



(Boyle and Hogarty, 1975)

( 1995 )

( 2000 )

.Lerner Index

(Krugman, 1987; Knetter, 1989,1993; Baker and Bresnahan, 1988; Goldberg and Knetter 1997, 1999; Glauben and Loy, 2003).

Goldberg and Knetter (1999)

( 2004 )

Share Market

Bresnahan (1989)

New Empirical Industrial Organization

Holterman (1973)

(NEIO)

Inverse Elasticity

of Residual Demand

Economies of Scale

.Product Differentiation

Oligopolistic

Monopolistic Competition

.Competition

( =  $\eta$  )

Reed and Saghaian

$$\ln P_{t,k}^j = \lambda_k + \eta_k \ln Q_{t,k}^i + a_k T_t + \beta_k \ln(DY_t/CPI_t) + \sum_{j=1} \delta_k^j \ln e_{t,k}^i + \varepsilon_{t,k} \quad (1)$$

Baker and Bresnahan (1988)

Goldberg and Knetter (1999)

Reed and Saghaian (2004)

Glauben and Loy (2000)

2005-1980

Time Series

(1)

( )

.2

Demand

Residual Model

(1)

2005-1980

R <sup>2</sup>									
	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )		
0.55	0.48 (1.46)	0.24 (1.61)	0.03 (1.85)	0.02 (0.05)	0.01- (0.03-)	0.19 (0.30)	0.06 (0.01)	0.88- (2-)	
0.52	0.27 (0.77)	0.07 (0.47)	0.02- (0.81-)	0.01 (0.02)	0.20- (0.79-)	0.01 (0.40)	0.13- *(2.44-)	2.35 **(3.54)	
0.77	0.38- (1.03-)	0.41 *(2.59)	0.02- (1.20--)	0.15- (0.35-)	0.14 (0.54)	0.21 (1.00)	0.13- *(2.23-)	2.51 **(2.72)	
0.90	0.56 (0.91)	0.30- (1.06-)	0.05 (1.34)	0.002 (0.002)	0.11 (0.25)	0.14 (0.41)	0.01 (0.74)	0.31- (0.36-)	
0.37	1.14 **(4.91)	0.36 **(3.43)	0.01 (1.06)	0.10 (0.37)	0.30- (1.80-)	0.24 (1.82)	0.02- (0.25-)	2.737 **(3.400)	
0.61	2.03 (2.26)	0.80- (0.21-)	0.02 (0.51)	0.51- (0.50-)	0.71 (1.14)	1.78 **(3.51-)	0.44 (2.38)	4.58- (1.49-)	

t  
0.05                      \* 0.01                      \*\*  
:  
:  
(2005-1980)

Exogenous Variables  
.(Reed and Saghaian, 2004)

Endogenous Variables

Multicollinearity

( =  $\eta$ )

.05

0.13 -

0.05

Autocorrelation

Co-Integration

Model

( )

.%13

.Seemingly Unrelated Regression (SUR)

:

(1)

. 2005-1980

)

(

(2)

2005-1980

R <sup>2</sup>								
	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )	( )		
0.43	-	-	0.15 (0.36)	0.26- (1.11)	0.33- (2.55-)	0.06- (0.92-)	3.46 **(3.19)	
0.74	-	-	0.11 (0.28)	0.62 **(3.09)	0.05- (0.48-)	0.070- (1.48-)	2.57 **(3.72)	
0.40	0.83 (1.72)	0.23- (0.75-)	-	-	0.12- (0.35-)	0.02 (1.52)	0.03 (0.02)	
0.58	0.90 (0.13)	0.15- (0.37)	-	-	1.36- *(2.66-)	0.01 (0.74)	7.01 *(2.71)	

0.05 t  
\* 0.01 \*\*  
(2003-1980).

FOA (1980-2005). Trade year Book. Rome

(2)

) 2002-1980

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## Measuring the Degree of Market Power among Main Countries Exporting Rice to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

*Sobhy M. Ismaiel and Khalid N. Al-rwis\**

### ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to analyze the market power among rice exporters to the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The inverse elasticities of rice residual-demand for rice imports from competitive rice exporters were estimated and relied on to indicate the extent of market power for rice exporters to the kingdom. The results indicate that both India and Pakistan enjoy market power in Saudi rice importing market, while Egypt, Australia and USA have no market power in Saudi rice importing market.

Based on the findings of this study it'd highly recommended for Saudi Arabia to diversify it's rice imports among countries as well as among rice varieties, to avoid market pressure of some exporting countries and to satisfy the goals of food security. Consumer's should ration their consumption of rice and reduce rice waste. Also, other locally produced carbohydrates food (potatoes and wheat) should substitute significant amount of rice consumption in Saudi Arabia.

**Keywords:** Market Power, Residual Demand Model, Inverse Demand Elasticity, Saudi Rice Imports.

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