



MEASURING THE LEVEL OF COMPETITION ON THE SERBIAN MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATIONS MARKET*

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Abstract: The starting hypothesis is that the market structure to a large extent determines the conduct and the level of the achieved performance of economic entities. The aim of this paper is to determine the theoretical and empirical correlation between market structure, conduct, and performance of economic entities. The paper provides an analytical overview of the mobile telecommunications market in the Republic of Serbia. By using different indicators (the Concentration ratio, the HHI, the Lorenz curve, and the Gini coefficient), the supply concentration in this market is measured and the nature of competition is analysed. By using statistical methods (correlation and simple linear regression analysis), the correlation between the variables, which confirmed the existence of a strong positive correlation between the degree of supply concentration on the market and the level of achieved performance is examined.

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1. Introduction

Theoretical insights and empirical material have pointed to the interdependence of market structure, conduct, and performance of business entities. The emphasised market concentration determines the operations of market actors. It is economically expedient to emphasise the complexity of the correlation between the conduct of business entities and the level of achieved performance. This complexity is complemented by the market environment and the specifics of the industry in which business entities are trying to achieve their objective function.

The market structure involves the totality of relationships and the complexity of the relationship between supply and demand. One of the basic features of market structure is the degree of concentration. To analyse the nature of the market structure, generally accepted indicators of supply concentration (n-firm concentration ratio, CR_n, the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, HHI, the Lorenz curve, and Gini coefficient) are used. Taking into account all the advantages and disadvantages of the abovementioned indicators, we conducted an analysis of the situation in the mobile telecommunications market in the Republic of Serbia, and tried to project possible changes in the future. Detailed analysis of the market structure of an individual market should take into account all its specifics. Some of the specifics of this market are the existence of a regulatory framework, institutional infrastructure, the conditions for market liberalisation, and penetration exceeding 100% (the number of mobile phone users exceeds the total number of people, so that it can be said that these are products/services that foster demand).

The structure of the paper, in addition to the introduction and conclusion, contains four parts. The second part of the paper includes the theoretical basis of mutual dependence of market structure, conduct, and performance of business entities. The third part focuses on the critical analysis of the SCP paradigm, through comparison with the efficiency paradigm, which is an alternative theoretical concept. The research methodology is given in the fourth part of the paper. The fifth part of the paper summarizes the results obtained during the research.

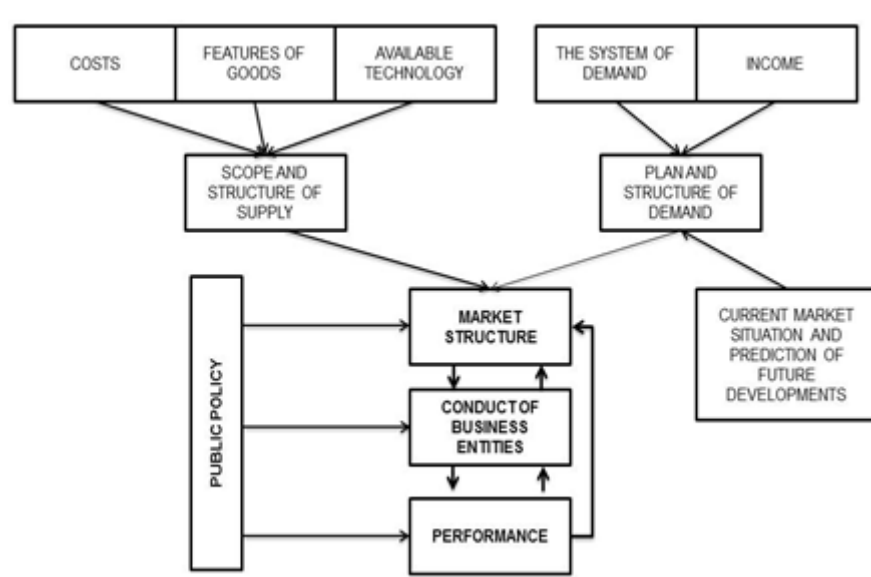
2. Theoretical Basis of the Structure-Conduct-Performance Paradigm

The structure-conduct-performance paradigm (the SCP paradigm) is an analytical framework that establishes a causal relationship between market structure, conduct, and performance of a company. The market in which business entities operate affects the conduct of economic actors, which further determines the level and the quality of their performance. A large number of

studies have pointed to a positive correlation between the degree of supply concentration and the average profit rate in the industry. Higher supply concentration results in a higher average profit rate and vice versa (Bain, 1951).

