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Discover the top 10 beef producers in South America, from Brazil's giants to Uruguay's quality-focused ranches. Explore now!Coffee culture in the Philippines has been growing rapidly in recent years, with a plethora of coffee shops and cafs catering to the diverse tastes of the Filipino market. In this report, we will delve into the top 10 coffee shops and cafs in the Philippines by market share. We will explore their financial data, industry insights, and what sets them apart from the competition.1. Starbucks Coffee CompanyMarket Share:Starbucks Coffee Company is a dominant player in the Philippine coffee market, with a significant market share. The company operates numerous branches across the country, offering a wide range of coffee beverages and pastries to its customers. Financial Data:Starbucks has reported strong financial performance in the Philippines, with steady revenue growth year over year. The company's premium pricing strategy has helped it maintain a competitive edge in the market. Industry Insights:Starbucks success in the Philippines can be attributed to its strong brand image, high-quality products, and efficient customer service. The company's focus on creating a welcoming and comfortable environment for its customers has also contributed to its popularity.2. Coffee Bean & Tea LeafMarket Share: Coffee Bean & Tea Leaf is another major player in the Philippine coffee market, known for its specialty coffees and teas. The company has a significant market share and operates multiple outlets across the country. Financial Data: Coffee Bean & Tea Leaf has reported steady revenue growth in the Philippines, with a loyal customer base that appreciates its high-quality beverages and cozy atmosphere. The company's focus on innovation and new product offerings has helped it stay competitive in the market. Industry Insights: Coffee Bean & Tea Leaf's success in the Philippines can be attributed to its focus on quality, innovation, and customer service. The company's commitment to sourcing the best coffee beans and tea leaves from around the world has resulted in a loyal customer base.3. Figital Coffee CompanyMarket Share: Figital Coffee Company is a popular homegrown coffee chain in the Philippines, known for its cozy ambiance and delicious coffee blends. The company's focus on quality and consistency has helped it maintain a loyal customer base.4. Rigans Coffee CompanyMarket Share: Rigans Coffee Company is a significant market share in the Philippines. Financial Data: Rigans Coffee Company has reported steady revenue growth in the Philippines, with a focus on expanding its presence in key cities and locations. The company's commitment to quality and consistency has also contributed to its success.5. Figaro Coffee CompanyMarket Share: Figaro Coffee Company is a well-known coffee chain in the Philippines, offering a variety of coffee blends and pastries to its customers. The company has a significant market share and operates multiple outlets across the country. Financial Data: Figaro Coffee Company has reported steady revenue growth in the Philippines, with a focus on expanding its presence in key cities and locations. The company's commitment to quality and consistency has also contributed to its success.6. Gloria Jeans CoffeesMarket Share: Gloria Jeans Coffees is an international coffee chain with a strong presence in the Philippines. The company offers a wide range of coffee blends and specialty beverages to cater to the diverse tastes of Filipino consumers. Financial Data: Gloria Jeans Coffees has reported steady revenue growth in the Philippines, with a focus on expanding its presence in key locations and shopping centers. The company's commitment to quality and innovation has helped it stay competitive in the market. Industry Insights: Gloria Jeans Coffees success in the Philippines can be attributed to its focus on quality, innovation, and customer service. The company's commitment to sourcing the best coffee beans and tea leaves from around the world has resulted in a loyal customer base.7. 3. Figaro Coffee CompanyMarket Share: Figaro Coffee Company has a significant market share in the Philippines, known for its cozy ambiance and delicious coffee blends. The company's focus on quality and consistency has helped it maintain a loyal customer base.8. Seattle's Best CoffeeMarket Share: Seattle's Best Coffee is a well-known coffee chain in the Philippines, offering a variety of coffee blends and pastries to its customers. The company has a significant market share and operates multiple outlets across the country. Financial Data: Seattle's Best Coffee has reported steady revenue growth in the Philippines, with a focus on expanding its presence in key cities and locations. The company's commitment to quality and consistency has helped it maintain a loyal customer base.9. Dunkin' DonutsMarket Share: Dunkin' Donuts is a popular international chain with a strong presence in the Philippines, known for its delicious donuts and coffee beverages. The company's focus on creating a welcoming and comfortable environment for its customers has also contributed to its popularity.10. Tim HortonsMarket Share: