



COPAL COCOA Info

A Weekly Newsletter of Cocoa Producers' Alliance

Issue No. 236

18th – 22nd June 2007

Cocoa Producers' Alliance

ICCO Daily Cocoa Prices

	ICCO daily price (US\$/tonne)	London futures (£/tonne)	New York Futures (US\$/tonne)
18 th June	2054.33	1077.67	1978.00
19 th June	2052.65	1070.67	1982.00
20 th June	2018.34	1050.33	1949.67
21 st June	2024.61	1055.67	1952.67
22 nd June	2050.50	1065.67	1979.00
Average	2040.00	1064.00	1968.00

Up-coming Events

- ✓ Improving Cocoa Quality Workshop, CAISTAB Building, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, 16th Julv 2007.

In the News (from Newspapers worldwide)

Production & Quality

- ✓ Farmers in Cross River get 15% fertilizer subsidy
- ✓ Ghana cocoa farmers short of cash to buy fertiliser

Business & Economy

- ✓ Indonesia expects cocoa production to reach 1 million tons in 2012

Processing & Manufacturing

- ✓ Barry Callebaut Announces Increased Cooperation With Cadbury Schweppes
- ✓ Barry Callebaut says Cadbury deal to boost sales by 2-digit million sfr sum

Labour Issues

- ✓ Children in Commercial Agriculture

Others

- ✓ Uganda: Cocoa Controls Bacteria Wilt in Banana And Coffee
- ✓ Ghana: Another 'Cocoa Season' Style for SSS Admissions?
- ✓ Boost for Tetteh Quarshie's original cocoa farm

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International Financial Futures and Options Exchange (LIFFE)

Thursday 21st June 2007

Month	Opening Trans	Settle	Change	High	Low	Volume
Jul 2007	1022	1030	6	1030	1013	2156
Sep 2007	1045	1056	6	1056	1041	3820
Dec 2007	1046	1055	5	1055	1040	3230
Mar 2007	1048	1056	5	1056	1045S	382
May 2008	1054	1063	5	1063	1054	104
Jul 2008	1065	1070	5	1065S	1064S	937
Sep 2008		1077	5			0
Dec 2008		1085	5			0
Mar 2008		1094	5			0
May 2009		1102	5			0
Totals		1069				10,629

Friday 22nd June 2007

Month	Opening Trans	Settle	Change	High	Low	Volume
Jul 2007	1030	1043	13	1044	1030	679
Sep 2007	1058	1068	12	1069	1056	3,836
Dec 2007	1054	1064	9	1065	1054	804
Mar 2007	1060	1065	9	1065	1057	395
May 2008	1063	1072	9	1069S	1063	61
Jul 2008	1071	1079	9	1073	1071S	267
Sep 2008	1080	1087	10	1081	1080	287
Dec 2008		1095	10			0
Mar 2008		1104	10			0
May 2009		1112	10			0
Totals		1079				6,329

Average for the week	1087					12034
Total for the week						60,170

New York Board of Trade
(New York Futures Market – Summary of Trading Activities)
(US\$ per tonne)

Monday 18th June 2007

Month	Open	Price	Change	High	Low	Volume
Jul 2007	1902 0	1959	55	1955	1899	1702
Sep 2007	1928 1932	1964	31	1967	1920	6385
Dec 2007	1950 ^B 1956 ^A	1990	31	1985	1955	758
Mar 2008	0 0	2015	32	0	0	62
May 2008	0 0	2031	33	0	0	12
Jul 2008	0 0	2049	33	0	0	0
Sep 2008	0 0	2066	32	0	0	0
Dec 2008	0 0	2080	31	0	0	0
Mar 2009	0 0	2100	31	0	0	0
May 2009	0 0	2120	31	0	0	0
Totals		2037				8919

Tuesday 19th June 2007

Month	Open	Price	Change	High	Low	Volume
Jul 2007	1970 0	1948	-11	1970	1947	530
Sep 2007	1960 1964	1950	-14	1970	1938	8026
Dec 2007	1992 0	1976	-14	1992	1978	2036
Mar 2008	0 0	2000	-15	2012	2012	1012
May 2008	0 0	2015	-16	0	0	0
Jul 2008	0 0	2033	-16	0	0	0
Sep 2008	0 0	2051	-15	0	0	0
Dec 2008	0 0	2065	-15	0	0	0
Mar 2009	0 0	2085	-15	0	0	0
May 2009	0 0	2105	-15	0	0	0
Totals		2023				11604

