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Report Highlights:

Honduran coffee production is forecast to reach 5.53 million 60-kg bags in marketing year (MY) 2025/26 and increase to 6.03 million 60-kg bags in MY 2026/27. The projected growth is supported by improved plant nutrition, favorable biennial production cycles, expansion of productive areas, enhanced pruning and crop management practices, and the maturation of newly established coffee plantations. As a result, Honduran coffee exports are projected to rise to 5.03 million 60-kg bags in MY 2025/26 and 5.50 million bags in MY 2026/27.

CROP AREA

Honduras's planted coffee area is projected to grow by approximately 3 percent, or 10,000 hectares, in marketing year (MY) 2025/26, driven by the introduction of the Parainema variety, a rust-resistant coffee cultivar. As one of Central America's leading coffee producers and a top global exporter of Arabica coffee, Honduras concentrates its production in six key regions: Copán, Montecillos, Opalaca, Comayagua, El Paraíso, and Agalta. These areas, located at elevations between 1,000 and 1,600 meters above sea level, offer ideal conditions for growing high-quality Arabica varieties such as Bourbon, Catuai, Caturra, and Typica.

Coffee remains a vital source of income for many Honduran farmers and a major contributor to the country's export earnings. In recent years, the sector has increasingly adopted sustainable agricultural practices to boost yields, improve coffee quality, and safeguard natural resources. As of March 2026, sustainability efforts remain active, with the Honduran Coffee Institute (IHCAFE) providing technical support to help growers meet the requirements of the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR), which seeks to reduce deforestation tied to agricultural production and foster environmentally responsible supply chains.

PRODUCTION

Honduras's coffee production for MY 2025/26 is forecast at 5.53 million 60-kg bags, representing a 6.3 percent increase from 5.20 million bags in MY 2024/25 and returning to levels last observed in MY 2021/22. According to the Honduran Coffee Institute (IHCAFE), the projected growth is driven by improved plant nutrition, favorable biennial production cycles, expansion of productive area, enhanced pruning and crop management practices, and the maturation of newly established coffee plantation.

As of late March 2026, coffee reference prices have shown some downward pressure, driven by improved global supply expectations and forecasts of a large harvest in Brazil. While prices have eased from early 2026 highs, they remain volatile. Despite declines in commodity futures, retail prices have not yet adjusted significantly, reflecting typical lags due to contracts, inventories, and pricing structures.

Weather risks in Brazil, including the potential for early frosts in key producing regions, may place upward pressure on global coffee prices in 2026. As an export-oriented producer of Arabica coffee, Honduras could benefit from higher prices. However, continued market volatility and rising production costs may constrain producer margins and export performance. In addition to climate-related risks, the sector faces ongoing pressure from high operating costs and inflation, including increased diesel prices and uncertainty in fertilizer supply linked to the Persian Gulf conflict, further complicating the outlook for the 2026 season.

Assuming global coffee demand remains relatively stable, current production conditions suggest potential upward pressure on prices, driven by frost risk in Brazil, elevated production costs, and market risk premiums. Price developments will depend on the extent of any frost events in Brazil between May and July 2026, crop performance in other major producing countries, particularly Vietnam, Colombia, and Central America, and broader market dynamics, including global demand trends and currency movements, especially fluctuations in the BRL–USD exchange rate.

