

AAMP Briefing Packet 1.2.c. Import and Export Parity Prices

(i) Introduction to import and export parity prices

 (ii) Mechanics of computing border prices
 (iii) Computing border prices: three exercises
 (iv) Can domestic prices ever exceed import
 parity?

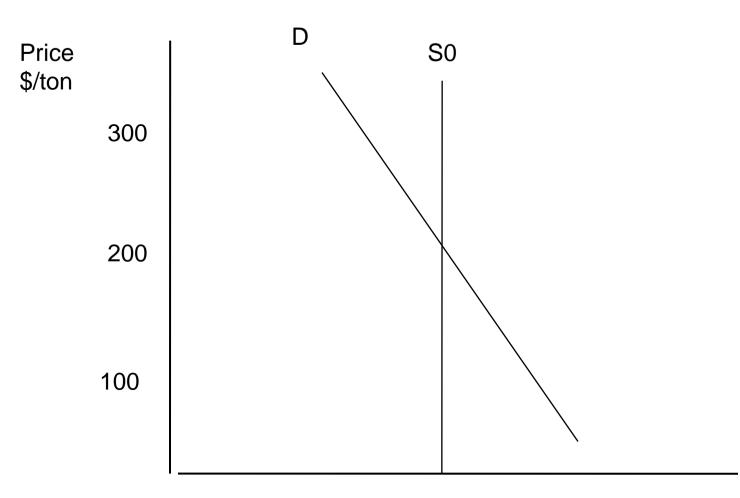
MICHIGAN STATE



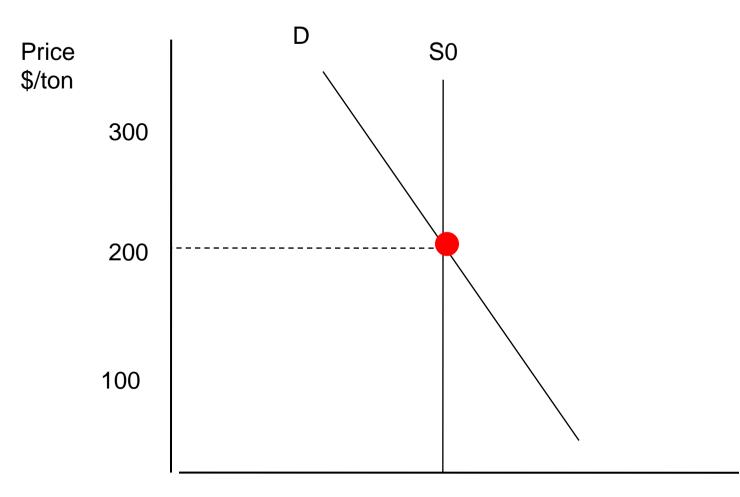
(i) introduction to import and export parity prices

