

**MODELLING THE BEHAVIOUR OF THE SPOT PRICES OF VARIOUS TYPES
OF COFFEE**

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December 1998

ABSTRACT

This paper investigates long-run relationships among the spot prices of four coffee types. We find two cointegrating vectors: one between the prices of Other Milds and Colombian coffee, and the other one between Unwashed Arabicas and Robustas. Following Pesaran and Shin (1996), persistence profile analysis of the two cointegrating vectors shows a rapid adjustment towards their equilibrium value. This suggests that the four coffee markets are highly related, and that discrepancies in the equilibrium relationships are short-lived. Out of sample evaluation of the model is reasonably good, except for two occasions of sharp price increases following adverse weather conditions.

1. Introduction

The international price movements of primary products has been the subject of extensive research in developing countries. Primary products, unlike manufactures, usually have low supply and demand price elasticities (in absolute value), so that a given shift in one of the curves causes a much larger change in prices, than if the elasticities are larger in absolute value.¹ Moreover, these price fluctuations tend to have important effects on developing countries, since they are still largely dependent on primary-commodity markets for their principal export earnings, and the relative importance of the commodity sector in these countries is much greater than in most developed countries.²

Coffee constitutes one of the most important export products in developing countries. It is difficult to speak of an international market for coffee in the strict sense of the term, since there are a number of coffee varieties that can be distinguished, such as Unwashed Arabicas (mainly coffee from Brazil), Colombian Mild Arabicas (mainly coffee from Colombia), Other Mild Arabicas (mainly coffee from other Latin American countries), and Robusta (mainly coffee from African countries and Southeast Asia).³ The formation of the coffee price in the world market can be explained by several factors, including changes in aggregate demand or supply, the quality of the product, the country of origin, the trading market, and the existence or non existence of export quota systems.

¹ Adams and Behrman (1982), for example, find a strong association between price inelasticities and price instabilities for a number of primary commodities.

² In 1991, for instance, the share of fuels, minerals, metals, and other primary commodities in the exports of low- and middle-income countries amounted to over 50%, compared with a world share of approximately 25% (these figures are from the World Bank 1993).

³ Arabica coffee accounts for over 70% of world production. For some differences between Arabica and Robusta coffee see the Internet site of the International Coffee Organisation (ICO) at www.ico.org.

Vogelvang (1992) has investigated the existence of long-run relationships between the spot prices of the four main types of coffee discussed above, as originated from trade in the New York market. Using quarterly data over the period 1960(1)-1982(3), Vogelvang found evidence of two long-run equilibrium relationships: one involving Other Milds and Colombian Milds, and the other one involving Robusta coffee, Other Milds and Colombian Milds. Since 1982, however, the world price of these types of coffee has exhibited substantial variations, such as the sharp increases of 1985-86, 1994-95 and 1997, mainly due to adverse weather conditions in Brazil (the world's largest coffee producer), and the severe price fall of 1992-93 originated from a situation of excess supply.

Drawing on the earlier work by Vogelvang (1992), this paper re-examines the validity of the cointegrating properties of the four coffee price series, extending the sample period up to the second quarter of 1998 in order to account for the events that have occurred in the coffee market during the last fifteen years. In addition to that, we examine the persistence profile properties of the estimated cointegrating vectors (see Pesaran and Shin, 1996). Persistence profile analysis constitutes a useful visual tool to investigate the speed with which deviations from the estimated long-run cointegrating relations, resulting from system-wide shocks, are eliminated. Out of sample forecasting analysis serves as a guide to test the ability of the estimated model to capture future coffee price movements in the world market.

Our findings partially confirm the previous results of Vogelvang (1992) who used a shorter sample period. Indeed, we find evidence supporting the existence of a long-run equilibrium relationship between the prices of Other Milds and Colombian coffee, but the existence of a long-run relationship among Robusta coffee, Other

Milds and Colombian Milds is no longer supported by the data. Instead, cointegration analysis supports a long-run relationship between the prices of Unwashed Arabicas and Robusta coffee.