Wednesday 20th June 2007

Month	Open	Price	Change	High	Low	Volume
Jul 2007	1931 ^B 1945 ^A	1925	-23	1940	1921	293
Sep 2007	1937 1940	1918	-32	1950	1911	6627
Dec 2007	0 0	1943	-33	1968	1937	1982
Mar 2008	0 0	1967	-33	1989	1989	245
May 2008	0 0	1982	-33	0	0	11
Jul 2008	0 0	2000	-33	0	0	0
Sep 2008	0 0	2018	-33	0	0	35
Dec 2008	0 0	2032	-33	0	0	100
Mar 2009	0 0	2052	-33	0	0	0
May 2009	0 0	2072	-33	0	0	0
Totals		1991				9293

Thursday 21st June 2007

Month	Open	Price	Change	High	Low	Volume
Jul 2007	1916 ^B 1917 ^A	1935	10	1940	1920	36
Sep 2007	1915 1919	1936	18	1938	1911	4936
Dec 2007	1940 ^B 1945 ^A	1960	17	1955	1955	2322
Mar 2008	0 0	1984	17	0	0	577
May 2008	0 0	1998	16	0	0	109
Jul 2008	0 0	2016	16	0	0	0
Sep 2008	0 0	2033	15	0	0	26
Dec 2008	0 0	2051	19	0	0	31
Mar 2009	0 0	2071	19	0	0	0
May 2009	0 0	2091	19	0	0	0
Totals		2008				8037

Friday 22nd June 2007

Month	Open	Price	Change	High	Low	Volume
Jul 2007	1940 ^B 0	1958	23	1955	1954	66
Sep 2007	1942 1945	1955	19	1958	1937	4315
Dec 2007	0 0	1979	19	1978	1970	1336
Mar 2008	0 0	2003	19	0	0	24
May 2008	0 0	2017	19	0	0	5
Jul 2008	0 0	2035	19	0	0	7
Sep 2008	0 0	2052	19	0	0	65
Dec 2008	0 0	2070	19	0	0	125
Mar 2009	0 0	2090	19	0	0	0
May 2009	0 0	2110	19	0	0	0
Totals		2027				5943

Average for the week	2050				10949
Total for the week					43,796

Spot Prices (US\$ per tonne)

	18 th June	19 th June	20 th JUNE	21 st June	22 nd June
Main Crop Ghana, Grade 1	2367	2353	2321	2339	2358
Main Crop Ivory Coast, Grade 1	2266	2252	2220	2238	2257
Main Crop Nigerian, 1	2246	2232	2200	2218	2237
Superior Arriba	2681	2667	2635	2653	2672
Sanchez f.a.q.	2251	2237	2205	2223	2242
Malaysian 110	1976	1962	1930	1948	1967
Sulawesi f.a.q.	2037	2023	1991	2009	2028
Ecuador Cocoa Liquor	3666	3640	3580	3614	3649
Pure Prime Press African Type Cocoa Butter	5676	5636	5543	5595	5650
10/12% Natural Cocoa Press Cake	877	871	857	865	873

Source: Cocoa Merchants' Association

News

Production & Quality

Farmers in Cross River get 15% fertilizer subsidy

BusinessDAY Media Ltd

BEN EGUZOZIE,

Calabar

June 17th, 2007

Farmers in Cross River State have secured a grant of 15 percent fertilizer subsidy from the state government, as part of efforts to boost food production in the state. Governor Liyel Imoke announced this in Calabar recently while receiving the state executive members of the All Farmers Association in Nigeria (AFAN) Governor Imoke said the decision was to boost food production, create wealth and jobs for the unemployed population. Imoke said there is need to take agriculture beyond subsistence farming, to a level where it could sustain the economy of the state; stressing that state government desires to make Cross River a leading agricultural state in Nigeria.

The governor promised to work with the farmers association to achieve its goals and to look into their request for certain items to enable them increase their production. Imoke said there is a state policy that makes every member of the incoming state executive council to own not less than 10 hectares of land. And the time has come for young people to understand that farming can be a source of wealth.

The governor said it was disheartening to see young graduates of agriculture opting for banking jobs rather than

have some cocoa on the trees, but a lot of the mid crop will eat into the main crop for 2007/08," another buyer said.

The paucity of mid crop beans may mean that declared purchase figures are revised downwards. Some buyers overdeclare their purchases to Cocobod in anticipation that they will buy more cocoa. Cocoa purchases declared by private buyers to Cocobod reached 567,908 tonnes between October 13 and May 24, an industry source said on Tuesday. That compared with 594,089 tonnes declared in the first 32 weeks of last season's main crop. "Some of the companies are struggling to account for everything that has been declared. I do expect a slight decrease in declared production figures, but nothing significant," the Kumasi-based buyer said.