- Domestic price
- Import parity price
- Export parity price

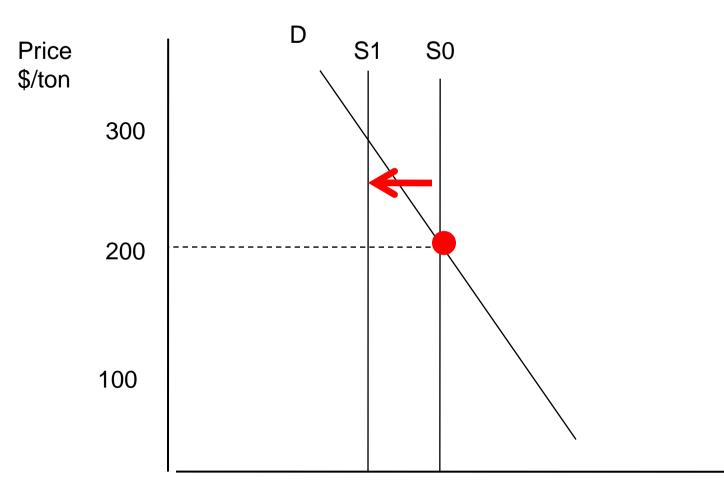
Domestic price



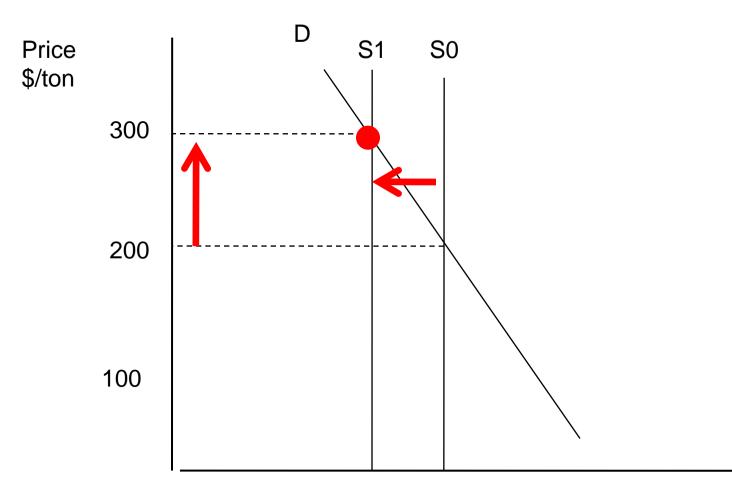
Domestic price



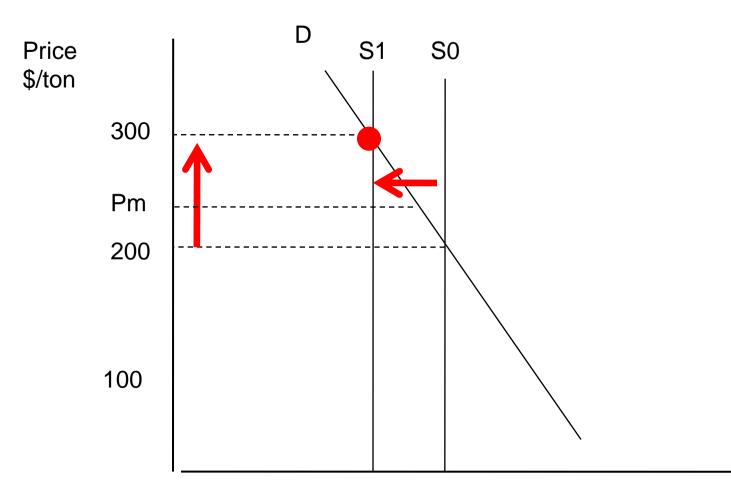
Drought



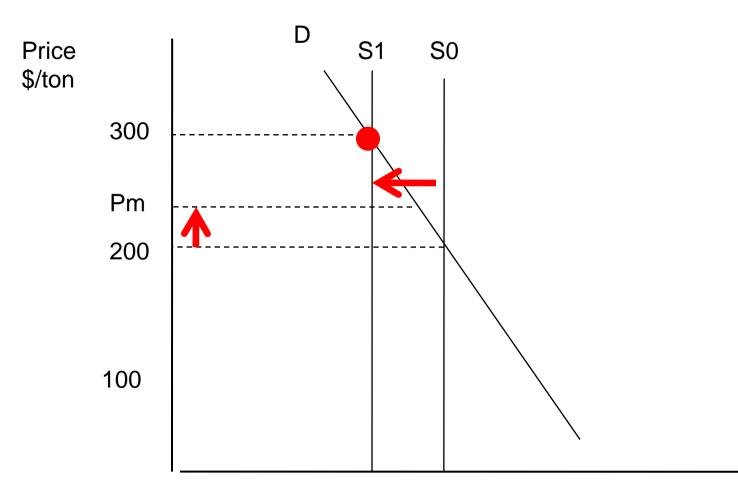
Drought: closed borders