The market structure, as the first element of the paradigm, includes the variables that are relatively stable over time. The number of participants in the supply and demand side, the supply and demand concentration, the degree of differentiation of products or services, and the existence of entry barriers are some of the criteria for the market classification. These factors affect the degree of the market deviation from the perfect competition conditions. The conduct of a company, or the manner in which buyers and sellers react, is the second element of this paradigm. Some of the most important determinants affecting the conduct of a company are: business goals, pricing, product design, research and development, agreements among companies, and business associations. The third element of the SCP paradigm is the performance, with different indicators being used as a measure of profitability. Variables that are commonly considered are: the price level, growth, quality of products and services, allocative and productive efficiency, and technical progress (Lipczynski et al., 2009). Taking into account the abovementioned elements of the SCP paradigm, one should not ignore the impact of the public policy on the complexity of the relationship between the elements.

Figure 1 Schematic Diagram of the Structure-Conduct-Performance Paradigm



Source: Authors' systematisation according to Stojanović, B. (2012). *Mikroekonomija*. Niš: Ekonomskifakultet.

The relationship between structure and performance in this paradigm is derived from the microeconomic perfect competition model. The perfect competition model is a static model that views competition in the context of the market equilibrium. In the long run, perfectly competitive markets will result in the optimal allocation of resources in the economy (McWilliams & Smart, 1993). According to the dynamic competition, the market is the configuration of decisions made by consumers, entrepreneurs, and owners of resources, and the existence of monopoly is only a temporary market structure. This is because the competition is driven by innovation, i.e. the introduction of new products and processes, conquering new markets, the emergence or reorganisation of existing production arrangements. Innovation replaces old products and production processes by new ones. A successful innovator is rewarded with the monopoly status and the monopoly profit in a certain period of time. However, during the market competition, business entities often erode the monopoly status and profit. Alternatively, another innovator can, in the new manufacturing process, make the previous innovation obsolete. The dynamic competition concept is characterised by the inability to achieve a stable and long-run equilibrium. The main reasons for this are primarily reflected in asymmetric information and insufficient knowledge of economic agents (Lipczynski et al., 2005).

The basic principle of the SCP paradigm is that the economic performance of the industry is a function of conduct of agents in the industry, which, in turn, is a function of market structure. The SCP paradigm emphasises that the structural characteristics of the market, especially the concentration of companies, the degree of entry barriers and their mobility, have a significant impact on the ability of companies to raise prices above the competition within the industry. The absence of entry barriers prevents the existence of monopoly profit and contributes to the achievement of equilibrium. Accordingly, the structural characteristics can determine the potential performance of individual companies (McWilliams & Smart, 1993).

Implementation of the strategy of mergers and acquisitions of companies is a direct application of the SCP paradigm in practice. One of the main causes of the acquisition is reflected in the structural characteristics of a particular market. Mergers and acquisitions of companies can be a direct function of specific entry barriers. Specifically, increased concentration and entry costs are associated with the need to diversify operations.

The SCP paradigm rests on the assumption that a higher concentration on the market results in higher profit for the company. When several companies cover a large part of the market share, it can encourage open market competition. The existence of the monopoly structure results in higher profit, regardless of efficiency. A number of studies have confirmed a significant positive correlation between market concentration and the level of performance (Samad, 2008). However, the results of a large number of empirical studies,

conducted in the second half of the 20th century, are contradictory. Relying on the relationship between the size of the company (as a measure of market structure) and the level of profit rate (as a measure of performance), it was found that small or medium-sized businesses were among the most profitable 10, 50, or 100, not the large ones. SCP paradigm has certain drawbacks that limit their application in practice: the level of analysis, the use of static analysis and reliance on entry barriers as key determinants of profitability.

3. The Structure-Conduct-Performance Paradigm versus *the Efficiency Paradigm*

The abovementioned shortcomings of the SCP paradigm have given rise to the need for its critical reassessment. One of the alternative concepts to the SCP paradigm is the *efficiency paradigm* (McWilliams & Smart, 1993). According to this paradigm, “the concentration is not a random event, but the result of superior efficiency of leading companies” (Smirlock, 1985). Companies that have a comparative advantage in the production occupy a larger market share, which makes the market more concentrated. In this way, the efficiency of the leading companies leads to their increased market share in terms of concentration, which is in positive correlation with the level of achieved performance (Samad, 2008). *The efficiency paradigm* views competition as a process that generates efficient performance.

Table 1 The Key Determinants of the Two Paradigms

<i>The efficiency paradigm</i>	The SCP paradigm
Markets are dynamic	Markets are static
Competition is a process	Competition is a state
Achieving above-average profit does not depend on entry barriers	Achieving above-average profit depends on entry barriers
Analysis of company resources	Analysis of industrial structure
Longitudinal analysis	Cross-sector analysis
Profit determines performance	Efficient allocation of resources determines performance

*Source:*McWilliams, A. &L. D. Smart (1993). Efficiency v. Structure - Conduct - Performance: Implications for Strategy Research and Practice. *Journal of Management*,doi: 10.1177/014920639301900105

Table 1 shows the key determinants of the analysed paradigms. The SCP paradigm assumes that the competition is a state in the static market, and that the achievement of above-average profit depends on entry barriers. According

to the SCP paradigm, the analysis of market structure is crucial, and performance is defined by the efficient allocation of resources and maximisation of social welfare. On the other hand, according to the efficiency paradigm, the markets are dynamic and require longitudinal analysis. Achieving above-average profit does not depend on the existence of entry barriers, while the focus of the analysis shifts from the industrial structure to demand and resources. The level of profit determines the level and quality of performance. Understanding competition as a process allows one to acknowledge that the achievement of above-average profit is possible in a competitive environment. (McWilliams & Smart, 1993).