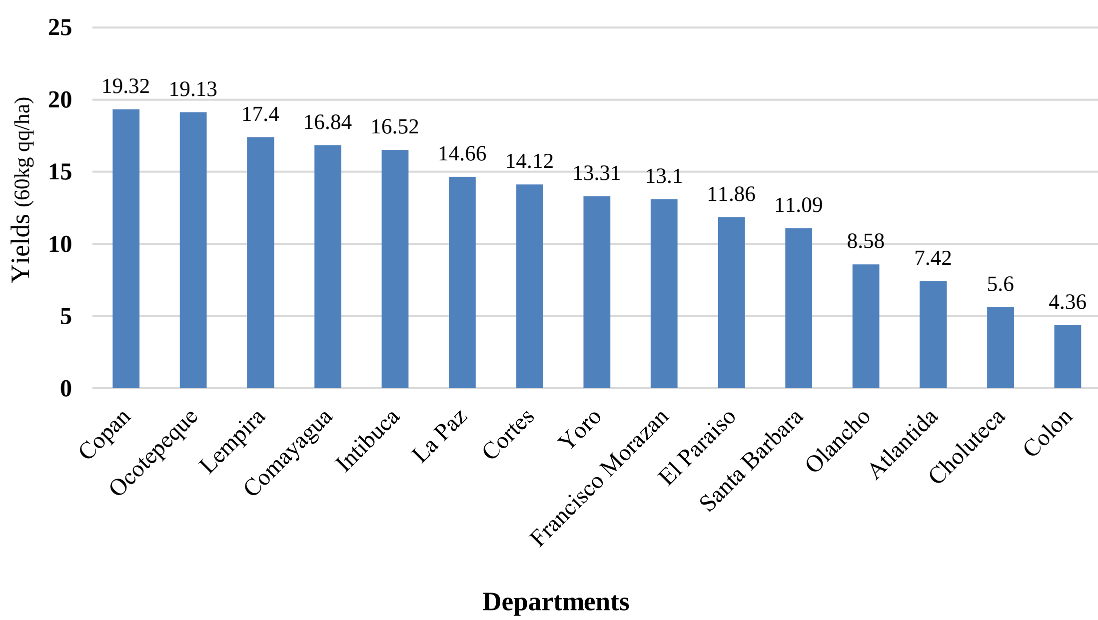
Looking ahead, coffee production in Honduras is projected to increase by 9.0 percent to 6.03

million bags in MY 2026/27. As reported by IHCAFE, this growth is expected to be driven by continued improvements in plant nutrition, favorable biennial production cycles, expansion of productive area, enhanced pruning and crop management practices, and the maturation of newly established coffee plantations. These gains build on positive trends observed in MY 2024/25, including improved labor availability and stable weather conditions.

Separately, coffee leaf rust (Hemileia vastatrix) remains a key phytosanitary concern. As of March 2026, national average incidence increased from 7.57 percent to 8.44 percent, indicating a moderate rise (Level 4, yellow alert). This increase reflects higher lesion counts and greater leaf damage, supported by favorable environmental conditions during the December–March period and the unrestricted movement of harvest workers, which can facilitate the spread of the fungus. Elevated incidence levels are reported in key producing departments, including Comayagua Department Honduras (14.08 percent), Cortés Department Honduras (12.49 percent), Santa Bárbara Department Honduras (11.17 percent), Yoro Department Honduras (10.08 percent), El Paraíso Department Honduras (9.81 percent), Intibucá Department Honduras (9.27 percent), La Paz Department Honduras (6.77 percent), Copán Department Honduras (6.76 percent), and Francisco Morazán Department Honduras (6.01 percent).

As of March 2026, approximately 5 percent of the current crop remains unharvested, while 44 percent is still in the supply chain awaiting export, roasting, or processing. Earlier survey data from Honduran Coffee Institute (IHCAFE) in April 2025 indicated that 16.67 percent of sampled farms had medium rust incidence (5–10 percent), 7.80 percent had high incidence (10–15 percent), and 21.63 percent recorded very high incidence (above 15 percent). Despite these localized pressures, overall national rust levels remain relatively contained, supported in part by dry season conditions across major producing regions. Honduran coffee is primarily cultivated at high altitudes, with 61 percent of farms located between 3,900 and 5,200 feet above sea level, and production spans 15 of the country’s 18 departments and 210 of its 298 municipalities.

Figure 1. Honduras Coffee Yields by Department MY 2024/25



Source: IHCAFE Coffee Statistics Season Report (PAE) 2024/2025

Table 1. Producers by Size, Area Harvested, and Production 2024/2025.

Farmer Type	Farmers registered with IHCAFE	Total Area Harvested (Ha)	Total Bags (60kg bags) produced
Small	86,895	179,271	2,627,164
Medium	6,359	85,040	1,661,733
Large	374	21,246	515,533

Source: IHCAFE Coffee Statistics Report 2024/2025

Many small and medium-sized coffee producers in Honduras (Table 1) face financial constraints, with limited access to credit for farm management or already burdened by existing debt. This lack of investment in farm maintenance poses a risk for the spread of coffee rust. To address these challenges, several institutions provide support:

- The Early Warning System for Coffee Production (SAT), established in 2012, informs the government, coffee producers, and relevant institutions about potential phytosanitary threats and outlines necessary interventions.
- IHCAFE operates six research and training centers across Honduras, covering all stages of coffee production, from cultivation to processing. These centers offer vital information, training, research, and monitoring to farmers, promoting the use of diverse coffee varieties.
- In addition, Honduran coffee associations and regional and international institutions provide various forms of support to strengthen the coffee sector.

