

Cost-Price Squeeze in Export Oriented Crop Production: Welfare Implication for Commercialized Smallholder Tea Producers in Kenya

Abstract

Tea production, a leading export crop in Kenya produced largely by smallholders was analysed to determine how the input and output prices adjust to both inflation and exchange rates. We hypothesized that prices received and prices paid by farmers were not cointegrated and that a cost-price squeeze could not be rejected in the long-run. Based on the cointegration analysis results, we could not reject the null hypothesis of no cointegration between prices paid and prices received in the long run. Macroeconomic variables impacts unevenly on the tea sector with negative effects on the welfare of smallholders. The livelihood of export oriented cash crop producers in less developed countries becomes more vulnerable to market forces. Price volatility coupled with constant market shocks could impact negatively on the food access of the farmers.

Key words: *Cost-Price Squeeze, Export Oriented Crop, Commercialized, Smallholder Tea Producers, Kenya*

Introduction

It has been hypothesised that farmers face a dual market structure, a competitive output market structure and oligopolistic input market structure (Moss, 1992; Tweeten, 1980). Under the two market conditions, farmers are price takers who buy inputs and sell outputs through integrated international trade. Fluctuations in output prices and costs of inputs such as labour, energy and fertilizers are often beyond the control of smallholder farmers. This holds true particularly for smallholder commercialized subsistent farmers in developing countries who produce their outputs mainly for export market using imported inputs. Market Integration of traditional agriculture into the regional, national, and international exchange economies is generally aimed at spurring growth in the sector with positive welfare effects accruing to the rural population dependent on the sector. The net gains are however not always priori assured (von Braun, et al., 1991). Integrating these farmers into regional and international markets may increase their vulnerability to volatile market prices.

Cost-price squeeze phenomenon has been hypothesised in agriculture (Moss, 1992). It is thought that input prices tend to respond more readily to inflation than output prices. The major concern is that if inflation is much more apparent in prices paid by farmers than prices received by farmers then it will result in a declining ratio of prices received to prices paid (cost-price squeeze) (Campiche, et al., 2006a). According to the cost-price squeeze theory, when inflation is present, prices paid by farmers increase more than prices received by farmers (Tweeten & Griffin, 1976). The cyclical nature of agricultural markets plays a large role in the farm cost-price squeeze (Shilds, 2009). Few studies have investigated the existence of cost price squeeze in agriculture and the source of it (Campiche, et al., 2006a; Campiche, et al., 2006b; Moss, 1992; Tweeten, 1980). These studies have used time series cointegration

approach to test the evidence of cost-price squeeze in agriculture. If prices received and prices paid are cointegrated then the hypothesis of cost-price squeeze in the long-run is rejected (Engle & Granger., 1987). However, these studies have arrived at varied conclusions.

The cost-price squeeze is tested by examining if prices paid and prices received by farmers are cointegrated. If prices paid and prices received are cointegrated, then a fixed long-run equilibrium exists between the two and hence absence of cost-price squeeze. Tweeten (1980) found that general inflation impacts unevenly on the supply and demand curves for farm output hence changing the ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers. Moss (1992) examined the evidence of a cost-price squeeze in U.S. agriculture and found that prices paid by farmers and prices received by farmers were not cointegrated. However, when (Campiche, et al., 2006a) repeated the same analysis, they found no evidence of cointegration. Campiche et al (2006b) did analysis for specific commodities and their results were confirmed. No further attempts in literature have been done to affirm either **finding elsewhere** other than US data.

The current study investigates the evidence of cost price-squeeze in Kenya's smallholder tea sector and considers the role of inflation and exchange rates on input and output prices in the subsector. Purchasing power parity (PPP) theory presupposes cointegration between the nominal exchange rate and foreign and domestic prices (Schweigert, 2002). However, exchange rates may impact unevenly on the demand and supply of goods and services depending on the size and balance of trade of a country. Since Kenya is a net importer of goods and services, it is more likely that there will be uneven impact of global trade on the domestic market. The paper begins with a brief review of post **liberalization changes** in the experience of smallholder tea sector in Kenya, and the factors behind fluctuations in the international trade. This provides the foundation for a conceptual framework for  considering the key issues affecting the smallholder farming in Africa when **they shift**  from food production for cash crop production. Building on this framework we use time series data to investigate the evidence of cost price squeeze in tea subsector in Kenya.