In addition, entry barriers are not necessary for the realisation of excess profit. Under conditions of static equilibrium there is not above-average profit. Considered as a process, competition ensures that prices will move towards a level appropriate to the perfect competition conditions, but that it will never reach that level. Consequently, the profit will be moving to a normal level, but those companies that are better in anticipating changes in demand and technology will be able to earn the above-average profit. Achieving above-average profit gives a signal to other companies to redistribute resources and take advantage of changes in demand and technology. The existence of above-average profit motivates the entry of new companies into the market (McWilliams & Smart, 1993)..

Both paradigms recognise the importance of the ability of companies to take advantage of economies of scale and product differentiation. However, they differ in their view of the relationship between market structure and performance. The SCP paradigm assumes a direct relationship among market structure, conduct, and performance, while *the efficiency paradigm* assumes that markets are competitive, regardless of their structure. Furthermore, paradigms differ in respect of the understanding of the competition. The SCP paradigm views competition in terms of achieving equilibrium in a static environment, while *the efficiency paradigm* regards competition as a process in a dynamic environment. The SCP paradigm attaches the greatest importance to the structure in achieving competitive advantage. However, the focus on structure can lead to unreasonable investment. The SCP paradigm assumes that there is an optimal structure of the industry, which will allow companies to achieve a sustainable competitive advantage (McWilliams & Smart, 1993).

4. Research Methodology

Based on the available information, the starting hypothesis in this research is that the market structure to a large extent determines the conduct and the level of the achieved performance of business entities. For the purpose of empirical testing of the theoretical knowledge, based on the example of the mobile

telecommunications market in the Republic of Serbia, statistical methods, linear correlation and regression analyses are used. This research relied on Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Postal Services (RATEL), as well as the financial statements of the mobile operators.

Recognising the fact that, in performing their business activities, mobile operators seek to maximize their objective function (profit), the modeling was based on the following starting assumptions: 1) market share of the operator is a function of the number of users, and the number of users is directly proportional to the number of new users on the market and the number of users who move from other networks, and in inverse proportion to the number of users who leave the market; 2) the number of users is equal to the number of phone numbers (sim cards), because each number is unique; 3) one user can have multiple numbers of different operators.

In an effort to carry out a detailed analysis of the competition, and measure the supply concentration in this market, several indicators are used: the concentration ratio of the three leading companies, CR_3 , the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, the HHI, the Lorenz curve, and the Gini coefficient. By using a statistical method, correlation analysis, we examined the correlation between: the market share of the operator and the share the operator has in the total revenue from mobile telecommunications in the period from 2008 to 2013. After the correlation analysis, the regression analysis of the same variables was performed. The aim of the regression analysis was to determine how a percentage increase per unit in the value of the operator's market share affects the change in the operator's share in the total revenue from mobile telecommunications.

5. Research results and Discussion

The mobile telecommunications market in the Republic of Serbia is characterised by oligopoly market structure. In oligopoly market structure, there are only a few sellers, who offer similar or identical products, and who have limited market power. In the mobile telecommunications market of Serbia, there are three participants: Telecommunications Company Telekom Serbia a.d. – Mobile Telephony of Serbia MTS, Telenor d.o.o., and Vip Mobile d.o.o. The analysis of the level of supply concentration on the mobile telecommunications market of Serbia shows the extent to which the total supply volume is concentrated in a small number of companies. For the purpose of adequate analysis of the market structure, several indicators of supply concentration are used.

N-firm concentration ratio of leading companies, CR_n , is an indicator that is used to measure market structure. The degree of market concentration,

measured via CR3 indicator, shows the cumulative share of the three leading operators in the relevant mobile telecommunications market in Serbia. To determine the degree of supply concentration, the focus has been on the market share of individual participants. In this regard, the CR3 indicator shows which portion of the total number of users on the observed market belongs to mobile operators that operate in the Serbian market. In the present case, the concentration ratio of three companies can be calculated by using the following expression:

$$CR_3 = X_1 + X_2 + X_3 = \sum_{i=1}^3 X_i \quad (1)$$

where X_i is the market share of companies, which can be obtained by using the following form:

$$X_i = \frac{q_i}{Q} * 100 \quad (2)$$

where q_i is the total number of users of the mobile operator i , and Q is the total number of mobile phone users on the market.