The paper is organised as follows. Section 2 applies multivariate cointegration analysis to determine the existence of long-run equilibrium relationships between the prices of the four coffee varieties. Section 3 presents the short-run dynamics of the empirical model and discusses its forecasting performance. Section 4 offers some concluding remarks.

2. The empirical model: Long-run behaviour

Our model uses a set of $p = 4$ endogenous variables, $y = [P^{UA}, P^{OM}, P^{ROB}, P^{COL}]'$, where P^{UA} , P^{OM} , P^{ROB} and P^{COL} refer to the spot prices of Unwashed Arabicas, Other Milds, Robusta, and Colombian coffees in the New York market, respectively.⁴ The data are quarterly observations from 1962(1) to 1998(2), although the model is estimated until 1993(4) leaving the last four and a half years to evaluate its forecasting performance. All the variables are in logarithms.

Following Johansen (1988, 1995), we write a p -dimensional Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) as:

$$\Delta y_t = \sum_{i=1}^{k-1} \Gamma_i \Delta y_{t-i} + \Pi y_{t-1} + \mu + \varepsilon_t, \quad t = 1, \dots, T \quad (1)$$

where Δ is the first difference operator, y_t is the set of $I(1)$ stochastic variables discussed above, $\varepsilon_t \sim niid(0, \Sigma)$, μ is a drift parameter, and Π is a $(p \times p)$ matrix of

⁴ The prices used are the 'indicator prices' computed by the ICO. Data prior to 1982(3) was kindly provided by Ben Vogelvang. The rest of the data comes from the ICO. The data set is available from the authors upon request.

the form $\Pi = \alpha\beta'$, where α and β are both $(p \times r)$ matrices of full rank, with β containing the r cointegrating relationships and α carrying the corresponding loadings in each of the r vectors.

Preliminary analysis of the statistical properties of the data using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) tests suggested that all series are $I(1)$ without drift when considered in levels, and $I(0)$ in first differences.⁵ The first panel of Table I reports the diagnostic tests for the levels of the four equations in (1), using a lag length of $k = 6$ (k was selected using the Akaike information criterion), and allowing for the intercept term (i.e. μ) to enter the cointegrating space, since the series have a zero drift term.

The diagnostic tests show no problems of residual serial correlation, ARCH effects and heteroscedasticity; however normality fails in the equations for P^{UA} , P^{OM} and P^{COL} . The normality failure may be the result of several exogenous shocks to the coffee price series during the sample period, so that there is also the need to include some intervention dummy variables to account for the corresponding short-run effects. The most important of these shocks refer to adverse weather conditions in Brazil, and the collapse of the international coffee agreement in 1989, following opposition by the United States and some other consuming countries.⁶ The second panel of Table I shows the diagnostic tests of the VAR model including the intervention dummies; as can be seen, the normality tests improve substantially;

⁵ The presence of a unit root in the price series is also confirmed by the Phillips-Perron tests, and by the visual inspection of the correlograms of the series. A detailed Appendix on these tests is available from the authors upon request.

⁶ These interventions have been accounted for by including the following two dummy variables. D1 is a dummy variable for severe frosts and droughts in coffee areas in Brazil, taking the value of 1 in 1975(3), 1977(1), 1985(4), 1986(1), and zero otherwise. D2 is a dummy variable for the breakdown of the international coffee agreement of 4 July 1989, taking the value of 1 in 1989(3) and zero otherwise. It was also tried to estimate the model using a dummy variable defined over the periods when the international coffee agreement regulated the coffee market through export quotas; however, this variable was insignificant and therefore excluded from the analysis.

however in the equation for P^{UA} the normality test is still significant at the one per cent level.

