

# Contracts, Payments Delays and Farm Growth: Evidence from Bulgarian Agriculture

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# Outline

- Motivation:
  - Delayed payments
  - Contract innovations
- The survey
- Descriptive statistics:
  - Farm growth
  - Delayed payments
  - Contract innovations
- Model specification
- Results
- Conclusion

# Motivation

- End of the 1990s in CEEC:
  - Break up of the previously vertically coordinated supply chains  $\Rightarrow$  Contract enforcement problems
  - Macroeconomic instability & Price and trade liberalization



Credit constrained farmers



Quantity and Quality of the production ↓



Emergence of innovative contract mechanisms

# Motivation

- Delayed Payments
  - Example of hold up problem (Klein et al. 1978; Williamson 1985)
  - Direct impact: Effect on household budget, cash flow and profitability  $\Rightarrow$  Production & Quality  $\downarrow$  + Investments  $\downarrow$
  - Indirect impact: Farmers expect delayed payment next year  $\Rightarrow$  Reluctant to invest in asset specific investments
  - Frequently observed in developing and transition countries (Bigsten et al. 2000; Fafchamps 2004; Fafchamps and Minten 2001; Gorton et al. 2000; Cungu et al. 2008)

# Motivation

- Contract innovations
  - Introduced by foreign investors to improve quantity and quality of the production
  - Examples are farm assistance programmes (credit provision, input supply, milk collection on farm, ...)
  - Positive impact on output & productivity, quality and investments (Gow and Swinnen 2000; Leat and Van Berkum 2003; White and Gorton 2004).

# Household Survey



# Household Survey

- Sample:
  - 2 regions: NCR and SCR with 44% of dairy producing households and 49% of dairy cows in Bulgaria
  - 6 counties: Pleven, Veliko Tarnovo, Gabrovo, Plovdiv, Haskovo, Stara Zagora
  - 22 villages (random selected)
  - 305 households that had at least some commercial dairy activities in the period 1994-2003 (random selected)