CONSUMPTION

Coffee consumption in Honduras for MY 2026/27 is projected to increase by 9.0 percent from the previous marketing year, supported by modest economic growth, with GDP projected to expand by approximately 3.8 to 4.0 percent. However, this outlook may be tempered by reduced purchasing power amid global economic uncertainty and potential spillover effects from the Persian Gulf conflict, including higher shipping and input costs, which could weigh on household budgets and overall economic activity. Despite these risks, domestic consumption is expected to remain resilient, supported by improving coffee quality, government-led initiatives, and a strong coffee culture that sustains local demand.

Per capita apparent consumption places Honduras in the intermediate consumption regional group with Panama, Mexico, and Guatemala. According to the International Coffee Organization (ICO) annual consumption is estimated at 4-5 kilograms per capita. The increase in domestic consumption trends comes from the growing presence of coffee bars in shopping malls, gas stations, retail areas, supermarkets, office buildings, and hospitals. A large percentage of the Honduran population is young and is consuming more and different types of coffee drinks. Keurig coffee is a new consumption trend appealing to young consumers and providing a new market pull offer with a variety of flavors and diverse origins. Keurig coffee pods and Keurig coffee machines are being sold at supermarket chains.

TRADE

Exports

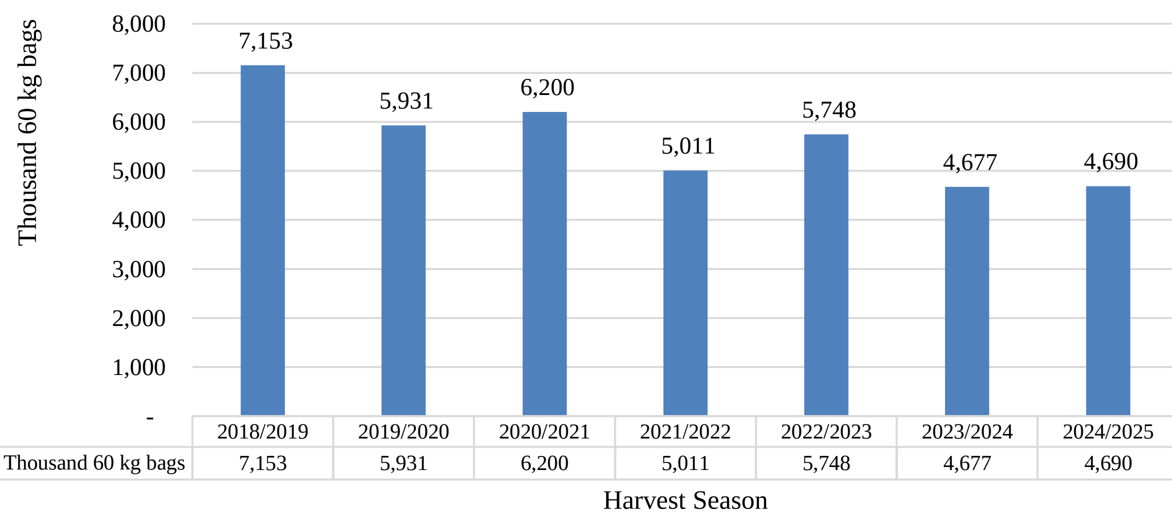
Honduran coffee exports are projected to reach approximately 5.50 million 60-kilogram bags in MY 2026/27, reflecting sustained growth of 9.0 percent. This expansion is expected to be driven by improved yields, stable climatic conditions, the maturation of new coffee plantings, and expanded access to international markets. Honduras may also benefit from shifts in global supply, including variability in production among major exporters such as Brazil.

For MY 2025/26, exports are forecast at 5.03 million 60-kilogram bags, representing a 7.47 percent increase from the revised estimate of 4.96 million bags in the previous year. This growth reflects improved production conditions and favorable weather, as well as Honduras's continued competitiveness in global markets.

As of April 2026, Honduras has exported 3.17 million 60-kilogram bags, a 38 percent increase from 2.30 million bags during the same period in MY 2024/25. This increase is driven by higher production volumes and strong international demand. The average export price reached $439.47 per 60-kilogram bag, representing a 2.70 percent decrease from $451.70 in MY 2024/25. Despite the slight decline in prices, total export value increased to $1.39 billion, up 33 percent from $1.04 billion the previous year.