Table I. Diagnostic statistics

$$y = [P^{UA}, P^{OM}, P^{ROB}, P^{COL}]'$$

Statistic	P^{UA}	P^{OM}	P^{ROB}	P^{COL}
F <i>ar</i> (5,92)	1.101 [0.365]	1.562 [0.178]	1.612 [0.164]	0.999 [0.422]
F <i>arch</i> (4,89)	0.346 [0.845]	0.435 [0.783]	0.757 [0.556]	0.266 [0.898]
χ^2 <i>nd</i> (2)	32.522 [0.000]	8.002 [0.018]	5.681 [0.058]	19.949 [0.000]
F <i>het</i> (48,48)	0.516 [0.988]	0.597 [0.961]	0.677 [0.909]	0.570 [0.972]

$$y = [P^{UA}, P^{OM}, P^{ROB}, P^{COL}]' \text{ with intervention dummies}$$

Statistic	P^{UA}	P^{OM}	P^{ROB}	P^{COL}
F <i>ar</i> (5,90)	0.908[0.479]	0.882[0.496]	0.914[0.475]	0.792[0.558]
F <i>arch</i> (4,87)	1.458[0.221]	2.441[0.052]	2.107[0.086]	1.281[0.283]
χ^2 <i>nd</i> (2)	9.756[0.007]	3.681[0.158]	6.611[0.036]	7.186[0.027]
F <i>het</i> (48,46)	1.456[0.101]	1.124[0.345]	1.064[0.416]	1.132[0.337]

Notes: F *ar* is the Lagrange Multiplier F-test for residual serial correlation of up to fifth order. F *arch* is the fourth order Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity F-test. χ^2 *nd* is a Chi-square test for normality. F *het* is an F test for heteroscedasticity. Numbers in parentheses indicate the degrees of freedom of the test statistics. Numbers in square brackets are the probability values of the test statistics.

The determination of the number of cointegrating vectors is based on the maximal eigenvalue (λ -*max*) and the trace (λ -*trace*) tests. Allowing for short-run effects from the intervention dummies, cointegration results are shown in Table II, which reports the I_i eigenvalues, the λ -*max* and the *trace* statistics, and the 95% and 90% critical values. The λ -*max* statistic shows no evidence of cointegration at the 95% level,

but there is evidence of at least one vector at the 90% level. The *trace* statistic supports the existence of $r = 2$ cointegrating vectors at the 95% level. Given that the *trace* statistic seems to be more robust to normality failures (see Cheung and Lai, 1993), we move on by assuming the existence of two cointegrating vectors, which are reported in Table III along with their corresponding adjustment coefficients.⁷

Table II. Eigenvalues, test statistics, and critical values

λ_i	λ -max					λ -trace				
	H ₀	H ₁	Stat.	95%	90%	H ₀	H ₁	Stat.	95%	90%
0.194	$r = 0$	$r = 1$	26.26	28.14	25.56	$r = 0$	$r \geq 1$	61.99	53.12	49.65
0.149	$r \leq 1$	$r = 2$	19.68	22.00	19.77	$r \leq 1$	$r \geq 2$	35.73	34.91	32.00
0.079	$r \leq 2$	$r = 3$	10.06	15.67	13.75	$r \leq 2$	$r \geq 3$	16.05	19.96	17.85
0.048	$r \leq 3$	$r = 4$	5.99	9.24	7.52	$r \leq 3$	$r = 4$	5.99	9.24	7.52

Notes: r denotes the number of cointegration vectors. The critical values of the λ -max and λ -trace statistics are taken from Osterwald-Lenum (1992).

⁷ The choice of two cointegrating vectors is also supported by the visual inspection of the graphs of the cointegrating relations (not reported here).

Table III. Estimated cointegrating vectors (β) and weights (α)

	β_1	β_2	α_1	α_2
P^{UA}	1.000	0.338	-0.301	-0.736
P^{OM}	-0.429	1.000	0.074	-0.755
P^{ROB}	-0.665	-0.161	0.216	-0.695
P^{COL}	0.052	-1.156	-0.026	-0.504
m	0.010	-0.031	-	-

