

INTERNATIONAL COCOA ORGANIZATION



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Market concentration and vertical integration

London, 22 September 2015

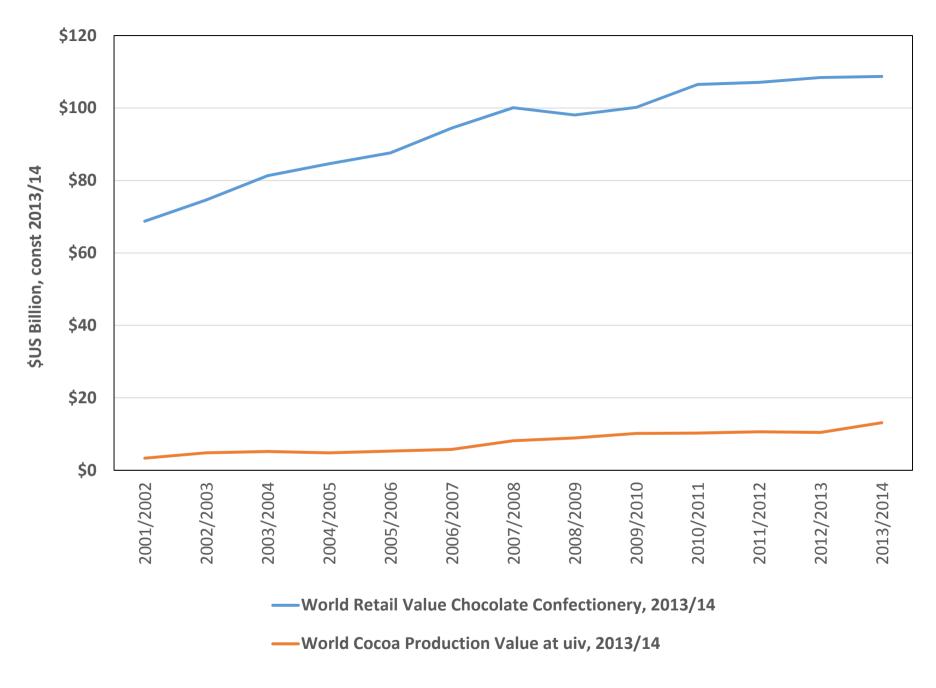


Outlines

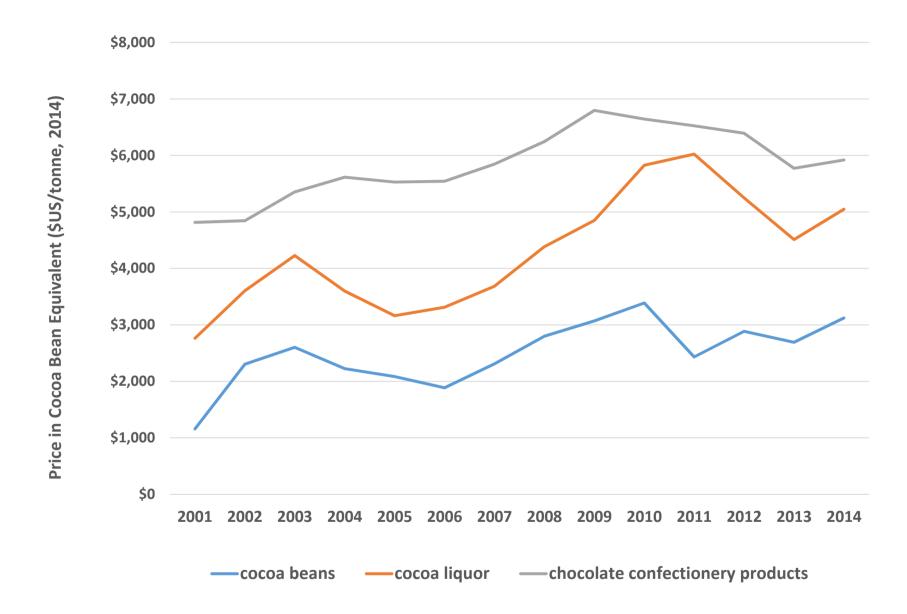
- 1. Value added by the global cocoa chain
- 2. Level of market concentration in the cocoa sector
- 3. Degree of asymmetry in the transmission of prices along the UK and US chains
- 4. Concluding remarks



