The Effect of Oil Prices on Export Development in Iranian Oil Products Distribution Company (Tehran Area)

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
corresponding Author: **Bamdad partovi[2]** [2]Assistant Professor and Faculty Member of Economics Department, Abhar Branch, Islamic Azad University, Abhar, Iran	The most important role of the oil sector is providing over 80 percent of foreign exchange earnings. Therefore irrefutable reliance in various economic sectors to meet its import needs so that reduce the hard currency earnings from exports of crude oil, thereby unfavorable foreign exchange situation and thus reduce imports of intermediate and capital imports and decreasing the drop in production. This descriptive-correlational study aimed to evaluate the oil price and its role in the domestic and outside economy of Iran,With 12 samples of Tehran distribution companies of Oil Products, by simple random sampling is done. To collecting data from financial statements of desired, and to analysis of data was used Limer, Hausman and regression tests by spss22 and EVIEWS software. The findings shows changing real oil prices and immediate oil prices has a significant positive impact on oil exports.So, by create the conditions for an accurate forecast oil prices reduce uncertainty about the price as much as possible. It based on the projected price of oil, sales policy should be adjusted according to the requirements of the international oil market and use of existing mechanisms in the petroleum exchanges the status quo in the face of falling prices. Risks to be covered include futures and option contracts to hedge the transaction noted

1-Introduction

Oil is an important source of income for oil-exporting countries and is the main raw material in the manufacturing process oil-importing countries. Oil price volatility can cause instability in the macroeconomic variables in both the oil exporting and importing countries and oil price volatility may be due to its high dependence on oil revenues, has great impact on the Iranian economy. Oil price shocks on macroeconomic variables are especially affected economic growth and secondly, the effects are asymmetric. In this way, the negative shock in oil prices led to a

slowdown economic growth in Iran, but a positive shock in oil prices is not necessarily increase economic growth on the other hand does not affect the amount of negative shock(Ghaffari, 2010).

Iran is one of the oil exporting countries. The country enjoys the third place[1] in 2009 ranking of countries in terms of exports. That is why it can be said that the Iranian economy is dependent on oil revenues and this leads to changes in oil prices and the volatility of oil revenues and affect the country's economic situation. On the other, for firms exporting countries and oil producers, oil price volatility is important (Hamilton, 1983).

 In some cases, the effects of oil price volatility is shown asymmetric this means that the increase in oil prices during the recession but the decline in oil prices not led to a boom. This asymmetry explains the effect of volatility in the price of oil (Ighbali, 2003).

1. 1 Problem Description

The most important role of the oil sector is providing over 80 percent of foreign exchange earnings. Therefore irrefutable reliance in various economic sectors to meet its import needs so that reduce the hard currency earnings from exports of crude oil, thereby unfavorable foreign exchange situation and thus reduce imports of intermediate and capital imports and decreasing the drop in production (ghaffari, 2010).

1.2 Importance and Necessity of the Research

Oil prices play an important role in modeling the economic and political situation in developing and developed countries. Today oil prices as one of the most fundamental components known in various financial markets and the stock market has a particular position. Oil prices as important macroeconomic variables considered. Higher prices still can be a devastating effect on the economies of oil-importing countries and on the economy of whole world. The increase in prices

during 1999 led to a decline in world economic activity reduced international trade and investment during 2000-2001. Oil-importing developing countries as a whole will be more difficult because their economy is more oil intensity and less able to withstand financial crises are caused by the high cost of oil imports. The current economic situation caused by rising oil prices caused by the economic situation at the time of previous oil price shocks is quite different. Instability of oil prices has a negative reaction on macroeconomic in oil-importing countries and a shock of rising oil prices as a negative supply shock, aggregate supply curve change to the left and back. Because oil is a factor of production in most sectors and industries, increase in oil prices, increased production costs, resulting in a reduction the product in oil-importing countries (Ighbali, 2003)

Plan for socio - economic development and annual budget of the country requires recognition and accurate predictions of the impact of oil price volatility on the economy when the oil shocks so that planners can have negative effects on macroeconomic variables to minimize and adopt the right policies(samadi et al, 2009).

1. 3 Min Objectives of the Study

The main objective that the study pursues is to deriving the relationship between oil price changes and its effect on real oil price and real imports()

1.4 Main Hypothesis And the Research Hypotheses

Iran's oil exports have a direct effect on the development of oil exports.

1. Change oil prices have a positive impact on the share of exports.
2. Immediate change in oil prices has a positive impact on the share of exports.