The next step involves the identification of the two cointegrating vectors. In a recent paper, Pesaran and Shin (1995) develop a long-run structural modelling framework for identification and hypothesis testing in cointegrating systems. According to this approach, exact identification of β (in $\Pi = \alpha\beta'$) requires at least r restrictions (including the normalising restrictions) on each of the r cointegrating relationships. These exactly identifying restrictions do not impose any testable restrictions on the cointegrating VAR model. It is only the validity of additional over-identifying restrictions that can be tested using standard Likelihood Ratio tests. Under the assumption of $r=2$ cointegrating relationships, we need to impose two restrictions on each of the two vectors to exactly identify them. To do so, we denote the two vectors associated with $y = [P^{UA}, P^{OM}, P^{ROB}, P^{COL}, \mu]'$, by:

$$\beta_1 = [\beta_{11}, \beta_{12}, \beta_{13}, \beta_{14}, \beta_{15}]'$$

and

$$\beta_2 = [\beta_{21}, \beta_{22}, \beta_{23}, \beta_{24}, \beta_{25}]'$$

respectively. Notice that there are five elements in each of the two vectors. These are the coefficients of the four endogenous variables, P^{UA} , P^{OM} , P^{ROB} , P^{COL} , and the intercept

term, μ , respectively. We view the first vector as a coffee price equation for Unwashed Arabicas (i.e. P^{UA}), and the second one as a coffee price equation for Other Milds (i.e. P^{OM}), and impose the following exactly identifying restrictions:

$$\beta_{11} = 1, \beta_{14} = 0 \text{ (on the first vector),}$$

and

$$\beta_{22} = 1, \beta_{23} = 0, \text{ (on the second vector).}$$

The set of *non-testable* restrictions on β_1 , refers to normalisation with respect to the price of Unwashed Arabicas (i.e. $\beta_{11} = 1$) and long-run exclusion of the price of Colombian coffee (i.e. $\beta_{14} = 0$), as supported by the unrestricted estimates of the first vector (see Table III). The set of *non-testable* restrictions on β_2 , refers to normalisation with respect to the coffee price of Other Milds (i.e. $\beta_{22} = 1$) and long-run exclusion of the price of Robusta coffee (i.e. $\beta_{23} = 0$), since the latter estimate is rather small in the second cointegrating vector. Having imposed exactly identifying restrictions on the two vectors, we then test the validity of further over-identifying restrictions:

$$\beta_{13} = -1, \beta_{12} = 0 \text{ (on the first vector),}$$

and

$$\beta_{24} = -1, \beta_{21} = 0 \text{ (on the second vector).}$$

The two *testable* over-identifying restrictions on the first vector refer to proportionality with negative sign between the price of Unwashed Arabicas and the price of Robusta coffee (i.e. $\beta_{13} = -1$), and long-run exclusion of the price of Other Milds (i.e. $\beta_{12} = 0$). The two *testable* over-identifying restrictions on the second vector refer to proportionality with negative sign between the prices of Other Milds and Colombian coffee (i.e. $\beta_{24} = -1$), and long-run exclusion of the price of Unwashed Arabicas (i.e. $\beta_{21} = 0$). Overall, four over-identifying restrictions are imposed on the β matrix, that is,

two restrictions on the first cointegrating vector and two restrictions on the second one. The Likelihood Ratio test statistic for testing all four over-identifying restrictions is distributed as a $\chi^2(4)$ under the null hypothesis, giving a value of 5.868 which is insignificant at the 5% level (p-value = 0.209). Imposing the restrictions discussed above, yields the following restricted cointegrating vectors:

$$P^{UA} = P^{ROB} + 0.241 \quad (0.021)$$

and

$$P^{OM} = P^{COL} - 0.091 \quad (0.010),$$

where standard errors are given in parentheses next to the estimated coefficients.

The first cointegrating vector is interpreted as a long-run equilibrium relation between the prices of Unwashed Arabicas and Robusta coffee, with the estimated positive intercept supporting the price differential that has historically characterised these two types of coffee.⁸ The estimates of the adjustment coefficients on P^{UA} , P^{OM} , P^{ROB} and P^{COL} are equal to -0.364, -0.153, 0.024 and -0.167, respectively. The second cointegrating vector is interpreted as a long-run equilibrium equation between the prices of Other Milds and Colombian coffee, both of which are Arabica coffees; the estimated negative intercept can be thought of as a quality premium of the Colombian coffee over Other Milds, a result that is consistent with historical evidence.⁹ In the second vector, the estimates of the adjustment coefficients on P^{UA} , P^{OM} , P^{ROB} and P^{COL} are equal to -0.451, -0.793, -0.671 and -0.424, respectively.