Value Added by the global cocoa chain



Source: Euromonitor, Global Trade Information Services, ICCO



Level of market concentration in the cocoa sector



Chocolate Manufacturing



Cocoa Grindings

Cocoa Trading

Brand-name Chocolate Manufacturers

who control in-house product definition and innovation as well as the related marketing function



Merchant Contractors

who manufacture semi-finished and finished cocoa products in accordance with the specifications of the *brand-name firms*

Cocoa Farming

Market Concentration ≠ Economic Inefficiencies

A consolidated industry might price its products & services to a level lower than otherwise would been the case

A vertical integrated enterprises are expected to lower their overall mark-up because of its double marginalization

The structure of the global cocoa chain raises concerns

Retailers

Chocolate Manufacturing

High Barrier to Entries

Cocoa Grindings

Cocoa Trading

High Barrier to Entries

Potential for the exercise of oligopolistic or monopolistic power in cocoa purchasing

Cocoa Farming

Do cocoa stakeholders share the same bargaining power?

If cocoa stakeholders share the same bargaining power, then we will observe a symmetric transmission of price changes in the supply chain

Testing the hypothesis of symmetric price transmission

1. Model the price change in the upstream process $\Delta P_t^{Upstream}$ as a function of the positive and negative price variations occurring in the downstream process, $\Delta P_t^{Downstream(+)}$ and $\Delta P_t^{Dowstream(-)}$, respectively

$$\Delta P_t^{Upstream} \approx a \times \Delta P_t^{Downstream(+)} + b \times \Delta P_t^{Dowstream(-)}$$

