# Review of: "Measuring the Deviations from Perfect Competition: International Evidence"

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**Macroeconomic Proof of the Fundamental Microeconomic Marginal Equilibrium Rule or Profit Maximization Rule in Conditions of Perfect Competition**

I was very pleased when I received an email to review a paper, "Measuring the Deviations from Perfect Competition: International Evidence," by Weshah Razzak. As we know, the market of perfect competition is a microeconomic model because such markets do not exist in reality, but they have great theoretical importance.

As a professor of Microeconomics at the Faculty of Economics of the University of Niš, Republic of Serbia, every semester I teach my students the basics of a perfectly competitive market, and we say that this market has the greatest theoretical importance because compared to this market, we can assess whether real markets are more or less competitive. This paper has just found a way to provide a mathematically correct proof of this claim. Also, it will help me in the teaching process to introduce my students to the theoretical foundations of microeconomics through practical examples of countries and to show them that the theory is not unnecessary and abstract, but that it is confirmed in practice.

It is interesting that in this paper, the postulates of microeconomics were confirmed based on the analysis of macroeconomic data. This indicates the interconnectedness of economic phenomena that can be interpreted from both points of view - microeconomic and macroeconomic.

I would suggest the author increase the number of variables in the following research and take into account the factors that limit competition in the market, as he himself mentioned in the paper, which would affect the market equilibrium, such as tax rate, subsidy, interest rate, trade barriers, oil price shocks, regulations, etc. The obtained results would show which factors are the main cause of the limitation of competition in certain markets. Also, I support the author's initiative to perform an analysis of market competition at the level of industries and companies, if there is available data. These more detailed analyses would deepen the conclusions reached by the author in this paper.

This paper is a great confirmation of the theoretical foundations of microeconomics and an ideally competitive market, so it has great importance for all stakeholders, such as policy makers, market agents, as well as professors of microeconomics and their students. I strongly support the publication of more such papers dealing with the practical confirmation of the basic economic assumptions on which the entire microeconomic analysis is based, and I believe that in this way theoretical economics will become clearer to understand and more popular for everyone, both economic students and non-economists.

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