It is worth mentioning that our finding of a long-run equilibrium relationship between P^{OM} and P^{COL} is in accordance with Vogelvang (1992). However, the developments in the coffee market since the early 1980s, no longer support a long-run

⁸ Arabicas coffees are considered of better quality than Robustas. See Junguito and Pizano (1993, Chapter 4) for an analysis of the price differentials between the main coffee varieties.

⁹ See Junguito and Pizano (1993, Chapter 4).

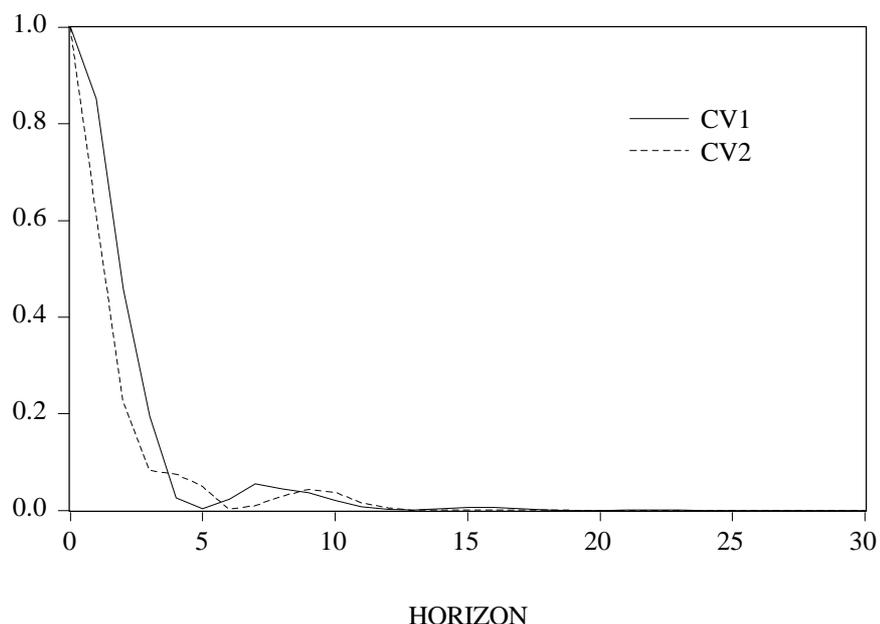
equilibrium relationship among P^{ROB} , P^{OM} and P^{COL} ; rather, we find evidence of a cointegrating vector between P^{UA} and P^{ROB} alone.

Having identified the two cointegrating relationships we proceed by plotting their persistent profiles. The persistent profile analysis (see e.g. Pesaran and Shin, 1996), sheds some light on the speed of convergence of the two estimated vectors towards their long-run equilibrium following system-wide shocks. This analysis thus provides complementary evidence that the estimated vectors are indeed cointegrating relationships. Furthermore, Pesaran and Shin (1996) show that the persistent profile approach has the advantage of being invariant to the way shocks in the underlying VAR model are orthogonalised, and therefore provides an important extension to the traditional impulse response analysis, which is sensitive to the ordering of the variables in the VAR (see e.g. Lütkepohl, 1991).

Figure 1 shows the persistence profiles for the estimated cointegrating relations following system-wide shocks.¹⁰ As can be seen from the figure, the estimated persistence profiles of both equations converge to zero reasonably quickly. Indeed, the persistence profile of the two cointegrating vectors show that almost full adjustment is completed within a year. The fact that shocks have short-lived effects on the cointegrating relations, is an indication that the markets for the various types of coffee are closely related and that economic forces act rapidly; hence, short-run discrepancies in the equilibrium relationships do not grow systematically over time.

¹⁰ The persistence profile analysis was performed using Microfit 4.0; see Pesaran and Pesaran (1997).

