

(قدم للنشر في ١٤/١٠/٢٠١٩هـ؛ وقبل للنشر في ١٥/٢/٢٠١٤هـ)

. :

Policy Analysis Matrix (PAM)

:

. , (NPCO)

. , (NPCI)

, (EPC) %

(DRC)

) % ,

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(Pareto Optimality)

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Price Distortions

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Welfare analysis

Partial equilibrium analysis

(Lutz and Scandizzo,1980)

(Bale and Lutz,1981)

(Nelson and Panggabean,1991)

Policy

Monke Pearson analysis matrix

Social Costs

Private Costs

Externalities

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- =

:

$$NSP = e(P_q)Q - e(P_t)It - (P_n)In$$

:

$$= NSP$$

$$= e$$

$$= P_q$$

$$= P_t$$

$$= P_n$$

$$= Q$$

$$= It$$

$$= In$$

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Effects of

Divergences

Policy

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### Policy Analysis Matrix

	( )			
D	C	B	A	( )
H	G	F	E	( )
L	K	J	I	( )

:

( ) : A

( ) : B

( ) ( ) : C

( ) : D

: E

: F

( ) : G

: H

( ) (A-B-C) = (D)

(E-F-G) = (H)

(Divergences) (A-E) = (I)

(B-F) = (J)

(C-G) = (K)

(I-J-K) (D-H) = (L)

:

:

: Nominal Protection Coefficient of Outputs (NPCO) ( )

( )

(E) (A)

$$\text{NPCO} = A/E$$

: Nominal Protection Coefficient of Tradable Inputs (NPCI) ( )

(B)

(F)

$$\text{NPCI} = B/F$$

Effective Protection Coefficient (EPC): ( )

(A-B)

(E-F)

:

$$\text{EPC} = A-B/E-F$$

Domestic Resource Cost Coefficient (DRC): ( )

(E-

(G)

F)

$$\text{DRC} = G/E-F$$

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:( Monke and Pearson, 1989)

$$A = Z \left[ \frac{(1+i)^n i}{(1+i)^n - 1} \right]$$

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= A  
= Z  
= i  
= n

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'	'	'	(NPCO)
'	'	'	(NPCI)
'	'	'	(EPC)
'	'	'	(DRC)



Policy Analysis Matrix

(NPCO)

%

(EPC)

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## **An Economic Evaluation of Production Policy of Some Dates Varieties in Saudi Arabia**

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**Abstract:** This study aims to evaluate the governmental Agricultural policies of cultivating palm trees and date production of some date varieties (Sukkary, Berhi, and Khelas) in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Thus, concluding the results and indicators to assist decision makers in their set up forthcoming strategies according to the international variables and to meet the local needs.

The study depended on primary data that was collected through a random sample of 35 farms in Alhasa Region, in addition to feasibility studies for some projects of cultivating palm-trees and date production in Saudi Arabia. The Policy Analysis Matrix was used to analyze the impact of governmental agricultural policies on date production.

The results show that Nominal Protection Coefficient of production (NPCO) approaches to one for the three date varieties. The NPCO is 1.02 for Sukkary and Khelas varieties, and is 1.04 for Berhi variety, which means that market prices of local dates reach to Social Prices. On the other hand, the Nominal Protection Coefficient on Tradable Inputs (NPCI) reached to 1.10 for the three varieties, which implies that producers purchase tradable inputs with prices higher than the international markets by 10%. The Effective Protection Coefficient (EPC) is about 1.02 for Sukkary, and 1.04 for Berhi, and 1.01 for Khelas. This means that the Effective Protection shows that the market is near to be full competition. Upon evaluating the Economic Efficiency for the three date varieties using the Domestic Resource Cost Coefficient (DRC), it was found that DRC varied between 0.11 – 0.13 in the three date varieties. It means that the use of alternative domestic resources (Land, Capital, and Labor) according to social prices is lower than the added value of date production according to social prices.

In this context, the study concluded that date production of the three varieties (Sukkary, Berhi, and Khelas) having a production comparative advantage. Therefore it is preferable to expand the cultivating area of the three varieties of dates, taking into consideration the other limitations which may effect to this expansion such as water resources.