

How much farther can coffee markets take us?

Lawrence Pratt and Bernard Kilian

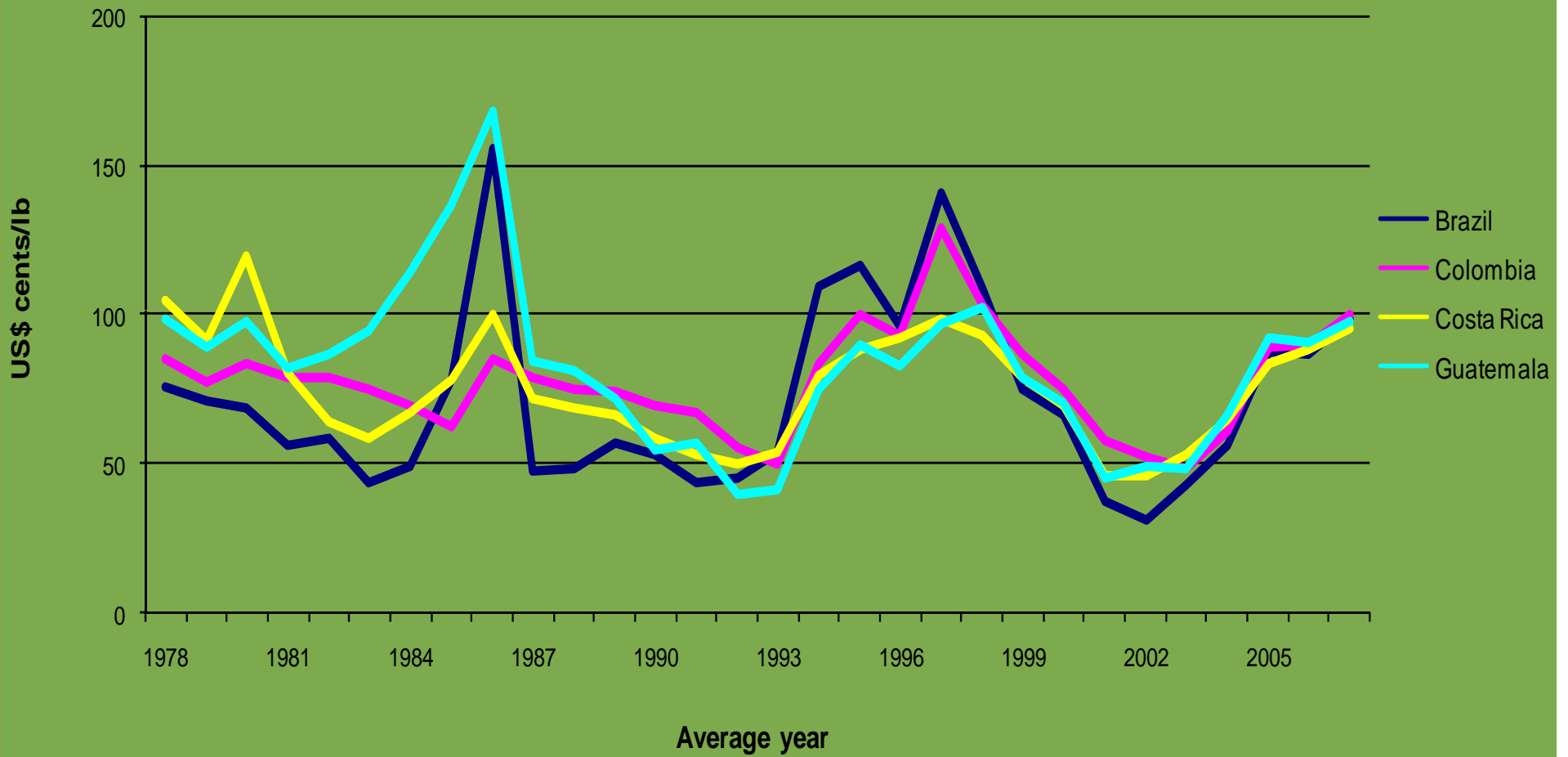
INCAE Business School

Sustainable Markets Intelligence Center (CIMS)