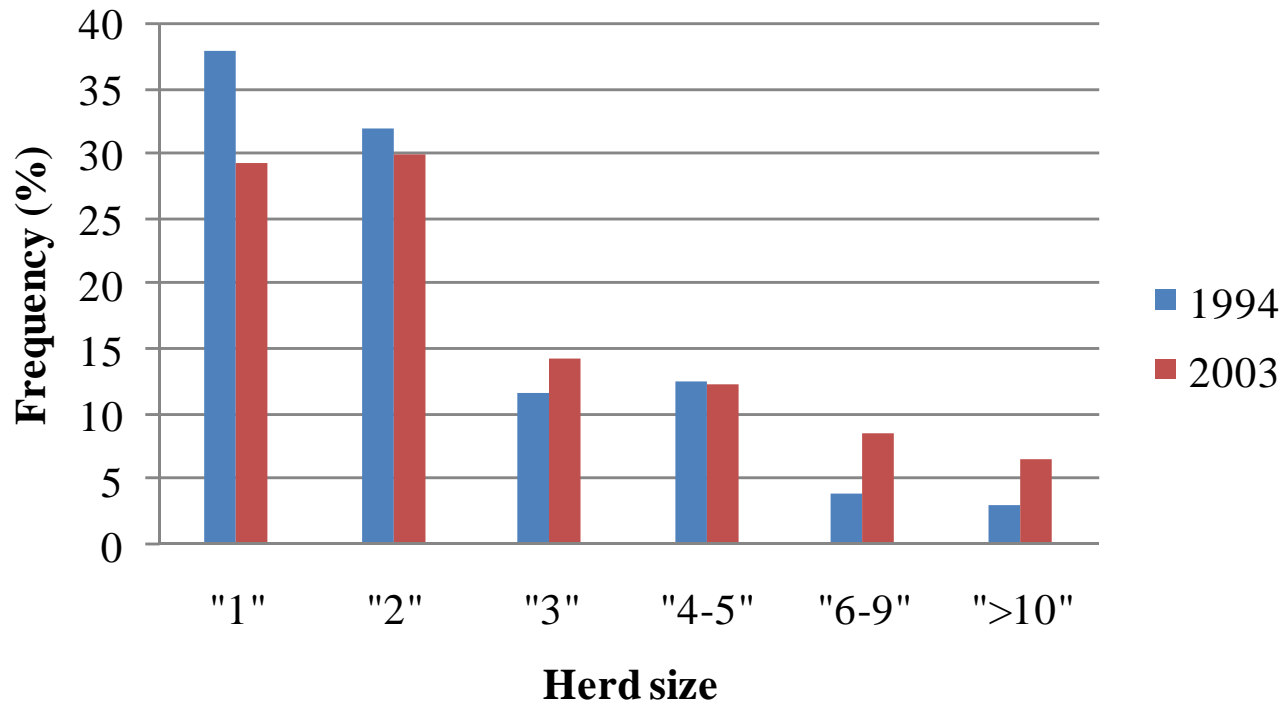
# Descriptive statistics

- Farm growth
  - 20% of the farmers started in 1994-2003
  - 2,3% of the farmers stopped in 1994-2003



