

Cost of Information in Agriculture Markets

A case-study analysis of the production and sale of produce at the Dambulla Dedicated Economic Centre (DDEC)

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Transaction Costs

- “The costs that arise when individuals exchange ownership rights for economic assets and enforce their exclusive rights” , Eggertson (1990:15)

Transaction costs can be classified into observable and unobservable transaction costs (Eggertson, Delgado and Nicholson, 1997 and Delgado, 1995).

- Observable transaction costs - observable when a transaction takes place
- Unobservable transaction costs - not observable when a transaction takes place

Cost of information and cost of facilitating a transaction

- Unobservable transaction costs - not observable when a transaction takes place
 - include cost of information search, bargaining, screening, monitoring, co-ordination, enforcement



Cost of information

- ❑ Costs that can be reduced if accurate and timely information is available
- ❑ Examples
 - Cost of travel that can be reduced if information was available through ICT
 - Cost of searching information



What we did – quantify cost of information

- Estimate the **cost of information** in agriculture markets via a case-study analysis of the production and sale of produce at the Dambulla Dedicated Economic Centre (DDEC)- largest whole-sale market for vegetables in Sri Lanka



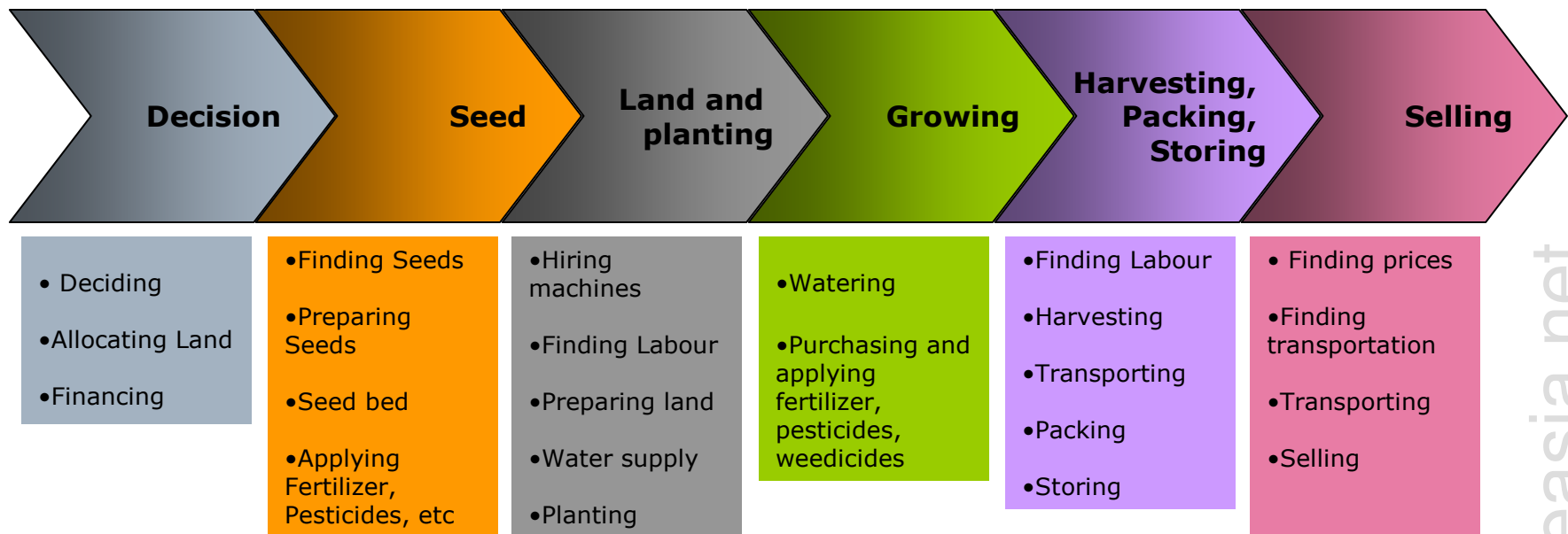
How we did it – a sample survey

- ❑ Random Selection of 10 farmer associations out of 89 farmer associations in Dambulla Area who sell their produce at Dambulla DDEC.
- ❑ 30 farmers from each farmer association
- ❑ Use of a structured questionnaire
 - questions relating to the entire farming process starting from the point of decision to grow the crop to the point of selling and receiving money