Business & Economy

Indonesia expects cocoa production to reach 1 million tons in 2012

06/19/07

Jakarta (ANTARA News) - Indonesia expects its cocoa production to reach one million tons in 2012 to make the country the world's second largest cocoa producer after Ivory Coast. The chairman of the Indonesian Cocoa Association (Askindo), Halim Abdul Razak, said here on Tuesday the country's production at present reached 590,000 tons a year or below Ivory Coast's (1.3 million tons) and Ghana's (650,000 tons).

He said the country's low cocoa production was caused not by a shortage of land for plantations but by the low productivity of cocoa plantations in the country. He said the productivity of cocoa plantations only reached an average of 600-800 kilograms per hectare a year while ideally it should reach 1.5 to 2 tons per hectare a year. He said Indonesia would be able to become the world's second largest cocoa producer producing up to one million tons of cocoa per hectare a year if the government would seriously encourage farmers to improve their management of cocoa plantations.

He said the world's cocoa production in 2006 reached 3.3 million tons a year, mostly contributed by Ivory Coast, Ghana and Indonesia in the third place. "The world's increasing demand for cocoa at present serves a good condition for increasing the country's cocoa productivity," he said. Halim said Askindo plans to stage an International Cocoa Conference and Cocoa Dinner in Bali on June 28-29 which will be attended by representatives from 18 countries. (*)

Processing & Manufacturing

Barry Callebaut Announces Increased Cooperation with Cadbury Schweppes

Source: Barry Callebaut AG

ZURICH, Switzerland,

June 19 2007 --- PRNewswire ---

- Barry Callebaut, Cadbury Schweppes Expand Outsourcing Cooperation
- Barry Callebaut AG Announces That it has Signed a Memorandum of Understanding With Cadbury Schweppes for Supply to its Production Sites in Poland, Thereby Doubling its Annual Deliveries to Around 30,000 Metric Tonnes
- Barry Callebaut Confirmed as the Outsourcing Partner of Choice in the Chocolate Industry

Barry Callebaut, the world's leading manufacturer of high-quality cocoa and chocolate products, announces the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Cadbury Schweppes plc to double its supply volumes of cocoa liquor and liquid chocolate to around 30,000 metric tonnes a year. Barry Callebaut will supply approximately an additional 14,000 tonnes a year of liquid chocolate and cocoa liquor to Cadbury Schweppes' production facilities in Poland.

Barry Callebaut anticipates deliveries of the additional volumes to start towards the end of its fiscal year 2007/08.

cash crops in this country. As a matter of fact, in Ghana, cocoa is THE CASH CROP. To wit, nobody cultivates cocoa in Ghana for any other purpose, domestic or subsistence other than commercial.

Obviously, when one engages the services of children on a cocoa plantation, the law and international conventions like the ILO Convention 182 on Child Labour, to which Ghana is a signatory, calls it “children in commercial agriculture” and that is child labour. In spite of the existence of that international protocol, the Children’s Act and Article 28 of the 1992 Constitution, it is still a very common practice in Ghana to see children below the age of 18, working on farms with their parents.

While for a few Ghanaians, working on the farm as a child is just for fun, for the great majority it is actually a necessity. At least, that is the argument of some thinkers who would rather want to maintain that it is part of our culture for parents to train their children in farming skills in addition to whatever formal education the children may acquire from school.

Recently, the Minister of Tourism and Diasporan Relations, Jake Obetsebi Lamptey, strongly debunked claims by the international community that Ghanaian cocoa farmers employ children to work on large cocoa plantations and for that matter our farmers are violating the international and domestic laws against child labour.

The minister argued that more than 90 per cent of cocoa plantations in Ghana are small family holdings and not large plantations as our accusers falsely claimed.

The co-ordinators of the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) of the ILO in Ghana argue that unless the Ghanaian government changes its position on the international conventions and amend the national laws to exclude commercial agriculture from the list of WFCL it would remain wrong for anyone to use children on cocoa farms, no matter how menial the work they do. Indeed, laws are not just for the books but to be observed and in this case the law is against children working on cocoa farms and we need to uphold it as a nation instead of behaving like ostriches and behaving as if the law should apply in one case and not in the other.