2. If the estimated coefficients are statically equal, a=b, then we are in presence of a symmetric transmission.

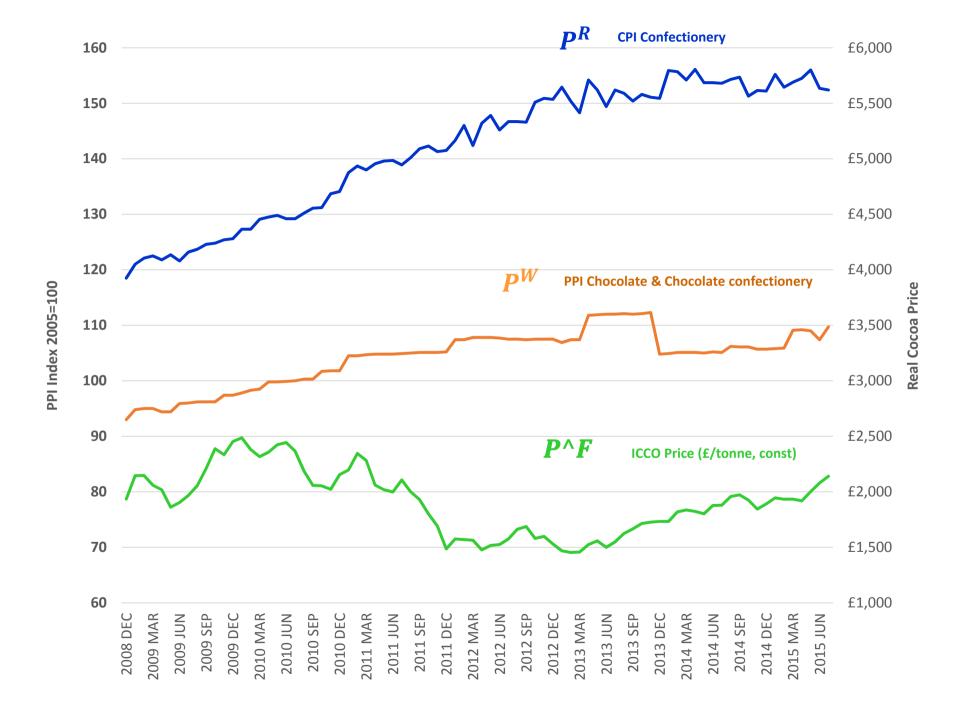
UK Cocoa Supply Chain

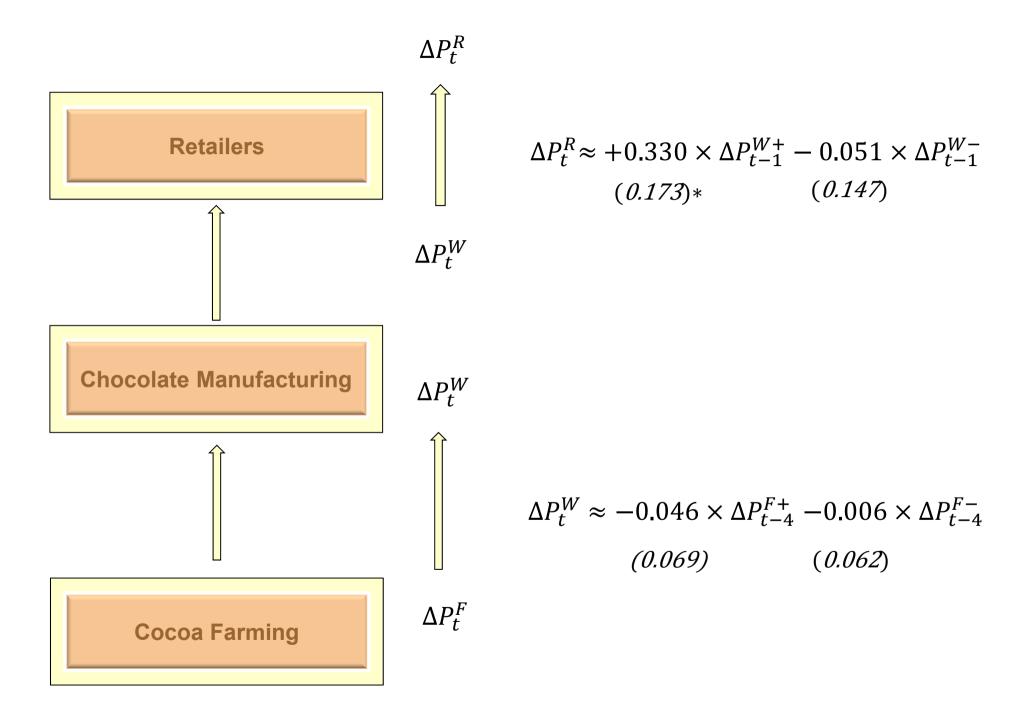
UK Cocoa Supply Chain

P_t^R	CPI Sugar, Jam, Honey, Syrup, Chocolate & Confectionery, monthly, UK Office National Statistics
P_t^W	PPI 1082220000: Chocolate & Food Preparations containing Cocoa (except sweetened), monthly, UK Office National Statistics