Sales contracts for MY 2025/26 totaled 4.10 million 60-kilogram bags, a 27 percent increase from 3.22 million bags during the same period in MY 2024/25. Honduras has also expanded market access, including under its free trade agreement with the South Korea, now its eleventh-largest export market for coffee. Globally, Honduras ranks as the eighth-largest coffee exporter, the third-largest in the Americas, and the largest in Central America. Overall, the sector remains strong, supported by rising export volumes, sustained demand, and expanded market access.

Figure 2. Coffee Exports (Thousand Bags) MY 2018/19 to MY 2024/25 source: IHCAFE



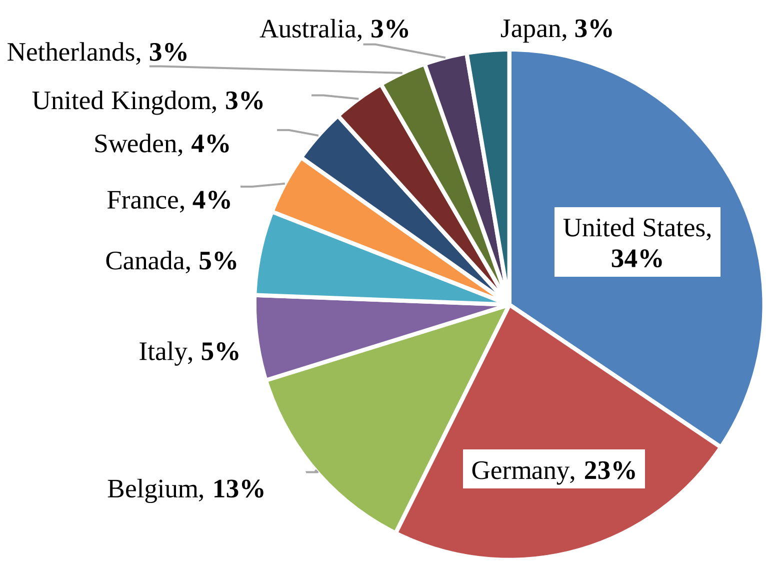
Source: IHCAFE Coffee Statistics Report 2024/2025

Table 2. Exports by Destination for Honduran Green Coffee Units: Thousand 60 kg bags

Country	2022	Country	2023	2024	Country	2025
United States	1,039	United States	1,484	1,325	United States	1,476
Germany	1,022	Germany	1,119	911	Germany	983
Belgium	423	Belgium	510	484	Belgium	551
Italy	279	Italy	275	261	Italy	231
Japan	255	Canada	249	217	Canada	229
Canada	162	Sweden	187	153	France	165
Colombia	156	Japan	186	114	Sweden	149
France	138	Netherlands	157	147	United Kingdom	143
United Kingdom	133	United Kingdom	147	137	Netherlands	129
Sweden	123	France	133	105	Australia	116
Other	727	Other	904	725	Japan	115

Source: Trade Data Monitor

Figure 3. Green Bean Exports in Thousand 60 kg bags for MY 2025 (Country and Percent Composition)



Source: Trade Data Monitor

Imports

Honduras’ total coffee imports are projected to reach 160,000 60-kilogram bags in MY 2026/27, marking a 16.8 percent increase from the revised 137,000 bags in MY 2025/26. This growth reflects continued demand from domestic processors and consumers for products not fully supplied by local production, particularly soluble coffee and lower-cost blends.

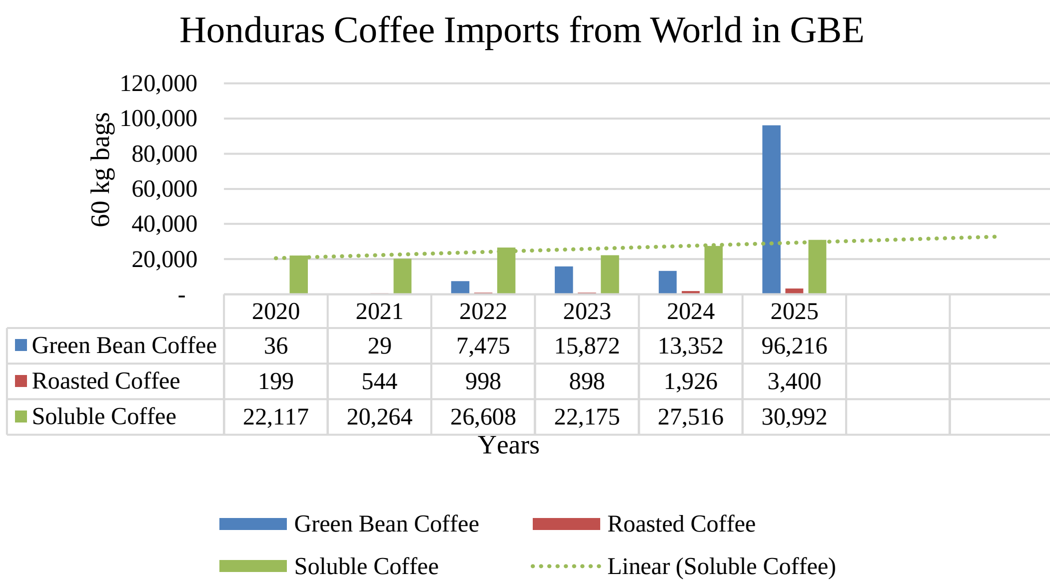
Of total imports in MY 2026/27, approximately 75 percent is projected to consist of green coffee beans, 22 percent soluble coffee products, and 3 percent roast and ground coffee. Honduras imports coffee despite being a major producer because its sector is highly export-oriented, with most domestic production focused on higher-value Arabica coffee exports. Domestic demand, particularly for instant coffee and price-sensitive consumption segments, is more efficiently met through imported Robusta coffee and processed coffee products.

