

## مؤسسه مطالعات بین‌المللی انرژی

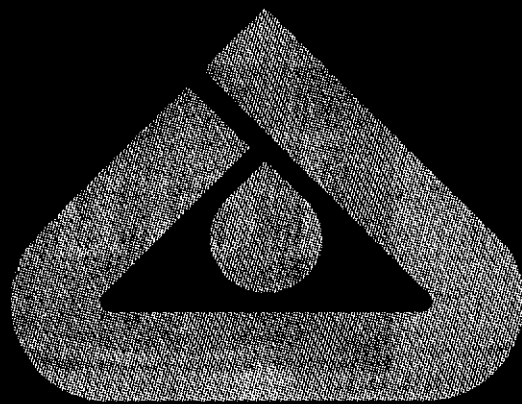
نماینده انتشارات Pennwell در ایران  
Pennwell با بیش از ۳۰۰ عنوان کتاب، لوح فشرده، کاست  
ویدیویی و نقشه در صنایع بالادستی و پایین‌دستی نفت و  
گاز، صنعت برق و...

مؤسسه مطالعات بین‌المللی انرژی کتاب‌های بخش انرژی این  
انتشارات را به صورت ارزی یا ریالی (به نرخ واریزنامه) و با ۲۰٪  
تخفیف در اختیار علاقه‌مندان قرار می‌دهد.

روابط عمومی مؤسسه مطالعات بین‌المللی انرژی

تلفن: ۲۲۵۸۰۹۲-۵

فاکس: ۲۲۲۰۱۴۹



گروه مهندسی و ساختمان صنایع نفت

**OIEC GROUP**



با تجربه اجرای ۸۸ پروژه

و ۵۵ میلیون نفر ساعت کار مفید

پیشاز در مهندسی و ساختمان صنایع نفت

تهران - صندوق پستی: ۱۶۳۱۵/۱۸۸

تلفن: ۲۲۱۴۵۷۹ - ۲۲۱۴۰۱۸ نمابر: ۲۲۱۵۸۵۱ پست الکترونیکی: [oiec@oiec.net](mailto:oiec@oiec.net)



and at 25% which means 25% of the consumption was imported. In 1999 about 10% of the consumption was secured through imports.

As shown in chart no.1 despite an increase in price the rate of consumption growth continued and only during 1996 (commencement of 2nd five-year plan) it was 2% but in the rest

of the four remaining years the rate was relatively high. In 1997 it was more than 5% in 1998 6.2% in 1999 6.6% and in 2000 4.6% which the price increase policy has failed to control growth in consumption.

It is noteworthy that consumption rate in 1999 was announced in the middle of the year by National refining

and distribution company and the growth rate in consumption is expected to be similar to those of previous years. Considering the characteristics of Iran's situation as a developing country including its high rate of population growth and ever increasing demands of the people, the high rate of energy consumption is justifiable. ■