Table 2 Measuring Supply Concentration by Using the Concentration Ratio CR_3

Mobile operator	Number of users q_i	Market share X_i	Concentration ratio CR
Telekom Serbia	4.121.600	44,8%	44,8
Telenor	3.063.600	33,3%	78,1
Vip mobile	2.014.800	21,9%	(CR_3) 100
Total:	9.200.000	100%	

Source: Authors' calculation based on data of Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Postal Services, <http://www.ratel.rs>

The concentration ratio of the leading companies, theoretically speaking, can have a value ranging from 0 to 100 (Lipczynski et al., 2009). The obtained value of the indicator ($CR_3 = 100$) shows that it is a market where the supply concentration is extremely high. The limit value of concentration ratio in the European Union is 25, and, in the United States, 50. This means that it is considered that there is a high level of supply concentration when this ratio exceeds the value of 25 or 50. The value of ratio above 50 points represents the existence of a highly concentrated market (Savić, 2000).

In general, the aggregate market share of all operators on the mobile market is 100.

$$X_1 + X_2 + X_3 + \dots + X_m = 100 \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \dots \quad (3)$$

The aggregate number of users of all operators is equal to the total number of users in the market.

$$K1 + K2 + K3 + \dots + Km = K \quad (4)$$

The market share of one operator can be calculated as follows:

$$K_1 : X = K : 100 \quad (5)$$

$$X_1 = \frac{100 \times K_1}{K} ; X_2 = \frac{100 \times K_2}{K} ; \dots ; X_m = \frac{100 \times K_m}{K} \quad (6)$$

Our starting point is the function by which the market share of a mobile operator depends on the number of its users, namely:

$$X = F(K) \quad (7)$$

$$X_1 : X_2 : X_3 : \dots : X_m = K_1 : K_2 : K_3 : \dots : K_m \quad (8)$$

$$X_1 = K_1 \times z ; X_2 = K_2 \times z ; \dots ; X_m = K_m \times z \quad (9)$$

$$100 = z \times (K_1 + K_2 + \dots + K_m) = z \times K \quad (10)$$

where z is a constant, equaling $100/K$.

Table 3 Trends in the Market Share of Operators in the Period from 2008 to 2013

Year	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total number of users in million	9,6	9,9	9,9	10,1	9,1	9,2
Market share in relation to a total number of users (%)						
Telekom Serbia	58,9	59,7	56,0	53,1	45,8	44,8
Telenor	31,9	28,7	30,3	30,8	33,9	33,3
Vip Mobile	9,1	11,6	13,7	16,1	20,3	21,9
Total revenue from mobile telephony (in mil. of euros)	913,4	826,7	769,2	846,7	850,0	877,7
Share of operators in total revenue from mobile telephony (%)						
Telekom Serbia	52,1	50,7	43,7	38,8	38,1	37,0
Telenor	41,8	40,5	42,4	43,6	42,4	41,0
Vip Mobile	6,02	8,8	13,9	17,6	19,5	22,0

Source: Authors' calculation based on data of Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Postal Services, <http://www.ratel.rs>

In the reporting period, from 2008 to 2013, a steady increase in the number of users has been recorded, which is primarily the result of growth in demand for this type of service, due to a significant reduction in the price of mobile phone services (due to competition, but also because of the company's

intentions to take significant market share despite the continuous loss (VIP Mobile), as well as the complete neglect of the use of fixed telephony. So, these are products (services) that foster demand. In the period from 2008 to 2010, the total revenue from the mobile telephony in Serbia decreased. One of the reasons for this may be the impact of the economic crisis, to which the telecommunications market is not immune. Since 2011, this market has been recovered. Judging by operators, a downward trend in the level of market share is seen in the case of one operator (Telekom Serbia). In addition, Telenor has increased their share in the number of users, and decreased share in the total income, while the Vip Mobile recorded a very dynamic growth in both indicators.

The competition in the mobile telecommunications market can be analysed by using the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI). This index measures the concentration of a specific market. Calculatively speaking, the HHI represents the sum of squares of the share of n companies on the relevant market, and can be expressed as follows (Lipczynski et al., 2009):

$$HHI = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^2) \quad (HHI = \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i^2)) \quad (11)$$

where X_i is the market share of an individual company in the total supply on the relevant market:

$$X_i = q_i / Q \quad (12)$$

where q_i is the total number of users of the mobile operator i , and Q is the total number of mobile phone users on the market. This indicator takes into account the market share of all companies in the industry, and gives special attention to companies with large market share. Theoretically speaking, the HHI can have a value between 0 (perfect competition) to 10000 (monopoly).