In MY 2024/25, green coffee bean imports totaled 96,216 60-kilogram bags, primarily sourced from Nicaragua (91,731 bags), followed by Vietnam (4,375 bags). Minimal volumes were imported from the United States and other countries, each contributing approximately 110 bags, according to Trade Data Monitor.

Imports of roasted coffee also increased. In MY 2024/25, roasted coffee imports reached 3,400 bags (green bean equivalent, GBE), representing a 77 percent increase from 1,926 bags in MY 2023/24. Key suppliers included Canada, the United States, Guatemala, Colombia, Costa Rica, and El Salvador.

Soluble coffee imports also rose during this period. From October 2024 through February 2025, Honduras imported 30,992 60-kilogram bags, up from 27,516 bags during the same period the previous year. As of April 2025, total soluble coffee imports remained at 30,992 bags. Key suppliers included Mexico, the United States, Colombia, Guatemala, India, Malaysia, and Costa Rica.

Figure 4. Honduras Coffee Imports from World



Source: Trada Data Monitor

STOCKS

Ending stocks of coffee in Honduras are projected to rise from 178,000 60-kilogram bags in MY 2024/25 to 435,000 bags in MY 2025/26, and further to 707,000 bags in MY 2026/27. These increases reflect production outpacing domestic consumption and exports. In an export-oriented sector, even moderate gains in output or slower export movement can result in additional volumes remaining in-country at the end of the marketing year. Given relatively low starting stock levels, small imbalances between supply and export demand lead to a noticeable accumulation of ending stocks.

In MY 2024/25, ending stocks rose to 178,000 bags, a 24 percent increase from 143,000 bags the previous year. This increase reflects higher carryover stocks following an upward revision of MY 2023/24 ending stocks from 67,000 to 143,000 bags, based on actual export performance of 4.6 million bags. As export volumes in MY 2024/25 did not sustain that elevated pace, a larger share of production remained in inventory.

Coffee stocks in Honduras are managed by approximately 70 private sector exporters and roasters. Coffee beans held by exporters serve as inventory to fulfill future contracts and are not used to influence market prices. Domestic roasters maintain stocks to ensure year-round supply for local consumption. Some of these stocks may be sold to other Central American markets depending on price trends and commercial opportunities. Key regional destinations for Honduran roasted coffee include El Salvador, Guatemala, and Belize, while soluble coffee is primarily exported to Guatemala and Panama.

POLICY

In 2022, the National Congress of Honduras ratified Executive Decree 352-2022, an exemption of a 12 percent sales tax on coffee, expanding the list of over 270 essential consumer goods exempt from the tax. This measure, expected to provide fiscal relief of approximately $183 million, applies not only to roasted coffee but to all stages of coffee along its value chain. The policy is designed to lower production costs and enhance the competitiveness of the Honduran coffee sector.

Due to ongoing inflationary pressures and rising input costs in Honduras's coffee sector—alongside a global economic environment marked by slowing activity, the Central Bank of Honduras conducts annual reviews of its monetary, credit, and exchange policies. These evolving macroeconomic conditions have the potential to affect both coffee production and domestic consumption over time.