1.5   Innovation of the Research

Several components are involved in determining oil prices. An innovation of the research is to

examine how these components influence the development and growth of the exports of Oil Products Distribution Co, Tehran, Iran. Additionally, the role of other variables is examined in the "Background research" section.

2. Theoretical Framework and Literature Review

2-1 Oil and its Place

By the mid-1970s, typically in the national production of energy was not used as a factor of production but simultaneously with the oil shocks of 1973 and 1979 and the recession in the West, energy as an important factor in economic growth was considered (Arshadi&Mousavi, 2012). The presence of oil and its impact on economic growth in the production functions was deemed necessary.

Iran's oil exports make up 90 percent of exports, on average, 60 percent of government revenue comes from the sale of oil. Therefore, oil price volatility for oil exporting countries has considerable importance. Pindick believes that the impact of energy prices on economic growth depends on the role of energy in the structure of production. In his opinion in industries where energy is used as intermediate inputs, raise the price of its production facilities and reduce the impact of national production. He to show that used the total cost function based on its analysis of stretch production costs to energy prices. Neoclassical economists like Brent (1978) and Denison (1979 and 1985) believe to energy indirect impact on economic growth. They argue that energy through their influence on labor and capital shares and indirectly affect economic growth but does not directly impact on growth.

Mork(1989) proposes anasymmetric definition of oil price changes which differentiates positive from negative shocks caused by oil prices. Hedefines changes in oil prices as follows:

$$ROIL_t^+ = Max\{0, (rolip_t - rolip_{t-1})\}$$
$$ROIL_t^- = Min\{0, (rolip_t - rolip_{t-1})\}$$

Where $ROIL_1$ denotes the logarithm of the difference between the real oil prices in time t . Mork shows that macroeconomic variables responses to increases and decreases of prices are asymmetric. He concluded that positive changes in oil prices have a strong and significant negative correlation with changesin real GNP, whereas negative changes in oil prices have not any significant effect. In another study in 1984, Mork argues that this is because the importance of the role that oil plays as a factor of production. In fact, the change of prices leads to the reallocation of resources in the economy. This reallocation may lead to slower GDP growth.

Hamilton in 2003 and again in discussions linear or non-linear relationship between oil prices and the growth of GNP returns argues that rising oil prices shocks are much more important than its prevention shock and there increases in oil prices significantly in comparison with the reductions which have been less predictable.

Lee et al. (1995) investigated the relationship between oil price shocks and real GNP growth of the USA in the 1949 to 1992 period. In the study, the authors points to the fluctuating nature of oil prices since its sharpdecrease after 1986 and conclude that the method Mork (1989) used to separate positive and negative shocks fails to demonstrate the severe impact of oil price shocks on real GNP growth for the years 1986 to 1992. They argue that if oil prices fluctuate constantly, economic agents will expect that increase in prices in the short term will be reversed over time (and this will surely be followed by the reduction of oil prices). They use a GARCH model to derive conditional variance of real oil price changes and conclude that positive shocks in oil prices have significant negative correlation with real GNP growth, whereas this is not the case for negative shocks. To determine the effect of positive and negative shocks of oil price on production, they useda GARCH-based scale specificationas follows:

Mean equation:

$$O_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 O_{t-1} + \alpha_2 O_{t-2} + \alpha_3 O_{t-3} + \alpha_4 O_{t-4} + e_t$$

$$e_t | I_t - 1 \approx N(0, h_t)$$

$$h_t = \gamma 0 + \gamma 1 e_t^2 - 1^{+\gamma 2 h_t - 1}$$

$$SOPI_t = MAX\left(0, \hat{e}_t / \sqrt{\hat{h}_t}\right)$$

O_t and h_t reperesent the rate of change in real prices and its conditional variance, respectively. The mean and variance equations are denoted by $AR(4)$ and $GARCH\ (1,1)$ respectively. Also, $SOPI_t$ and $SOPD_t$ denote Increase and reduction of scale oil price, respectively. According to this specification, rising oil prices which occur after a period of price stability have greater influence than when the price of oil began to increase after a period of decline. The advantage of therefore mentioned model is that while modeling positive and negative shocks in oil prices, it takes into account the environment where oil prices change. This implies that the same change in oil prices in different environments have different effects on economic growth (Eltejaee and Afzaly, 2012-2013; 4).