deflated by CPI All Item Index, UK Office National Statistics

ICCO nominal price (£/tonne), monthly, ICCO,

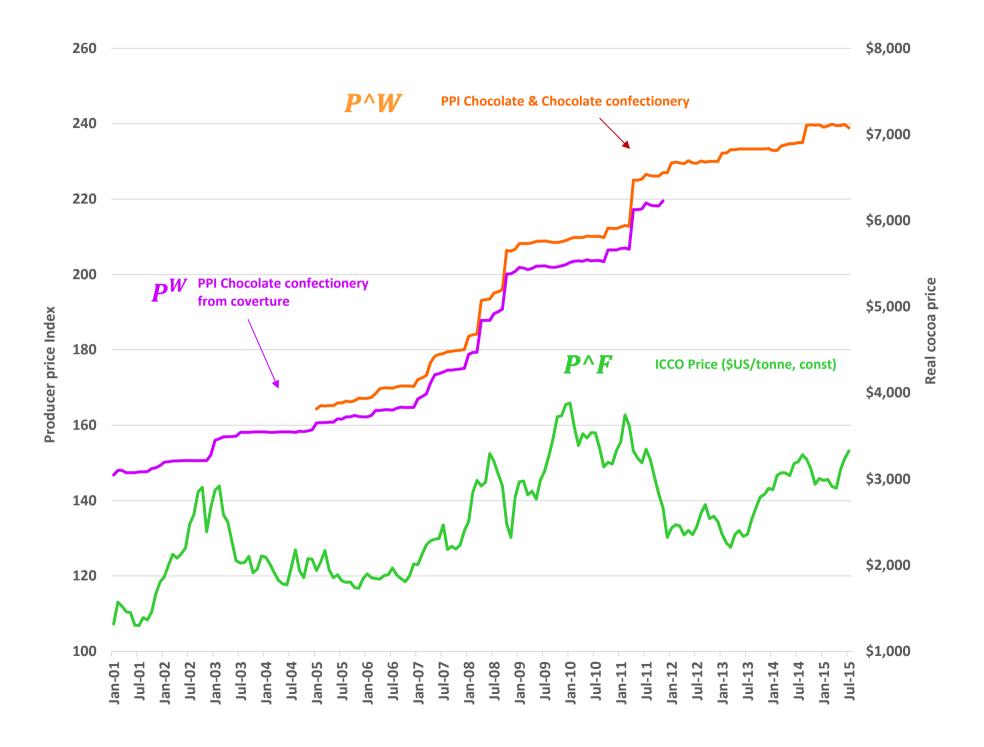




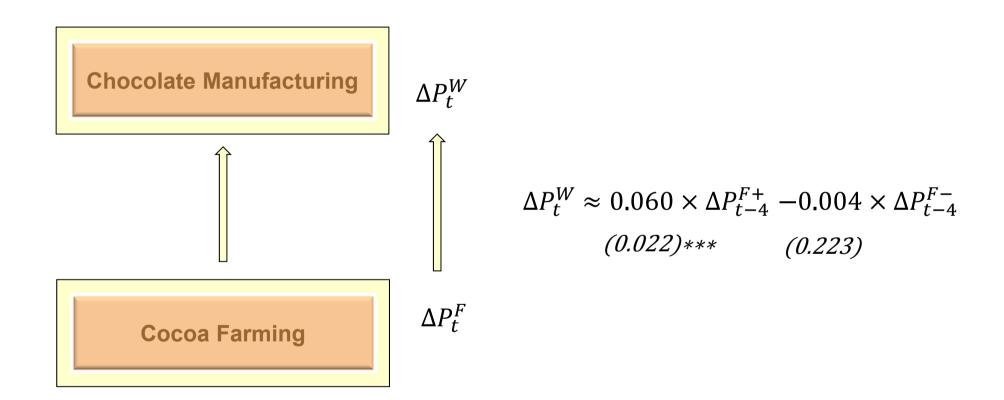
US Cocoa Supply Chain

US Cocoa Supply Chain

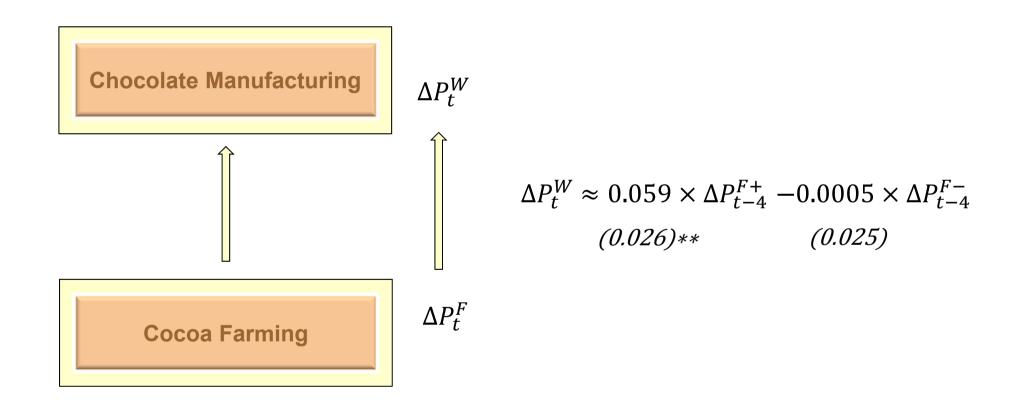
P_t^W	PPI NDU3113303113301: Confectionery manufacturing from purchased chocolate, monthly, US Bureau Labour Statistics
P_t^W	PPI WPU02550301: Chocolate and chocolate-type confectionery, monthly, US Bureau Labour Statistics
P_t^F	ICCO nominal price (US/tonne), monthly, ICCO CPI All Item Index. US Federal Reserve Bank of St Louis