In 2025, the Central Bank of Honduras implemented several monetary policy measures aimed at supporting macroeconomic stability and the coffee sector with a revised 2025–2026 Monetary

Program in October 2025. The Monetary Program projects real GDP growth of 3.5–4.0 percent for the biennium (2025-2026), driven mainly by private consumption and domestic demand. The BCH expects inflation to remain within its medium-term target band of 4.0 percent above or below 1.0 percentage point.

Honduras monetary and exchange rate policy will focus on “normalizing” monetary conditions while preserving external sustainability and managing global risks, including commodity price volatility. As of June 2025, the external sector showed solid performance, with year-on-year real GDP growth of 3.9 percent. For 2025, the goods trade balance recorded a deficit of USD 8,233.7 million, an improvement of USD 375.1 million compared to 2024. Key downside risks include adverse domestic weather events and potential changes in U.S. trade and migration policies.

The coffee sector in Honduras is shaped by a comprehensive policy and institutional framework. Key legislation includes Decree 93/2018 on financing policy, the Trust Law Regulation, and the Coffee Commercialization Regulation. A cornerstone initiative is IHCAFE’s “Renew without stopping Production” program, which seeks to renew aging coffee areas, enhance productivity and quality, and support 33,000 producers covering 250,000 blocks. This program also addresses labor issues through workforce professionalization, new payment systems, and semi-mechanized harvesting processes.

IHCAFE has also introduced a climate change policy aimed at fostering resilience in the sector, with implementation planned in six five-year phases from 2022 to 2050. Created in 1970, IHCAFE has built a strong institutional presence, including a coffee quality laboratory, a training school for coffee tasters, and a national quality center accredited for international marketing. Other major policy actors include the National Coffee Council (NCC), established in 2000 as the highest regulatory body for the coffee sector. The NCC is responsible for guiding public policy related to production, climate change, labor, gender inclusion, and exports. Notably, the sector adopted a Gender Inclusion Policy in 2021 to promote equal opportunities for women.

In terms of financial support, several measures have been enacted over the years. These include the Coffee Bonus Program, extended in 2021 with an additional $12.5 million, and the 2003 Law of Financial Reactivation of the Coffee Production Sector, which set up a producer savings fund financed through a per-quintal deduction paid by exporters. The National Coffee Fund, another vital mechanism, supports infrastructure improvements like road construction in producing areas, reducing transportation costs.

MARKETING

In recent years, certified and specialty coffees have grown from a minor part of Honduras's coffee production and exports into a major segment of the industry. Consumer demand for these coffees continues to rise, driven by increasing interest in their social, economic, and environmental attributes, as well as their high quality.

Coffee quality is determined by various factors, including altitude, variety, post-harvest handling, number of defects, and preparation methods. As global markets evolve, producing countries must stay ahead of emerging trends. Today, many coffee roasters are no longer focused solely on the product itself but also value the social impact of cultivation, traceability, and improvements in farmers' livelihoods, essentially selling not just coffee, but the story behind it.

Honduras began registering differentiated coffees in the 2009 to 2010 harvest. This segment has grown significantly, with 2.6 million 60-kg bags sold during the 2024/25 harvest season, accounting for 55 percent of total exports. However, this represents a 14 percent decline compared to the 2022/23 harvest. The five leading certifications for differentiated coffee were UTZ, Organic, Fair Trade/Organic, 4C, and Rainforest Alliance.

Table 3. Differentiated Coffee Production Harvest by Year: Thousand 60 kg bags

Harvest Season	Differentiated Coffee	Harvest	Percent Participation
2019/20	3,020,311	5,506,220	55%
2020/21	3,220,072	5,873,200	55%
2021/22	2,522,908	4,700,607	54%
2022/23	3,087,345	5,341,893	58%
2023/24	2,610,099	4,686,941	56%
2024/25	2,436,172	4,804,430	52%
2025/26*	1,242,293	3,325,513	37%

*Source: IHCAFE 2024-2025 Statistical Report *preliminary figures to April 2026*

Specialty coffee in Honduras is typically grown at altitudes above 3,000 feet, a key requirement for producing the high-quality beans that meet specialty standards. These elevated growing conditions contribute to the flavor complexity and quality that distinguish specialty coffees from conventional ones.