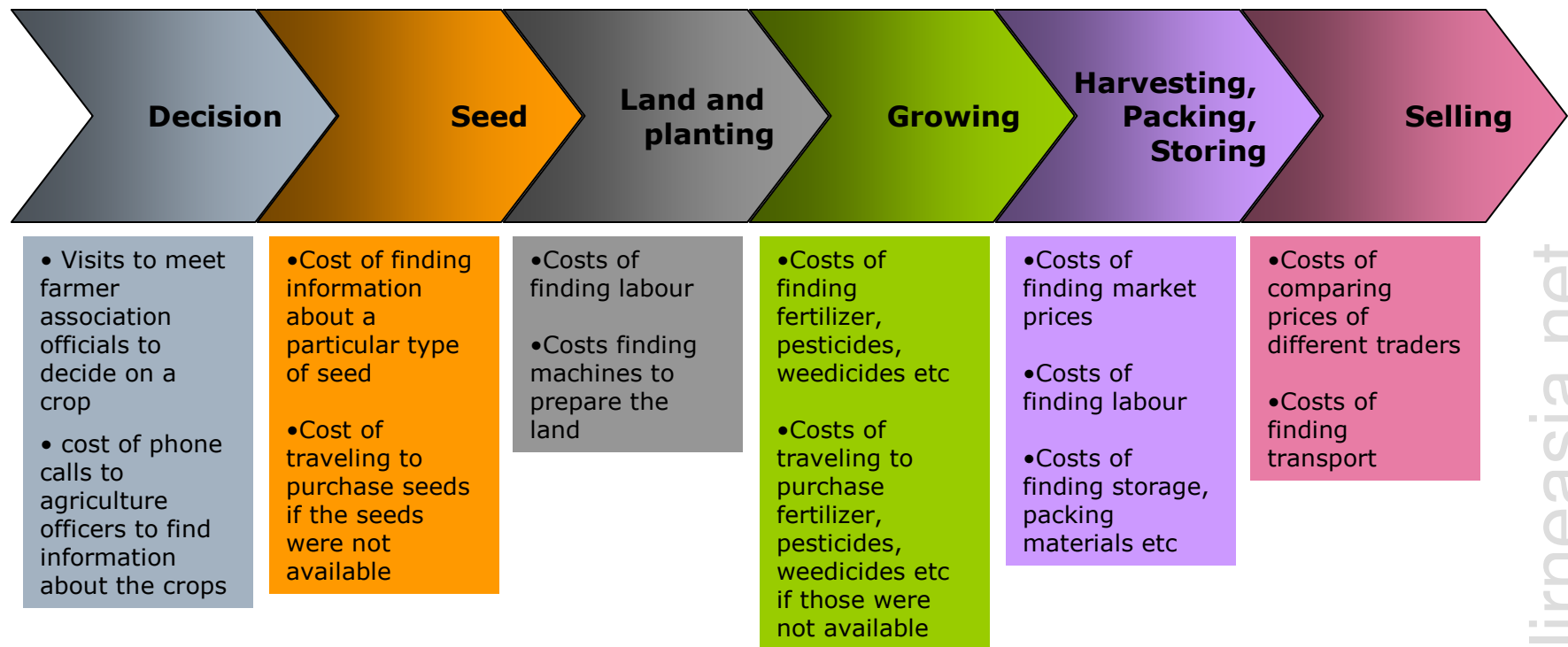




Stages of the farming process



Some examples of cost of information



Findings

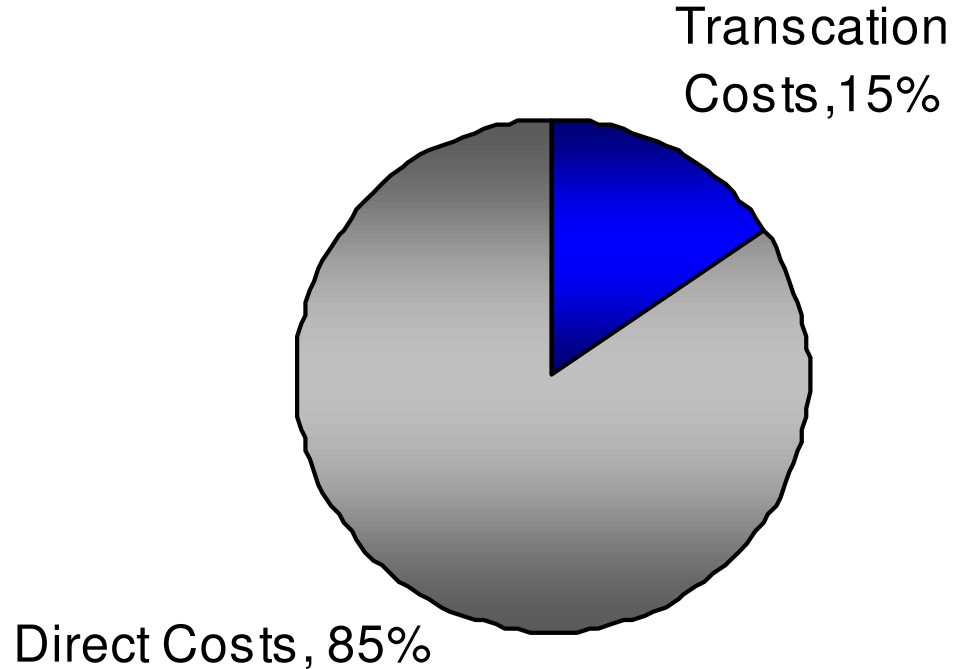


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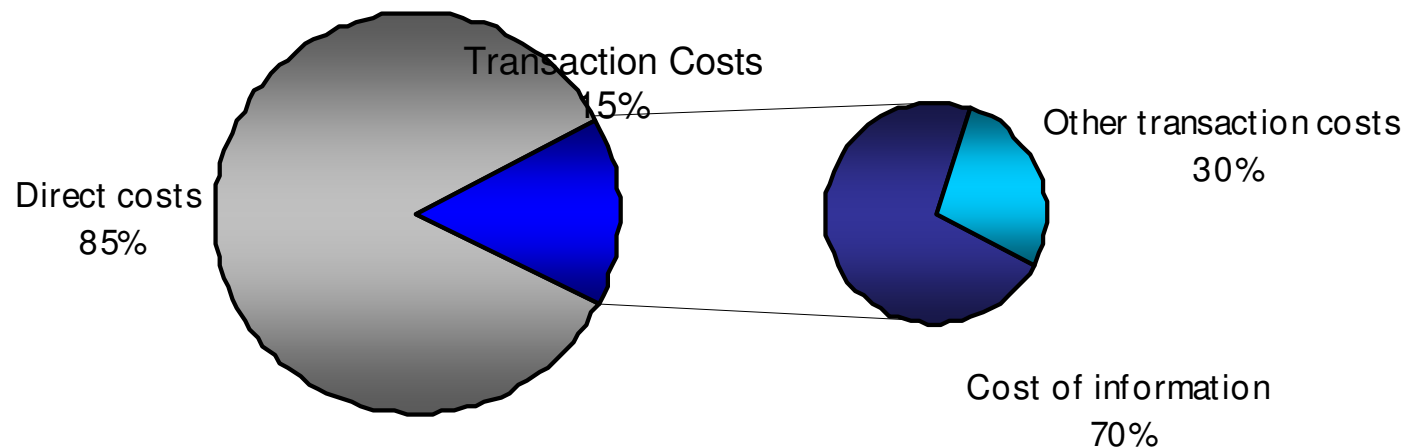
