TRENDS IN THE PRICE OF AGRICULTURAL INPUTS AND PRODUCTS AND THE PHENOMENON OF "PRICE SCISSORS" IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Abstract

The paper aimed to present a comparative approach of price indices development in agriculture and price variation in resources and services purchase by agricultural producers. Based on the analysis of price development report "industry - agriculture," the author gives an appreciation of the phenomenon of "price scissors" for the period 2005-2014. The data sources are the studies from the issue of the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova. The data were processed with the following methods: monograph, analysis, synthesis, trend analysis, graphical method, etc. It was concluded that the state should support a manufacturer's target price. The target price of the manufacturer supported by the state should provide producers a profit above the average in economy. Such an approach to the subsidization of agriculture will provide an increased reproduction without excessive expenses, will reduce the risk of overproduction due to excessive subsidies, and at the same time entities will have an incentive to increase the efficient use of assets.

Key words: price scissors, price indices, disparity of prices

INTRODUCTION

In the Republic of Moldova the contribution of agriculture to the national economy is relatively high. The largest part of the population’s income is used for food and essential services, therefore the change of prices has major implications on various socio-economic aspects, including the development of the agricultural sector [3]. It is known that the food market is characterized by a weak correlation between demand and price. Food demand is not sensitive to changes in consumers’ income, or the decrease of prices. The agricultural market is characterized by a relatively low level of concentration. Therefore, prices have regular recessions, and the manufacturers cannot coordinate their activities to affect product offerings. In addition to the specific characteristics of agricultural production, with cyclical and seasonal fluctuations in production, dependent on the weather conditions, it leads agricultural production away from the action of the market mechanism in terms of supply adjustment. All of the above create disparities in the field of prices and agricultural inputs.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Republic of Moldova’s adherence to the World Trade Organization, under the limited possibilities of the state to support agriculture, has updated the task to improve the competitiveness of agricultural producers on domestic and foreign markets. The global level of prices for food products has increased highly in the last decade. Thus, the food price index calculated by FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) reveals an unprecedented growth in the aggregate level of food prices [2]. The information base used to create this study consists of data from the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova, FAO statistics, researchers’ studies on the analyzed problem. The materials were processed by applying the following methods: monograph; comparison, analysis, synthesis, the graphical method, the indices’ method, etc.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Price disparity is one of the main causes that hinder the development of Republic of Moldova’s agricultural sector.
The price parity issue in agriculture is discussed in detail in the works of researchers around the world, especially the mechanism and cause of the price disparity phenomenon.

In particular, there are assessed the farmers’ losses arising from disparities between agricultural products’ prices at the producer and their consumer prices [5, 6].

The development trend of the food price index is increasing and is highlighted starting with 2007, reaching the highest level in 2011. The analysis of the evolution of prices at the global level, since 2007 shows increases for all groups of agricultural products used as base for analysis – grains, sugar, oil. The largest price increases were recorded for sugar.

To this increase have reacted the domestic prices. In spite of this, the income of farmers in developing countries does not increase proportionately with the increase of world prices. The pressure from intermediaries in the trade business, but also from those in the agricultural raw materials processing industry has led to a significant reduction in the share of the manufacturer price in the retail price of the final product of agricultural origin.

The price disparities at the expense of agricultural producers can be also noted in the economy of other countries. The experience of the farmers in countries with a developed economy shows that to execute agricultural functions and ensure balanced growth, it is necessary to ensure the mutually supported development of science, industry and agriculture.

Between the development of science, industry and agriculture there is a direct dependence. Both science and industry, through innovative means and technologies, provide superior capitalization of the agricultural production, this being the promoter of the technological modernization of agriculture. Between the manufacturing industry and agriculture there are direct dependence relations, but also relations of mutual influence and conditionality. The level of development and the diversity of manufacturing industries depend directly on the volume and range of raw materials provided by the agricultural sector.

A serious problem for agricultural producers is the disparity of prices that occurs between agricultural products and goods and services purchased by agricultural units, and also between the producers’ sale prices and those charged in the retail network.

The interrelationships between industry and agriculture are reflected in the ratio between industry and agriculture prices. The tracking relationship of the price ratio industry-agriculture progress is calculated by "price scissors" or by determining the quantity of agricultural products needed to be sold in order to buy an industrial product or a service unit needed for agriculture.
The capitalization prices of agricultural products include a lower share of net profits than the prices of industrial products. This phenomenon is called economic disparity of prices, which at the moment represents a vital matter for agricultural producers, because the price disparity between agricultural and industrial products procured by them maintains. [4, page 58].

The evolution of industrial goods and services’ prices purchased by farmers has a decisive influence on the profitability of an agricultural enterprise, its ability to create value. The level of high prices of industrial inputs and services used diminishes the resources available to develop agricultural entities.