Lawrence.Pratt@incae.edu, Bernard.Kilian@incae.edu



Prices paid to growers (Arabicas): nominal terms

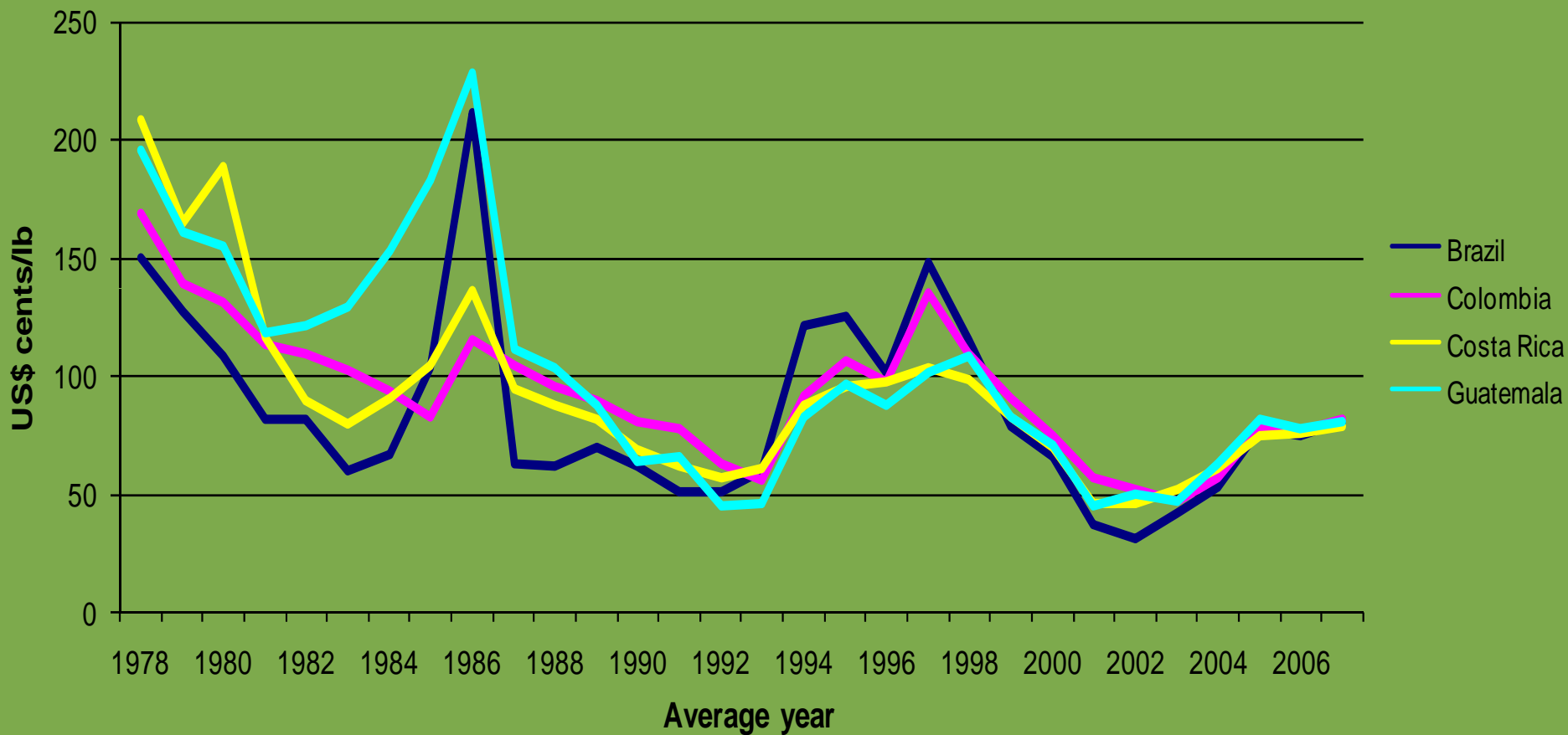


Source: ICO, 2008



Prices paid to growers (Arabicas): real terms

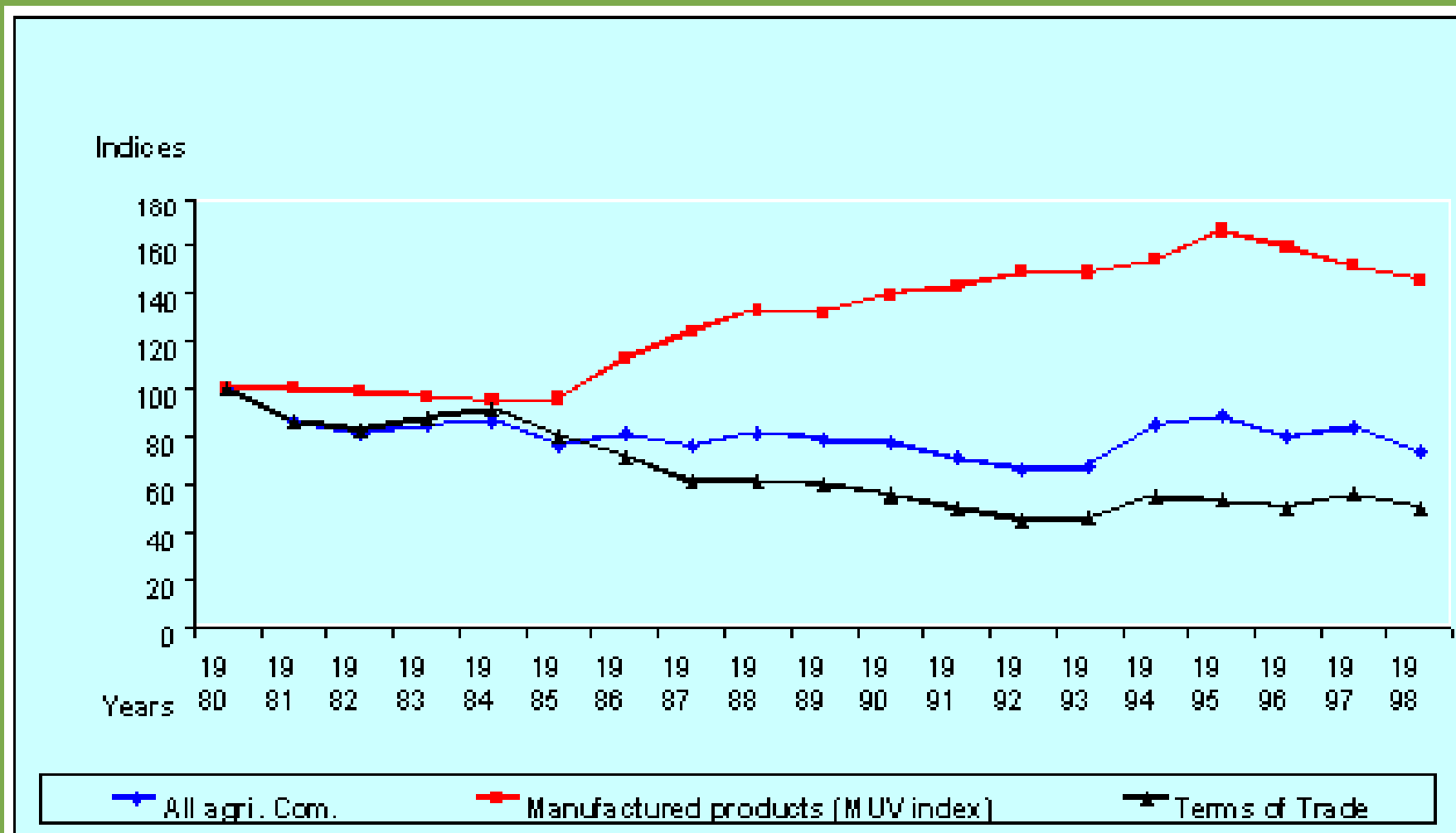
Producer prices index 2000=100



Source: CIMS with data from ICO and OECD, 2008



Deterioration in terms of trade



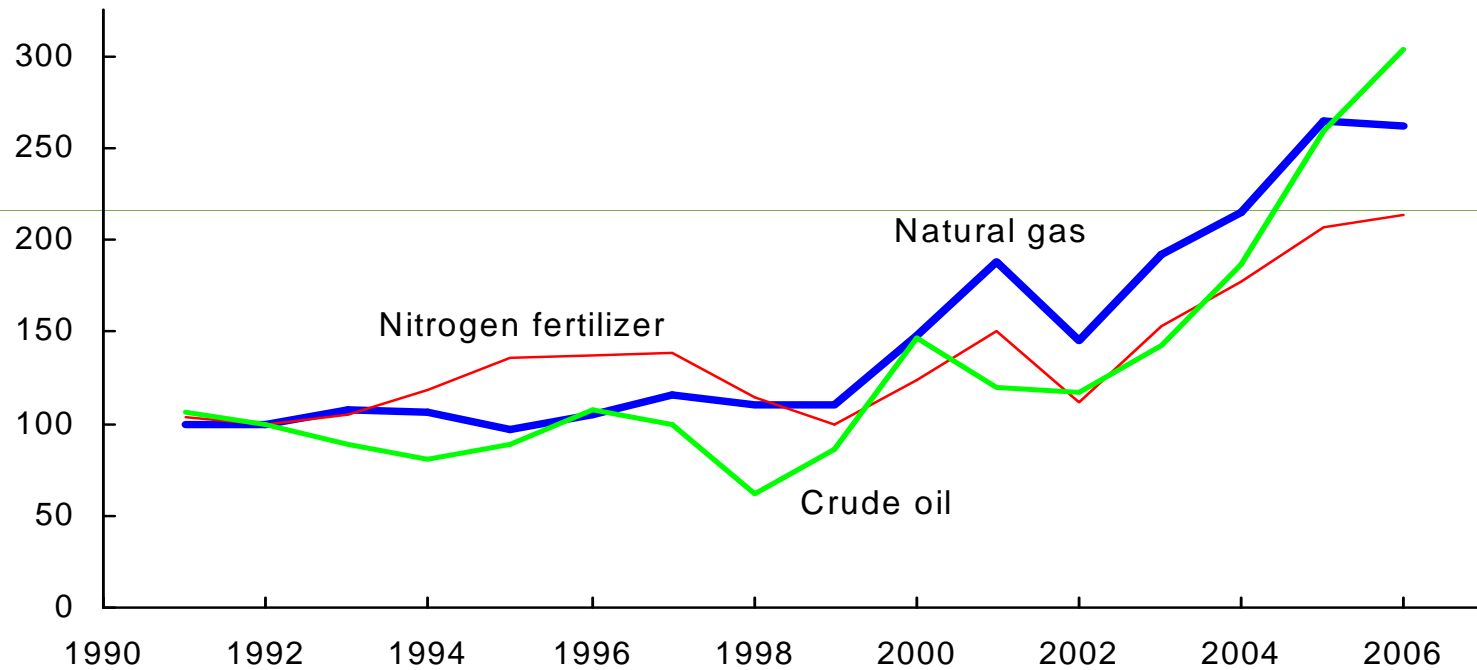
Source: FAO, 2006



Real Costs Have Been Rising

Crude oil, natural gas, and nitrogen-based fertilizer prices move together

Producer Price Indexes, 1992=100



Source: Producer Price Indexes, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Source: USDA Agricultural projections, 2008



What is the future of Costa Rican coffee?



Challenges for Coffee industry

- Price
- Costs
- Climate Change



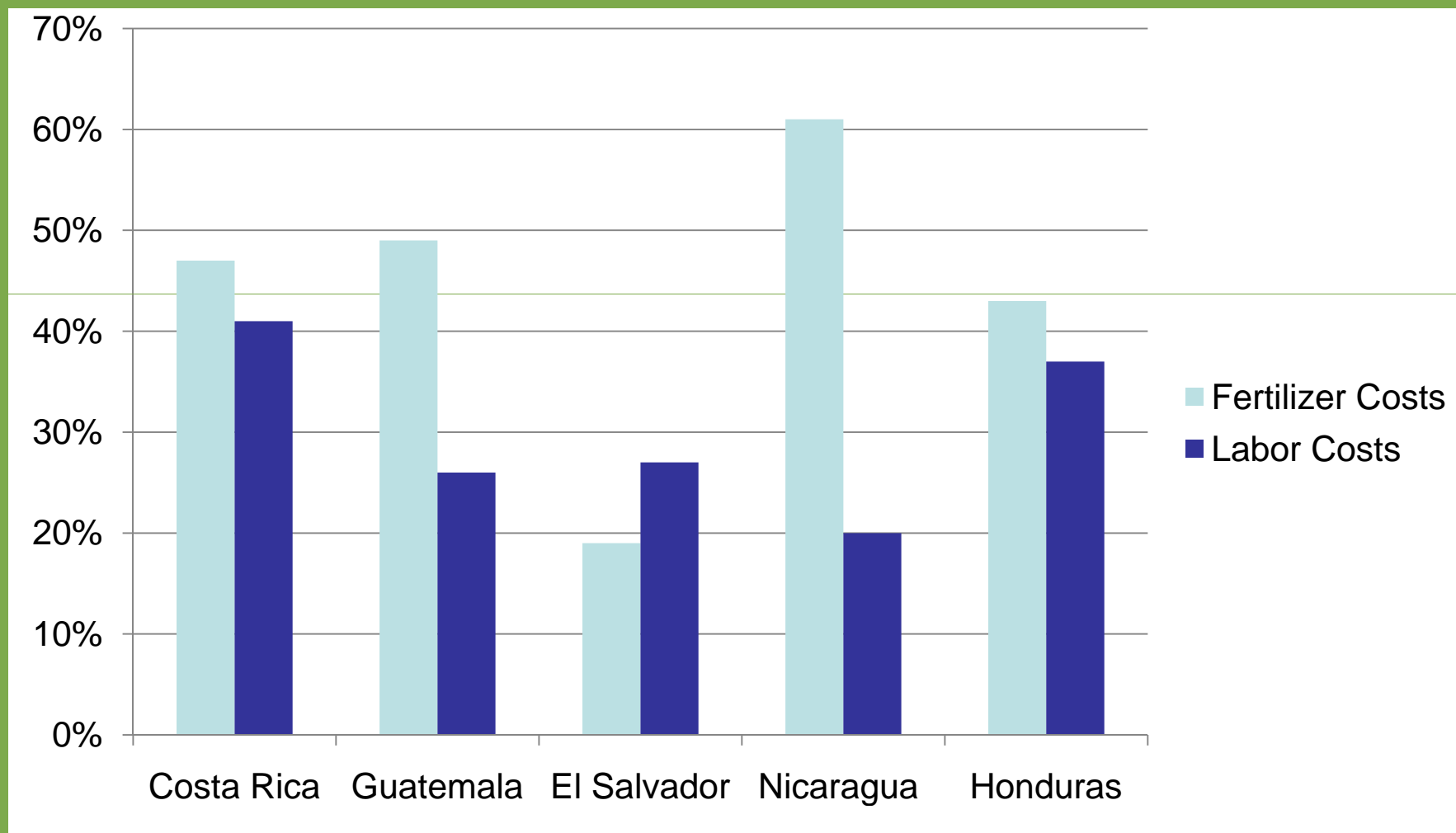
Coffee prices at NY BOT



Coffee prices at NY BOT 2006 - 2008



Increase of production costs between 2006 and 2008



What are the coffee production costs in Costa Rica? (2005/2006)

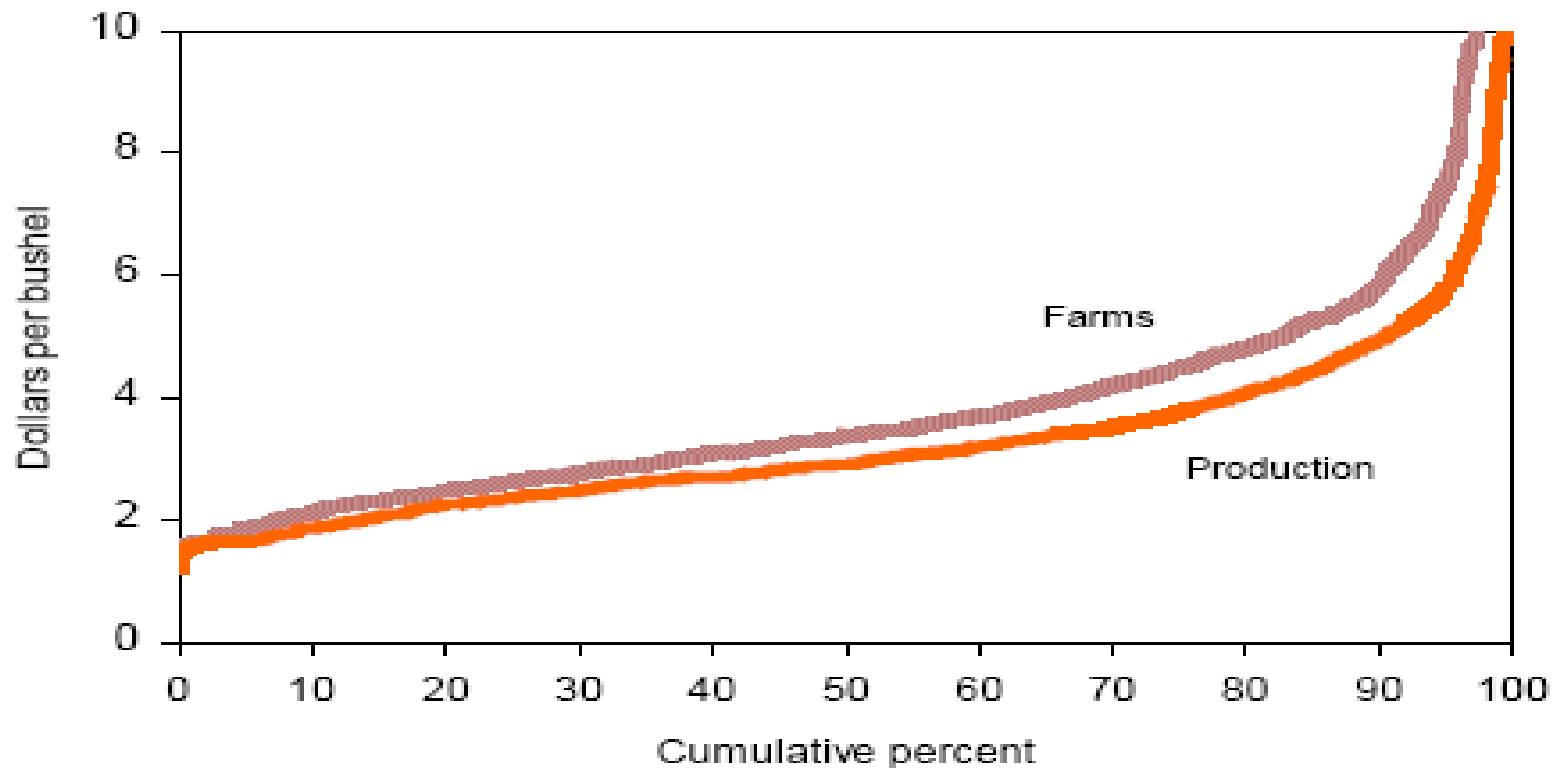
Farm Gate	\$/qq
Labor	21
Inputs	20.3
Harvesting + transportation	26
Indirect costs	19.6
Farm Gate Sub-Total	88
Milling	
Wet + Dry mill	10.9
Mill profit	9.2
Milling Sub-Total	20.1
Total production costs 1 Quintal	108.1