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Transaction costs are 15.18% of the total cost incurred by the farmer



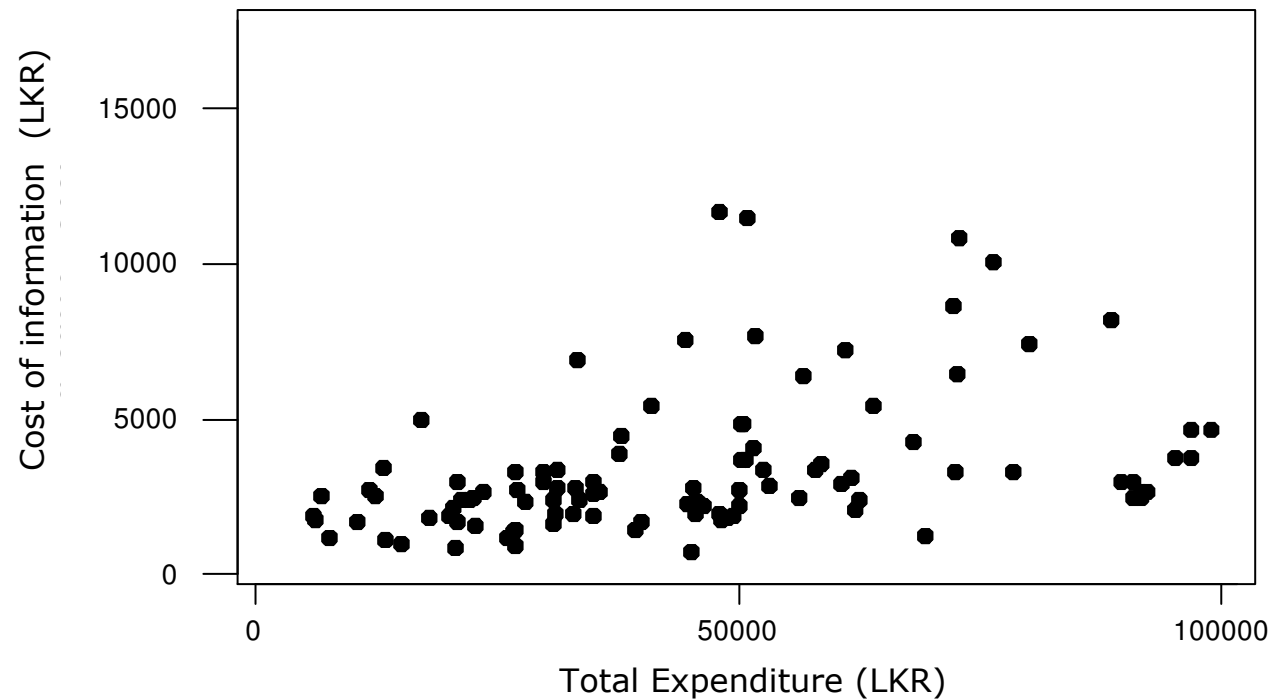
Cost of information is 11.04% of total expenditure