Tim Hortons is a Canadian coffee chain with a growing presence in the Philippines, known for its signature coffee blends and delicious pastries. The company has a niche market share and operates multiple outlets in key cities. Financial Data: Tim Hortons has reported steady revenue growth in the Philippines, with a focus on expanding its menu offerings and digital presence. The company's commitment to quality and affordability has helped it attract a loyal customer base. Industry Insights: Tim Hortons success in the Philippines can be attributed to its unique menu offerings and digital presence. The company's commitment to quality and consistency has also contributed to its popularity.11. The Coffee BeaneryMarket Share: The Coffee Beanery is a boutique coffee chain in the Philippines, known for its artisanal coffee blends and cozy ambiance. The company has a niche market share and caters to coffee enthusiasts in select locations. Financial Data: The Coffee Beanery has reported steady revenue growth in the Philippines, with a focus on expanding its presence in trendy neighborhoods and lifestyle hubs. The company's commitment to quality and sustainability has helped it build a loyal customer base. Industry Insights: The Coffee Beanery's success in the Philippines can be attributed to its unique coffee offerings, cozy atmosphere, and personalized service. The company's focus on creating a warm and inviting space for its customers has also contributed to its popularity. Overall, the coffee shop and caf industry in the Philippines is vibrant and competitive, with a diverse range of players catering to the varied tastes of Filipino consumers. Each of the top 10 coffee shops and cafs mentioned in this report has its own unique selling proposition and strengths that set them apart in the market. As the industry continues to evolve, it will be interesting to see how these brands innovate and adapt to changing consumer preferences and trends. Coffee statistics in the Philippines have revolutionized the beverage industry much like fintech did to the financial sector, morphing it into a multi-billion peso stronghold that experiences incredible year-on-year growth. Projections indicate that the coffee sector, which includes the cultivation, production, and coffee shop businesses, may surpass PHP 200 billion by the end of this decade. How big is the coffee market in the Philippines? As of 2023, the Philippine coffee market is valued at USD 1.62 billion, with a projected CAGR of 5.9% from 2023 to 2028. What percentage of Filipinos drink coffee? About 90% of Filipino adults consume coffee daily. Coffee drinking is embedded in Filipino culture, often enjoyed during breakfast or social gatherings. What type of coffee do Filipinos consume the most? Instant coffee remains the most popular type, capturing nearly 90% of market share. Convenience and affordability are key reasons behind its widespread use. How much coffee does the Philippines consume annually? The Philippines consumes more than 100,000 metric tons of coffee annually. Local production cannot meet demand, so over 70% of coffee is imported. Is the Philippines a coffee-producing country? Yes. The Philippines produces four varieties of coffee: Arabica, Robusta, Excelsa, and Liberica. Despite this, local production accounts for only 30% of national consumption. What is the main challenge in the Philippine coffee industry? The biggest challenge is low productivity on farms. Factors include aging farmers, limited access to modern equipment, and strong foreign brand competition. How do SMEs perform in the coffee manufacturing sector? SMEs in coffee manufacturing reported performance better than target in return on assets (ROA), profit margin, sales growth, and market share. However, they operate under high competitive pressure. What factors affect coffee MSME performance? Based on Porters Five Forces framework, key factors are: Competitive rivalry: Very high bargaining power of suppliers and buyers; High threat of new entrants and substitutes: High threat of new entrants and substitutes; High threat of existing competitors: High threat of new entrants and substitutes; High threat of suppliers: High threat of new entrants and substitutes; High threat of buyers: High threat of new entrants and substitutes. What is the forecast for the coffee industry in the Philippines? The government aims to achieve 100% self-sufficiency by 2040. Current efforts focus on improving local production through training, mechanization, and investment partnerships. Are there opportunities in the Philippine coffee market? Yes. Growth areas include: Specialty coffee shops Ready-to-drink (RTD) products Sustainable sourcing Local bean promotion Rising coffee consumption and urbanization create more room for innovation and entrepreneurship. Coffee Industry Philippines Statistics: The Philippines is the 14th largest coffee producer in the world, contributing significantly to the global coffee industry. (Source: The Philippine Coffee Industry Roadmap 2021-2025) The coffee industry in the Philippines is expected to grow at a CAGR of 3.5% from 2021 to 2025. The coffee industry is dominated by four primary species: Arabica, Robusta, Excelsa, and