Smallholder tea Sub-sector in Kenya

Kenya is one of the two leading black-tea exporting countries globally. Kenya's small-holder tea sub-sector has been dubbed Africa's success story. Tea is the largest export earner with the value of tea exports comprising about 3 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) (FAO, 2012). Kenya has about 560, 000 small-holders, comprising 62 percent of the total tea production in the country (FAO, 2012). When smallholder farmers were introduced into cash crop production, the Kenyan government put in place strategies to guarantee sufficient household food supply. One strategy required farmers to set aside a minimum size of land for food production. Another strategy was that farmers were required to produce tea at a minimum given size of land to ensure economies of scale. However, the advent of market liberalization saw these strategies abandoned and subsequently, despite favourable prices of tea in the international market, food security and poverty levels have ensued among these farm households.

Real primary producer prices of tea production have fallen dramatically over the last three decades, threatening its sustainability (van der Wal, 2008). Globally, tea trade is dominated by few international companies profiting from stable retail prices. Production costs are estimated to account for 8% of the retail price of tea in the foreign market, including labour, input, and transport costs (van der Wal, 2008). Tea production is labour intensive and labour cost constitutes the largest share of production cost in the sector. In Kenya, tea industry has experienced increasing cost of labour wages due to pressure from trade unions and increasing cost of living. Efforts to adopt cost cutting technologies are not feasible in Kenya, where the industry largely is dominated by smallholder farmers with low capacity to acquire new cost cutting technologies. Coupled with this, fertilizer and energy costs have been rising over time. Prices of imported fertilizer are affected by global prices and exchange rate fluctuations.

Methodology

Data

Five year monthly data from April 2009 to March 2014 was used. The NPK (triple superphosphate) monthly price was used to represent input prices paid by farmers since it is one of the major variables in tea production. The data was obtained from compilation of Index Mundi from World Bank measured in US Dollars per Metric Ton. Mombasa, Kenya average monthly auction prices in US cents per Kilogram was used as output prices. These are the prices of Best Pekoe Fannings traded at Mombasa Auction. Output prices were obtained from the compilation of index Mundi originally sourced from IMF. Monthly exchanges data were obtained from Central Bank of Kenya (CBK). Consumption price indices, obtained from the Kenya national Bureau of Standards (KNBS), were used to measure inflation.

Empirical Analysis

Cointegration test is used to determine if the model gives empirically meaningful relationships. If variables have different trend processes, it implies that they cannot stay in fixed long-run relation to each other, and we cannot model the long-run and therefore nothing can be inferred validly based on standard distributions (Sjö, 2008). There are several tests for cointegration. The two commonly used methods include Johansen and the Engle Granger approach. Engle Granger approach is commonly used to test single equations (Campiche, et al., 2006a). But the Johansen test is the most fundamental and most superior test (Sjö, 2008). Johansen approach allows for more than one cointegrating relationships to be estimated (Campiche, et al., 2006a). Johansen approach is widely applied than the Engle–Granger test which is based on Dickey–Fuller (or the augmented) test for unit roots in the residuals from a single (estimated) cointegrating relationship (Johansen, 1991).

Following Campiche et al (2006a), a multivariate autoregressive Johansen model [1] in a vector error correction (VECM) form is used to estimate multiple cointegration relationships.

$$\Delta \mathbf{X}_t = \Gamma_1 \Delta \mathbf{X}_{t-1} + \dots + \Gamma_{k-1} \Delta \mathbf{X}_{t-k+1} + \Pi \mathbf{X}_{t-K} + \mathbf{u}_t, \quad [1]$$

Where $\mathbf{X}_t$ is a vector of n possible endogenous variables and $\mathbf{X}_t$ are the unrestricted vector autoregression (VAR) models including k -lags of $\mathbf{X}_t$. The parameters $\mathbf{\Gamma}_i$ measures the short-run adjustment to $\Delta\mathbf{X}_t$, whereas $\mathbf{\Pi}$ contains information on the long-run adjustment to $\Delta\mathbf{X}_t$. Testing for cointegration entails testing the rank of coefficient $\mathbf{\Pi}$, such that if $\mathbf{\Pi}$ has full rank, then the variables are stationary. If the rank of $\mathbf{\Pi}$ is zero, it implies cointegration relationships do not exist. If $\mathbf{\Pi}$ has reduced rank, $\mathbf{\Pi}$ can be divided into $\mathbf{\Pi} = \mathbf{\alpha}\mathbf{\beta}'$, where $\mathbf{\alpha}$ represents the speed of adjustment and $\mathbf{\beta}$ is a matrix of long-run coefficients. The cointegration hypothesis provides the inference for the existence of cost price squeeze. Cointegration is used to estimate a multivariate model to determine if prices received and prices paid by farmers are cointegrated with each other or with the general price level or the exchange rate.