- i.e. cost of information is 69.77% of the Transaction cost



Small farmers feel it more

Cost of Information is FIXED



Findings

Distribution of Costs

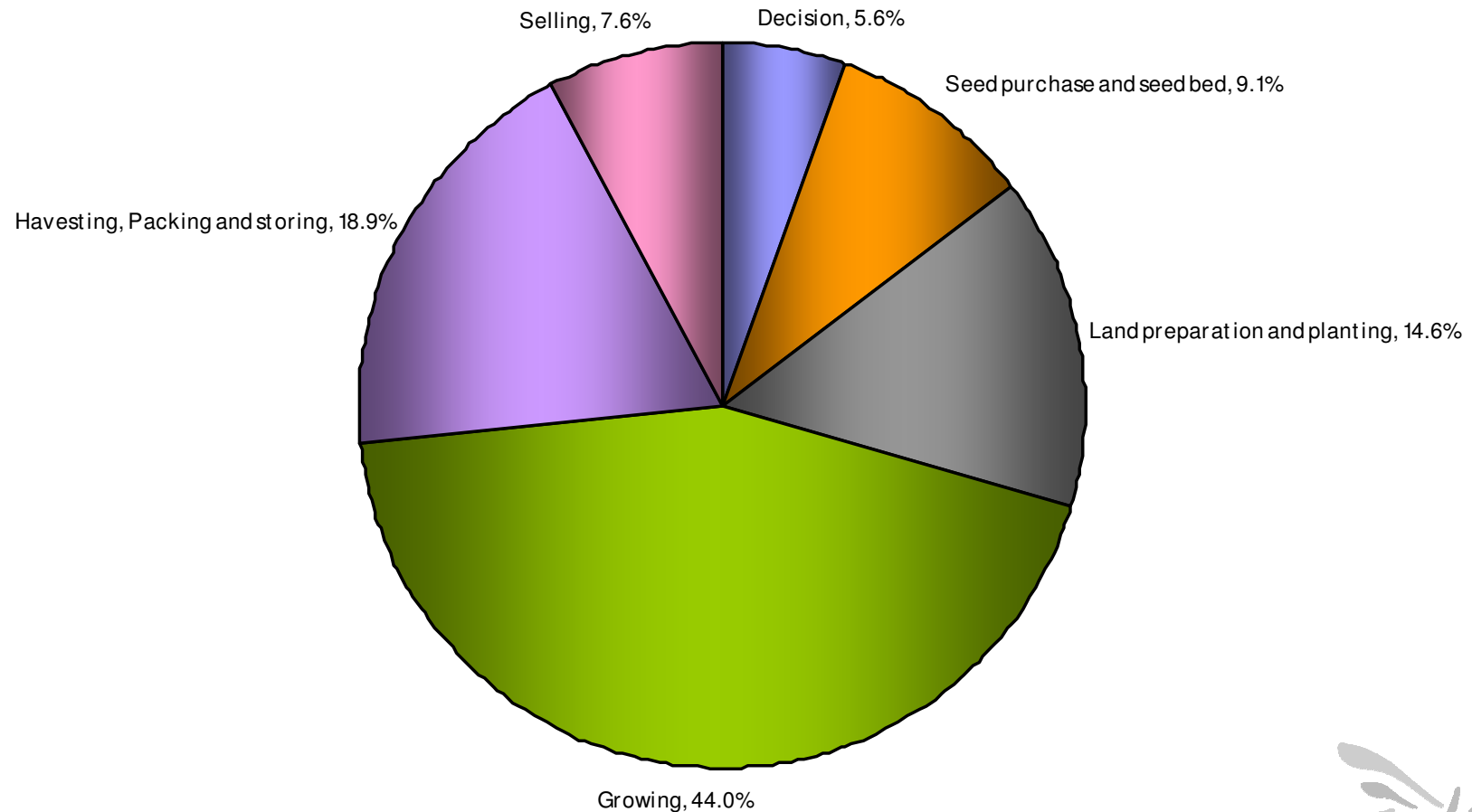