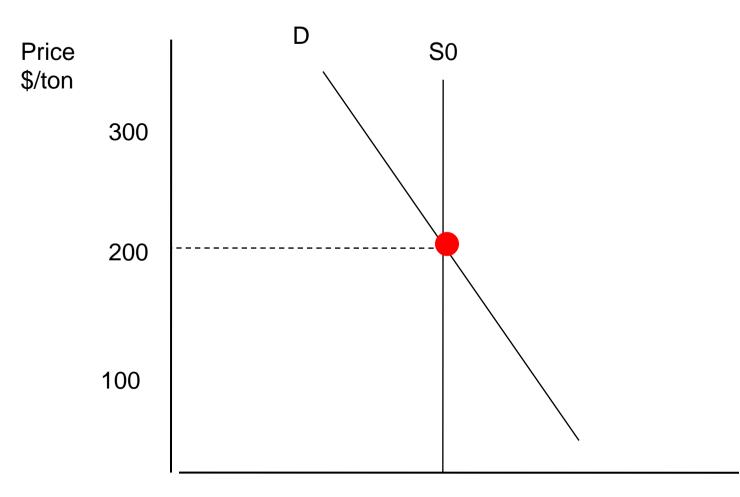
Drought: closed borders



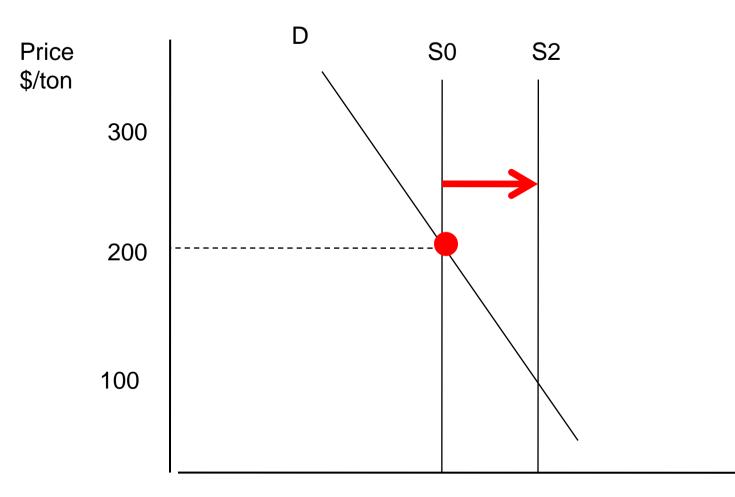
Drought: open borders



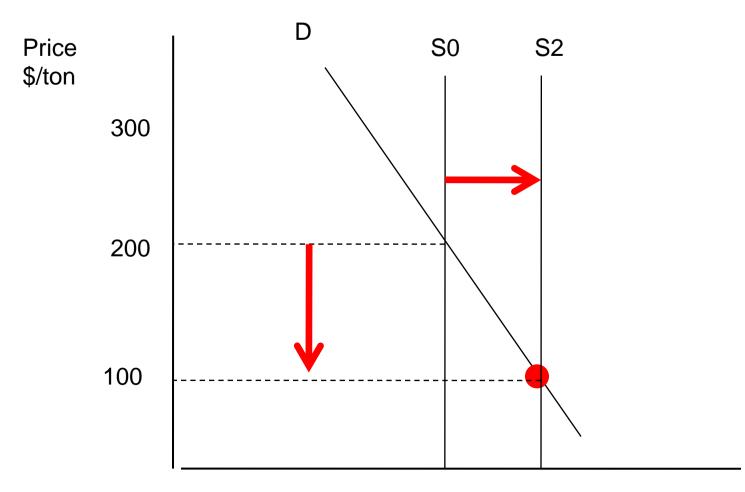
Domestic price



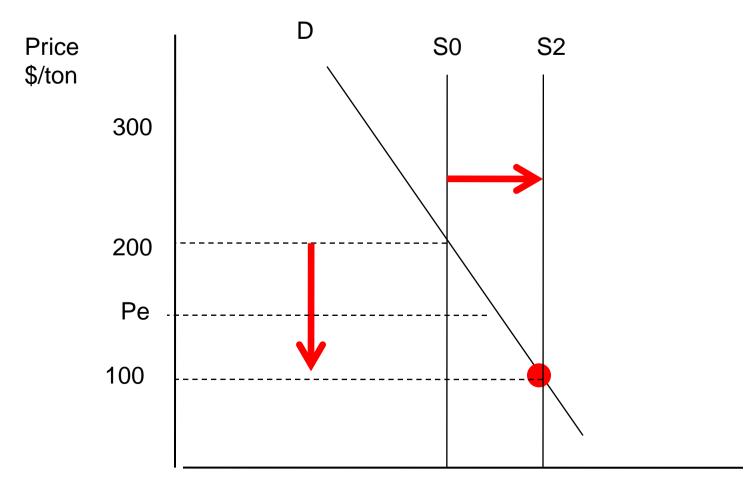
Bumper harvest



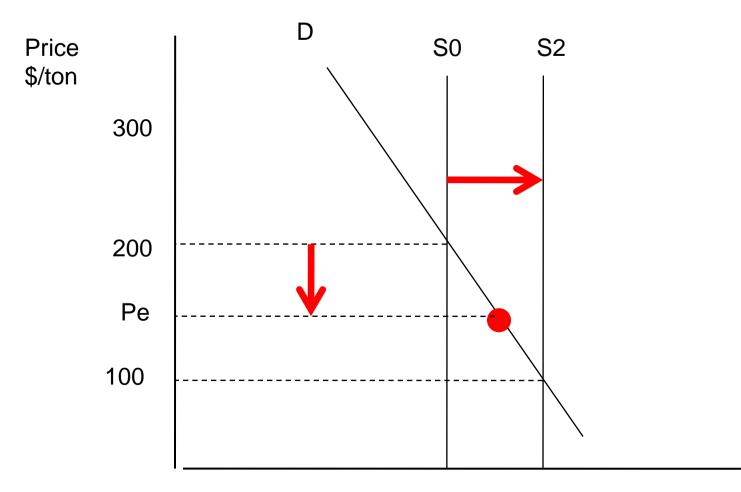