Source: Icafé



Economic information available for other crops

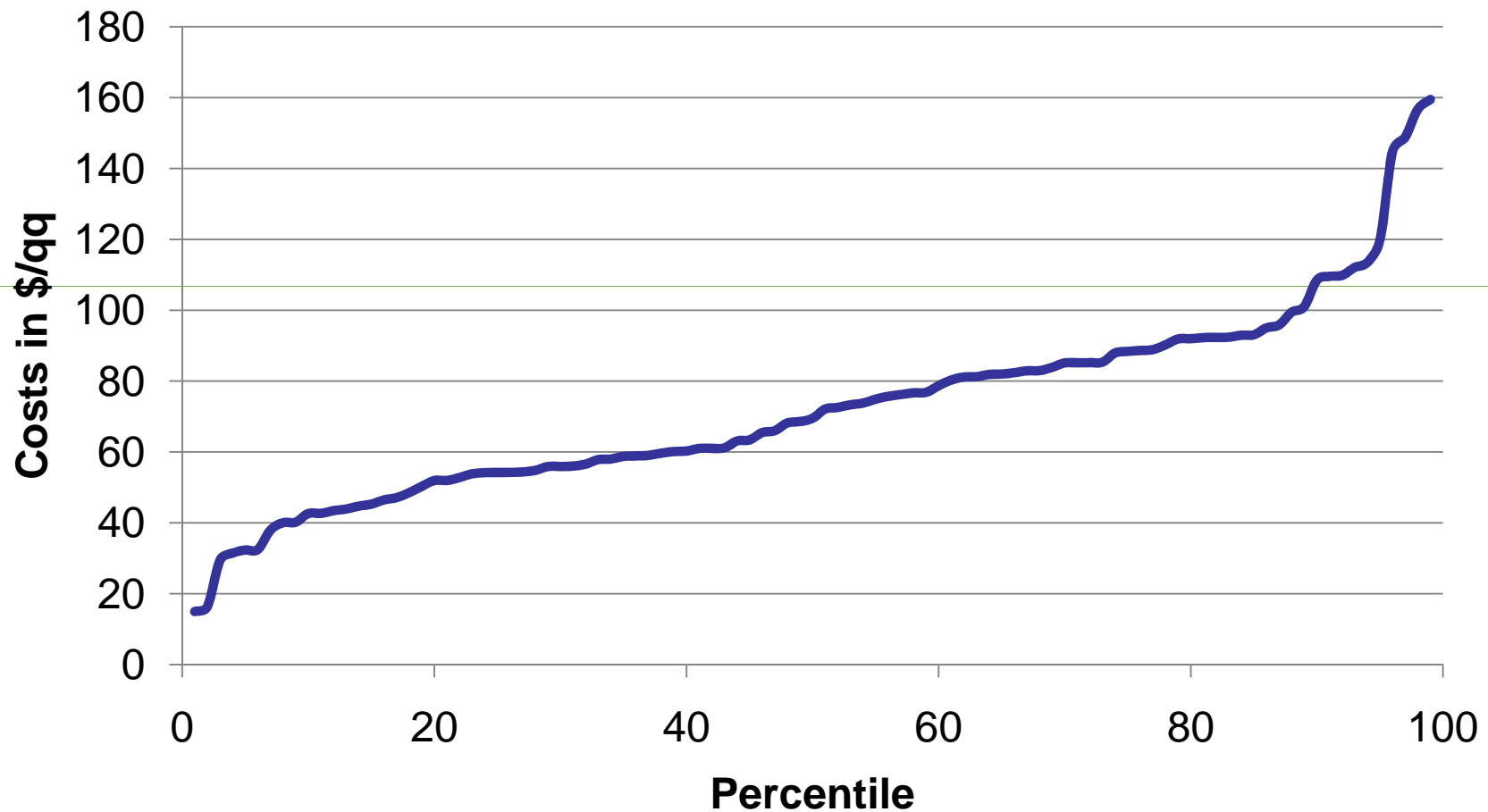
Cumulative distribution of soybean farms by production costs per bushel, 1997



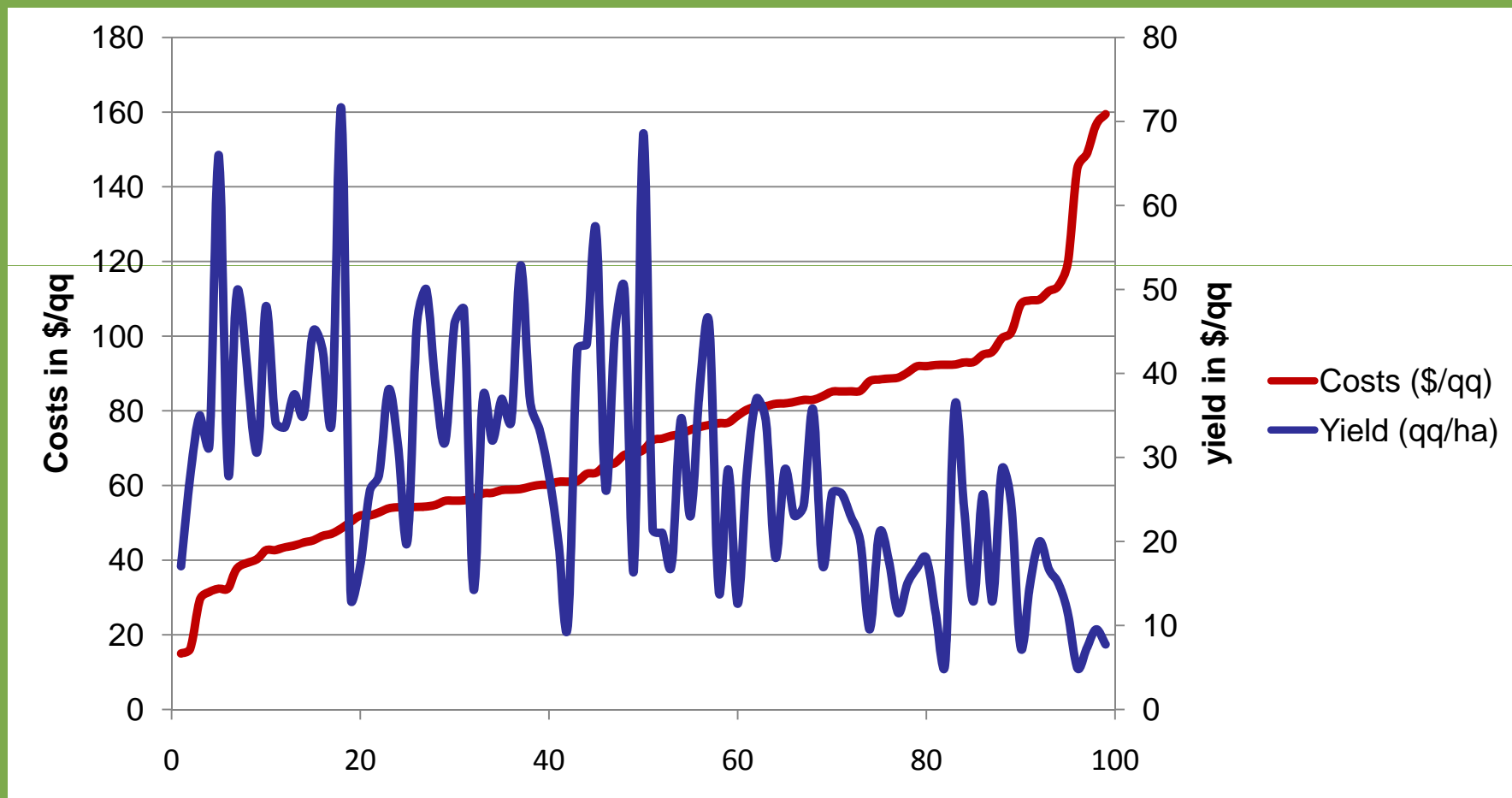
Source: 1997 Agricultural Resource Management Survey.



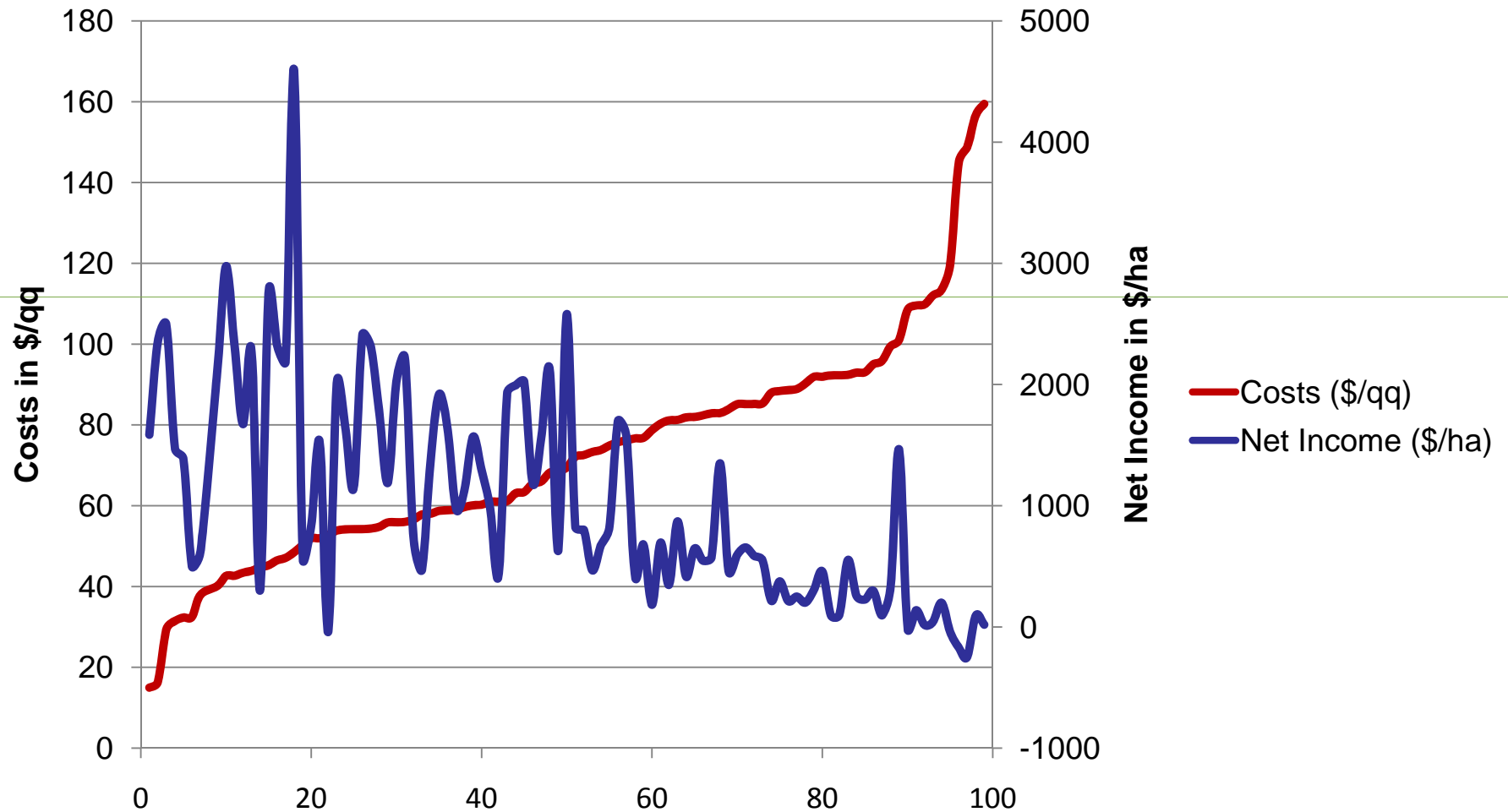
Coffee production costs of a sample of Costa Rican coffee farmers - 2008