Liberica. (Source: The Philippine Coffee Industry Roadmap 2017-2022) Robusta accounts for 69% of the total coffee production in the country. (Source: The Philippine Coffee Industry Roadmap 2021-2025) The coffee industry predominantly comprises smallholder farmers, with 95% of farms measuring less than 5 hectares. (Source: The Philippine Coffee Industry Roadmap 2017-2022) The coffee industry faces a significant gap between production and consumption, with a deficit of 37,000 MT in 2017. (Source: The Philippine Coffee Industry Roadmap 2017-2022) The Philippines government has developed the Philippine Coffee Industry Roadmap 2017-2022 to boost the sectors growth. (Source: The Philippine Coffee Industry Roadmap 2017-2022) The coffee industry in the Philippines is characterized by very high competitive rivalry. (Source: Industry Characteristics and Performance of Philippine Coffee Manufacturing Firms: MSMEs Perspective) The threat of potential entrants in the Philippine coffee industry is high, indicating that new companies can quickly enter the market. For the first quarter of 2023, the production of coffee (green coffee beans) in the Philippines was estimated at 9.42 thousand metric tons, marking a 1.3 percent increase from the same quarter of 2022. (Source: Philippine Statistics Authority) Robusta remains the country's most-produced type of coffee, accounting for 73.5 percent of the total production during the first quarter of 2023. (Source: Philippine Statistics Authority) SOCCSKSARGEN is the highest producer of coffee in the Philippines, contributing 33.4 percent of the country's total coffee production for the first quarter of 2023. (Source: Philippine Statistics Authority) Revenue in the Coffee market in the Philippines amounts to US\$2.33bn in 2023. (Source: Statista Market Forecast) The coffee market in the Philippines is expected to grow annually by 8.22% (CAGR 2023-2028). (Source: Statista Market Forecast) The volume in the Coffee market is expected to amount to 183.10 kg by 2028. (Source: Statista Market Forecast) The average volume per person in the Coffee market is expected to amount to 1.25kg in 2023. (Source: Statista Market Forecast) The revenue in the coffee segment is projected to reach US\$4.43bn in 2023. (Source: Statista) The market is expected to grow annually by 12.1% (CAGR 2023-2025). (Source: Statista) In relation to total population figures, per-person revenues of US\$40.63 will be generated in 2023. (Source: Statista) The average per capita consumption stands at 2.4 kg in 2023. (Source: Statista) Arabica coffee, which shared 24.2% of total production, increased by 2.0%. (Source: Philippine Statistics Authority) Production of Excelsa coffee, which accounted for 5.8% of the total output, rose by 1.1%. (Source: Philippine Statistics Authority) However, Liberica coffee, which contributed 0.3% to the total production, declined by 1.6%. (Source: Philippine Statistics Authority) The coffee industry in the Philippines is expected to grow at a CAGR of 12.29% to reach a market size of US\$4.422.197 million in 2028 from US\$1.964.402 million in 2021. (Source: Philippine Statistics Authority) Sourcing: The coffee industry in the Philippines is the growth trend of coffee consumption in addition to the increasing production initiatives taken by the government in the country. (Source: Knowledge Sourcing) Coffee Consumption Philippines: The coffee consumption segment dominates the Philippines instant coffee market, owing to greater storage space and a wider selection among many products contributing to the demand for retail growth under the offline segment. (Source: Knowledge Sourcing) Coffee Consumption Philippines: Filipinos consume an average of 2.4 cups of coffee per day. 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(music and lyrics by Serge Gainsbourg), wins the Eurovision Song Contest 1965 (staged in Naples) for Luxembourg.[8] The Indo-Pakistani War of 1965 begins. March 23 Events of March 23, 1965: Large student demonstration in Morocco, joined by discontented masses, meets with violent police and military repression. Gemini 3: NASA launches the United States' first 2-person crew (Gus Grissom, John Young) into Earth orbit. The first issue of *The Vigilant* is published from Kartoum. March 25 Martin Luther King, Jr. and 25,000 civil rights activists successfully end the 4-day march from Selma, Alabama, to the Capitol in Montgomery, March 28 At least 400 are killed or missing after an earthquake triggered a series of dam failures in La Ligua, Chile.