Bumper harvest: closed border



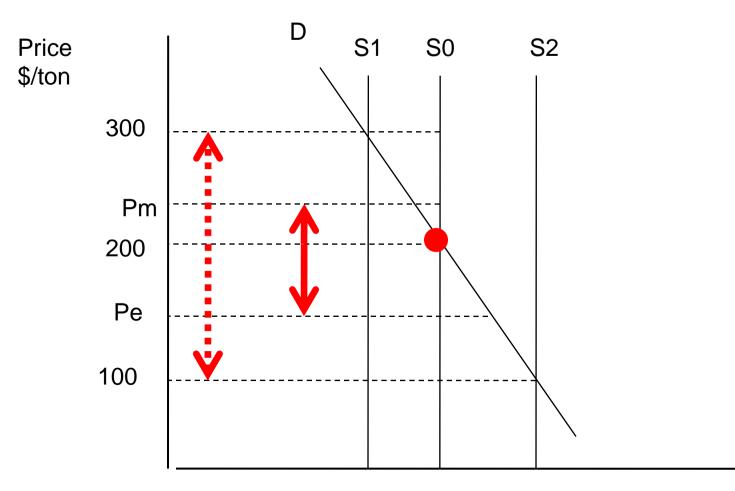
Bumper harvest: closed border



Bumper harvest: open border



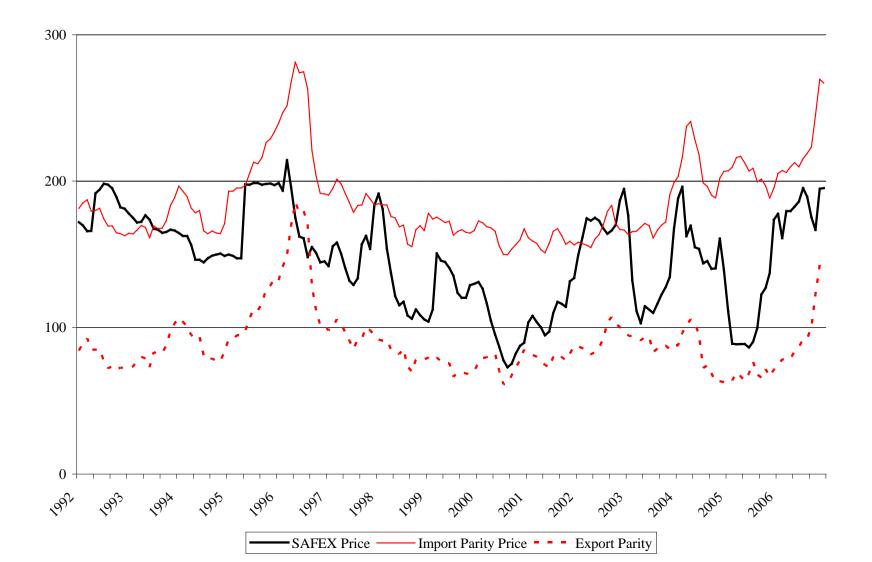
Border prices contain price volatility



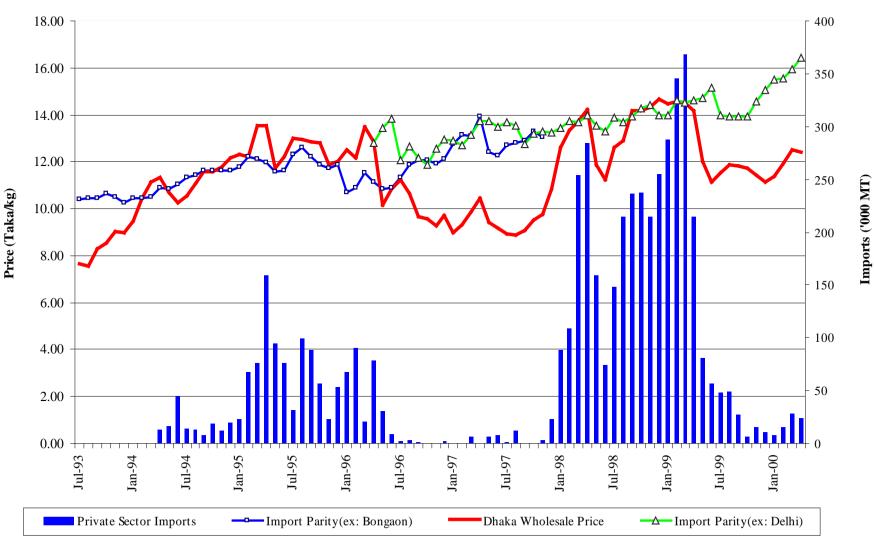
Discussion questions

- When will IPP influence domestic price?