Usually, the first step in Johansen cointegration is to test for unit root. This property is investigated prior to the construction of an econometric model. Unit root test is a descriptive tool performed to classify series as either stationary or non-stationary at level (Sjö, 2008). Cointegration is a necessary criterion for stationarity among non-stationary variables (Sjö, 2008). If the variables are integrated it will lead to non-standard distributions and possibly spurious regression results. If a data series appear to be stationary, which is the maintained hypothesis then we reject the null hypothesis of a unit root. The Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test (ADF) was utilized in this study to test for unit root. After establishing the unit root for each variable, cointegration rank (r) was then estimated to determine if cointegration relationships exist between the variables. The properties of a range of maximum eigenvalue and trace tests for the cointegrating rank of a vector autoregressive process were compared to arrive at the rank of the cointegration. If the rank is non-zero, it implies that there is cointegration among variables and that there is long run association among the variables (i.e. variables move together in the long run). When the variables are cointegrated it implies that we can model both the long run and short run relationships using the VECM Model. If the variables are not cointegrated (integrated of rank order $I(0)$), then we can only model short run relationships using unrestricted (VAR). Either the VECM or VAR models can be used to make inferences about the causal relationships among variables.

Results and Discussions

Table 1
Augmented Dickey-Fuller test for Unit Root

Number of obs = 59

Sample: April 2009-March 2014								
	Unit Root in Non-Differenced Data				Unit Root with 1 Differenced data			
	Tea Price	NPK	CPI	EXR	DTea	DNPK	DCPI	DEXR
Test Statistic	-2.093	-0.962	-2.240	-1.783	-3.775	-3.100	-3.095	-3.679
<i>Critical values for rejection of hypothesis of unit root at 5% Critical Value=-3.491 for Non-Differenced and -2.927 with 1 Differenced</i>								

Source: Authors Computation 2014

Results in Table 1, present the ADF tests of the four variables. From the table we accept the null hypothesis of unit root with non-differenced data. We reject the null hypothesis of unit root with 1 differenced in the data of all the variables. This implies that all variables are integrated of order one and can be tested for cointegration. According to lag selection criteria in Table 7, two lags were used in a vector error correction model was used to test Johansen cointegrating rank.

Table 2 shows the Johansen cointegration rank test.

We do not reject the null hypothesis of no cointegration among the variables. The maximum eigenvalue statistic in Table 3 confirms our results in table 2. This implies that there is no long run association among the four variables and that prices received and paid by farmers do not move together in the long run. These results are consistent with the results of Moss

Table 2
Johansen tests for cointegration
Trace statistic test

Trend:	constant			Number of obs	=	58
Sample:	April 09	- Mar-14		Lags	=	2
maximum rank	Parms	LL	eigenvalue	trace statistic	5% critical value	
0	20	805.64599	.	34.0657*	47.21	
1	27	-797.06889	0.25604	16.9115	29.68	
2	32	-791.82381	0.16545	6.4213	15.41	
3	35	-789.12068	0.08900	1.0151	3.76	
4	36	-788.61315	0.01735			

Source: Authors Computation 2014

(1992) but inconsistent with those of Campicheet *al* (2006a and b). According to Moss (1992), when the prices received and prices paid do not move together it implies that cost price squeeze will exist in the long run. Our results show that even after excluding other macroeconomic variables in Table 4 and 5, the prices paid and prices received are not cointegrated.

Since there are no long run association among variables we model short run association using unrestricted VAR model to test the causal relationships. From Table 6, it is clear that changes in tea output prices do not adjust to the changes in general price level (CPI) and exchange rate (EXR), but the changes in CPI adjusts to the changes in tea output prices.

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Table 6: Granger causality Wald tests

Equation	Excluded	chi2	df	Prob> chi2
Tea_Price	NPK	0.29096	2	0.865
	CPI	0.18723	2	0.911
	EXR	0.40661	2	0.816
	ALL	1.4653	6	0.962
NPK	Tea_Price	5.9616	2	0.051
	CPI	4.2854	2	0.117
	EXR	8.8293**	2	0.012
	ALL	23.447***	6	0.001
CPI	Tea_Price	6.2424**	2	0.044
	NPK	5.8505	2	0.054
	EXR	1.1901	2	0.552
	ALL	19.549***	6	0.003
EXR	Tea_Price	4.8243	2	0.090
	NPK	11.786***	2	0.003
	CPI	3.1704	2	0.205
	ALL	12.736**	6	0.047

Source: Authors Computation 2014

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198 Changes in input prices (NPK), however, adjusts to changes in both the CPI and EXR. When
 199 the CPI increases or the EXR decreases, the real income for smallholder tea farmers will
 200 decrease since the tea output prices do not respond to these changes. Similarly, cost of input
 201 readily adjusts to the changes in EXR which may impact negatively on the cost of production.
 202 The Kenyan shilling has been losing value since 2010 following the financial crisis. If NPK
 203 prices adjust to the decrease in the value of the shilling then the cost of production will
 204 increase. Consequently, the changes in both tea output price and input prices will be impacted
 205 unevenly hence cost-price squeeze in the sector cannot be overruled. The results show
 206 apparent uneven impact of macroeconomic variables in the export oriented sector. Therefore
 207 the negative impacts on the revenue and general welfare of the farmer in this sector is evident.