[9] March 30 The second ODECA charter, signed by Central American states on December 12, 1962, becomes effective. April 3 The world's first space nuclear power reactor, SNAP-10A, is launched by the United States from Vandenberg AFB, California. The reactor operates for 43 days and remains in low Earth orbit. April 5 At the 37th Academy Awards, My Fair Lady wins an Oscar for Best Actor. Mary Poppins takes home 5 Oscars. Julie Andrews wins an Academy Award for Best Actress for her performance in the title role. Sherman Brothers receives 2 Oscars including Best Score, "Chim Chim Cher-ee". April 6 The Intelsat 1 ("Early Bird") communications satellite is launched. It becomes operational May 2 and is placed in commercial service in June. April 9 The West German parliament extends the statute of limitations on Nazi war crimes. April 12 A historic and extremely destructive tornado outbreak struck the Midwest region of the United States, killing 266. April 18 Consecration of Saint Clement of Ohrid Macedonian Orthodox Cathedral in Toronto, Canada. April 23 The Penning Way officially opens. April 24 The 1965 Yerevan demonstrations start in Yerevan, demanding the recognition of the Armenian genocide. The bodies of Portuguese opposition politician Humberto Delgado and his secretary Ararajay Moreira da Campos are found in a forest near Villanueva del Fresno, Spain (they were killed February 12). In the Dominican Republic, officers and civilians loyal to deposed President Juan Bosch march against the right-wing junta running the country, setting up a provisional government. Forces loyal to the deposed military-imposed government stage a counter-coup the next day, and civil war breaks out, although the new government retains its hold on power. April 26 Red Globo is founded in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. April 280 U.S. troops occupy the Dominican Republic. Vietnam War: Prime Minister of Australia Robert Menzies announces that the country will substantially increase its number of troops in South Vietnam, supposedly at the request of the Saigon government. (It is later revealed that Menzies had asked the leadership in Saigon to send the request at the behest of the Americans.) April 29 Australia announces that it is sending an infantry battalion to support the South Vietnamese government. Main article: May 1965 Main article: June 1965 May 20 Bob Ashen replaces Jack Renshaw as Premier of New South Wales. The Battle of Dong Yen occurs as a conflict between Taiwan and the People's Republic of China. May 9 pianist Vladimir Horowitz retires to the stage after a 12-year absence, performing a legendary concert in Carnegie Hall in New York. May 10 Germany and Israel establish diplomatic relations. June 1 The "United Nations Conference on the Standardization of the Geographical Names of the Pacific" at the Cultural Marine Civic Center in Tokyo, Japan, is held. June 12 The 1965 European Cup Association football final 29 April 29 A mining accident in Dhanbad, India, kills 274. May 30 A mining accident in Dhanbad, India, kills 274. May 30 A mining accident in Dhanbad, India, kills 274. June 1 The world's first atomic submarine, the *Nautilus*, is launched. June 1 A car accident in Fukuhara, Japan, kills 237. June 2 The Viet Cong. The first contingent of American combat troops arrives in South Vietnam. June 7 Kekani mine disaster: A mining accident in Kekani, Bosnia and Herzegovina, results in 128 deaths. June 10 Vietnam War: Battle of Dong Xoai. About 1,500 Viet Cong mount a mortar attack on the Xoai, overrunning its military headquarters and the adjoining combat compound. June 19 Hoang Houai Boudjemane's Revolutionary Council names Ahmed Ben Bella, in a bloodless coup in Algeria. Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky, head of the South Vietnamese Air Force, was appointed prime minister at the head of the military junta, with General Nguyen Van Thieu becoming a figurehead president, ending two years of short-lived military junta. [10] Non sequitur June 20 Police in Algiers break up demonstrations by people who have taken to the streets chanting slogans in support of deposed President Ahmed Ben Bella. 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United States, largely over concerns related to slavery. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. Lincoln issued a preliminary[13] on September 22, 1862, warning that in all states still in rebellion (Confederacy) on January 1, 1863, he would declare their slaves "then, thenceforward, and forever free."^[14] He did so. [15] The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution,[16] ratified in 1865, officially abolished slavery in the entire country. Five days after Robert E. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Courthouse, Virginia, Lincoln was assassinated by actor and Confederate sympathizer John Wilkes Booth. Main article: Decline and modernization of the Ottoman Empire
Pasha of Egypt, leader of the Egyptian Army in the EgyptianOttoman War (1831-1833) [17] In 1817, the Principality of Serbia became suzerain from the Ottoman Empire, and in 1867, it was a constitution that defined its independence from the Ottoman Empire. In 1830, Greece became the first country to break away from the Ottoman Empire after the Greek War of Independence. In 1831, the Bosnian Uprising against Ottoman rule occurred. In 1831, the First EgyptianOttoman War (1831-1833) occurred, between the Ottoman Empire and Egypt. Following the Russo-Turkish War, the Treaty of Berlin recognized the formal independence of the Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania. Bulgaria became autonomous. Main article: Taiping RebellionA scene of the Taiping Rebellion in 1851. The Taiping army conquered a large part of China, capturing Nanjing in 1853. Its leader, Hong Xiuquan, recaptured Nanjing and ended the rebellion.^[19] Main article: Meiji RestorationDuring the Edo period, Japan largely pursued an isolationist foreign policy. In 1853, United States Navy Commodore Matthew C. Perry threatened the Japanese capital Edo with gunships, demanding that they agree to open trade. This led to the opening of trade relations between Japan and foreign countries, with the policy of Sakoku formally ended in 1854. By 1872, the Japanese government under Emperor Meiji had eliminated the daimyo system and established a strong central government. Further reforms included the abolition of the samurai class, rapid industrialization and modernization of government, closely following European models.^[20] Main articles: Western imperialism in Asia and Scramble for Africa