Chocolate confectionery from coverture



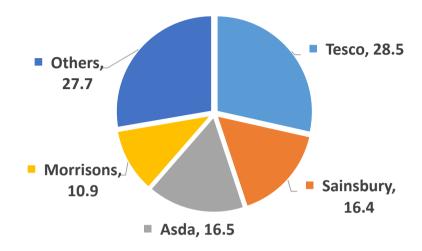
Chocolate and Chocolate-Type Confectionery



Concluding Remarks

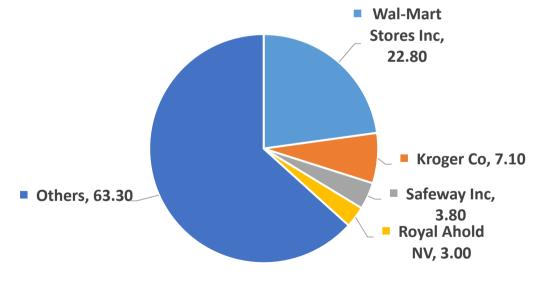
- 1. There is an asymmetric distribution of bargaining power in the global cocoa chain
- 2. There is no definite legal framework to multinational mergers (i.e. ongoing discussion at WTO)
- 3. Provide countervailing power to primary producers

Retailers' Market Shares in UK 2015



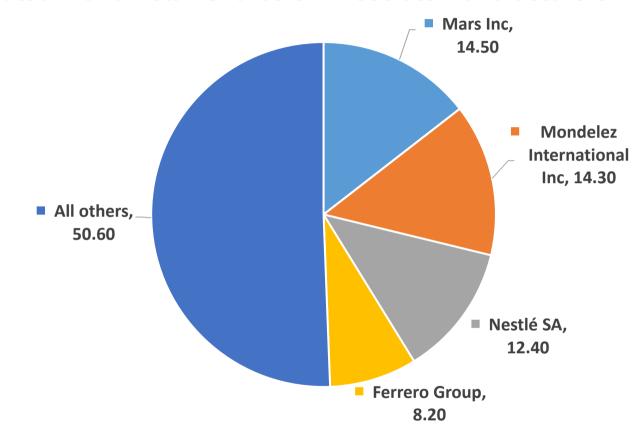
Retailers' Market Shares in US 2008

Source: Retaileconomics

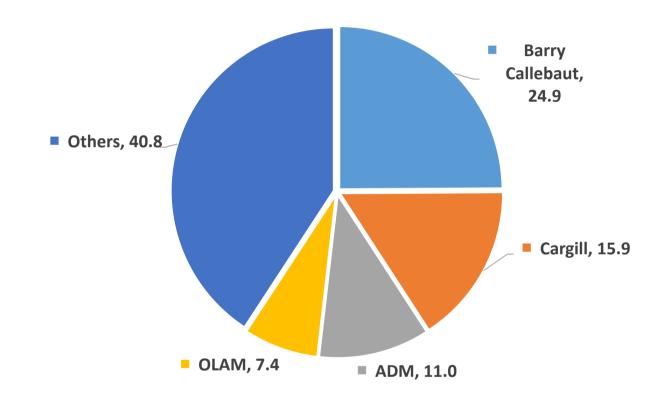


Source: Euromonitor International

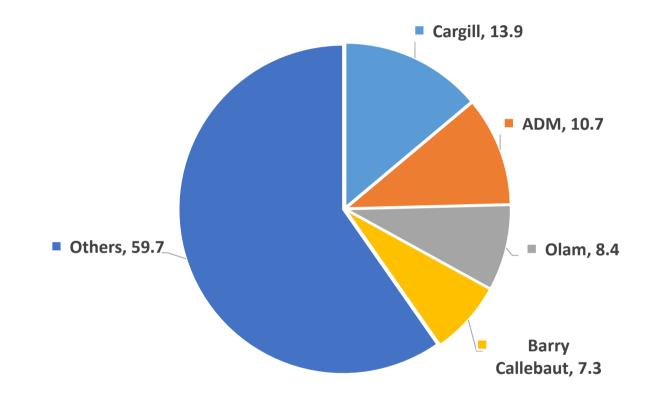
Estimated World Retail Shares of Chocolate Manufacturers in 2015



Estimated Grindings Capacity in West and Central Africa



Cocoa Trade in West and Central Africa in 2012



Cocoa trading and Processing in West And Central Africa