Figure 1. Persistence profiles of cointegrating vectors to system-wide shocks



Note: $CV1 = P^{UA} - P^{ROB} - 0.241$, and $CV2 = P^{OM} - P^{COL} + 0.091$.

3. Short-run dynamics and forecasting performance of the model

Once we have found evidence of long-run equilibrium relationships among the coffee price series, we estimate the VAR model in error correction form. The lag length in the equations for ΔP^{UA} , ΔP^{OM} , ΔP^{ROB} and ΔP^{COL} is equal to five, since we included six lags in the VAR model of the variables in levels. Ordinary least squares estimates of the reduced form error correction models are reported in Table IV, along with their corresponding standard errors and diagnostic tests. All equations pass the LM test for residual serial correlation of up to fifth order, Engle's LM[4] test for ARCH, Ramsey's RESET test, and White's test for heteroscedasticity. Nonetheless, the test for normality is significant at the one per cent level in the equations for ΔP^{UA} , ΔP^{ROB} and ΔP^{COL} .

Using the estimates of the short-run equations, we solve the system of equations in order to obtain the predictions of the system for the values of its endogenous variables,

that is, ΔP^{UA} , ΔP^{OM} , ΔP^{ROB} and ΔP^{COL} . The dynamic solution of the model begins in 1994(1), continuing as long as historical data of the coffee price series are available, that is, 1998(2). Dynamic solution performs multi-step forecasts, using historical data for lagged endogenous variables if they are dated prior to the first period of the simulation; thereafter it uses the values forecasted by the model itself. Hence, the simulation corresponds to a dynamic “ex-ante” forecast, which allows us to assess the ability of the model to predict beyond the estimation period.

Figure 2 plots the sequence of dynamic forecasts with error bars for 95 per cent confidence intervals.¹¹ As can be seen, there is not much increase in uncertainty for the four equations in first differences, and the actual values of the series lie within their confidence intervals, with the notable exception of 1994(3) and 1997(2). The inability of the model to capture the large movements of the coffee prices over these periods can be explained by exogenous shocks to the system, notably adverse weather conditions. Indeed, between the second and third quarter of 1994, world coffee prices increased approximately by 80%, following news of two frosts in the coffee-producing areas of Brazil over the June-July period. Furthermore, during the first half of 1997, the prices of the three Arabica coffees increased sharply by some 90%, following three consecutive years of low crops in Brazil, Colombia and other major coffee producing countries.¹² At the same time, Robusta prices increased less (around 30%), due to good crops in Vietnam and Uganda.

¹¹ These dynamic forecasts are equivalent to 18-step ahead forecasts (i.e. 1994(1) to 1998(2)). The forecasting analysis was performed using PcFiml 9.0 (see Hendry and Doornik, 1997).

¹² In the second quarter of 1997 the prices of Other Milds and Colombian coffees reached a 10-year high. For an analysis of the main events that have affected the coffee market in recent years see World Bank “Commodity Markets and the Developing Countries”, various issues.