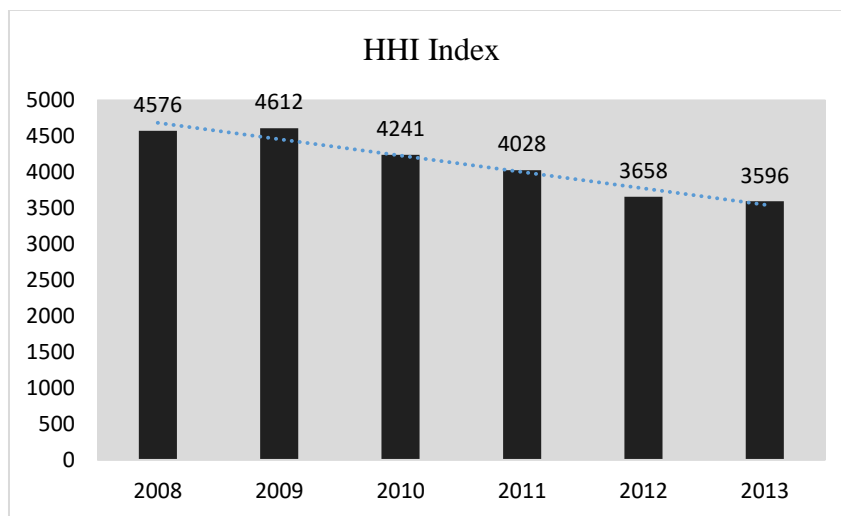
Table 4 The Value of the HHI in the Period from 2008 to 2013

		HHI Index
(1) 2008	$(58.93)^2 + (31.94)^2 + (9.13)^2$	4576
(2) 2009	$(59.7)^2 + (28.7)^2 + (11.6)^2$	4612
(3) 2010	$56^2 + (30.3)^2 + (13.7)^2$	4241
(4) 2011	$(53.1)^2 + (30.8)^2 + (16.13)^2$	4028
(5) 2012	$(45.8)^2 + (33.9)^2 + (20.3)^2$	3658
(6) 2013	$(44.8)^2 + (33.3)^2 + (21.9)^2$	3596

Source: Authors' calculation based on data of Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Postal Services, <http://www.ratel.rs>

We can see the values of the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index in the period from 2008 to 2013 in Graph 1. During the analysed period, the value of the HHI decreased, so it can be concluded that the competition among the participants on the mobile telephony market increased year by year.

Graph 1 The Value of the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index in the Period from 2008 to 2013



Source: Authors' calculation based on data in Table 4

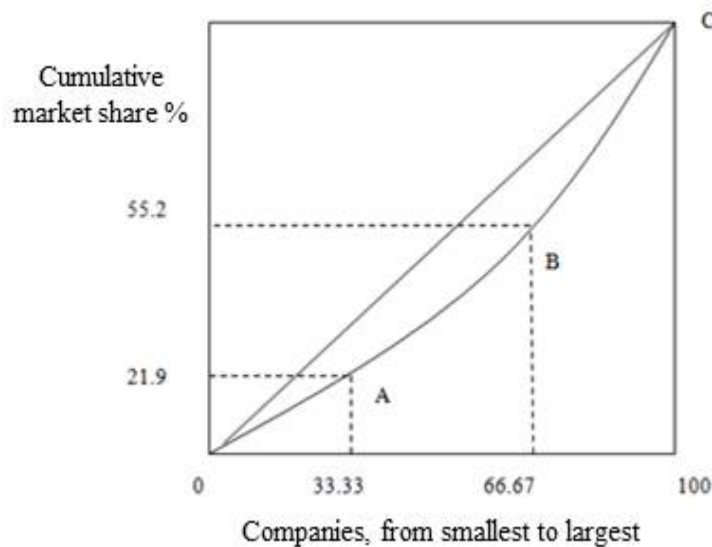
Bearing in mind that the value of the index was greater than 2000, it can be argued that the observed market is concentrated (Stojanović, 2012, 172). However, the obtained values of the HHI, which is a measure of the dispersion of concentration, points to the fact that the concentration of the observed market decreased. The decrease in the value of the index was under a crucial influence of changes in market share, given that the number of companies on the relevant market remained unchanged.

"The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index has its reciprocal value ($1/HHI$), which indicates the number of equally large companies in an industry, which could achieve a given value of the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index" (Kostić, 2008, p. 96). In the present case, the reciprocal value of the HHI for the last analysed year (2013) was 0,000278. This suggests that at least two operators with identical market share could achieve the value of HHI of 3596.

The Lorenz curve is a tool for graphical presentation of the level of market concentration and detection of uneven distribution of market share (Lipczynski at al., 2009). Based on the deviation of the Lorenz curve from the curve of equal market share (45° curve), which shows absolutely equal distribution of market share among all participants in the market, uniformity in the distribution of

market share can be observed. A higher degree of inequality in the distribution of market power exists when the Lorenz curve is farther away from the diagonal line of absolute equality (Stojanović, 2012, 172). In Graph 2, uniformity in the distribution of market share among individual companies in the mobile telecommunications market in Serbia is shown. Abscissa axis lines up companies from smallest to largest (in percentage term). Ordinate axis shows the cumulative market share of companies, ranging from 0 to 100% of the total supply. Given that the number of companies does not have a decisive role in determining the level of concentration (one company with 100% market share and ten companies with 10% market share will be on 45° curve), the Lorenz curve can be a useful tool in this analysis.