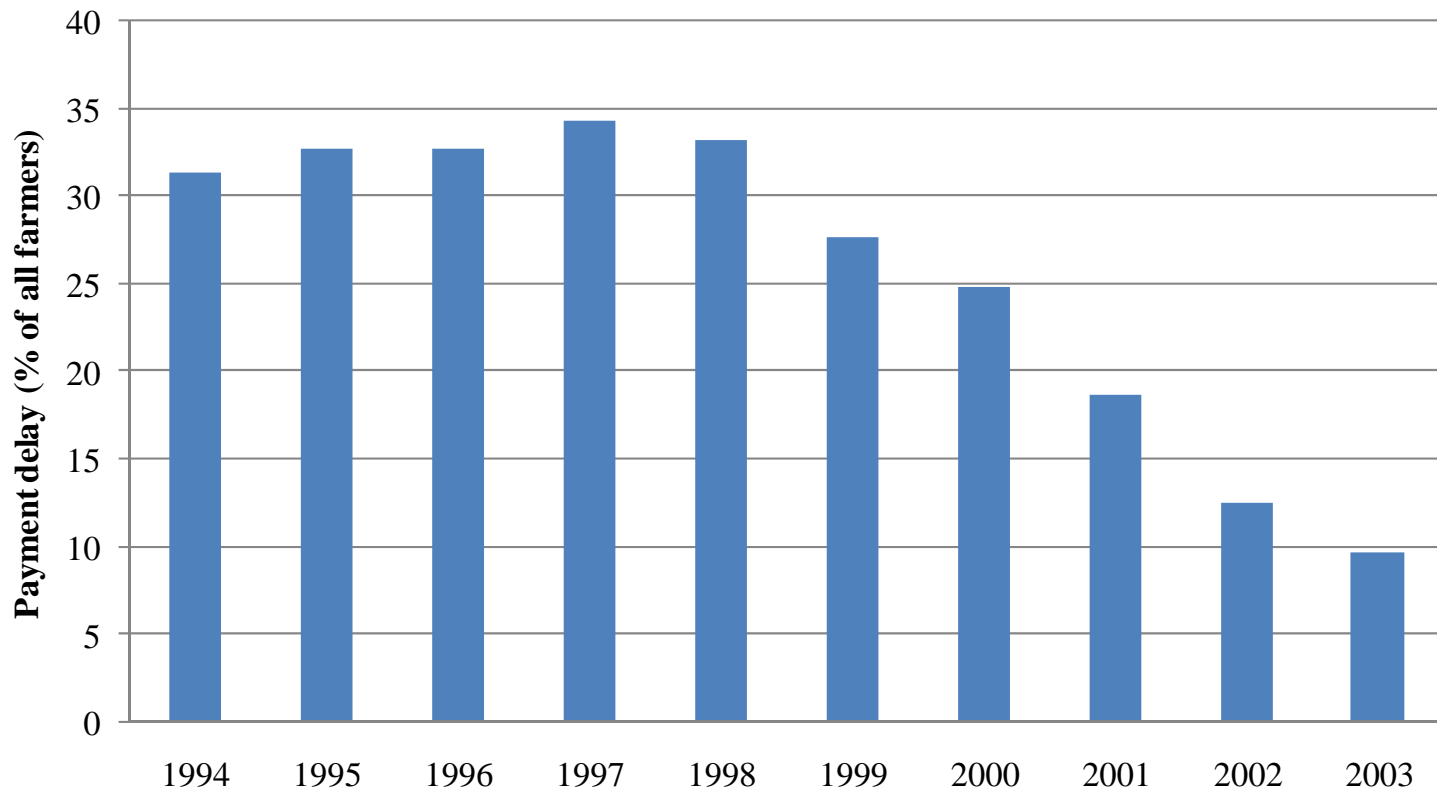
# Descriptive statistics

- Farm growth



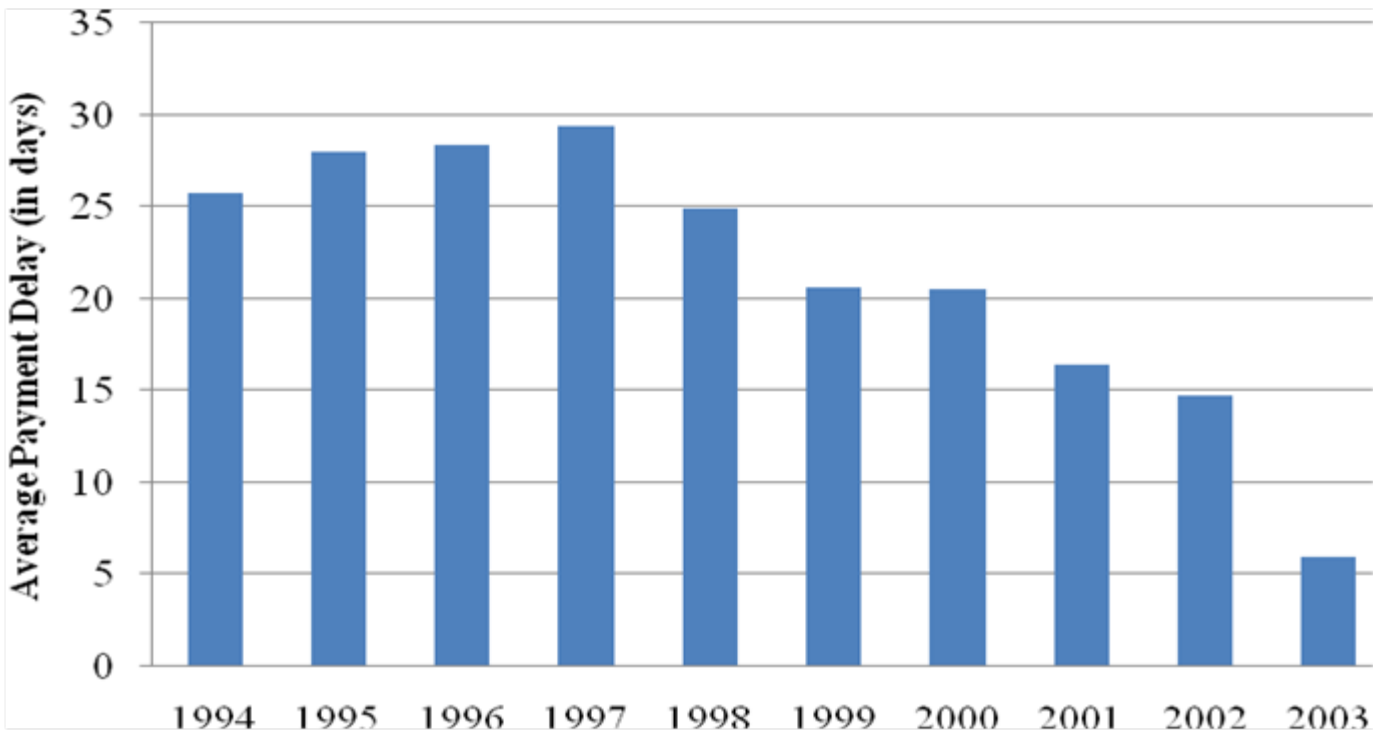
# Descriptive statistics

- Payment delays



# Descriptive statistics

- Payment delays



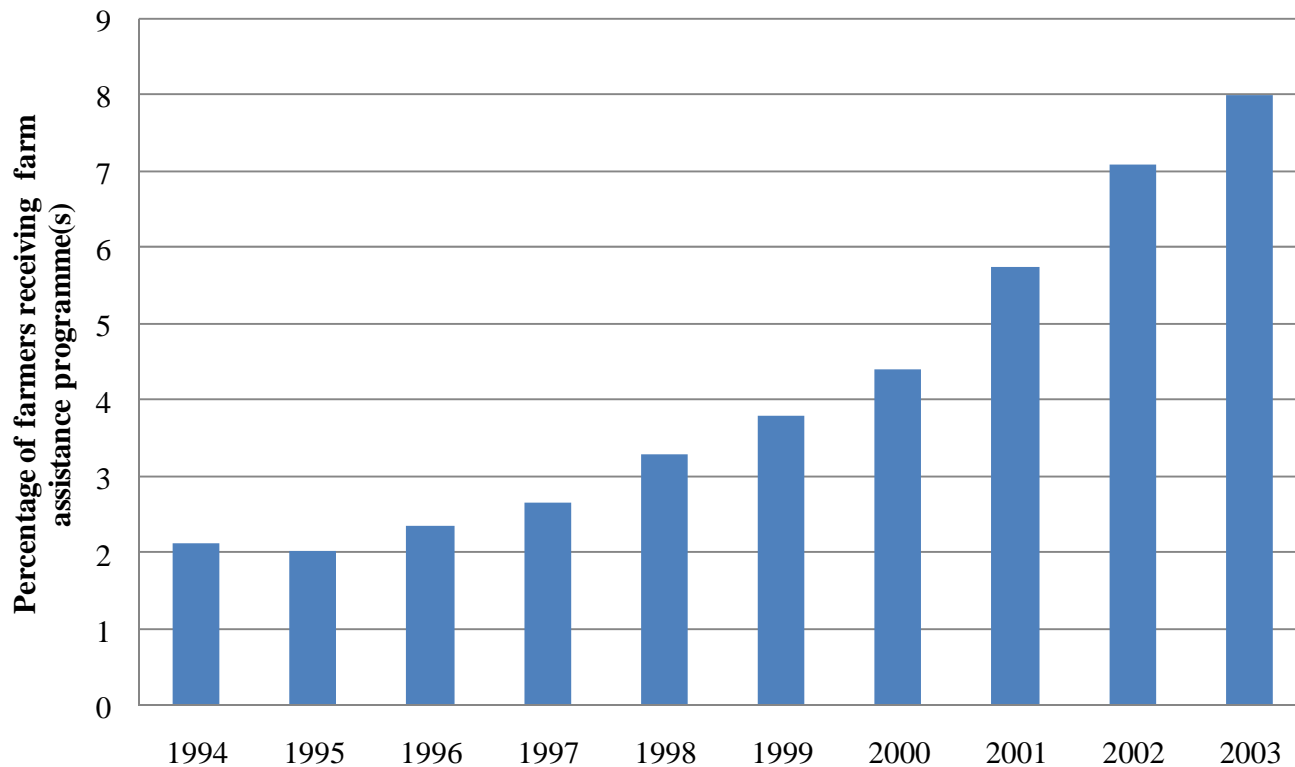
# Descriptive statistics

- Contract innovations

<b>Year</b>	<b>1994</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>2003</b>
<b>Agricultural extension service</b>	3	5	5	6
<b>Veterinary assistance</b>	0	0	0	1
<b>Forward credit for dairy specific investments</b>	1	1	1	2
<b>Forward credit for general agr. investments</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Forward credit for buying cows</b>	1	2	2	4
<b>Forward credit for buying inputs</b>	1	1	2	4
<b>Milk collection at the farm</b>	5	7	13	22
<b>Bank loan guarantees</b>	1	1	1	1
<b>Forward credit to buy forage, animal medicine, etc.</b>	2	2	3	5

# Descriptive statistics

- Contract innovations



# Model specification

- Farm growth function
  - $G_{i,t}$  = Growth of farm  $i$  in year  $t$
  - $X_{i,t-1}$  = Contract characteristics in year  $t-1$
  - $Y_i$  = Household characteristics
  - $S_{i,t-1}$  = Farm size in number of cows in year  $t-1$
  - $\varepsilon_{i,t}$  = Disturbance term

$$G_{i,t} = \ln(S_{i,t}) - \ln(S_{i,t-1}) = \ln[F(X_{i,t-1}, Y_i, S_{i,t-1})] + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

# Model specification

- Three estimation approaches
  1. Pooled OLS,  
but unobserved heterogeneity

$$\ln(S_{i,t}) - \ln(S_{i,t-1}) = a_0 + a_1 \text{PAYTIME}_{i,t-1} + a_2 \text{PROGRAM}_{i,t-1} + a_3 \ln(S_{i,t-1}) + a_4 \ln(S_{i,t-1})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^k b_j X_{i,b,t-1} + \sum_{j=1}^l c_j Y_{i,c} + \delta_t + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