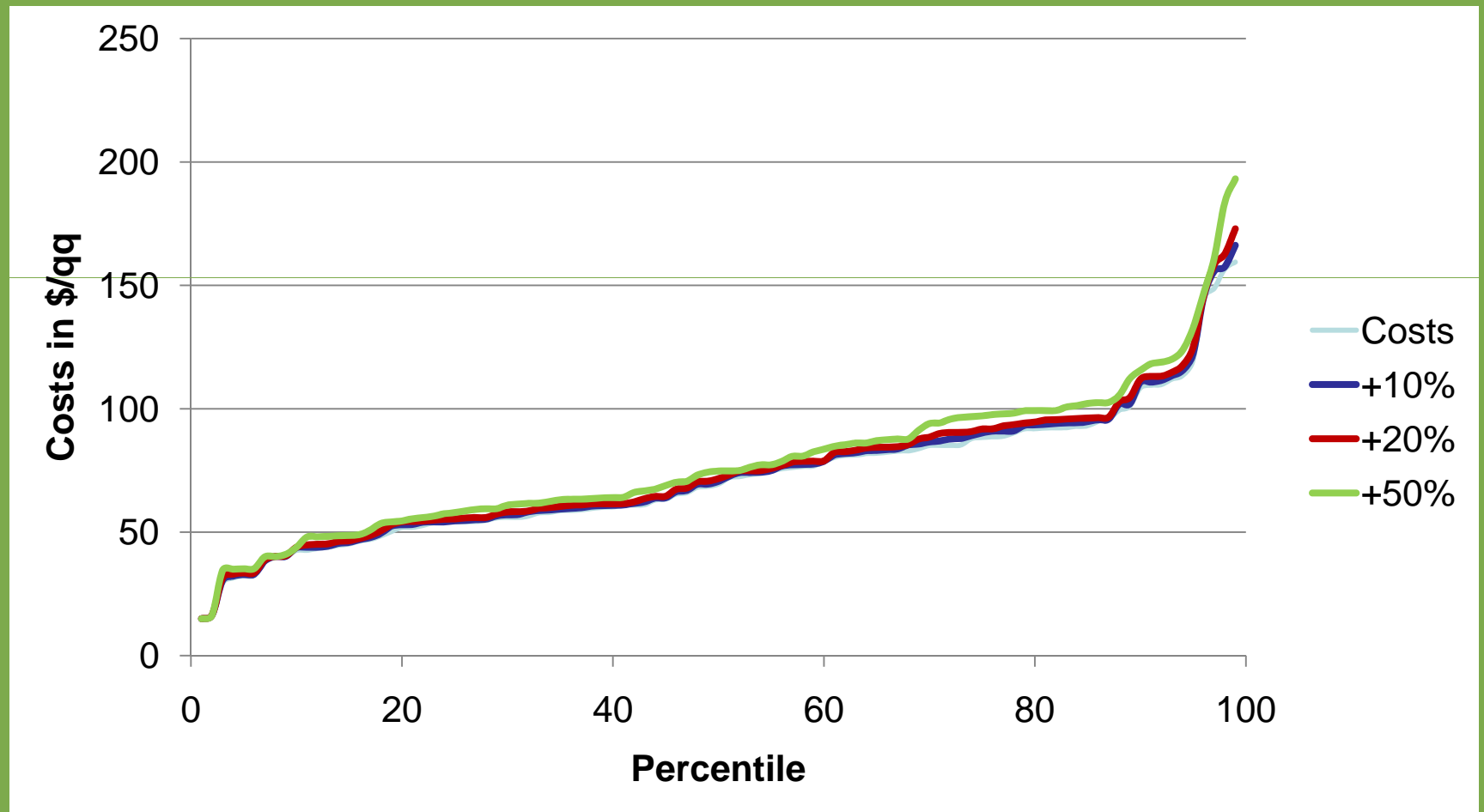
Relationship between Production Costs and Yield



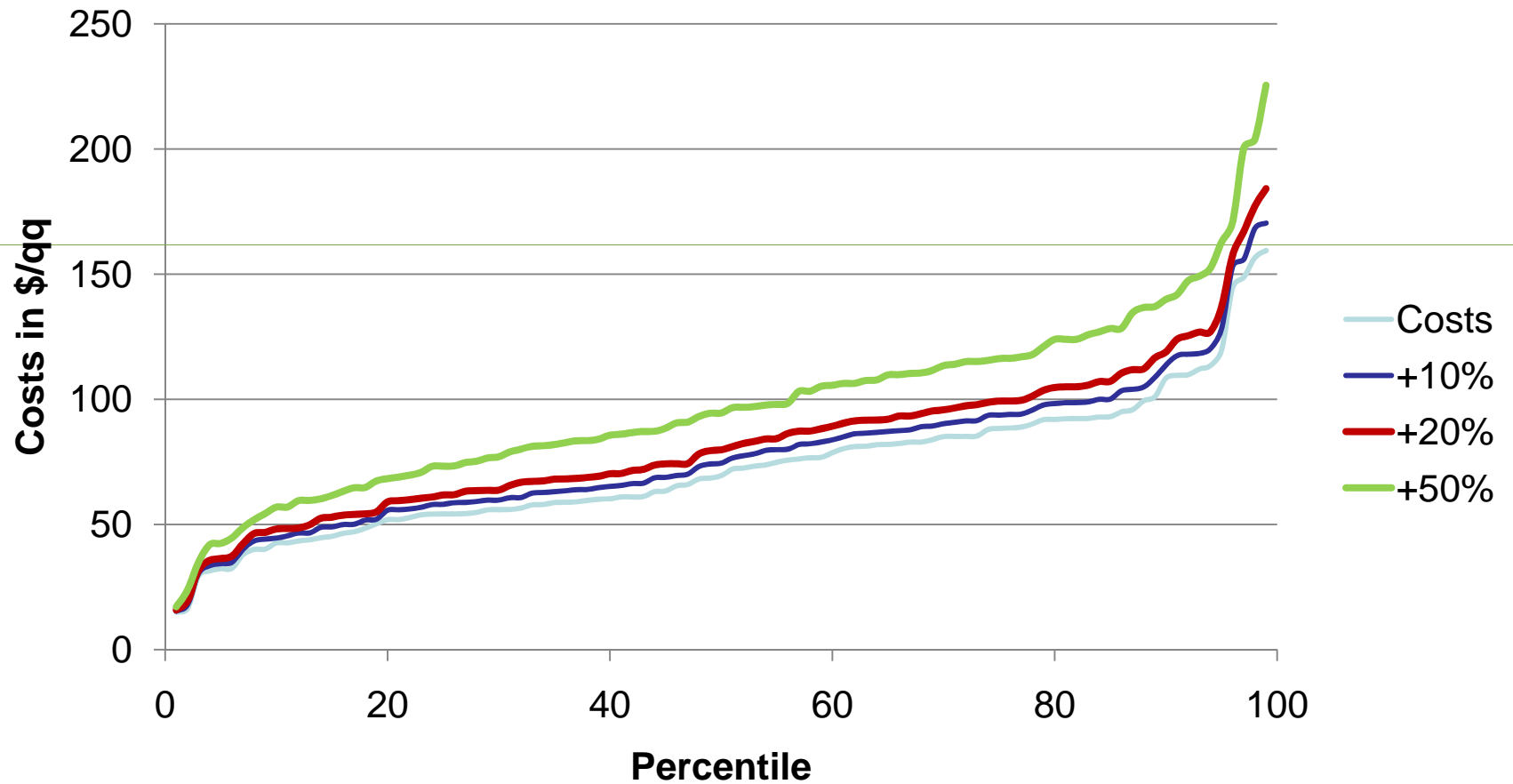
Relation between Net Income and Production costs



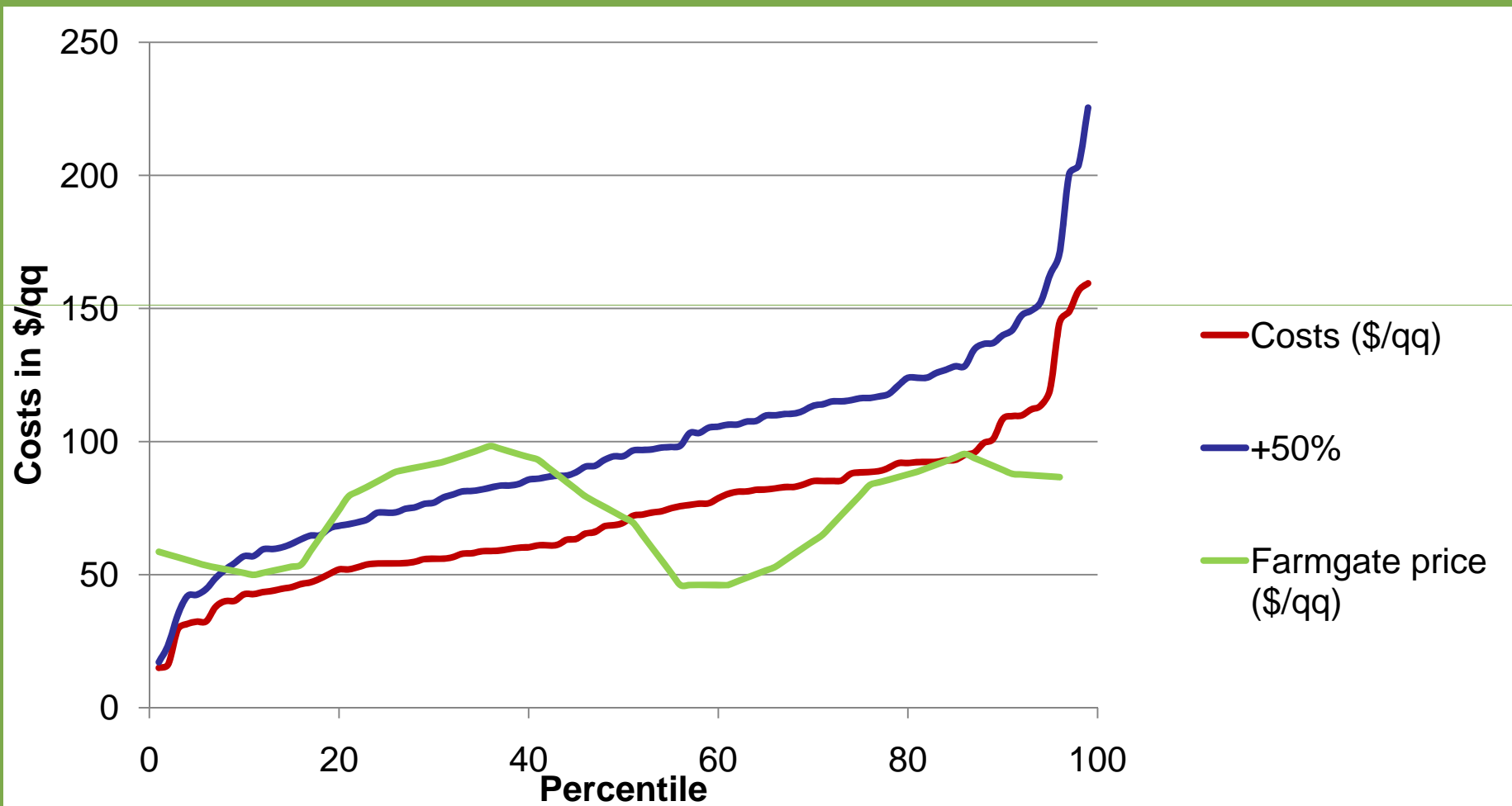
Effects of a further increase of fertilizer costs