Graph 2 The Lorenz Curve in the Case of Mobile Telecommunications Market



Source: Authors' calculation

The case here refers to the oligopoly market, where there are few companies with the uneven distribution of market share. Point A on the graph shows that one third of the total number of companies occupies 22% of the market supply, and that two thirds of the total number of companies makes up almost 80% of the total market supply.

Based on the Lorenz curve graph, we can calculate the Gini coefficient. This numeric indicator describes the curvature of the Lorenz curve. To calculate the Gini coefficient, the following equation can be used (Bajec et al., 2006):

$$G = \frac{2}{\mu n^2} \sum_{i=1}^n \left(r_i - \frac{n+1}{2} \right) q_i \quad (13)$$

where n is the number of companies, μ the average number of users on the mobile telephony market, r_i the ranking that a company i has (companies are ranked according to their market share, from smallest to largest) and q_i the number of mobile phone users of the company i .

The Gini coefficient is a measure of deviation of the Lorenz curve from the line of equal market share. The value of the coefficient of 0 indicates complete equality in the distribution of market share among market participants. On the other hand, if the value of the coefficient approaches 1, it can be said that there is a market monopoly. This indicator ignores the number of companies on the market and emphasizes the disparity in supply among them.

Table 5 Determination of Supply Concentration by Using the Gini Coefficient

Ranking r_i	Mobile operator	Number of users q_i	$\left(r_i - \frac{n+1}{2}\right) q_i$
1	Vip Mobile	2.014.800	-2.014.800
2	Telenor	3.063.600	0
3	Telekom Serbia	4.121.600	4.121.600
Total:		9.200.000	2.106.800
μ average number of users		3.066.666	

Source: Authors' calculation

$$G = \frac{2}{3.066.666 \cdot 3^2} * 2.106.800 = 0,15 \quad (14)$$

The Gini coefficient for this market structure equals 0,15, which places it in the group of low concentrated markets (Lipczynski et al., 2009).

Bearing in mind the market power and dominance in the market, we will try to determine the existence of participants with significant market power. Mobile operator has significant market power in the relevant market¹, if it, alone or together with other operators, has a dominant position, i.e. a position that allows it to behave mostly independently from competitors, its subscribers, and, ultimately, consumers. When determining individual significant market power, the following is taken into account in particular: the size of the operator and its competitors, particularly in terms of the number of users and revenue in the relevant market; control over the infrastructure; operator's technological advantage; lack or low level of bargaining power of buyers; easy or privileged

¹"Relevant market is a set of products or services which customers consider interchangeable depending on the use, features, and price. It includes the area in which companies offer relevant products and services, where the conditions of competition are homogeneous, and which differs from other areas in respect of these conditions" (Stojanović, 2012, p. 177).

access to equity markets; diversification of products or services; economies of scale; lack of potential competition, and the like. When determining joint market power, the following is taken into account in particular: market saturation; stagnation or moderate growth in demand; low elasticity of demand; product homogeneity; similarity of the cost structure; similarity of market share; lack of technical innovation; lack of bargaining power of buyers; lack of potential competition; the existence of various informal and other links between operators; lack of, or limited space for competitive pricing (Zakon o elektronskim komunikacijama, 2014). If the relevant market (as well as the closely related market) lacks effective competition, it is determined which operator, individually or together with other operators, has significant market power in that market.²

One of the fundamental rights of the consumer is the right to choose. This right includes the possibility of choice among a number of products and services, at affordable prices and guaranteed good quality. Consumers have an option to change the operator, while still keeping the mobile phone number. This is a very important mechanism for fostering competition in the telecommunications market. At the end of 2011, 37.037 mobile phone users changed operators and kept the same number. At the end of 2012, the number of users who did that was 114.822. RATEL's data from 2013 shows that there were 200.495 mobile phone users who took advantage of the opportunity to change the operator while keeping the number, which represents about 2% of the total number of users. In 2013, a trend of returning to the original operator was recorded.

The model started from the function by which the number of users of one operator (K) is in direct proportion to the number of new users in the market (n) and the number of users who move from other networks (b), and inversely proportional to the number of users leaving the market (o). Based on the defined assumptions of the model, the authors found the following formula that, mathematically speaking, can be expressed as follows:

$$K = F(n, b, o) \quad (15)$$

with market share of the operator defined as:

$$X_1 = \frac{n_1 + b_1 - o_1}{K} \times 100; \quad X_2 = \frac{n_2 + b_2 - o_2}{K} \times 100 \quad ; \dots; \quad (16)$$

$$X_m = \frac{n_m + b_m - o_m}{K} \times 100 \quad (17)$$

Taking into account above assumptions, authors define the following: $K_t = K_{t-1} + n_t - o_t$, where a new user can be transferred from other operator's

² RATEL adopted the Decision on determining nine relevant markets subject to regulations in the Republic of Serbia (Službeni glasnik RS, broj 59/11).