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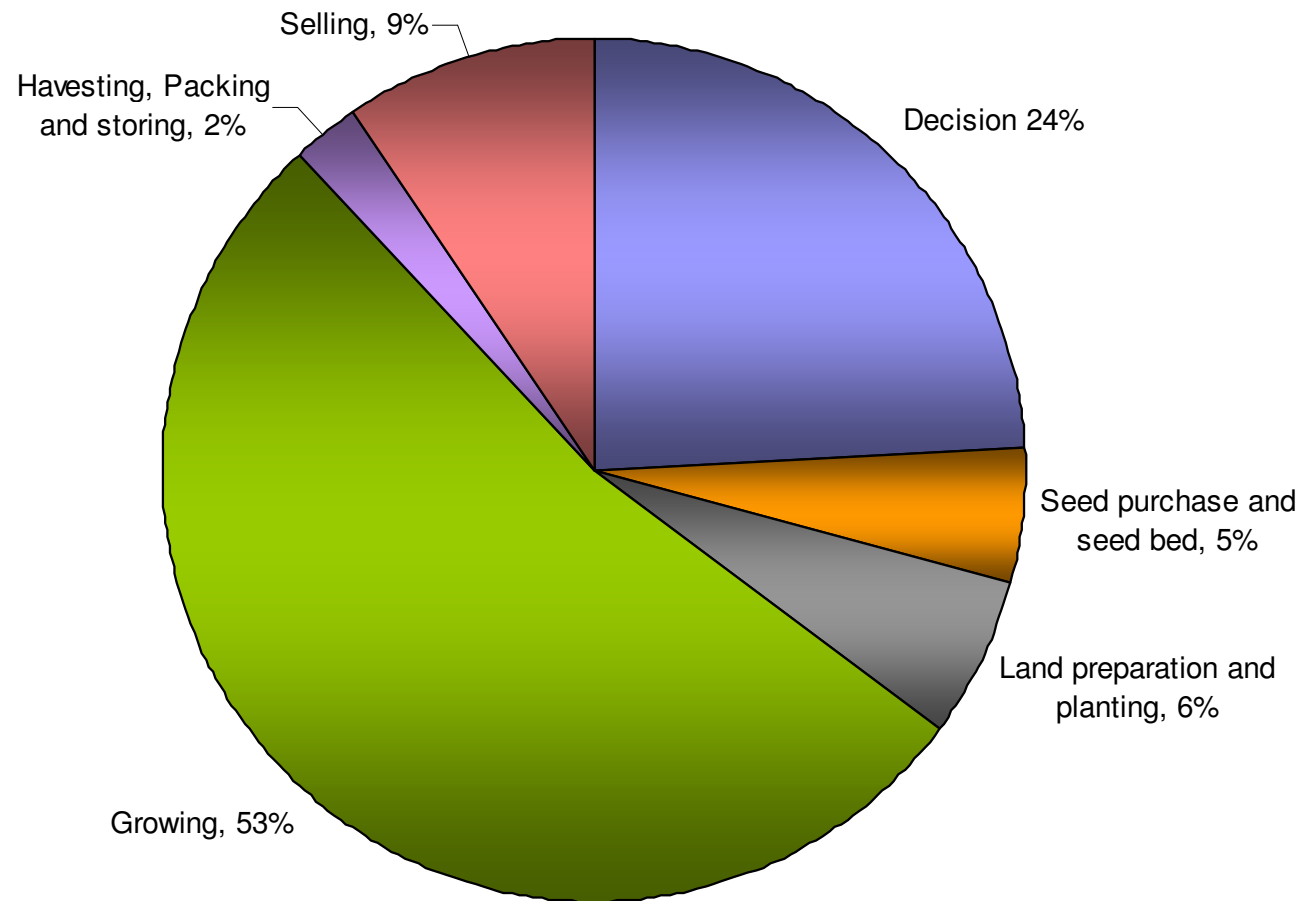
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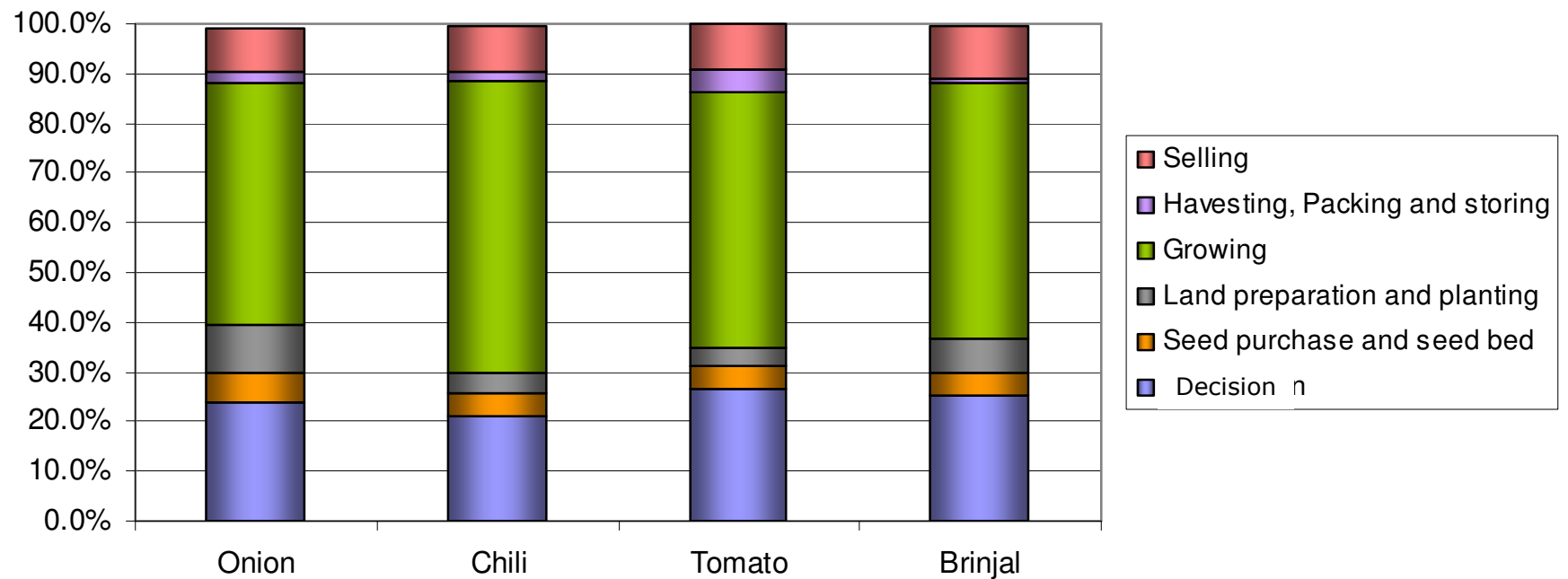
Growth phase has 44% of total cost of production