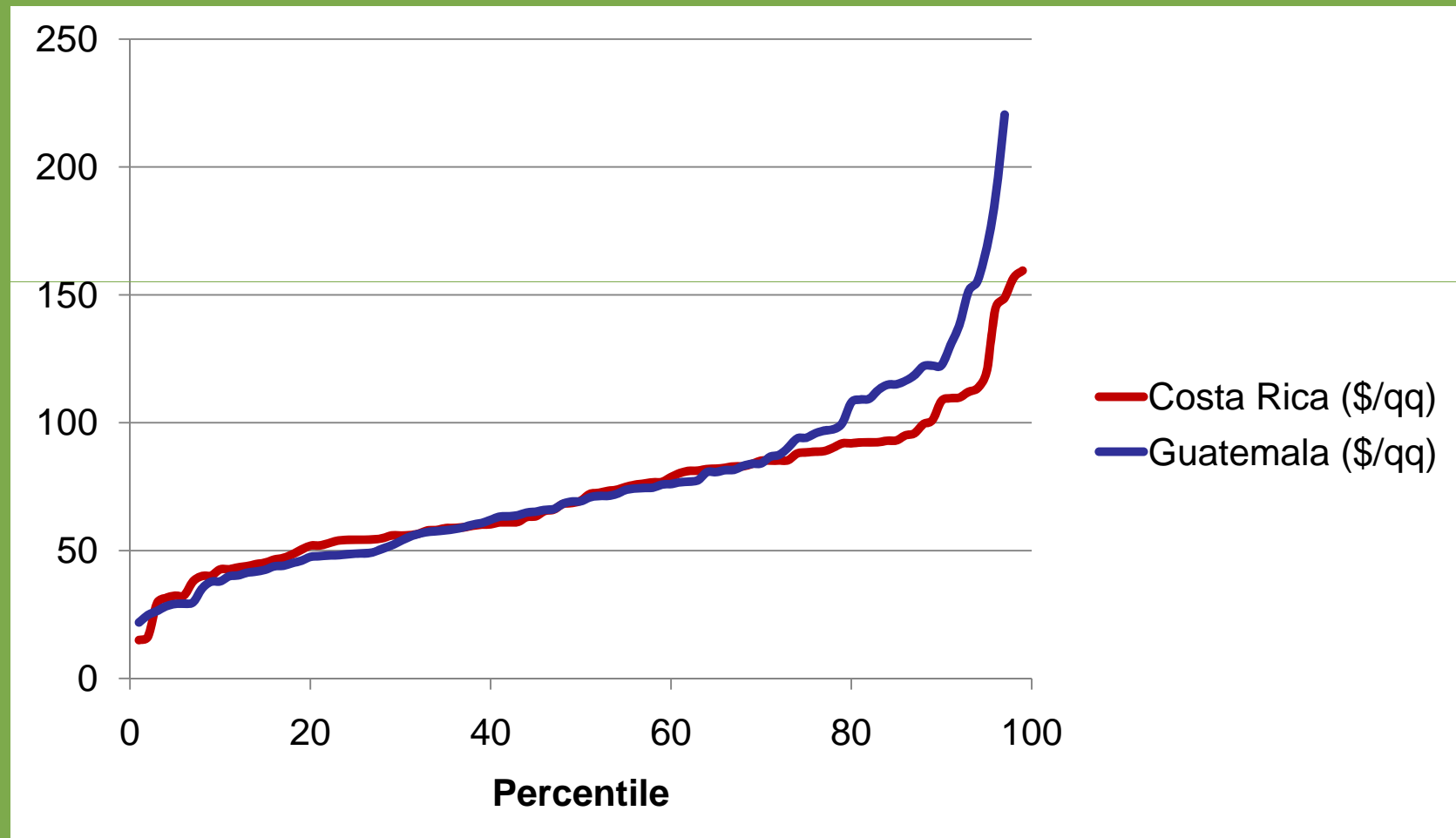
Effects of a further increase of labor costs



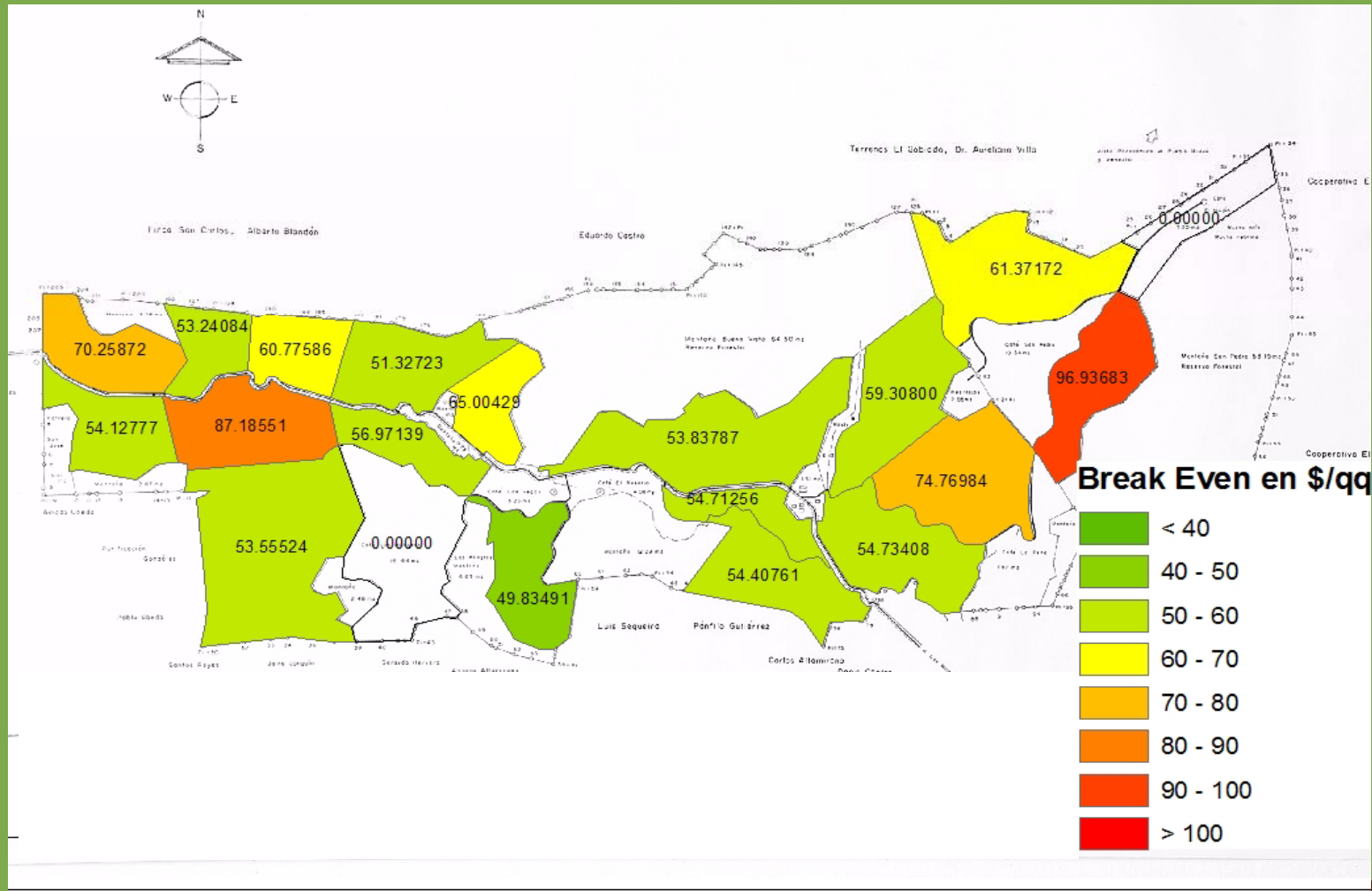
Economic impact of further price increase for labor



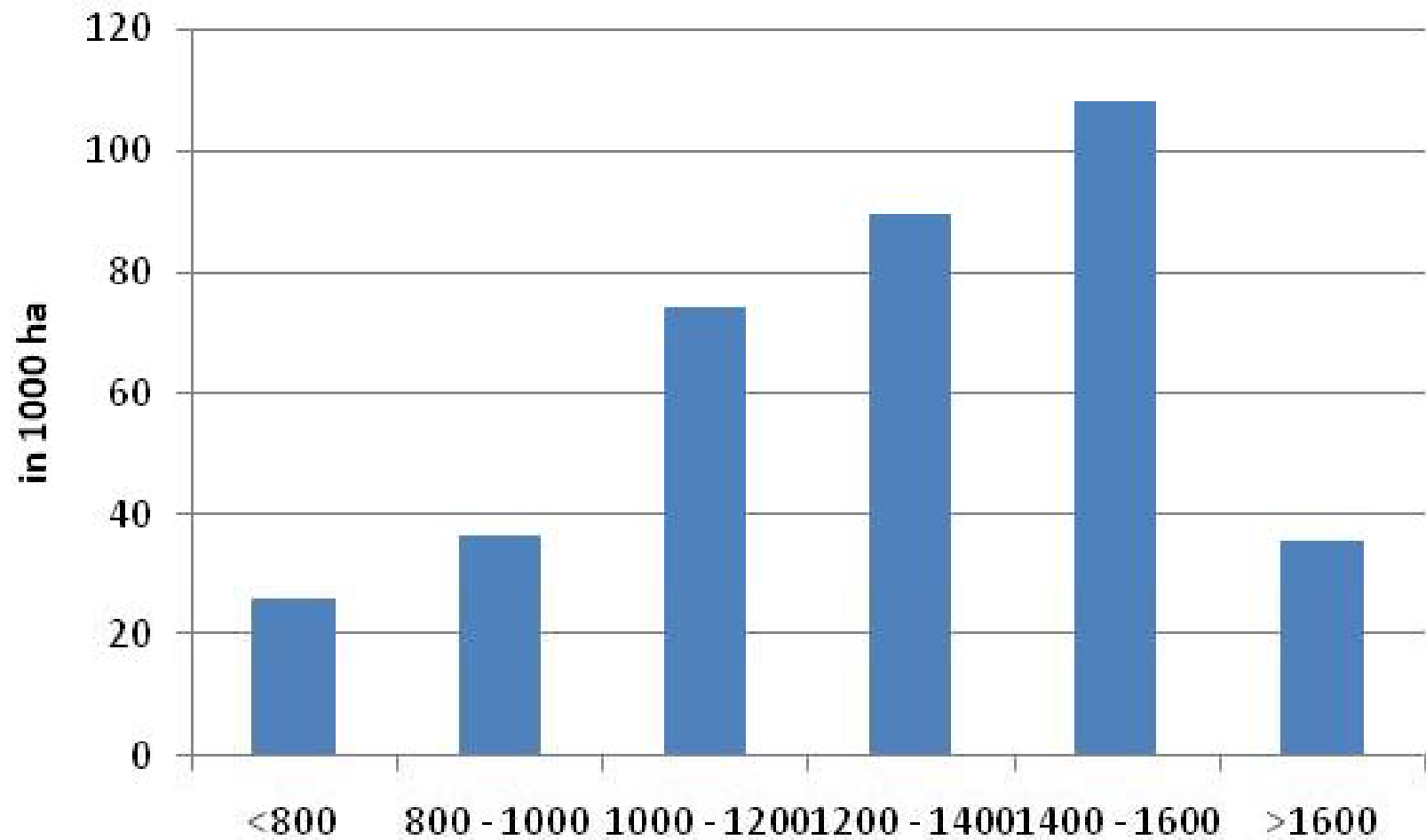
What about Costa Rican's production cost in comparison to its neighbors?



Understanding Coffee Economics – Precision Agriculture



Distribution of coffee production according the altitude



What is not included in “costs”?

Investments and Improvements

- Price of land
- Capital investment for improvements
- Quality upgrades
- Certification
 - Cert, +....
 - Related environmental and social improvements
- Irrigation (now or in the future)
- Finance



Land

Changing or expanding the harvest area?

Costa Rica: 1 Ha of “clean” land in Dota is \$13 000.