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209 **Conclusions and Recommendations**

210 The presence of cost-price squeeze in export oriented crop was investigated. Tea production,
 211 a leading export crop in Kenya and produced largely by smallholders was analysed to
 212 determine how the input and output prices adjust to both inflation and exchange rate. We
 213 hypothesized that prices received and prices paid by farmers were not cointegrated and that a
 214 cost-price squeeze could not be rejected in the long-run. Based on the cointegration analysis
 215 results, we could not reject the null hypothesis of no cointegration between prices paid and
 216 prices received in the long run. Macroeconomic variables impacts unevenly on the tea sector
 217 with negative effects on the welfare of smallholders. The livelihood of export oriented cash
 218 crop producers in less developed countries becomes more vulnerable to market forces with
 219 commercialization. Price volatility coupled with constant market shocks could impact
 220 negatively on the food access of the farmers.

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222 The long run viability of the smallholder tea sub-sector in Kenya depend largely on adoption
 223 of efficient technologies, market integration and expansion of its consumer **basein** the market.



224 A shift from high cost conventional production technologies to modern production methods
225 will help cut down the cost of production. The sub-sector should integrate vertically by
226 supplying to the retail market directly, especially in Europe. The government, through Export
227 Promotion Council, should support farmers to package and sell their teas directly in the
228 foreign market. To increase the profit margins, farmers should widen its consumer base by
229 investing in value addition products thus capturing the diverse tastes and premium prices and
230 new market segments. Examples of current consumer driven tastes and preferences include
231 organic and bio-dynamic value addition to made tea.

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233 Further research should be done using more input data and with datasets covering longer
234 periods. Labour inputs and energy prices constitute significant cost of inputs in tea production
235 and data from these variables can give a much clear picture of cost-price squeeze in the
236 sector.

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Table 4

Johansen tests for cointegration without macroeconomic variables

Trace statistic test

Trend:	constant			Number of obs	=	58
Sample:	April 09	- Mar 14		Lags	=	2
maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	trace statistic	5% value	critical
0	6	-514.51178	.	5.4156*	15.41	
1	9	-512.67589	0.06134	1.7438	3.76	
2	10	-511.80399	0.02962			

Source: Authors Computation 2014

Table 3

Max eigenvalue statistic test

maximum rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	max statistic	5% value	critical
0	20	-805.64599	.	17.1542	27.07	
1	27	-797.06889	0.25604	10.4901	20.97	
2	32	-791.82381	0.16545	5.4063	14.07	
3	35	-789.12068	0.08900	1.0151	3.76	
4	36	-788.61315	0.01735			

Source: Authors Computation 2014

Table 5

Max eigenvalue statistic test without macroeconomic variables

Maximum Rank	parms	LL	eigenvalue	max statistic	5% value	critical
0	6	-514.51178	.	3.6718	14.07	
1	9	-512.67589	0.06134	1.7438	3.76	
2	10	-511.80399	0.02962			

Source: Authors Computation 2014

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Table 7

Lag Selection-order Criteria								
Sample: April 09 – March 14				Number of obs = 52				
lag	LL	LR	df	p	FPE	AIC	HQIC	SBIC
0	-898.201				1.4e+10	34.7	34.7576	34.8501
1	-720.535	355.33	16	0.000	2.8e+07	28.4821	28.7698	29.2326*
2	-692.702	55.666	16	0.000	1.8e+07*	28.027*	28.5449*	29.3779
3	-687.673	10.059	16	0.864	2.8e+07	28.449	29.197	30.4002
4	-671.875	31.597	16	0.011	3.0e+07	28.4567	29.4349	31.0083
5	-653.76	36.229	16	0.003	3.0e+07	28.3754	29.5838	31.5274
6	-646.914	13.691	16	0.622	5.0e+07	28.7275	30.166	32.4799
7	-619.519	54.791	16	0.000	4.0e+07	28.2892	29.9579	32.642
8	-598.81	41.417*	16	0.000	4.7e+07	28.1081	30.007	33.0612

Endogenous: Tea Price, NPK, CPI, ER

Exogenous: _cons

Source: Authors Computation 2014