Intensive Revision

**Suggested Answers**

**(a) (i) Figure 1 shows the price of cocoa beans per tonne, and the price of Mars bars between 1975 and 1999. Compare the trends in the prices of cocoa beans and Mars bars over this period. [2]**

General trend / refinement / comparison of Mars chocolate and cocoa beans

Between 1975 to 1999, the price of cocoa beans fell slightly from around $950 per tonne to $900 per tonne while the price of Mars bars rose sharply from 10p to 30p. The price of cocoa beans has fluctuated extensively while the price of Mars bars rose steadily and sharply.

 **(ii) Account for the price trends of mars bars and price of cocoa beans. [4]**

The price of cocoa bean varies extensively as it is an agricultural product where its supply is inconsistent due to the impact of harvest. When the harvest is bad due to poor weather and other factors, the supply will be reduced extensively and when the harvest is good, the supply will be increased extensively. As for the demand for Mars bar, it is constant and is based on market demand of production of chocolate, the price will rise or fall extensively. Furthermore, the supply of cocoa bean is price-inelastic as it is an agricultural product that has long gestation and is subjected to limited production based on limited yield of the land and thus, the rise or fall in demand will contribute to extensive change in price since there will be excessive supply or demand condition when there is an increase in supply or demand respectively.

On the other hand, the price of Mars bars will rise steadily and sharply as it is a consumer good. As population increases and people becomes more affluent, they will consume more of these consumer good, prompting an increase in demand which will lead to rise in price of the Mars bars. Since the demand is price-inelastic, as the proportion of income spent on the good is small, the producer of Mars bars can increase the price and it may still increase the total revenue of the Mars bars. Thus, it is logical for the production of Mars bars to raise price steadily and sharply. From the supply side, the cost of production may have increased as cost of labour and advertisement and other manufacturing cost has risen over the years, it is inevitable for the producers to raise the prices, contributing to the rising price condition.

**(b) In Passage A, there is reference to the changes in the price of cocoa beans during 1999, and a proposed scheme to stabilise the price of cocoa beans.**

**(i) With appropriate supply and demand diagrams, explain the fall in the price of cocoa beans during the first 11 months of 1999. [4]**

The fall in the price of cocoa bean in the 1st 11 months of 1999 is due to an extensive increase in supply of cocoa bean while the demand remains constant or weak.

Price of Cocoa Bean

S1

S0

P0

P1

Qty of Cocoa Bean

Q1

Q0

As seen from the diagram, the increase in supply of cocoa beans from S0 to S1 will contribute to excess supply condition which will prompt a reduction in price from P0 to P1.

The excessive increase in supply is due to better harvest which creates an excess supply condition which prompted cocoa growers in the Cote d’lvoire to “threaten to burn part of the country’s expected 1.1 million tonne crop.” so as to prevent the excess supply condition to occur to prevent further fall in price level. Furthermore, the better harvest of yields of more productive cocoa trees.” will also contribute to greater increase in supply that contribute to excess supply condition that will cause price of cocoa bean to fall. The lack of control in the supply of cocoa in the world market since producers of different countries are not willing to set limits on their export, as seen in Indonesian exporters, will make it hard to prevent the excess supply condition.

On the other hand, demand remains quite weak and thus, there is no extensive increase in demand or demand may remain the same. Since cocoa bean is a derived demand, its decrease greatly depends on the market demand of chocolate which has not increased much over this period as there is slow growth in the total market for chocolate. Furthermore, the strategy of squeezing the cost of coffee beans by producers of chocolate will also mean that price of cocoa bean will fall.

In addition, the demand of cocoa bean is price-inelastic as the product is a snack and has a low degree of necessity of demand. Therefore, the result of the increase in supply will create excessive excess supply condition that will lead to a more extensive fall in price of the cocoa bean.

Thus, with a weak demand and an excessive increase in supply, the price will fall for the first 11 months, but the extent of its fall will be extensive which the demand is price-inelastic.

**(b) In Passage A, there is reference to the changes in the price of cocoa beans during 1999, and a proposed scheme to stabilise the price of cocoa beans.**

**(ii) With reference to the information in the passage, comment on the need to stablise the price of cocoa beans. [4]**

There is a need to stabilize the price of cooca beans as it has adverse impact on the growth of cocoa beans. As stated, in developing countries, there are ‘hundreds of thousands of small-scale growers who rely on cocoa as their main source of livelihood which means that excessive falling price of cocoa will affect their revenue and undermine their ability to sustain their cost of living. Furthermore, with the strategy of squeezing the cost of cocoa beans by the producers of chocolate, the farmers may not enjoy the benefit or rising price of chocolate like Mars bars as the revenue of the growers is less is less than 4% of the price of a chocolate bar. There is also a need to prevent the strategy of squeezing the cost of cocoa bean as it is an unfair trade created by the near-monopoly power of the chocolate producers.

On the other hand, if the price of coffee beans rises too extensively, the cost of production of chocolate will rise extensively as well, which will affect the growth of the industry, and thus, controlling the price of cocoa beans will ensure higher degree of cost stability for the industry.

Solution – price ceiling and floor price – create a buffer stock –

Aim – to stabilize price, therefore – surplus – the government will buy up the excess stock and when there is shortage, the government will sell the buffer to match the increase in demand in the market

Problems – why it will not work

-cost of government expenditure to keep the buffer stock

- demand for buffer stock for other commodities

- perishability of cocoa beans

- Increase government debt if the subsidy to the buffer stock is borrowed

- speculation from the market

- entrance of new producers from other countries

From a macro view, the national income of the developing country that export agricultural products like cocoa beans will decrease as the export revenue has fallen due to lower price of cocoa beans. This will further decrease the production of agricultural products which will lead to higher level of unemployment and thus, affecting the standard of living of the people in developing countries. Furthermore, if the price of cocoa beans falls too extensively, it will make it more costly for the developing country to set floor price and increase the cost of maintenance of buffer stock for the developing country. This will reduce the cost of government expenditure which can be used other aspects of economic development.

**(c) Explain and evaluate the use of floor price in aiding the stabilising of price in the cocoa bean market. [6]**

Floor price refers to the setting of price above the market equilibrium so as to maintain the revenue for the growers of the cocoa beans. As seen from the diagram, the floor price is set at PF above the market equilibrium at P0 but at this price level, there is an excess supply condition of Q1Q2 in order to ensure that the growers of cocoa bean is able to attain the total revenue PfFOQ2A

S0

Price of Cocoa Bean

A

PF

P0

D0

O

Qty of Cocoa Bean

Q1

Q2

Q0

The use of floor price is effective as the impact is immediate and direct assurance in maintaining revenue for growers of cocoa beans. However, the effectiveness is impeded by the lack of support from the international market. The setting of the floor price by Cote d’lvoire is undermined by “the grower from Indonesia which has increased the supply to make large profits’ and consequently, hampered the interest of growers in Cote d’lvoire. The high cost of expenditure in maintaining a buffer stock and its perishability of the cocoa beans will mean that the act of buffer stock to maintain floor price is not feasible. Furthermore, if the supply of the cocoa beans is reduced by bad harvest, the producers of cocoa bean are unable to gain the revenue provided by the buffer stock as the total production is reduced.