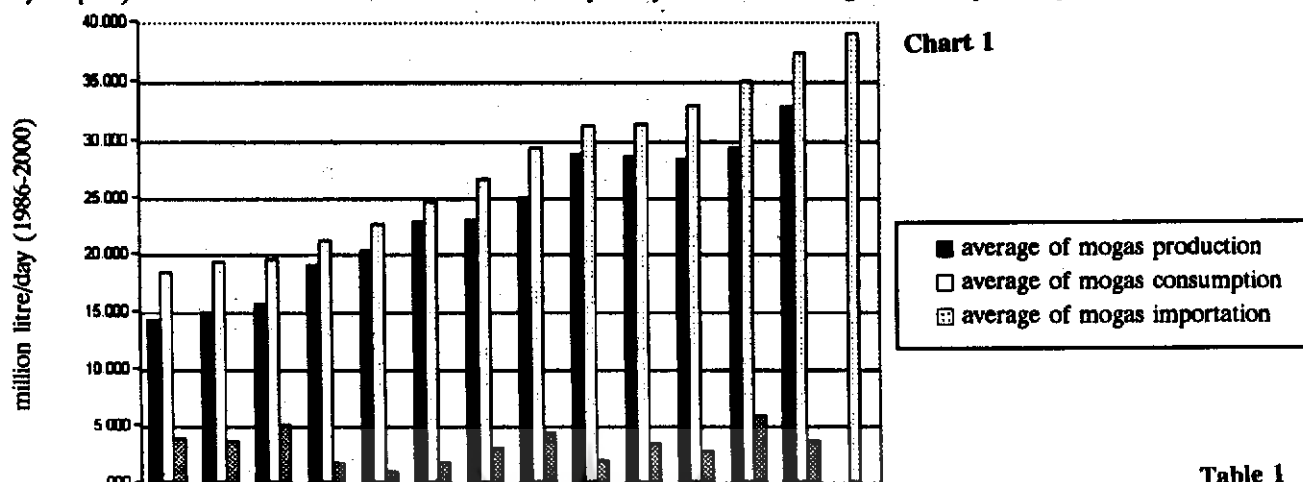


Chart 1

Table 1

year	average of mogas production	average of mogas consumption	average of mogas importation
1986	14.267	18.408	3.858
1987	14.942	19.250	3.525
1989	15.633	19.442	4.992
1990	18.975	21.133	1.675
1991	20.217	22.567	.908
1992	22.767	24.583	1.725
1993	23.008	26.642	2.958
1994	25.108	29.400	4.300
1995	28.808	31.292	1.842
1996	28.600	31.350	3.375
1997	28.425	32.942	2.700
1998	29.367	34.983	5.775
1999	32.782	37.291	3.573
2000		39.000	

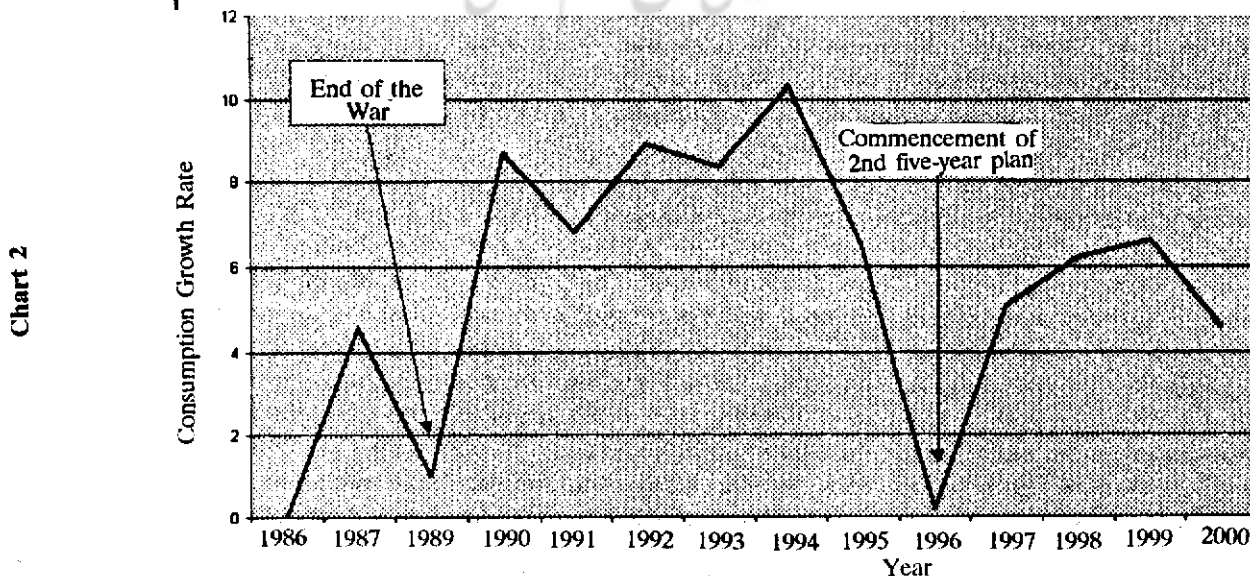


Chart 2

## CONSUMPTION TREND IN IRAN



Due to deficiency in the essential infrastructures in Iran (such as limited rail roads, inadequate inner and inter-city transportation facilities almost no underground trains, etc) a great part of transportation is done by motor-gasoline (mogas) using cars. In view of the rapid growth in the rate of consumption of mogas and the limited capacity of Iran's refineries (and impracticality of their expansion) and also the drive to restrict the consumption of this valuable product for many reasons, the government intends to increase the price of mogas and all other petroleum products as well. This way a part of

budget deficit can be compensated for.

With the help of some statistics and data an attempt will be made in this paper to find out the effect of an increase in the price of mogas on its use and on the real revenue of the government. Following bar chart no.1 and table show the average of production, consumption and importation of mogas during 1978-2000.

In 1986 average of mogas production was 14.2 ml/d and increased to 32.7 ml/d by 1999. Its consumption increased from 18.4 ml/d in 1986 to about 39 ml/d by 2000. The difference between production and consumption

was imported.

Average of annual rate of growth in consumption between 1986 to 2000 was about 5.9% the highest of which occurred in 1993 at 10.2% and the lowest was in 1988 at 1%. It is to be noted that during the current Iranian year (starting 21st March 99) despite an increase of 75% in the mogas price the consumption rate grew by 4.6%.

The minimum volume of imported mogas was in 1991 at 0.9 ml/d (4% of the consumption) and the maximum was in 1998 at 5.7 ml/d (16.5% of the consumption). In 1989 the ratio of import over consumption was the largest