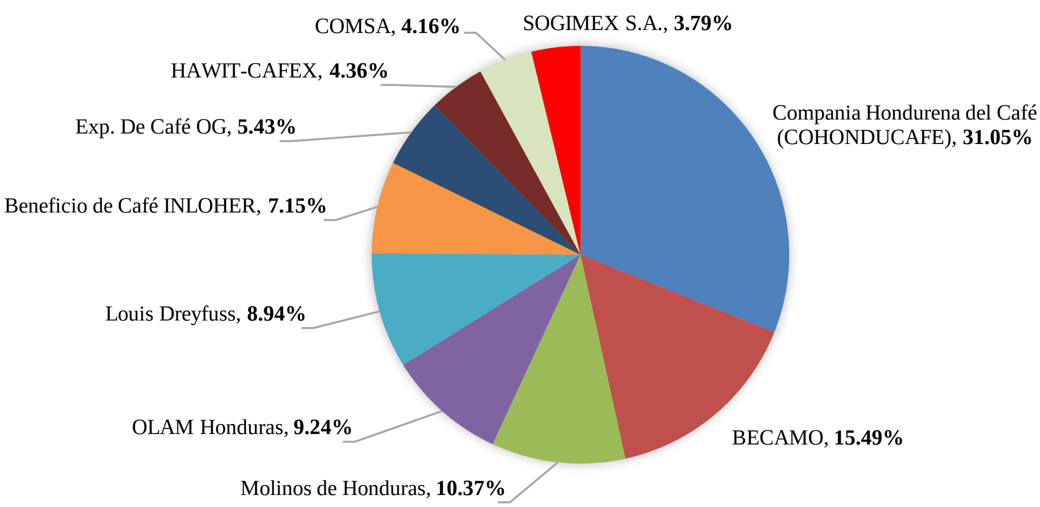
Currently, specialty coffees are produced and exported under 22 different programs and certifications. These include well-recognized labels such as UTZ Certified, 4C Association, Fair Trade/Organic (FLO/ORG), Rainforest Alliance (RFA), Organic (ORG), Bird-Friendly, Starbucks C.A.F.E. Practices, Japanese Agriculture Standard (JAS), Cup of Excellence, and others. Each certification program emphasizes specific environmental, social, or quality criteria, helping producers align with evolving consumer preferences and access premium markets.

Table 4. Honduras Exports of Differentiated (Certified Coffee) by Brands

Differentiated Coffee	Vol 60 kg	% Dif	% Total
ORG.	483,812.14	39%	15%
RFA	456,710.36	37%	14%
FLO/ORG.	105,359.73	8%	3%
FLO	96,140.28	8%	3%
4C	64,710.81	5%	2%
ORG/RFA	16,494.28	1%	0%
CAFÉ PRACTICES	14,065.36	1%	0%
GOURMET	5,000.09	0%	0%
Total Differentiated	**1,242,293.04**	**100%**	**37%**
Conventional	2,083,220.22		63%
Total general	**3,325,513.26**		**77%**

Source: IHCAFE Technical Management Unit 2025-2026.

Figure 5. Honduras Main Coffee Exporters



Source: IHCAFE Technical Management Unit 2025-2026

Honduran coffee is renowned for its diversity in quality, with distinct categories that reflect the unique growing conditions and production methods throughout the country. These categories help differentiate coffee based on factors such as altitude, grading standards, and production practices, allowing consumers and producers alike to identify the specific characteristics that contribute to the flavor profile and overall quality of the coffee. Among the key categories of Honduran coffee are strictly high grown (SHG), high grade (HG), screen size (>18), certified organic (COR), and standard grade (STD), each of which plays a significant role in how the coffee is valued in both local and international markets.

These classifications are defined as follows:

- **SHG (Strictly High Grown)** refers to high-quality coffee grown at higher altitudes.
- **HG (High Grade)** includes coffee that meets high quality but isn't necessarily grown at the high altitudes required for SHG.
- **SL (Screen Size >18)** measures the size of the beans, with larger beans generally being of higher quality.
- **COR (Certified Organic)** refers to coffee grown without synthetic chemicals and certified as organic.
- **STD (Standard Grade)** refers to coffee of lower quality with more defects, used in lower-priced products.

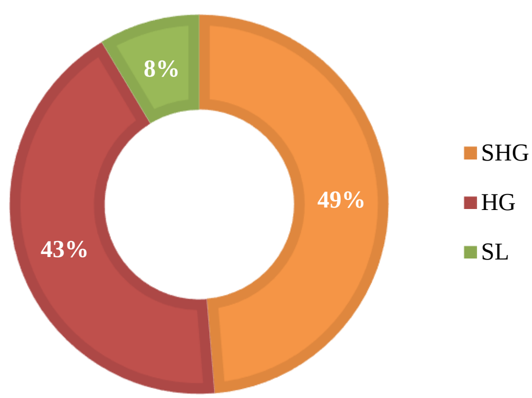
Table 5 presents the export volume, value, average price, and the percentage share of each coffee category in Honduras' coffee exports for MY 2024/25. Figure 6 presents a graphical representation of these categories in percentage.