The analysis from Fig. 3 reflects a growing trend of price indices of both agricultural products, as well as the services and goods purchased by farmers in the past 10 years.
A visible difference is observed between prices of agricultural products from the manufacturer and consumer goods (the price paid by the final consumer). Therefore, the added value of links that do not produce is very high. For example, for eggs sold directly from the manufacturer in the trade network, the added value is between 50 and 75%.

For other products that pass through the processing and trading process, the gap is even greater. Such a situation can be seen in products of plant origin, where the gap between producer prices and the trade network is even greater. Basically the consumer pays a price 3-4 times higher than the price at which farmers sell their products on the market [1].

The existence and maintenance of price disparity leads to unfavourable economic consequences and the price mechanism plays a reduced market regulation role. In agriculture, the tendencies to monopolize the market are basically excluded due to the relatively low concentration of production and the industry branches supplying agriculture with the necessary material and energy resources, also the ones which purchase raw materials from agricultural producers (the food industry and trade sector can be in a position of oligopoly, or even monopoly).

This creates the disparity in price. Therefore

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Table 1. The price indices of goods and services purchased by agricultural businesses (in % compared to the previous year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agricultural inputs</th>
<th>Years</th>
<th>The Average Annual Growth Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Goods and services - total</td>
<td>114.1</td>
<td>90.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrials goods</td>
<td>115.2</td>
<td>87.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including: Agricultural machines and equipment for plant growing</td>
<td>107.3</td>
<td>103.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machines for livestock breeding</td>
<td>108.3</td>
<td>107.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machines and equipment for the gathering and preparation of fodder</td>
<td>102.3</td>
<td>101.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tractors</td>
<td>115.3</td>
<td>104.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mineral fertilizers</td>
<td>130.7</td>
<td>86.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical means for plant protection</td>
<td>100.5</td>
<td>110.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubricants, fuel and electricity</td>
<td>122.9</td>
<td>74.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction materials</td>
<td>102.6</td>
<td>102.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seeds and seedlings</td>
<td>107.8</td>
<td>101.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services provided to agricultural businesses</td>
<td>112.3</td>
<td>98.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>including: Agrochemical services provided to agricultural businesses</td>
<td>116.2</td>
<td>95.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repair and maintenance of agricultural machines and vehicles</td>
<td>107.6</td>
<td>90.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: www.statistica.md [7]
appears the necessity to counter this phenomenon by coordinating the actions of small producers and compensation of adverse variations in prices by the intervention of governmental structures. State regulation of supply, prices and incomes in agriculture should prevent market failures, overproduction, mitigate price fluctuations, compensate the decline in income as a result of these variations and the implementation of organizational functions, due to the relatively low concentrations of production in agriculture, but in no case should not interfere in ongoing systemic restructuring of the relationship between prices.

A price is considered at equal if it allows agricultural businesses to gain an average profit, the costs of which are at the required level for development under normal conditions [4].

“Profit is a key criteria of the economic activity, setting unrealistic costs or setting them incorrectly, generates false signals about what is profitable and what is not” [5]. Therefore, the state should support a manufacturer's target price. The target price of the manufacturer supported by the state should provide producers a profit above the average in economy.

Such an approach to the subsidization of agriculture will provide an increased reproduction without excessive expenses, will reduce the risk of overproduction due to excessive subsidies, and at the same time entities will have an incentive to increase the efficient use of assets.

Under these unfair conditions for farmers, there is a continuing disinvestment in the agricultural sector. Investments do not have a favorable effect on the development of this sector, because revenues do not allow returning the investments that were made. These effects discourage farmers to develop their business, and young people are not tempted to work in this field.

Price discouraging in the agricultural sector has negative consequences for the countryside. Young families, who are daily facing these issues, emigrate either to urban places or abroad in search of a stable source of income.

CONCLUSIONS

The level of concentration achieved in the industry sector of processing agricultural production and in the retail one disadvantage agricultural producers very much. In these circumstances, the state has the role of organization and regulation of the agricultural products in order to ensure agricultural producers enough profit for increased reproduction.

At the same time, the state’s support must avoid overproduction and create an incentive for a more efficient exploitation of the production potential.

Agricultural producers’ reduced incomes due to the parity relations’ drift must be compensated by determining the level of the target price in accordance with economic and sustainable grounds for the development of agriculture.

The disparity of prices, the prices charged by processors of agricultural products and cartel prices established by trade companies in the field of oil products, mineral fertilizers and chemicals for destruction of pests and diseases are the main factors that adversely affect the agricultural sector in Republic of Moldova.

Solving these problems requires tactical and strategic measures from authorities. According to the author, the problem could be partly solved by a sufficient subsidy of this sector. At present, the system of subsidizing agricultural sector has no favorable effects on its development.

REFERENCES