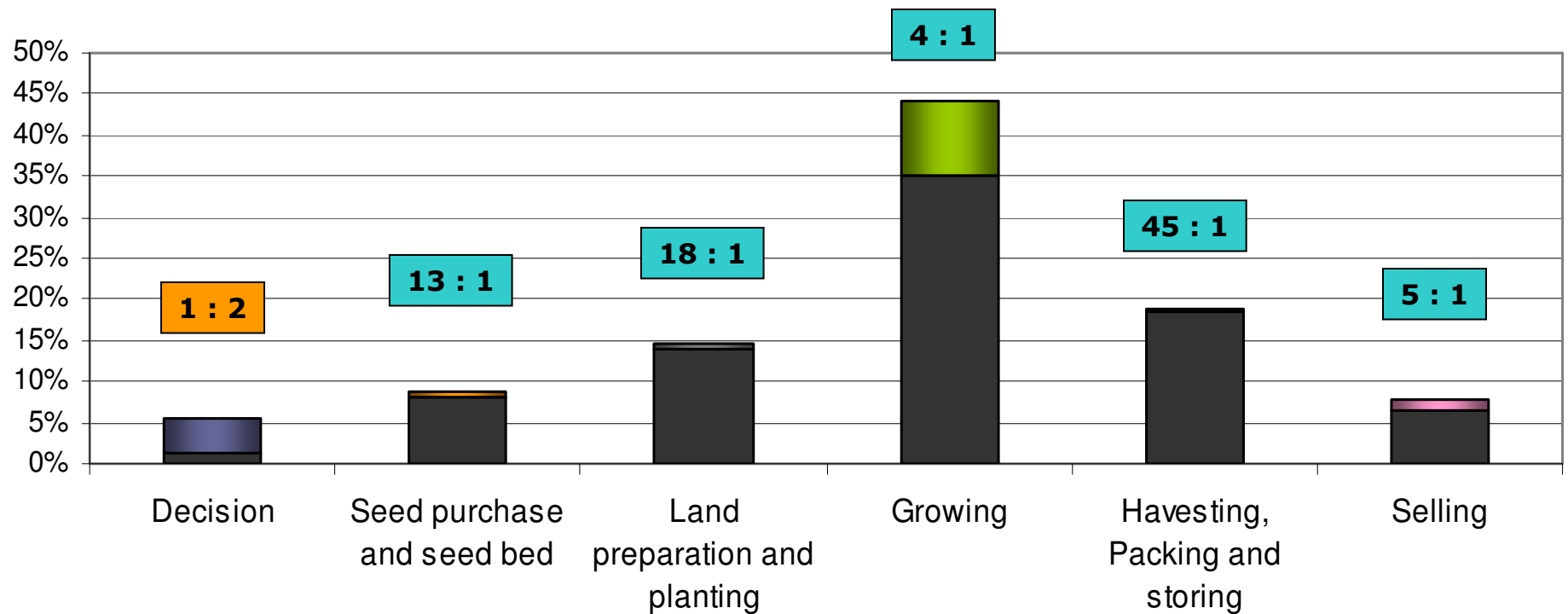
Highest cost of information is in the growth phase