Table 5. Honduras Quality Exports in 60 kg bags for MY 2025/26

Quality	Vol 60 kg	Price $USD	Average Price	%
SHG	1,618,978.56	546,375,975.17	$ 440.19	49%
HG	1,420,050.67	488,037,885.64	$ 448.27	43%
SL	286,478.66	79,385,370.76	$ 361.44	9%
COR	5.37	1,878.33	$ 456.52	0%

Source: IHCAFE Technical Management Unit 2025-2026.

Figure 6. Honduras Quality Exports in 60 kg bags for MY 2025/26 (to date)



Source: IHCAFE Technical Management Unit 2025-2026

Honduras has organized its coffee production and quality standards into six distinct regions, each defined by unique microclimates and soil characteristics. This regional approach allows for better quality control and differentiation in the global market. In 2004, Honduras joined the prestigious Cup of Excellence (COE) competition, signaling its commitment to high-quality coffee. A year later, the country received its first Geographical Indicator (GI) with the designation of origin for Marcala Coffee. This milestone led to the creation of the collective brand "Honduran Western Coffees" (HWC), further promoting regional identity and quality.

Between MY 2020/21 and MY 2024/25, the share of differentiated coffee exports remained relatively stable, declining modestly from 55 percent to 52 percent of total exports. Preliminary data for MY 2025/26 indicates a significant shift in export composition, with differentiated coffee declining to 37 percent of total volume (1.24 million quintals exported to date). As the marketing year is still preliminary (ongoing), this 15 percentage-point decline may reflect timing of shipments, production challenges affecting early-season quality, or evolving market dynamics. Final figures for MY 2025/26 will provide a clearer picture of whether this represents a temporary fluctuation or a more sustained trend in Honduras's specialty coffee sector. The overall quality of exported coffee was classified as follows: 49 percent SHG, 43 percent HG, and 9 percent STD.

The IHCAFE Cup of Excellence is a premier promotional event that showcases the highest-quality coffees produced in Honduras. This international competition culminates in an electronic auction, where the winning coffees are sold to buyers around the world, often at premium prices. The event plays a vital role in connecting Honduran producers with niche markets and specialty coffee buyers. The selection process begins with approximately 1,200 producers who compete in regional quality contests. From these, only the top 50 to 60 coffees advance to the final stage of the Cup of Excellence, highlighting the exceptional craftsmanship and diversity of Honduras' coffee sector.

Production, Supply, and Demand Data Statistics Coffee, Green

Coffee, Green	2024/2025		2025/2026		2026/2027		
Market Begin Year	Oct 2024		Oct 2025		Oct 2026		
Honduras	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	USDA Official	New Post	
							(Units)
Area Planted	0	340	0	350	0	360	(1000 HA)
Area Harvested	0	300	0	310	0	330	(1000 HA)
Bearing Trees	0	1900	0	2000	0	2100	(MILLION TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	0	245	0	260	0	270	(MILLION TREES)
Total Tree Population	0	2145	0	2260	0	2370	(MILLION TREES)
Beginning Stocks	143	143	81	178	0	435	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Arabica Production	5000	5200	5800	5530	0	6030	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Robusta Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Other Production	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Total Production	5000	5200	5800	5530	0	6030	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Bean Imports	16	96	17	100	0	120	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Roast & Ground Imports	0	3	0	4	0	5	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Soluble Imports	25	31	26	33	0	35	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Total Imports	41	130	43	137	0	160	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Total Supply	5184	5473	5924	5845	0	6625	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Bean Exports	4765	4958	5500	4980	0	5500	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Rst-Grnd Exp.	2	2	2	2	0	2	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Soluble Exports	1	0	1	0	0	1	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Total Exports	4768	4960	5503	5030	0	5503	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Rst,Ground Dom. Consum	310	310	310	350	0	380	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Soluble Dom. Cons.	25	25	25	30	0	35	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Domestic Consumption	335	335	335	380	0	415	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Ending Stocks	81	178	86	435	0	707	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Total Distribution	5184	5473	5924	5845	0	6625	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
Exportable Production	4665	4865	5465	5150	0	5615	(1000 60 KG BAGS)
TS=TD	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Attachments:

No Attachments