- When will EPP influence domestic price?

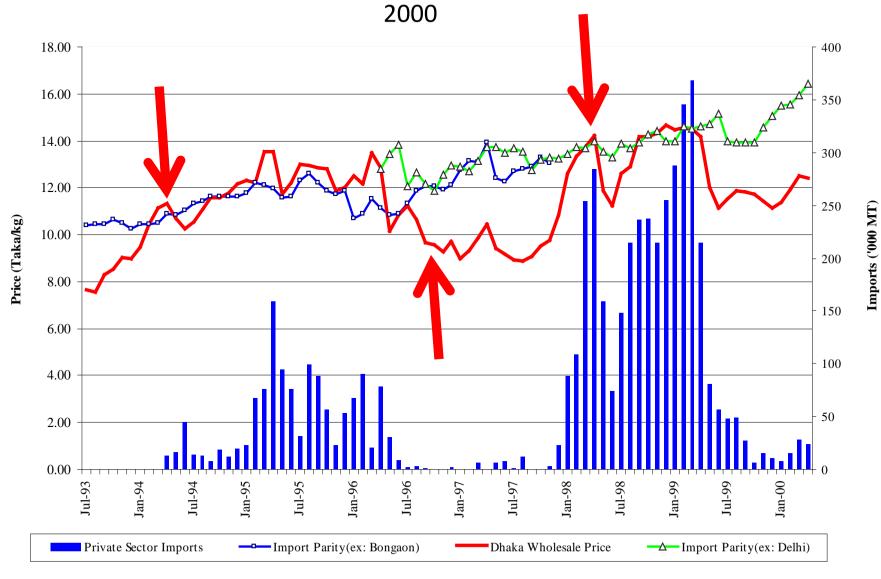
South Africa, domestic and border prices for white maize, 1992-2006



Rice Prices and Quantity of Private Rice Imports in Bangladesh, 1993-2000



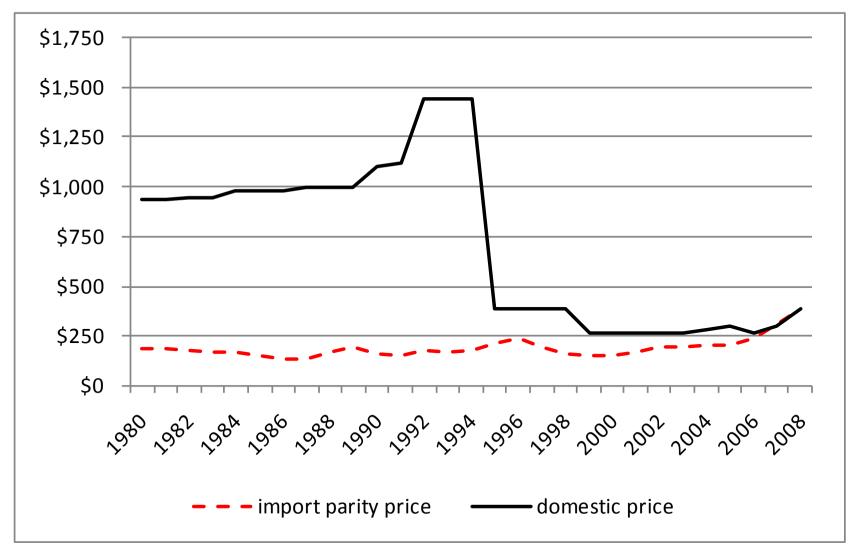
Source : Dorosh (2001).