Amortized over 10 years: US\$43.30/qq or US\$0.43/lb (interest=0)



Certification

Costs vary due to many factors, but approximately:

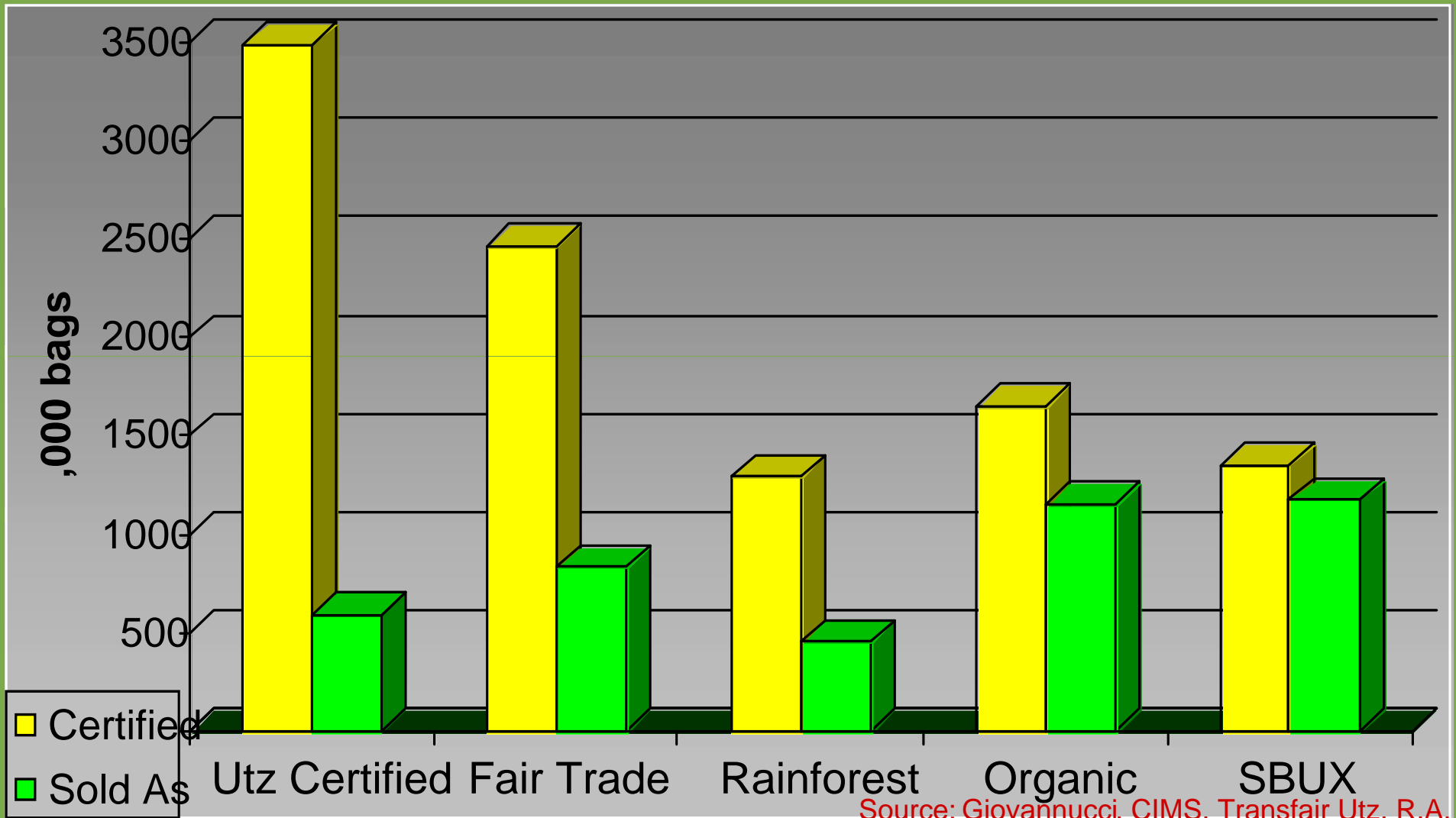
- RA certification: \$600-700/10 Ha farm
- Fairtrade: \$1800 per cooperative < 50 members
- Organic: \$30/ha assuming 50 ha farm

But that is only for the audit for certification

- environmental improvements to comply?
- social improvements to comply?
- additional recordkeeping



2006 Sales and Certified Global



Water

Wastewater treatment (aguas mieles)

-Example: Guatemala-- \$14 600 for 162 ha
US\$3.32/qq (0.03 per lb)

-Example: Colombia-- \$515 for 3 Ha producing 90 qq
green coffee = US\$5.72/qq (0.06 per lb)

Drip irrigation system

-Costa Rica: Installation and equipment =\$1530/ha
(US\$0.05/lb over 10 years)*

**Assuming producers already possess water source and pump*



Social

Social investment:

Social charges for 1 permanent worker in 2008 is approximately \$1515 (Costa Rica)

Quality of life investments for permanent and temporary workers?



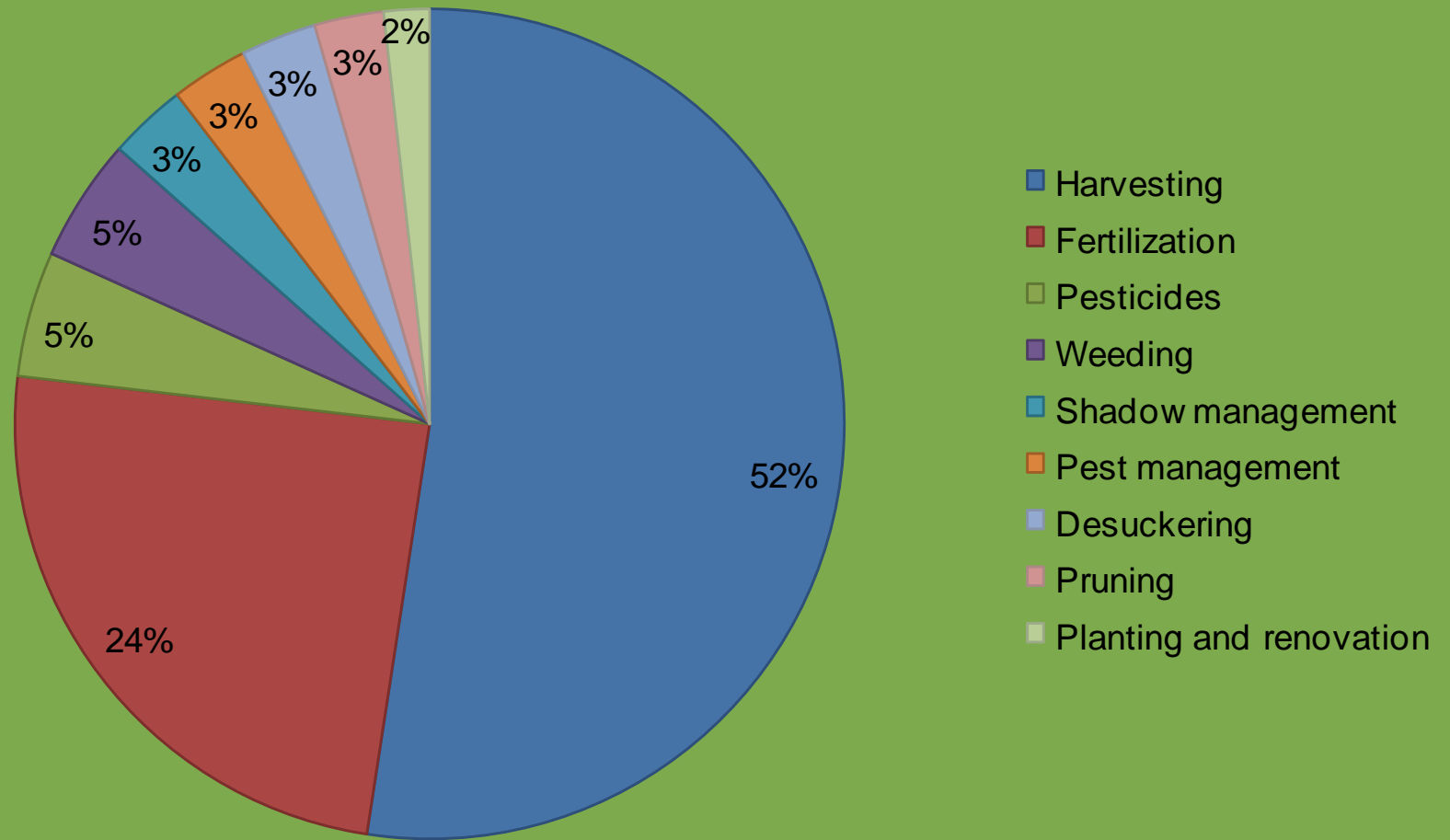
Yield

Yield investment

The renovation cost (almácigo) of 1 Ha of coffee farm in Costa Rica is \$980 (US\$0.02/lb)



Costa Rica: Coffee farm costs distribution (harvest 2006-2007)

