

LONDON ICE MARKET



LONDON ICE MARKET

| Position | Last | dif | High | Low | Settle |
|----------|------|-----|------|------|--------|
| JUL26 | 3688 | 3 | 3699 | 3634 | 3685 |
| SEP26 | 3640 | 11 | 3649 | 3581 | 3629 |
| NOV26 | 3592 | 5 | 3602 | 3538 | 3587 |
| JAN27 | 3551 | 6 | 3557 | 3494 | 3545 |

NEW YORK

| Position | Last | dif | High | Low | Settle |
|----------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|
| JUL26 | 275,10 | -2,75 | 285,75 | 270,50 | 275,10 |
| SEP26 | 267,80 | -4,10 | 278,10 | 265,00 | 267,80 |
| DEC26 | 257,90 | -5,25 | 268,45 | 255,25 | 257,90 |
| MAR27 | 254,40 | -5,45 | 264,95 | 251,70 | 254,40 |

London ICE:

Supports: 3510, 3455, 3365 - 3340
Resistances: 3665 & 3780 - 3805

New York ICE:

Supports: 270,00, 264,75, 256,70 & 253,75
Resistances: 273,25, 275,00, 278,00 & 286,50

NEW YORK ICE MARKET



WEEKLY MARKET REPORT



WORLD MARKET REPORT

BRAZIL

As Brazil comes to the end of its Jul– Jun crop year, shipments are running at about 100k bags/day. This suggests a full-month total of 3m bags in June - in line with the off-season average. After three weak quarters (particularly in Jan – Mar), the 25/26 total will be well below previous years. About 38.4m bags – down by 7.1m (16%) Y-o-Y and 2m below the 5-yr average. Rains across much of the Arabica regions have slowed the flow. More rainfall is forecast later in the month for Sul de Minas and Mogiana. This unseasonable wet weather will not impact the size of the 26/27 crop – but has further delayed picking and caused a backlog in drying cherries.

The latest report from Cepea expresses concern over screen size. In Matas de Minas, arabica coffee harvesting has reached between 20% and 30% of the expected crop, according to players surveyed by Cepea in its latest report. In the South of Minas Gerais, harvesting activities account for 15% to 25% of the total, while in Mogiana (São Paulo), the harvest is estimated at 10% to 20%. Producers surveyed by Cepea are concerned about the screen size of the coffee harvested this season, which appears to be smaller than that observed in the previous crop, especially in Southern Minas Gerais and Mogiana Paulista. However, it is still too early for a more accurate assessment, since harvesting is still in its early stages. As for robusta, players say that the harvesting has reached from 30% to 40% of the total in Espírito Santo and between 60% and 80% in Rondônia.

VIETNAM

Vietnam’s Central Highlands coffee market is currently supported by favorable weather conditions and improving trade cooperation. Farmer-held stocks remain significant, especially in Lam Dong, estimated at 25–27% of total crop production.

The 2026/27 crop outlook is positive as the region has entered a stable rainy season with improved soil moisture. Unlike the 2023–2024 El Niño and 2024–2025 drought, current weather conditions pose limited production risks, reducing the market’s weather-risk premium.

Domestic coffee prices have increased slightly to VND 87,200–90,300/kg, well below the 2025 peak of over VND 135,000/kg and the VND 110,000–118,000/kg range in mid-2025.

On the trade front, the China–Vietnam Coffee Business Matching Conference in Yunnan on June 12 highlighted stronger cooperation in cross-border logistics, customs facilitation, technical-standard information sharing, and green coffee supply-chain development. These initiatives could provide additional support for Vietnam’s coffee export growth and long-term market access.

CENTRAL AMERICA / COLOMBIA

Colombia - Following five months of below-average shipments, the Colombian mitaca finally started to flow in May. The country exported 890.000 bags, which is slightly less than last year but slightly above the 5-yr average. It brings the Y-t-D (Oct – May) total to 7.490.000 bags which is 700.000 bags (8.3%) below the 5-yr average. Production is reported at 1.06m bags, which brings the coffee Y-t-D total to 8m bags – 2.2 million bags (22%) less than last year. Annual 25/26 production should be around 12.6 million bags – down by 2.1 million Y-o-Y. Part of the shortfall in production is being compensated for by increased imports for domestic consumption (which is running at about 200.000 bags / month) and soluble production. Imports are reported at 170.000 bags which is the second highest May total on record. It brings the coffee year total to 1 million – up by 600.000 bags on the same point in 24/25.

OTHERS

As per last ICO report, **Africa** is lagging behind other continents in terms of exports, having exported 1.54 million bags in April, down 22.1%, mainly due to lower volumes shipped from Ethiopia and Uganda, which together recorded a fall of almost 20% compared to last year’s record figure.

DEMAND / INDUSTRY

Germany - According to the latest edition of the Aral Kaffeestudie, consumption rises with age, but for the first time there has also been an increase in the number of daily coffee drinkers among those under 35. More than 3 in 5 Germans (62%) drink at least 2–3 cups of coffee a day; nearly 3 in 10 (29%) drink 4 or more cups. Looking at geographical areas, the highest proportion of daily coffee drinkers (73%) is found in the eastern federal states, whilst the lowest (64%) is in the southern states of Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg.

QUOTATION EURO / US DOLLAR

| €/US\$ rate | last | high | low |
|------------------------|---------|--------|--------|
| EUR/USD Euro/US Dollar | 1,14645 | 1,1466 | 1,1418 |

The EUR/USD pair is under significant pressure, falling to a 2.5-month low near 1.1451 as the US dollar surges to a 13-month high following the Federal Reserve’s decisively hawkish policy meeting. The dramatic shift in the Fed’s dot plot — with 9 of 18 officials now projecting at least one rate hike by year-end and the median rate projection rising from 3.4% to 3.75%, represents a stark reversal that has fundamentally altered the rate-differential landscape against the euro. Policy divergence has widened considerably, with US markets pricing a 64% probability of a Fed rate hike by September while the ECB remains on a less hawkish path following its recent rate hike.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Why a **strong El Niño** leaves tropical commodities acutely exposed. El Niño is especially problematic for robusta coffee as it typically brings higher temperatures and reduced rainfall to top grower Vietnam and No. 3 grower Indonesia from the middle of the year onwards. The adverse weather hits the two countries, which jointly account for some 50% of the world’s robusta output, during the crop development phase. Its impacts are then felt from the fourth quarter, during the harvest.

For arabica coffee, nearly half of which is grown in Brazil, the El Niño impact is more nuanced. El Niño typically brings dryness and heat to Brazil’s coffee regions in the fourth quarter when the next crop is developing, putting it on course to hurt output in 2027.

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