Rice Prices and Quantity of Private Rice Imports in Bangladesh, 1993-

Source : Dorosh (2001).

Saudi Arabia, domestic and border prices for wheat, 1980-2008



- *Domestic reference price* = price in Location 1
- Import parity price, Location 2
- Export parity price, Location 3

- *Domestic reference price* = price in Location 1
- Import parity price, Location 2= price at which purchases in Location 2 can be delivered to market in Location 1
- Export parity price, Location 3 = price at which commodity would have to be purchased in Location 1 in order to be sold at market price in Location 3

- IPP, Location 2 = price at which purchases in City 2 can be delivered to market in Location 1
 - = price in Location 2
 - + transport to Location 1
 - + duties and fees
 - + handling costs

 IPP, Location 2 = price at which purchases in Location 2 can be delivered to wholesale market in Location 1

=	price in L2	\$200
+	transport to L1	\$100
+	duties and fees	\$ 50
+	handling costs	\$34
=	IPP from L2 to L1	\$

 IPP, Location 2 = price at which purchases in Location 2 can be delivered to wholesale market in Location 1

=	price in L2	\$200
+	transport to L1	\$100
+	duties and fees	\$ 50
+	handling costs	\$34
=	IPP from L2 to L1	\$384

- EPP, L3 = price at which purchases would have to be purchased in L1 in order to be sold at market price in L3
 - = price in L3
 - transport to L1
 - duties and fees
 - handling costs
 - = EPP from L3 to L1

- EPP, L3 = price at which purchases would have to be purchased in L1 in order to be sold at market price in L3
 - = price in L3 \$275
 - transport to L1 \$ 60
 - duties and fees
 - handling costs
 - = EPP from L3 to L1
- \$ 0 \$ 25

\$

- EPP, L3 = price at which purchases would have to be purchased in L1 in order to be sold at market price in L3
 - = price in L3 \$275
 - transport to L1 \$ 60
 - duties and fees
 - handling costs
 - = EPP from L3 to L1

\$ 0 \$ 25

\$190

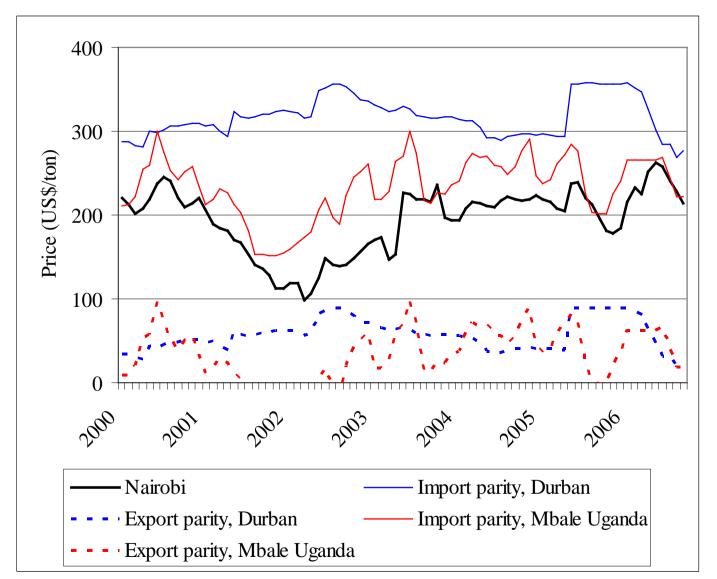
(iii) Computing border prices: three exercises

- Nairobi: mechanics of computing IPP, EPP: domestic maize price, IPP Durban, EPP Durban (kenya data.xls)
- Nairobi: graph domestic maize price, IPP & EPP Durban, IPP & EPP Uganda (east africa data.xls)
- **Blantyre:** domestic maize price, IPP Nampula, EPP Nampula (south east data.xls)