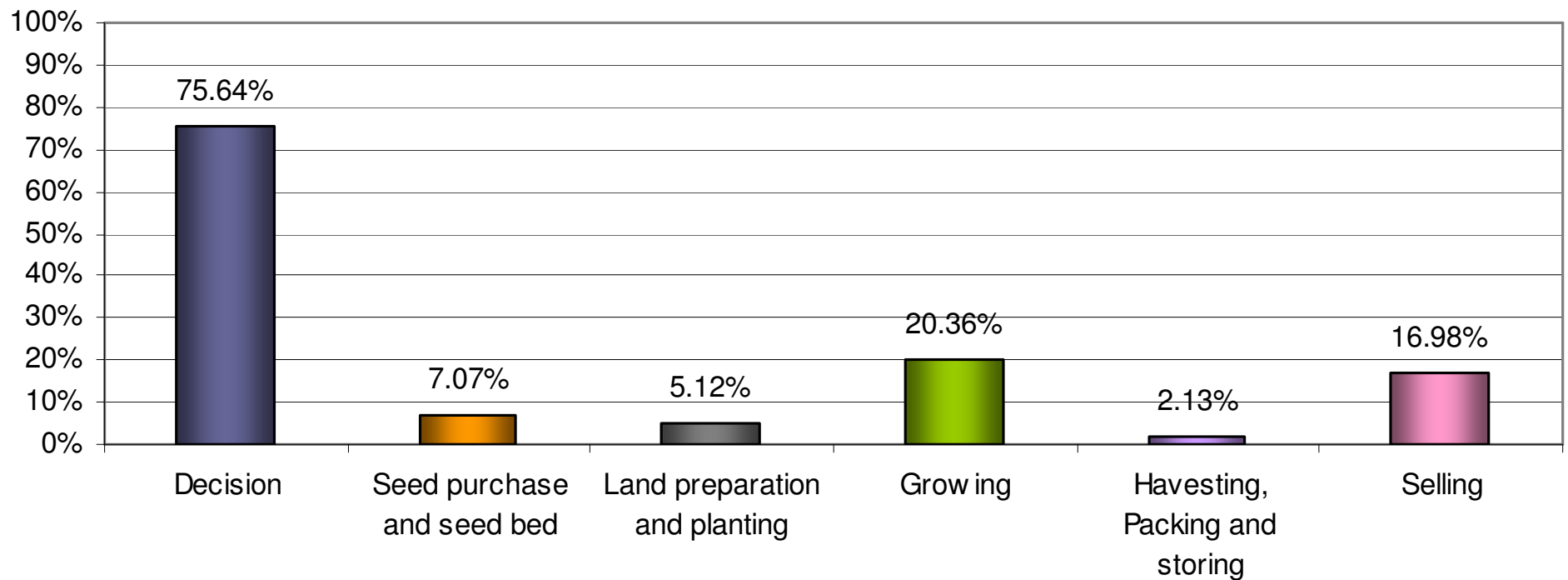
Growth has highest cost of information irrespective of the crop



but.... The proportion of information cost is not the same for every stage



Decision stage has highest relative percentage of cost of information



Use of phones



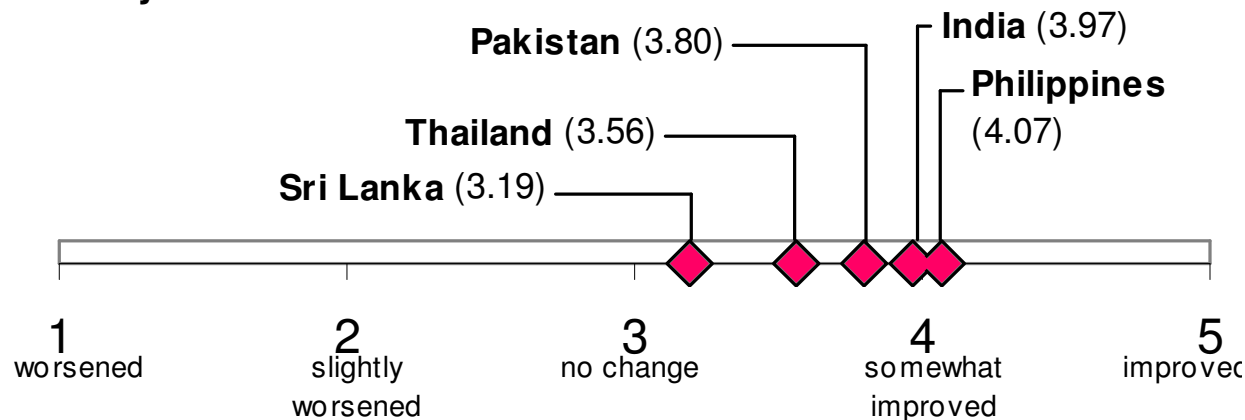
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Sri Lankan BOP does not realize the economic benefits of phones