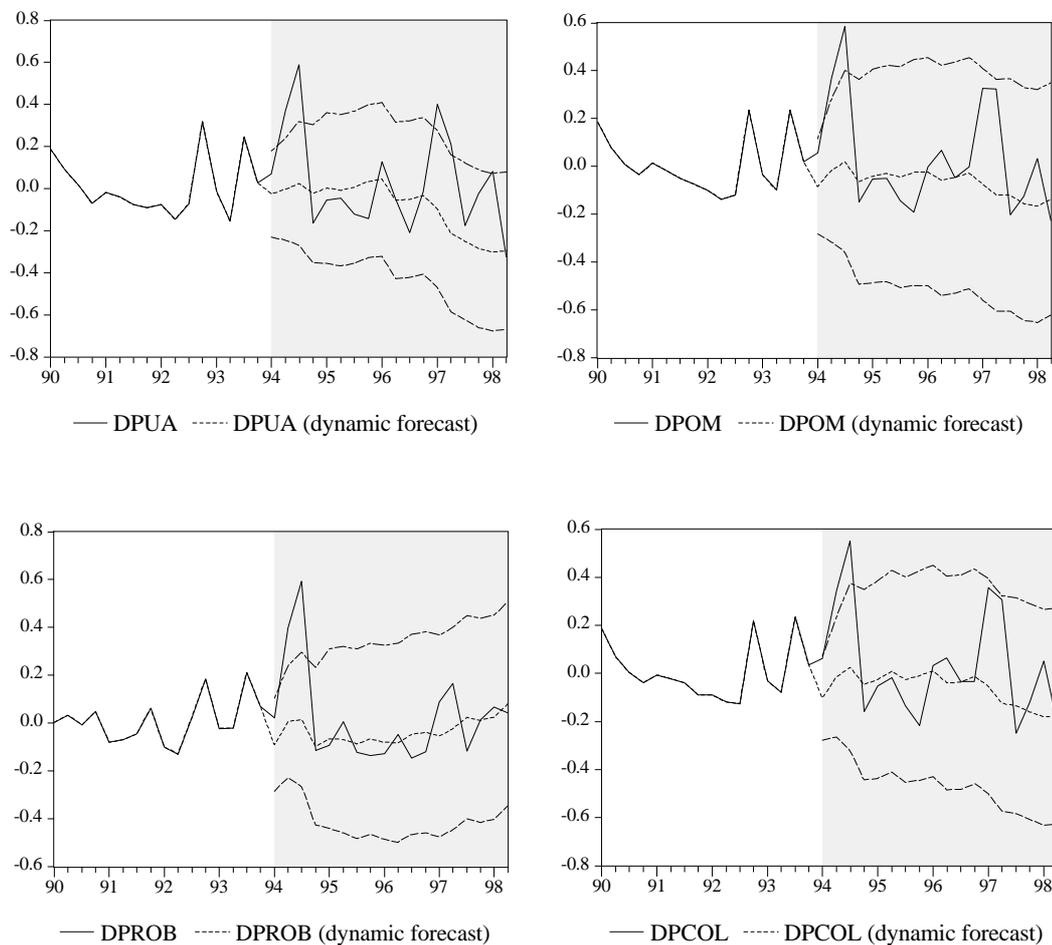
Table IV. Error correction model

Variable	DP^{UA}		DP^{OM}		DP^{ROB}		DP^{COL}	
	Coeff.	S. E.	Coeff.	S. E.	Coeff.	S. E.	Coeff.	S. E.
ΔP^{UA}_{t-1}	0.282	0.140	0.146	0.135	-0.135	0.132	0.161	0.119
ΔP^{UA}_{t-2}	0.045	0.140	0.168	0.135	-0.076	0.132	0.134	0.119
ΔP^{UA}_{t-3}	-0.142	0.135	-0.057	0.131	-0.200	0.128	0.029	0.115
ΔP^{UA}_{t-4}	0.095	0.132	0.211	0.127	0.058	0.124	0.264	0.112
ΔP^{UA}_{t-5}	-0.231	0.131	-0.200	0.127	-0.378	0.124	-0.115	0.111
ΔP^{COL}_{t-1}	-0.422	0.310	-0.844	0.300	-0.346	0.293	-0.637	0.263
ΔP^{COL}_{t-2}	-0.240	0.313	-0.707	0.303	-0.302	0.296	-0.710	0.266
ΔP^{COL}_{t-3}	-0.029	0.295	-0.583	0.285	-0.270	0.279	-0.540	0.250
ΔP^{COL}_{t-4}	-0.288	0.271	-0.509	0.261	-0.373	0.256	-0.400	0.230
ΔP^{COL}_{t-5}	0.355	0.247	-0.100	0.239	0.142	0.233	-0.219	0.209
ΔP^{OM}_{t-1}	0.422	0.309	0.820	0.299	0.498	0.292	0.695	0.262
ΔP^{OM}_{t-2}	0.430	0.307	0.606	0.296	0.362	0.290	0.576	0.260
ΔP^{OM}_{t-3}	0.389	0.299	0.717	0.289	0.568	0.282	0.667	0.254
ΔP^{OM}_{t-4}	0.111	0.284	0.203	0.274	0.246	0.268	0.094	0.241
ΔP^{OM}_{t-5}	-0.091	0.274	0.225	0.264	0.130	0.259	0.344	0.232
ΔP^{ROB}_{t-1}	0.082	0.176	0.090	0.170	0.262	0.166	0.055	0.149
ΔP^{ROB}_{t-2}	-0.418	0.169	-0.302	0.163	-0.204	0.160	-0.320	0.143
ΔP^{ROB}_{t-3}	-0.110	0.169	-0.057	0.163	0.137	0.160	-0.043	0.143
ΔP^{ROB}_{t-4}	-0.025	0.166	-0.028	0.161	-0.091	0.157	-0.063	0.141
ΔP^{ROB}_{t-5}	-0.013	0.164	-0.048	0.159	0.020	0.155	-0.147	0.139
CV1 _{t-1}	-0.364	0.105	-0.154	0.102	0.024	0.099	-0.169	0.089
CV2 _{t-1}	-0.452	0.256	-0.794	0.247	-0.672	0.242	-0.427	0.217
D1	0.276	0.058	0.288	0.056	0.257	0.055	0.254	0.049
D2	-0.472	0.111	-0.413	0.107	-0.322	0.105	-0.426	0.094
Constant	0.000	0.010	0.001	0.009	0.001	0.009	0.002	0.008
<i>Diagnostic Tests</i>								
σ	0.103		0.099		0.097		0.087	
F ar (5,92)	1.200	[0.315]	0.876	[0.500]	0.980	[0.434]	0.804	[0.549]
F arch (4,89)	1.319	[0.268]	2.171	[0.078]	0.693	[0.598]	0.689	[0.601]
F reset (1,96)	0.771	[0.382]	0.000	[0.994]	0.008	[0.925]	0.388	[0.535]
χ^2_{nd} (2)	12.932	[0.002]	5.887	[0.053]	12.716	[0.002]	10.984	[0.004]
F het (46,50)	1.584	[0.056]	1.573	[0.059]	0.641	[0.935]	1.433	[0.106]

Notes:

