6,940	4,907	6,096	6,465	6,500
Uganda	4,600	4,300	4,450	5,350	5,900	5,800
Honduras	7,175	7,225	6,823	5,093	5,607	5,200
Ethiopia	3,853	3,893	4,174	4,135	4,000	4,100
Peru	4,025	4,185	4,293	3,720	3,324	3,850
India	4,273	4,127	3,936	3,399	3,660	3,680
Guatemala	3,325	3,460	3,600	3,211	3,100	3,150
Other	12,202	12,909	13,606	13,133	11,722	12,770
<b>Total</b>	<b>112,687</b>	<b>112,934</b>	<b>121,286</b>	<b>116,653</b>	<b>120,278</b>	<b>115,450</b>
<b>Roast and Ground Exports</b>						
European Union	1,820	1,875	1,806	2,275	2,165	2,100
Switzerland	1,150	1,225	1,350	1,560	1,750	1,450
Vietnam	550	550	550	550	550	550
Colombia	155	175	315	215	300	200
Mexico	155	180	222	206	200	200
Indonesia	65	70	43	56	55	60
Panama	30	30	40	40	30	30
China	180	30	25	25	25	25
Brazil	31	20	24	26	26	20
Costa Rica	10	5	5	10	10	10
Other	16	10	10	19	16	20
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,162</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>4,390</b>	<b>4,982</b>	<b>5,127</b>	<b>4,665</b>
<b>Soluble Exports</b>						
Brazil	3,725	3,496	4,023	4,040	4,000	3,200
Malaysia	2,940	3,075	3,125	3,000	3,000	2,900
Vietnam	2,000	2,100	2,150	2,250	2,050	2,300
India	1,880	2,017	1,838	1,782	1,980	2,000
Indonesia	800	1,000	1,200	1,000	1,150	1,200
European Union	760	970	1,160	1,215	1,300	1,100
Mexico	970	1,000	943	945	900	950
Colombia	900	850	900	1,000	1,000	900
Thailand	850	650	530	525	500	500
Ecuador	484	572	410	370	475	413
Other	950	825	723	637	606	758
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,259</b>	<b>16,555</b>	<b>17,002</b>	<b>16,764</b>	<b>16,961</b>	<b>16,221</b>
<b>Exports</b>						
Brazil	33,081	30,454	41,426	40,256	45,026	35,220
Vietnam	26,450	29,907	28,318	27,326	25,600	28,850
Colombia	13,755	12,725	13,715	13,015	13,800	13,500
Indonesia	8,174	8,010	6,150	7,152	7,670	7,760
Uganda	4,600	4,300	4,450	5,350	5,900	5,800
India	6,158	6,148	5,778	5,185	5,645	5,685
Honduras	7,175	7,225	6,823	5,093	5,607	5,200
Ethiopia	3,853	3,893	4,174	4,135	4,000	4,100
Peru	4,025	4,185	4,293	3,720	3,324	3,850
European Union	2,580	2,845	2,966	3,490	3,465	3,200
Other	23,257	23,967	24,585	23,677	22,329	23,171
<b>Total</b>	<b>133,108</b>	<b>133,659</b>	<b>142,678</b>	<b>138,399</b>	<b>142,366</b>	<b>136,336</b>

Coffee marketing year for producer countries begins either in October (Colombia), April (Indonesia) or July (Brazil), as examples. Coffee marketing year for non-producer countries begins in October. Roasted coffee was converted to green bean equivalent by multiplying the net weight of roasted coffee by 1.19. Soluble coffee was converted to green bean equivalent by multiplying the net weight of soluble coffee by 2.6. For each non-producing country, the trade balance between imports and exports is used in order to avoid double-counting for these figures.