- Access to phones at Sri Lanka is 92%
- Only 8% of the calls are for business purposes
- Ability to earn or save



Source : Teleuse@BOP study, LIRNEasia, 2006



Farmers hardly use phones to find information

- Cost of phone calls is only 0.21% of cost of information
- i.e. they travel to find information
 - The average cost of traveling = LKR 195 per visit
 - Average number of visits = 24

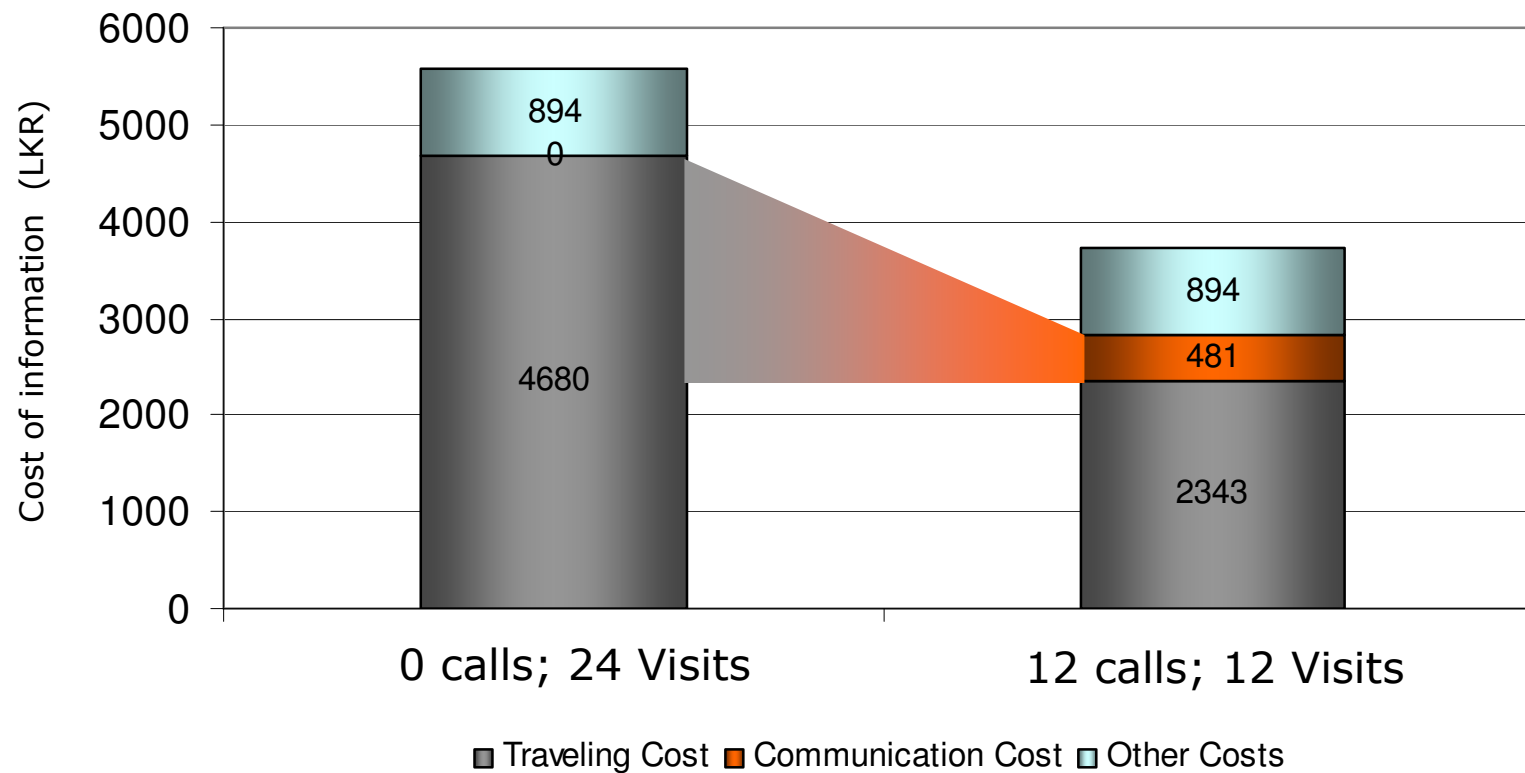


What if they used the phone more?

- Current – almost 0% use of ICTs
 - Average Cost of traveling to the town – LKR 195
 - Total average transaction cost – LKR 4,680
 - \Rightarrow Number of visits = 24
 - Total average cost of information– LKR 5,571
- If ICT use is increased to 50%
 - Assumption : Average cost of a phone call – LKR 40
 - 12 Phone calls & 12 visits
 - Total average cost of information– LKR 3,714



33% reduction in cost of information



33% reduction in Cost of information and time saved !!

More scenarios