Arrival of Marshal Randon in Algiers, French Algeria in 1857The Marquess of Bute, the British Ambassador to France, and the East India Company signed the Treaty of Brest in 1802. 1803: United States made that double in size when it bought out France's claims in North America via the Louisiana Purchase. This began the U.S.'s westward expansion to the Pacific, referred to as its "Manifest Destiny".^[21] 1803: France annexed Louisiana from the United States, which had been acquired from Spain. 1804: The British Empire annexed the island of Ceylon (now called Sri Lanka) from the Dutch.^[22] 1805: British East India Company annexed Burma (now called Myanmar) after the Anglo-Burmese Wars.^[23] 1848-1849: Sikh Empire was defeated in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Therefore, the entire Indian subcontinent is under British control. 1863: United States purchased Alaska from Russia. Comparison of African in the years 1860 and 1913. African slaves were used in the cotton plantations of the United States, which led to the colonization of almost the entire continent by 1860.^[24] 1863: New medicines such as quinine and artemisinin advanced fire and allowed European nations to conquer native populations.^[25] Motivations for the Scramble for Africa included national pride, desire for raw materials, and Christian missionary activity. Britain seized control of Egypt to ensure control of the Suez Canal, but Ethiopia defeated Italy in the First Italo-Ethiopian War at the Battle of Adwa. France, Belgium, Portugal, and Germany also had substantial colonies. The Berlin Conference of 1884-1885 attempted to reach agreement on colonial borders in Africa, but disputes continued, both amongst European powers and in resistance by the native populations.^[26] In 1867, diamonds were discovered in the Kimberley region of South Africa. In 1886, gold was discovered in Transvaal. This led to colonization in Southern Africa by the British and business interests, led by Rhodes.^[27] 1811: First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary States of North Africa.^[28] 1801: Tigray-Asir army recaptured Phu Xuan, causing Vo Tanh to commit suicide. Nguyen Phuc Anh successfully captured Thang Long, founded the Nguyen dynasty.^[29] 1810: Fulani jihad in Nigeria.^[30] 1812: Russo-Persian War; First Barbary War and the Second Barbary War between the United States and the Barbary States of North Africa.^[31] 1801-1809: Russia conquers Finland from Sweden in the Finnish War.^[32] 1816: Shaka rises to power over the Zulu Kingdom. Zulu expansion was a major factor of the Mfecane ("Crushing") that depopulated large areas of southern Africa.^[33] 1810-1811: Battle of Tippencanoe: War of 1812 between the United States and Britain; ends in a draw, except that Native Americans lose power.^[34] 1813-1817: Afghan Sikh Wars.^[35] 1814-1816: Anglo-Napoleonic War between Britain and France.^[36] 1815: First Seminole War begins in Florida.^[37] 1817: Russia commences its conquest of the Caucasus.^[38] 1820: Revolutions of 1820 in Southern Europe.^[39] 1821-1830: Greek War of Independence against the Ottoman Empire.^[40] 1821: Java War begins.^[41] 1828-1829: First Revolution overthrows the final line of Bourbons.^[42] 1830: November Uprising in Poland against Russia.^[43] 1830: Belgian Revolution results in Belgium's independence from Netherlands.^[44] 1830: End of the Java War. The whole area of Yogyakarta and Surakarta Manca nagara the Dutch seized, 27 September. Klenen Agreement determines a fixed boundary between Surakarta and Yogyakarta and permanently divide the kingdom of Mataram was signed by Sasradiningrat, Pepatih Dalem Surakarta, and Danurejo, Pepatih Dalem Yogyakarta, Mataram is a de facto and de jure controlled by the Dutch East Indies.^[45] 1831: France invades and occupies Algeria.^[46] 1833: EgyptianOttoman War.^[47] 1832-1875: Regiments rebellions of Brazil.^[48] 1831-1836: Texas Revolution results in Texas's independence from Mexico.^[49] 1835-1836: First Opium War begins.^[50] 1836: MexicanAmerican War leads to Mexico's cession of much of the modern-day Southwestern United States.^[51] 1843: February Revolution overthrows Louis Philippe's government. Second Republic proclaimed: Louis Napoleon, nephew of Napoleon I, elected president.^[52] 1851-1856: Crimean War between France, the United Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire and Russia.^[53] 1852: Second Opium War.^[54] 1857: Indian Rebellion against the Company Raj. 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