The cointegrating vectors are defined as $CV1 = P^{UA} - P^{ROB} - 0.241$, and $CV2 = P^{OM} - P^{COL} + 0.091$. D1 and D2 are the intervention dummies defined in footnote 6. σ is the standard error of the regression. The diagnostic tests are defined in the notes of Table I, with the additional Ramsey's Reset test of functional form misspecification, and the numbers in square brackets denoting the probability values.

Figure 2. Dynamic forecasts



4. Concluding remarks

In this paper we have investigated long-run relationships among the spot prices of four main varieties of coffee: Unwashed Arabicas, Colombian Mild Arabicas, Other Mild Arabicas, and Robusta. Historically, the prices of these types of coffee have exhibited similarities in their behaviour, and so it is interesting to examine the way in which they are related to each other.

Using quarterly data from 1962(1) to 1993(4), we identified two long-run equilibrium relationships: one between the prices of Other Milds and Colombian coffee, and the other one between the prices of Unwashed Arabicas and Robusta coffee. Our results partially confirmed previous findings by Vogelvang (1992), who, using a shorter sample period, found evidence supporting the first cointegrating relation but not the second one.

We also looked at the speed with which deviations from the estimated cointegrated vectors, resulting from system-wide shocks, are eliminated. According to our results, the persistence profiles of the two cointegrating relations exhibit a rapid rate of adjustment towards their long-run equilibrium value, with almost full adjustment taking one year to complete. This suggests that the markets for the four types of coffee are highly related, and that economic forces act rapidly so that discrepancies in the equilibrium relationships are short-lived. Finally, the out of sample forecasting performance of the model is reasonably good. The out of sample forecasts track reasonably well future coffee price movements, and these future movements lie within their 95 per cent confidence intervals, except for two occasions of sharp price increases due to adverse weather conditions in a number of major coffee producing countries.

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