network. If a new user is transferred from another network, then $b_m = k_t - k_{t-1}$. When $b_m > 0$, it implies increase in the number of users of a certain operator, and unchanged total number of users on the market. Suppose the *ceteris paribus* clause applies. If the number of transferred numbers increases by 1, then the total number of users on the market remains unchanged (if $b+1$, then $K=const$). If the number of new users on the market increases, then the number of e transferred numbers is constant (if $K+n$, then $b=const$). If the number of users who leave the market increases by 1, the total number of users on the market will decrease by 1, while the number of transferred users will remain constant (if $K-o$, then $b=const$).

$$\lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} F(K) = \infty \quad (18)$$

Dynamically speaking, in terms of time, the market share is a function of the number of users, which changes at a certain rate over time, which may not be constant. We include the time factor t into the starting function, and get the following function:

$$X = F(K, t) \quad (19)$$

According to the initial assumptions of the model, authors define the rate of change in the market share equals the rate of change in the number of users.

$$\frac{\Delta X_{t+1}}{X_t} = \frac{\Delta K_{t+1}}{K_t} \quad (20)$$

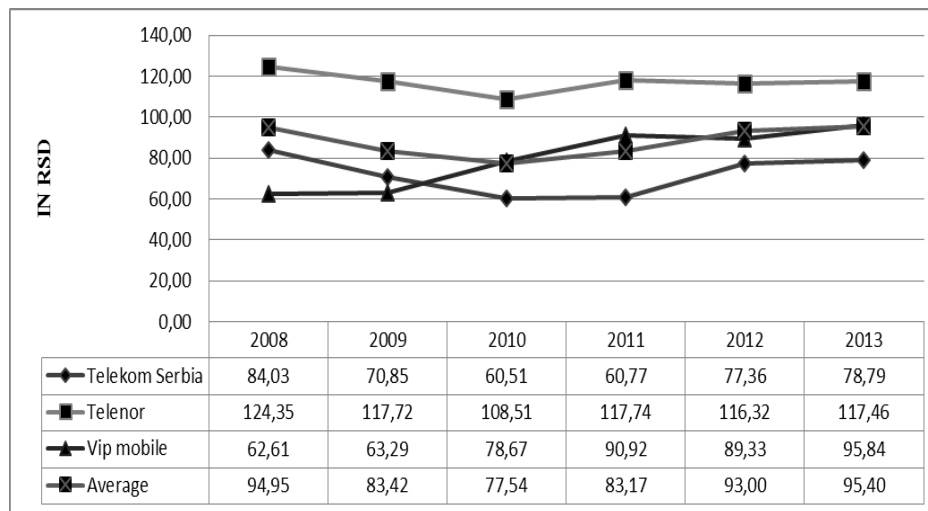
$$\frac{\Delta K_{t+1}}{K_t} = \frac{\Delta n_{t+1}}{n_t} + \frac{\Delta b_{t+1}}{b_t} - \frac{\Delta o_{t+1}}{o_t} \quad (21)$$

In terms of technical progress, this leads to the application of innovation, which results in greater differentiation of products and services, offered by companies in the industry. Under such circumstances, it is assumed that the growth rate of new users in the market and the growth rate of transferred users will be greater than the rate of users who leave the market.

Attention should also focus on the achieved performance of business entities. One of the indicators resulting from the research is the average revenue per user. Specifically, when the total revenue from mobile telephony is divided by the number of users of a specific operator, the average revenue per user is obtained. Graph 3 shows the trend of revenue per user for all three operators in the period from 2008 to 2013. Telenor generated the largest revenue per user, while Vip Mobile generated the least revenue per user. However, a growing trend in revenue per user in the case of this operator can be observed. One operator (Telenor) generated above-average revenue per mobile user in the observed period. According to the efficiency paradigm, understanding competition as a process allows one to acknowledge that the generation of above-average profit is possible in a competitive environment. In fact, the

amount of above-average profit affects capacity building and the entry of new companies in the industry.

Graph 3 Revenue from Mobile Telephony per User in the Period 2008-2013



Source: The authors' calculation based on data of Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Postal Services and financial reports of operators,
<http://www.telekom.rs/Contents/ContentDefault.aspx?temp=0&sid=1253&id=1261>,
<http://www.telenor.rs/sr/O-Telenoru/Telenor-u-Srbiji/Finansijski-pokazatelji/>,
<http://www.vipmobile.rs/o-vipu/press-entar.1076.html?itemId=445>

In order to test the mutual dependence of market structure, conduct, and performance of business entities, and test the starting hypothesis, statistical analysis will be used. Statistical analysis relied on the data taken from the publication *Review of the telecommunications market in the Republic of Serbia*, issued by the Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Postal Services, <http://www.ratel.rs>. Through linear correlation, we examined the correlation between the market share of operators and the share of operators in the total revenue from mobile telephony.

When analysing these two variables for the time period from 2008 to 2013, by using Pearson's coefficient, it can be concluded that there is a moderately strong, even strong positive correlation (Soldić-Aleksić&ChroneosKrasavac, 2009).