The question I want to ask the Minister of Tourism and those who argue that children working on cocoa farms do menial jobs is, Who determines what is a menial job and what is not? What is the definition of a menial job? Is it possible, for instance, for those who use children on the Volta Lake as divers to argue that the children have been trained for it and so we cannot say that they are being subjected to child labour? Can they claim that the children are not made to do what is beyond their skills and strength and so they are not into labour?

What about those who send their children to hawk on the streets, those pushing trucks, those engaged in industrial work, those in 'galamsey', in domestic servitude and other seemingly harmless activities listed as child labour? Can they also argue that those activities do not affect the children negatively as the law claims? Where do we draw the line?

I am sure we all do agree that children in commercial sex, in ritual servitude, in drug peddling and child trafficking are obvious culprits of child labour, but because the others seem harmless we could probably argue against their inclusion in the list of WFCL. There is probably only one way to lay all these to rest: Ghana must be bold to opt out of being a signatory to the ILO Child Labour Convention 182 and the others, amend Article 28 of the 1992 Constitution and the Children's Act (Act 560), 1998, to exclude all the activities that we think are culturally part of us. Otherwise we owe it a duty to our children to ensure that we keep them out of all activities listed as child labour in the list of WFCL.

Others

Uganda: Cocoa Controls Bacteria Wilt in Banana And

New Vision (Kampala)

John Kasozi

Kampala

20 June 2007

Planting cocoa with coffee and banana helps in controlling the bacteria wilt which attacks banana and coffee plantations. Henry Lwanga, a field extension officer, says this is because cocoa, a cash crop, is resistant to the bacteria wilt. Lwanga says cocoa grows well in areas, which receive high rainfall, such as Buikwe and Ntenjeru counties in Mukono district.

The most known cocoa varieties: trinitario and upper Amazon have a high fat content. Lwanga says cocoa is first planted in a nursery, which should be close to a permanent source of water. The two-feet by two-feet cocoa seedling holes are filled with manure and cave in to trap water. A shade should also be erected above the plant nursery to control exposure to sunshine.

He says during the dry season, especially in October and November, seeds are potted using the top forest (alluvial) soils and watered. The first field planting season for cocoa is March and April and the second season begins in September. The seeds stay in the nursery for six months. A seedling costs between sh300 and sh500. The recommended spacing is 10 feet by 10 feet. An acre of land can accommodate up to 435 trees.

Fifteen Musizi trees are recommended for inter-cropping on one acre of land to provide a shade for the cocoa trees. The Musizi trees should be spaced at 40 feet by 40 feet. Cocoa can also be planted in open grassland or forest plantations. After the cocoa trees have grown, they suppress the grass or any plant beneath them. Cocoa takes between 30 and 36 months to mature.

Lwanga says the first harvesting season is in July and the second is between November and December. Between 600kg and 800kg of cocoa beans are harvested from one acre of land every season. It takes between four to seven days for cocoa beans to dry depending on the intensity of sunshine. One kilogramme of inorganic cocoa beans costs between sh1,500 and sh1,800 while the organic one costs sh3,000 a kilo.

Ghana: Another 'Cocoa Season' Snyfe for SSS Admissi

Ghanaian Chronicle (Accra)

EDITORIAL

21 June 2007

SINCE THE introduction of the Computerised School Selection And Placement Systems (CSSPS), some Heads of second cycle public schools have not been comfortable with the System. In fact, it was not a secret that admissions of JSS Graduates to SSS at the reopening of the academic year, was described as the 'cocoa season' for the Heads of those educational institutions.

So The Chronicle was not surprised to learn that Heads of 103 out of the 496 public second cycle schools nation-wide have failed to declare vacancies in respect of admissions of first year students for the 2007/2008 academic year, which begins in September. And what marvels this paper is the refusal to declare the vacancies by these Heads. Is there any sinister motive behind this flagrant violation of the Ghana Education Service (GES) regulations pertaining to admission of first year students or is it just a deliberate attempt to revive the 'cocoa season'?

It is really amazing that as at June 17th, out of the 73 SSS in the Volta Region, 21 had not declared their vacancies while in the Brong Ahafo Region, only 18 of 55 had declared their vacancies. In the Ashanti Region, 12 out of 87 had declared; Eastern had only 8 out of 78 going according to the rules while in the Central Region, only 6 declared vacancies out of 49.

The Western Region did not fare any better as out of 41 SSS, 8 declared vacancies; In Northern region, 11 declared out of 49; Upper West, 9 out of 19; Upper East, 7 out of 21 and in the Greater Accra region, only three out of 388 declared vacancies; an appalling statistic for the nation's capital region. These recalcitrant Heads can never plead any alibi because they have been fully aware of this obligation since SSCPS was introduced in 2005 and therefore have no excuse to give for flouting the directive.