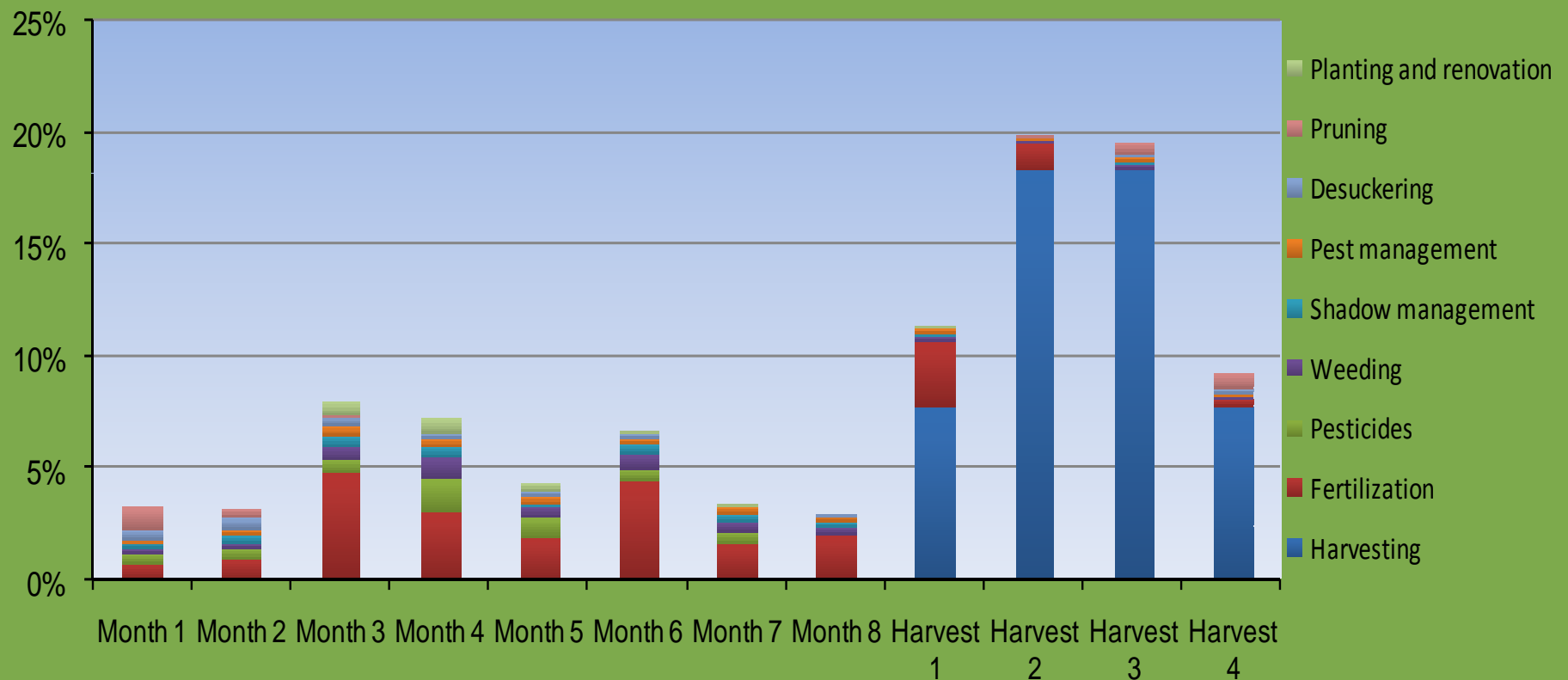


Source: CIMS based on ICAFE data

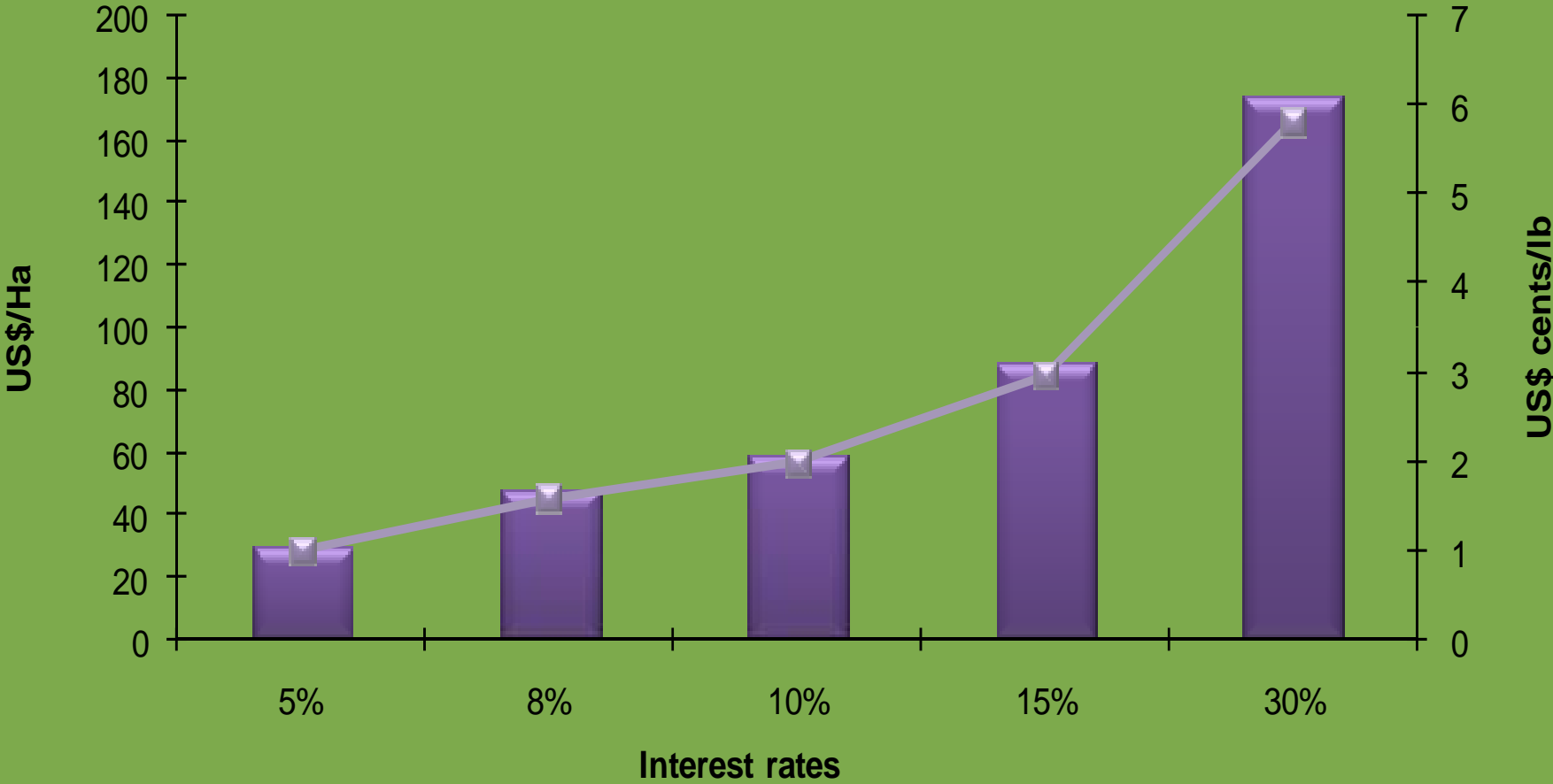


Financing coffee farm costs

Annual costs distribution harvest 2006-2007



Financing costs: different scenarios

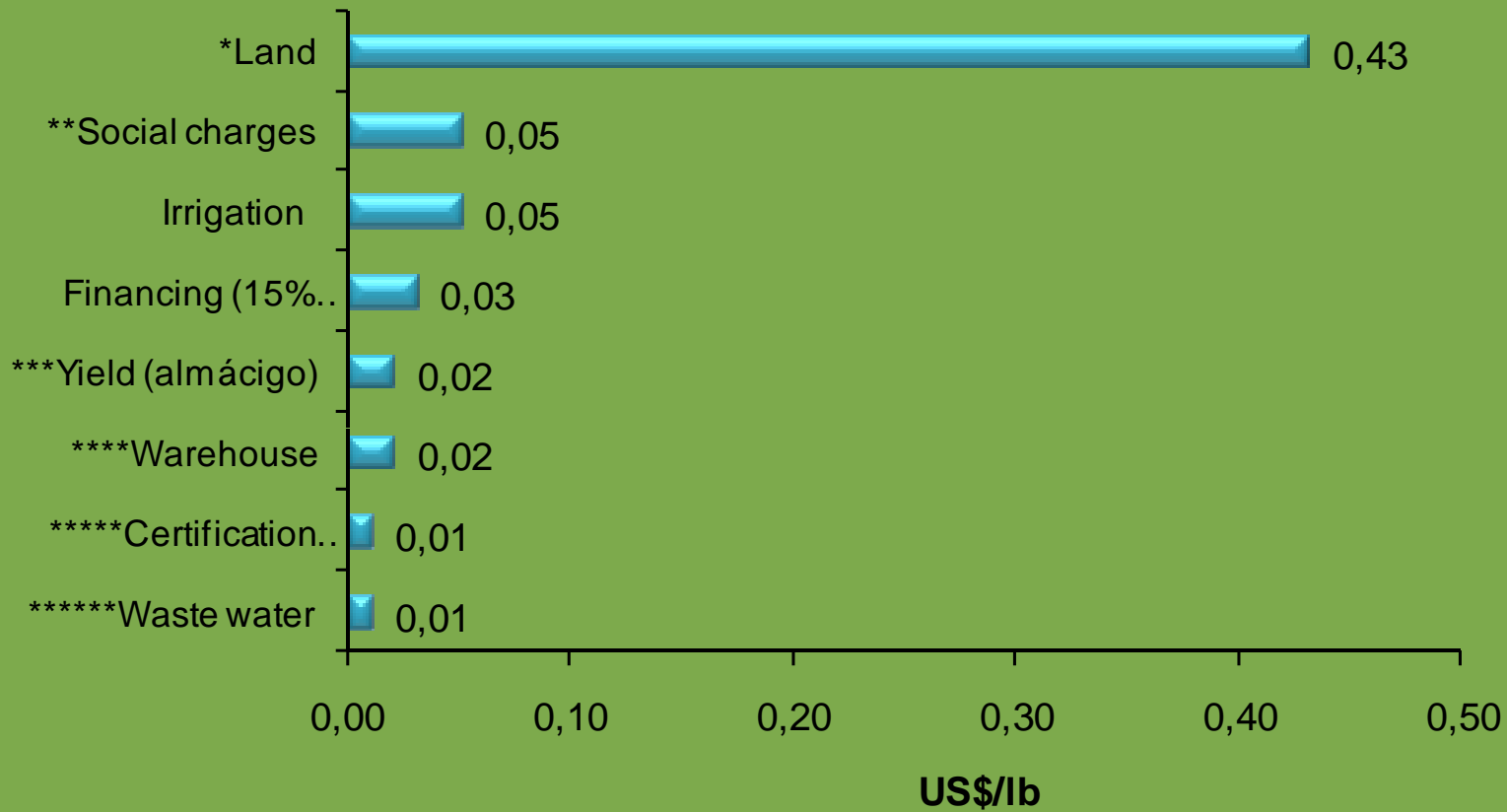


Source: CIMS, 2008

US\$/ Ha US\$/qq



Investments (annual)



*Amortization during 10 years

**Annual social charges for 1 permanent worker, assuming 1 worker/10 Ha ratio

***Almácigo cost for 5% annual renovation of a 10 Ha farm

****Amortization during 10 years of a 60 m² warehouse, assuming 1 warehouse/10 Ha ratio

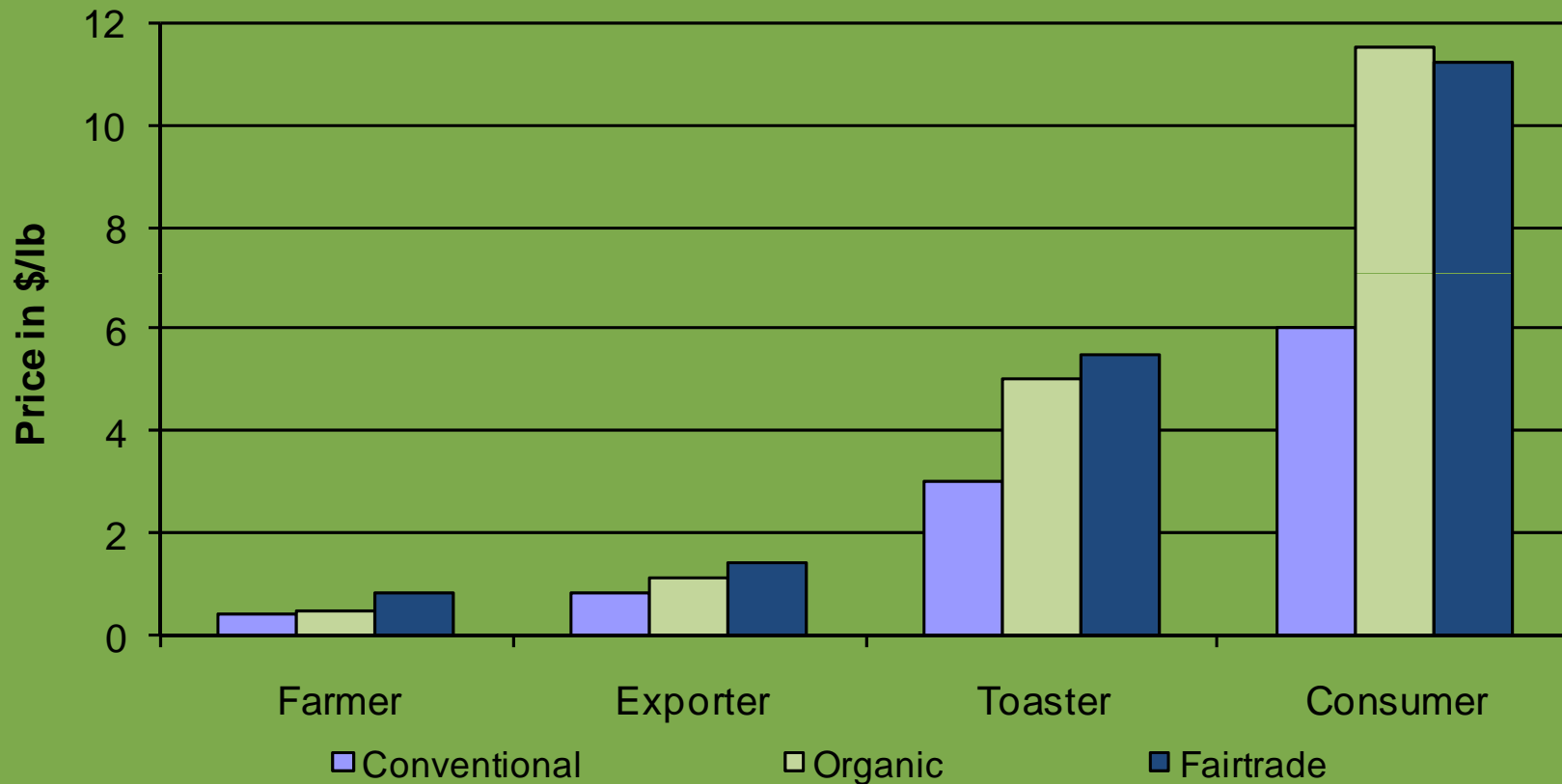
*****Annual certification cost for a 50 Ha farm