**Coffee Summary, Continued**

Thousand 60-Kilogram Bags

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Jun 2021/22
<b>Bean Imports</b>						
European Union	43,425	44,510	45,890	44,460	45,000	42,500
United States	25,810	24,450	27,150	23,900	24,500	24,200
Japan	7,000	6,500	7,370	6,550	6,990	6,700
Russia	2,710	2,860	3,070	3,180	3,380	3,300
Switzerland	2,600	2,750	2,810	3,030	3,300	3,000
Canada	3,030	3,035	3,135	2,835	2,925	2,950
Korea, South	2,500	2,400	2,480	2,660	2,700	2,700
United Kingdom	2,650	2,890	3,175	2,640	2,465	2,500
Algeria	2,165	2,270	2,300	2,000	2,200	2,050
Malaysia	1,510	1,575	1,875	1,735	1,800	1,700
Other	14,705	16,688	17,736	16,580	17,704	17,089
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,105</b>	<b>109,928</b>	<b>116,991</b>	<b>109,570</b>	<b>112,964</b>	<b>108,689</b>
<b>Roast and Ground Imports</b>						
United Kingdom	490	620	700	620	680	650
United States	160	115	370	360	450	550
Canada	220	285	350	480	475	475
Ukraine	260	280	360	450	450	425
Russia	325	390	475	430	420	400
Korea, South	225	245	290	320	350	350
China	945	385	250	260	275	300
Saudi Arabia	50	75	150	190	200	210
Vietnam	340	400	500	300	200	200
Norway	125	140	135	120	130	110
Other	747	755	750	825	697	647
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,887</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>4,330</b>	<b>4,355</b>	<b>4,327</b>	<b>4,317</b>
<b>Soluble Imports</b>						
Philippines	6,000	5,500	5,500	5,000	5,000	4,850
China	1,800	1,585	1,525	1,800	1,900	1,800
Canada	1,300	1,430	1,400	1,515	1,580	1,600
United States	500	210	500	790	800	900
Indonesia	391	828	983	766	675	700
United Kingdom	1,160	275	120	610	490	500
Japan	925	1,140	860	630	480	450
Russia	1,705	1,215	1,400	1,015	400	450
Ukraine	440	425	365	400	400	410
South Africa	265	315	360	310	390	400
Other	2,615	3,287	3,152	3,546	3,625	3,519
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,101</b>	<b>16,210</b>	<b>16,165</b>	<b>16,382</b>	<b>15,740</b>	<b>15,579</b>
<b>Imports</b>						
European Union	43,425	44,510	45,890	44,460	45,000	42,500
United States	26,470	24,775	28,020	25,050	25,750	25,650
Japan	8,030	7,720	8,320	7,290	7,575	7,240
Philippines	6,420	6,100	6,100	5,670	5,750	5,600
Canada	4,550	4,750	4,885	4,830	4,980	5,025
Russia	4,740	4,465	4,945	4,625	4,200	4,150
United Kingdom	4,300	3,785	3,995	3,870	3,635	3,650
China	3,552	2,785	2,625	2,960	3,525	3,350
Korea, South	2,725	2,645	2,770	2,980	3,050	3,050
Switzerland	2,600	2,750	2,810	3,030	3,300	3,000
Other	22,281	25,543	27,126	25,542	26,266	25,370
<b>Total</b>	<b>129,093</b>	<b>129,828</b>	<b>137,486</b>	<b>130,307</b>	<b>133,031</b>	<b>128,585</b>

Coffee marketing year for producer countries begins either in October (Colombia), April (Indonesia) or July (Brazil), as examples. Coffee marketing year for non-producer countries begins in October. Roasted coffee was converted to green bean equivalent by multiplying the net weight of roasted coffee by 1.19. Soluble coffee was converted to green bean equivalent by multiplying the net weight of soluble coffee by 2.6. For each non-producing country, the trade balance between imports and exports is used in order to avoid double-counting for these figures.

**Coffee Summary, Continued**

**Thousand 60-Kilogram Bags**

	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	Jun 2021/22
<b>Domestic Consumption</b>						
European Union	39,045	42,065	42,124	40,270	40,435	41,400
United States	25,512	25,557	27,140	26,030	25,800	26,400
Brazil	21,625	22,420	23,200	22,994	23,307	23,655
Japan	8,210	8,231	7,897	7,610	7,572	7,740
Philippines	6,995	6,550	6,125	6,120	6,175	6,250
Canada	4,550	4,750	4,885	4,830	4,980	5,025
Indonesia	3,203	3,560	4,300	4,900	4,450	4,700
Russia	4,740	4,465	4,945	4,625	4,200	4,150
China	3,218	3,085	3,300	3,700	3,900	4,000
United Kingdom	4,300	3,785	3,995	3,870	3,635	3,650
Ethiopia	3,100	3,150	3,193	3,140	3,550	3,500
Vietnam	2,770	2,880	2,940	3,100	3,150	3,220
Korea, South	2,725	2,645	2,770	2,980	3,050	3,050
Mexico	2,057	2,295	2,580	2,550	2,610	2,600
Algeria	2,205	2,300	2,340	2,040	2,240	2,090
Colombia	1,450	1,650	1,950	1,800	2,000	2,050
Australia	1,730	1,900	2,040	1,960	2,000	1,925
Switzerland	1,450	1,525	1,460	1,470	1,550	1,550
Turkey	960	865	1,205	1,215	1,325	1,225
Ukraine	960	1,105	1,145	1,270	1,250	1,210
India	1,200	1,215	1,250	1,170	1,180	1,200
Saudi Arabia	840	935	980	1,040	1,100	1,160
Jordan	625	775	835	770	875	850
Venezuela	1,133	1,217	1,214	956	816	846
Malaysia	670	600	850	635	800	800
Other	10,009	11,040	11,192	11,238	11,191	10,725
<b>Total</b>	<b>155,282</b>	<b>160,565</b>	<b>165,855</b>	<b>162,283</b>	<b>163,141</b>	<b>164,971</b>
<b>Ending Stocks</b>						
European Union	13,900	13,500	14,300	15,000	16,100	14,000
United States	7,190	6,440	7,352	6,402	6,387	5,672
Japan	3,305	2,794	3,217	2,897	2,900	2,400
Vietnam	2,681	254	556	2,130	2,930	2,290
Brazil	3,828	3,115	5,056	2,373	4,012	1,511
Honduras	300	325	664	833	1,113	1,064
Indonesia	12	593	2,419	2,298	1,793	878
India	1,873	1,248	931	973	690	637
Philippines	400	400	800	800	800	600
Colombia	886	1,111	552	772	624	579
Other	2,255	2,268	1,778	2,088	2,552	2,387
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,630</b>	<b>32,048</b>	<b>37,625</b>	<b>36,566</b>	<b>39,901</b>	<b>32,018</b>

Coffee marketing year for producer countries begins either in October (Colombia), April (Indonesia) or July (Brazil), as examples. Coffee marketing year for non-producer countries begins in October.