# Model specification

- Three estimation approaches

2. Fixed effects,

but since in the within estimation

$E\left[\ln(S_{i,t-1}) - \ln(\bar{S}_{i,-1}), (\varepsilon_{i,t} - \bar{\varepsilon}_i)\right]$  does not equal 0, the estimates are biased and inconsistent

$$\ln(S_{i,t}) = \mu_i + a_1 \text{PAYTIME}_{i,t-1} + a_2 \text{PROGRAM}_{i,t-1} + (a_3 + 1) \ln(S_{i,t-1}) + a_4 \ln(S_{i,t-1})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^k b_j X_{i,b,t-1} + \delta_t + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$



# Model specification

- Three estimation approaches
  3. System GMM (Blundell and Bond):
    - uses lagged levels and lagged differences of the explanatory and the dependent variable as an instrument for the differenced equation

$$\ln(S_{i,t}) = \mu_i + a_1 \text{PAYTIME}_{i,t-1} + a_2 \text{PROGRAM}_{i,t-1} + (a_3 + 1) \ln(S_{i,t-1}) + a_4 \ln(S_{i,t-1})^2 + \sum_{j=1}^k b_j X_{i,b,t-1} + \delta_t + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

# Results SYS GMM

Dependent variable: farm size	Model A		Model B		Model C	
	Coefficient	z-value	Coefficient	z-value	Coefficient	z-value
<b>Contract</b>						
PAYTIME	-0.026	(-1.70)*	-0.025	(-1.69)*	-0.026	(-1.65)*
PRO	0.235	(4.41)***	0.235	(4.62)***	0.238	(3.65)***
FDI			0.024	(0.88)	0.042	(1.56)
CONTRACT					0.073	(1.34)
WRCON					-0.061	(-1.42)
<b>Farm</b>						
SIZE	1.038	(21.52)***	0.993	(22.66)***	1.004	(20.22)***
SIZESQ	-0.034	(-1.55)	-0.020	(-0.92)	-0.022	(-1.04)
<b>Time dummies</b>		Yes		Yes		Yes
Constant	0.104	(1.41)	0.120	(1.53)	0.067	(1.36)
R <sup>2</sup>						
Observations		2366		2366		2366
Sargan test		70.41 (0.15)		93.29 (0.06)		88.21 (0.75)
m <sub>1</sub>		-9.92 (0.00)		-9.83 (0.00)		-9.79 (0.00)
m <sub>2</sub>		0.67 (0.50)		0.68 (0.49)		0.73 (0.47)

\*

# Results

Dependent variable : farm size	OLS		FE		SYS-GMM	
	Coefficient	t-value	Coefficient	t-value	Coefficient	z-value
<b>Contract</b>						
PAYTIME	-0.020	(-2.00)**	-0.028	(-1.92)*	-0.026	(-1.65)*
PRO	0.042	(4.44)***	0.120	(4.25)***	0.238	(3.65)***
FDI	0.002	(0.15)	-0.029	(-1.42)	0.042	(1.56)
CONTRACT	-0.003	(-0.31)	0.075	(1.40)	0.073	(1.34)
WRCON	0.040	(1.42)	-0.044	(-1.00)	-0.061	(-1.42)
<b>Farm</b>						
SIZE	0.843	(47.33)***	0.676	(25.85)***	1.004	(20.22)***
SIZESQ	0.050	(6.23)***	0.031	(2.65)***	-0.022	(-1.04)
<b>Time dummies</b>		Yes		Yes		Yes
Constant	0.152	(4.55)***	0.249	(4.42)***	0.067	(1.36)**
R <sup>2</sup>		0.87		0.86		0.86
Observations		2366		2366		2366
Sargan test						88.21 (0.75)
m <sub>1</sub>						-9.36 (0.00)
m <sub>2</sub>						0.72 (0.47)

# Conclusion

- Delayed Payments:
  - Negative effect on farm growth
- Contract innovations (farm assistance programmes):
  - Positive effect on farm growth
- Findings relevant beyond the dairy industry in Bulgaria:
  - Farmers in the EU and USA: also credit constrained
  - Most developing countries and less economic advanced transition countries: still contracting problems

Thank you for your attention

Questions?