*****Waste water plant treatment assuming 10 years period of amortizations

Source: CIMS, 2008



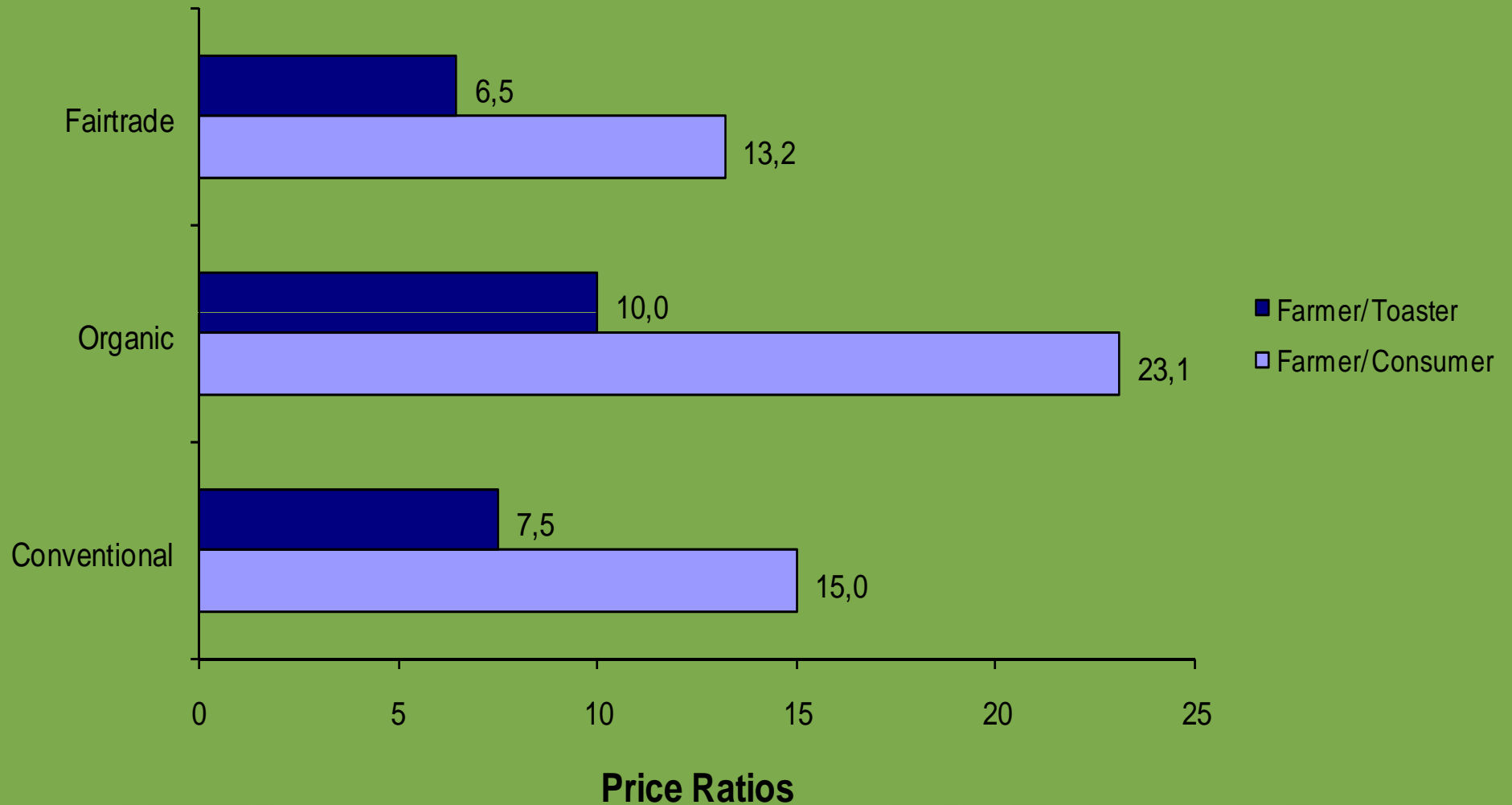
Coffee prices along trade channels in the USA



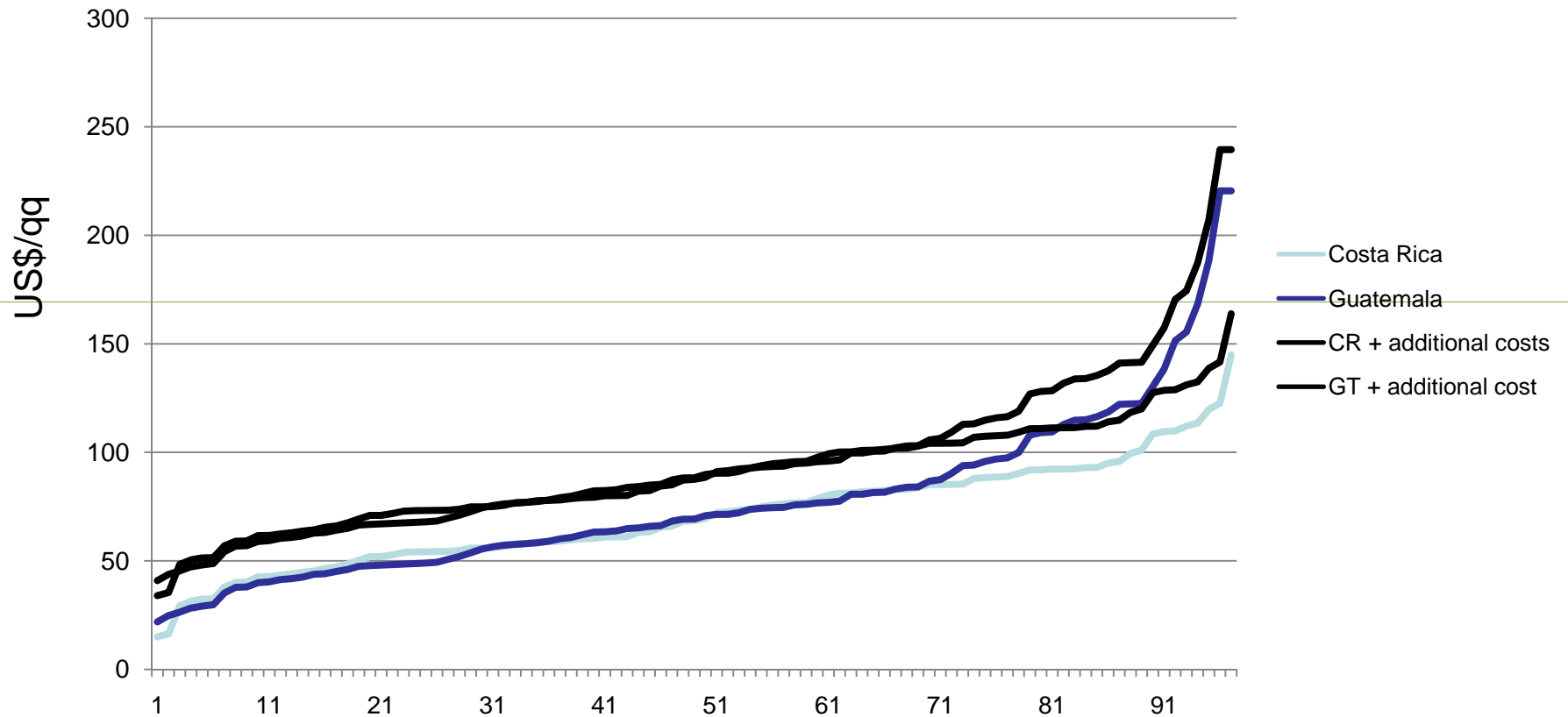
Source: CIMS 2004 and ICO 2004



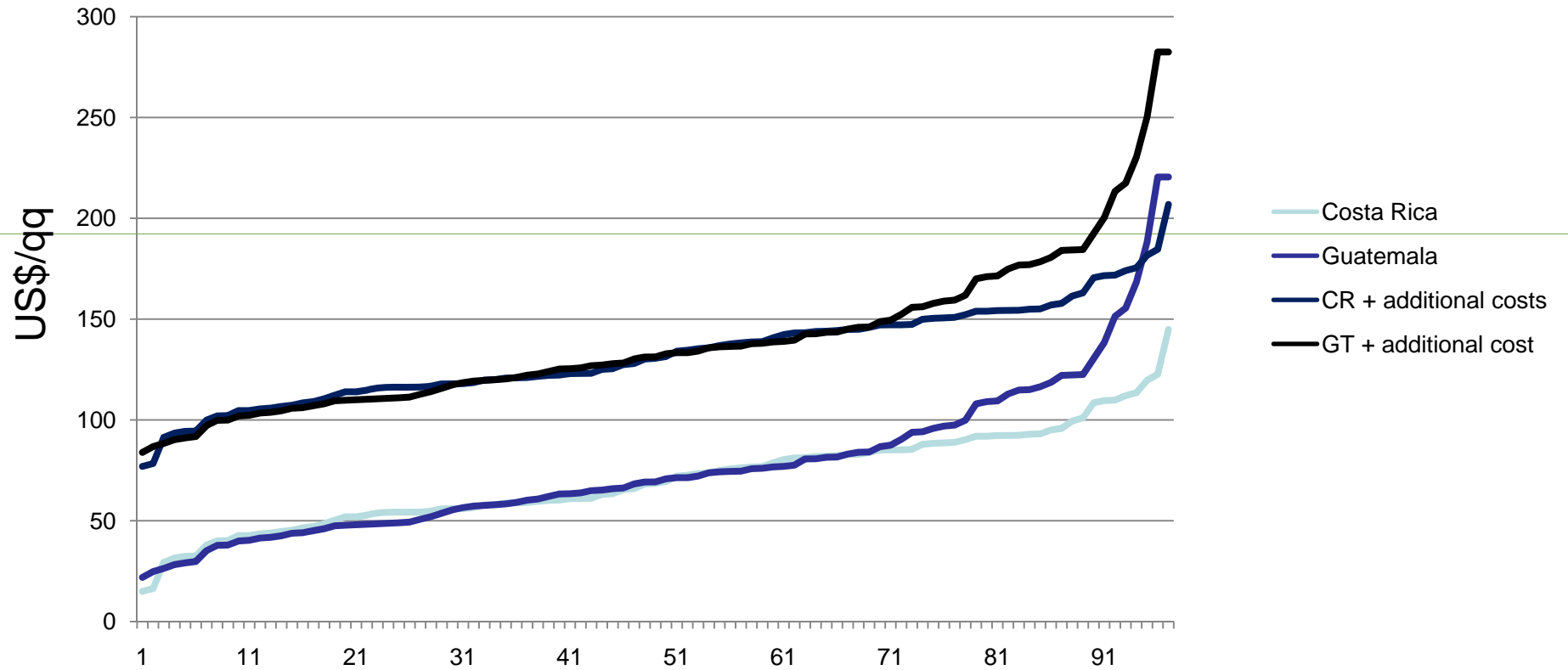
To get “X” to the farmer, we will be asking customers or roasters to pay.....



Cost curves and additional investments (excluding land)



Cost curve + Additional investments



Key Findings

- There is no “magic number” on costs or price
- Evidence of an unsustainable future
 - Economic
 - Social
 - Environmental
- Dramatic under-investment (by default)
- Key step has to be on-farm income



Three “Frontiers”

- Price issues
 - important, but not determinant
- Cost issues and Productivity
- Value Chain
 - Price premium (consumer backward) is extremely inefficient in passing benefit.