The highest level of quantitative agreement between variables was in 2008, when Pearson's coefficient equaled 0,937 (Table 6). This points to the high compliance between the level of the market share of operators and their share in total revenue. However, after 2008, the level of correlation decreased, and in 2011 it had the lowest value (0,685). Therefore, the agreement between the

variables included in the research slightly decreased then increased over time. The results of linear correlation confirmed the correlation between market share of operators and their share in total revenue from mobile telephony.

Table 6 Correlations

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Pearson Correlation</i>	0,937	0,899	0,820	0,685	0,788	0,747
<i>Sig. (2-tailed)</i>	0,227	0,289	0,387	0,519	0,422	0,463
N	3	3	3	3	3	3

Source: Authors' calculation

Regression analysis determines the relationship between the two variables: market share of the operator and the share of operators in the total revenue generated by mobile telephony. The regression model points to the extent to which a percentage increase per unit in the value of market share of the operator affects the change in the operator's share in the total revenue from mobile telephony.

Table 7 Linear Regression

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		R Square
	B	Std. Error	
(Constant)	1,177	13,954	0,878
prihod2008	,965	,360	
(Constant)	-,106	18,478	0,808
prihod2009	1,003	,489	
(Constant)	-1,274	26,086	0,673
prihod2010	1,038	,723	
(Constant)	2,581	34,521	0,469
prihod2011	,923	,981	
(Constant)	5,786	22,434	0,621
prihod2012	,826	,645	
(Constant)	4,867	26,080	0,558
prihod2013	,854	,760	

Source: Authors' calculation

In the first observed year (2008), the value of the operators' share in the total revenue generated by mobile telephony increased, on average, by 0.96 when the value of the operators' market share increased by 1%. In the following years, the operators' share in total revenue from mobile telephony grew in the range from 0.8 to 1 when the operators' market share increased by 1%. During the period covered by the analysis (2008-2013), coefficient of determination (R^2) had a value greater than 0.5 which indicates that a sample was statistically representative.

6. Conclusion

Modern markets are predominantly oligopoly structures. The paper presented the analysis of the situation on the mobile telecommunications market in Serbia, examined the conduct of business entities that provide telecommunications services, and analysed the achieved performance of business entities. Measuring the degree of supply concentration pointed to changes in the mobile telecommunications market of Serbia in the period from 2008 to 2013. Analysis of competition in this market was carried out by using the concentration ratio, the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, the Lorenz curve, and the Gini coefficient. Based on the obtained values of these indicators, it can be concluded that it is a concentrated market. What is more, given the market power and dominance in the market, the existence of participants with significant market power was analysed.

Linear correlation analysis was used to examine the correlation between market share of operators and the share of operators in total revenue from mobile telephony. Calculating Pearson's coefficient in respect of these two variables in the analysed time interval has pointed to a conclusion that there is a moderately strong, even strong positive correlation between them.

Regression analysis revealed a correlation between the two variables: the market share of the operator and the share of operators in the total revenue from mobile telephony. Based on the conducted linear regression it is realised to which percentage increase per unit in the value of market share of operator affects the change in the operator's share in the total revenue from mobile telephony. The results show that in the first observed year (2008), the value of the share of operators in the total revenue from mobile telephony grew by 0.96 on average when the operators' market share increased by 1%. In the following years, the operators' share in the total revenue from mobile telephony grew in the range from 0.8 to 1 when operators' market share increased by 1%. During all the analysed years (2008-2013), the coefficient of determination (R^2) had a value greater than 0.5, which indicates that a sample was statistically representative.

Therefore, using statistical methods, linear correlation and regression analyses, the existence of a strong positive relationship between the degree of supply concentration in the market and the level of achieved performance is confirmed.

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MERENJE STEPENA KONKURENCIJE NA TRŽIŠTU MOBILNE TELEFONIJE REPUBLIKE SRBIJE

Apstrakt: U istraživanju se pošlo od hipoteze da struktura tržišta u velikoj meri određuje ponašanje i nivo ostvarenih performansi privrednih subjekata. Cilj ovog rada je teorijska i empirijska korelaciona analiza između tržišne strukture, ponašanja i performansi privrednih subjekata. U radu je dat analitički osvrt na tržište mobilne telefonije u Republici Srbiji. Korišćenjem različitih pokazatelja (Racio koncentracije, HHI indeks, Lorencova kriva i Džini koeficijent) izmerena je koncentracija ponude na ovom tržištu i sagledana je priroda konkurencije. Pomoću statističkih metoda (linearna korelaciona i regresiona analiza) ispitana je povezanost između varijabli kojima se potvrđuje postojanje jake pozitivne veze između stepena koncentracije ponude na tržištu i nivoa ostvarenih performansi.

Ključne reči: tržišno učešće, koncentracija ponude, SPP paradigma, paradigma efikasnosti, mobilna telefonija

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