One is tempted to read a lot of things into the behaviour of these Heads but it seems there is something burning under the kettle. For how could the Co-ordinator of the CSSPS, Mr. Andrew Asare know that some Heads deliberately declare vacancies to parents who in turn rush to the GES to request for placement into such schools? And this paper can bet you with all the tea in China that that gesture would never be free.

It is really a shame that our Heads of institutions, training our future human resource personnel to man this country, could plug their ears to educational directives and indulge in their own thing. It is on this note that The Chronicle supports the assertion of the CSSPS Secretariat that it will have no option than to use the undeclared vacancies by the defaulting schools last year to place qualified candidates who wrote this year's Basic Education Certificate Examination when the results are released. This behaviour of the Heads of the defaulting schools is a big dent on their reputation and the earlier they change this attitude and declare their vacancies, the better it will be for them.

Boost for Tetteh Quarshie`s original cocoa farm

GNA

Wednesday, June 20, 2007

A-450 million cedis reception facility for the Tetteh Quarshie Cocoa Farm has been commissioned at Mampong Akuapem in the Akuapem North District, to host tourists who visit the site. The facility has a mausoleum, an information centre, catering facilities, artifacts of cocoa and an facilities for private convenience.

Mr. Jake Obetsebi Lamptey, Minister of Tourism and Diaspora Relations, who inaugurated the facility, said it would help boost tourism in the area and encourage investment into the sector. He said historical monuments and artifacts must be well kept so that passing on history to future generations would be much easier. He said such information was vital to identify one's historical and cultural background for easier ancestral identity.

Mr. Edward Adu Aboagyie, District Chief Executive (DCE) for Akuapem North said the District was endowed with some major tourist sites such as the water falls at Akyeremateng, Asenema, Nsuta, Dawu and Obosomase and the Okomfo Anokye Shrine at Awukugua. He said to fully harness the tourism potential, the district was putting together a tourism development plan to boost the sector. The DCE called on private investors to invest in the sector to yield better economic dividend for the country.

Nana Kofi Asuama I, Goantuahene for the area commended the Ministry for providing the facility, adding "this is an honour to Mampong natives". He appealed to government to rehabilitate the road that link the town to Dodowa and Ashaiman to make transportation easier.

TIT BITS

(: Business Recorder – www.brecord)

New York cocoa climbs to three-week high

NEW YORK (June 20, 2007): US cocoa futures closed at a three-week high on Monday, on fund and speculative buying, supported by the delayed mid-crop out of Ivory Coast due to hot, dry weather this year, traders said.

New York cocoa futures lower

NEW YORK (June 21, 2007): US cocoa futures finished lower on Tuesday, retracing after recent gains and weighed by London's weak market and origin selling, traders said. "We followed London down completely, there's just no buying. There's good hedging coming out of Indonesia. There's nothing coming out of West Africa of any consequence," one trader said.

Brazilian cocoa arrivals down

SAO PAULO (June 21, 2007): Brazilian 2007/08 (May/April) cocoa arrivals from Bahia and other states totalled 384,259 60-kg bags by June 17, down 29 percent from 542,129 bags a year ago, Bahia Commercial Association said Wednesday. Bahia state, Brazil's main cocoa producer, delivered 58,912 bags in the latest week, down from 90,966 bags during the same period last year.

Ivorian cocoa arrivals fall

ABIDJAN (June 21, 2007): cocoa arrivals at Ivory Coast's port of San Pedro reached 439,269 tonnes by June 10, according to data from the Coffee and cocoa Bourse (BCC) obtained by Reuters on Wednesday. That compared with 467,176 tonnes delivered to the port during the same period of the 2005/06 season, the data showed.

New York cocoa slides

NEW YORK (June 22, 2007): US cocoa futures closed down on Wednesday, on pressure from speculative long liquidation and the weak London market, traders said. "We feel there might have been a little origin pressure on the market today," one trader said.

New York cocoa futures climb

NEW YORK (June 23, 2007): US cocoa futures closed firm and near session highs on Thursday, recouping some of the losses from Wednesday on chart-based support, traders said. "We're finding some support at that \$1,900-level. The market's trading on technical, (there's) just really not much news going on right now," one trader said about the key contract September.

Rains pave way for good Ivorian cocoa crop

ABIDJAN (June 23, 2007): Ivory Coast's 2007/08 main cocoa harvest could begin ahead of its official October start and produce an abundant crop if good rainfall seen in recent weeks keeps up, exporters and analysts said this week.

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