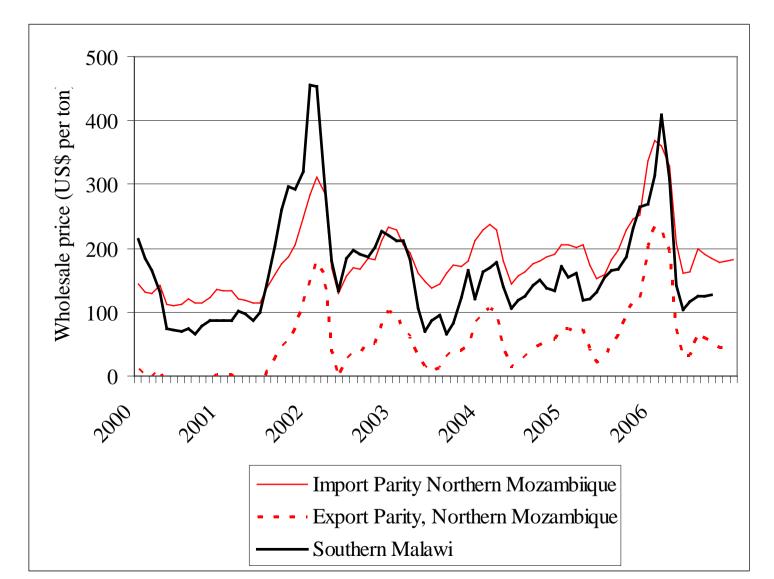
(iv) Discussion Questions

- When, if ever, has import parity capped domestic price increases?
- Can domestic price ever exceed import parity?
- If so, when and why can this happen?
- If not, why?

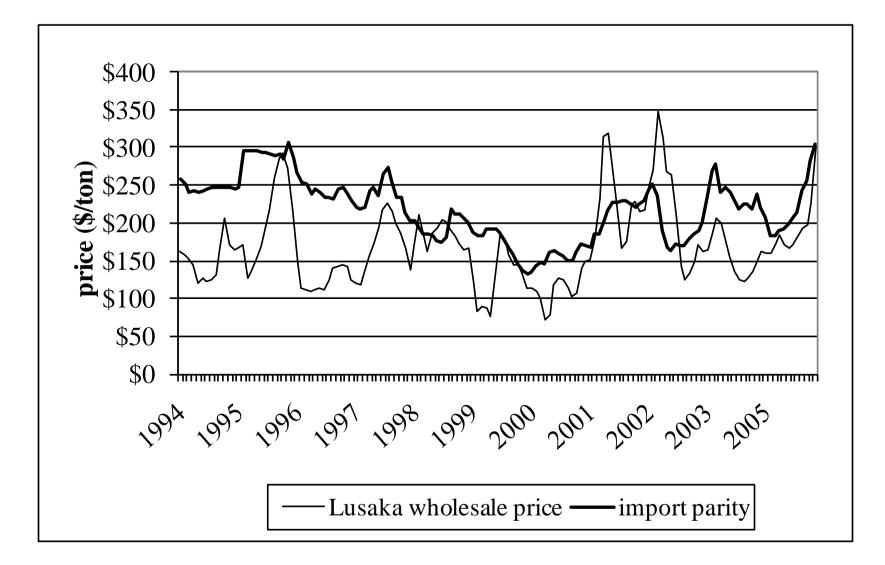
Nairobi, domestic and border prices for white maize, 2000-2006



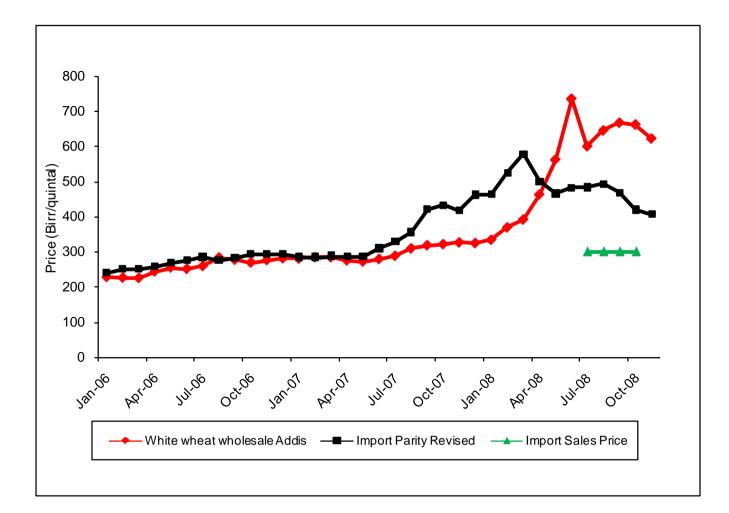
Malawi, domestic and border prices for white maize, 2000-2006



Lusaka, domestic and border prices for white maize, 1994-2006



Ethiopia Wheat



Ethiopia Maize