Oil Price Shocks

In general, oil price shocks in two ways can affect a country's economic activity. One of the effects is on the supply side of the economy. This effect appears to be primarily a standstill, affecting the productive capacity of a country and reveal their role. Another is through its impact on aggregate demand in the short term that could have done the exact impact on the country's economic activity. Economists not only the negative shocks of oil price but also positive shocks not know in favor of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. Governments often affected by negative shocks in oil prices, the impact of imports of goods and services would be forced to impose more restrictions to foreign exchange savings possible through the essential needs of the country and the timely payment of external obligations. Given that in developing countries, including Iran, the bulk of their imports of capital goods and raw materials constitute the productive sector, restrictions on imports can leave adverse impact on the country's manufacturing sector. The inevitable consequence of such circumstances is risk of inflationary pressures, rising exchange rates, economic recession and rising unemployment in the society (Samadi et al, 2009).

Growth in OPEC oil production moves to offset growth in non-OPEC production during 1974:Q1–1996:Q4, but not during 1997:Q1–2012:Q4. Growth in OPEC oil production is not influenced by oil price during 1974:Q1–1996:Q4, but is influenced during 1997:Q1– 2012:Q4. Growth in non-OPEC oil production responds significantly to positive innovations in real oil price over 1974:Q1–1996:Q4. Growth in non-OPEC oil production does not respond significantly to positive innovations in real oil price over 1997:Q1–2012:Q4, possibly because real oil price during this period is above a threshold required for non-OPEC to maximize production.[5] Over 1997:Q1–2012:Q4 the negative effect on real oil price of positive shocks to growth in non-OPEC oil production is larger in absolute value than that of positive shocks to growth in OPEC oil production. Previously (over 1974:Q1–1996:Q4) growth in non OPEC production didn't have a statistically significant effect on real oil price (due to offsetting OPEC adjustments). Shocks to growth in OPEC oil production make large cumulative contribution to real oil price. Shocks to growth in non-OPEC oil production do not. The cumulative contribution to growth in OPEC oil production of real price shocks is large whereas that of growth in non-OPEC oil production is small. There is a large cumulative contribution to growth in OPEC oil production of shocks to growth in non-OPEC oil production, but that reverse does not hold. The effect of shocks to growth in non OPEC oil production on cumulative growth in OPEC oil production is larger over 1974–1996 than over 1997–2012 (Ratti& Vespignani, 2015).

The Impact of Oil Price Fluctuations on the Economy

Given the widespread negative impact of oil price fluctuations on various sectors of the economy, the stock market is an obstacle to efficiency and it is impressiveon investment performance. Therefore, we need a detailed understanding of oil price changes on stock returns. Determination of oil prices depends on many factors, most of which are beyond the control of its suppliers. This issue has caused much of the economy depends on oil revenues are affected by fluctuations in oil prices. Reliance on oil export revenues as an important part of government revenues, dependence of economic activities, especially in industry and services, to import capital goods and intermediates of factors affecting Iran's economic dependence on oil export revenues that governments increase the vulnerability factor.Obviously, the above terms of contemporary political developments - the economic and social impact of steady but some unexpected rise in oil prices is also an important factor that increases the need for appropriate policies. The world economy in recent years has experienced large swings in the price of crude oil. The volatility of macroeconomic variables in the countries affected and the economy is faced with various challenges and caused them to avoid the negative effects of the various measures reflect fluctuations. So that the oil exporting countries, which are very vulnerable to fluctuations in oil prices negatively, structures for the storage of surplus revenue from the sale of crude establish in the event of negative fluctuations in oil prices will not negatively affect the country's economic activity (Sadeghi et al, 2013).

The Impact of Oil Prices on Export:

Oil prices during the past few decades have seen substantial fluctuations. The volatility has various influences on the economy of various countries, both importers and exporters of oil. Our country's economy is also not an exception. Statistics and information in the country reflects the fact that crude oil exports for years lead to country's economic dependence on revenue from the sale of this substance, so that all sectors of economic activity including industrial, agricultural, and services directly and indirectly related to this product has export income. In addition, oil revenues make up a significant portion of state revenues given the role of governments in developing countries this dependency is intensifying. Because the price and the amount of oil sales in this economy is seen as an exogenous variable and determine how much they were outside the scope of the national economy and the other economic activities are particularly sensitive to oil shocks. Therefore, any fluctuation in it can affect the national economy. Including the volatility of changes in the price index for goods and services, the production of which largely affected the activities of the public sector, changes in production costs, changes in the current account and changes in exchange rates due to changes in foreign exchange reserves at a fixed exchange rate regime. The oil market volatility, long-term planning and policy based on oil revenues will make it impossible (Nematollahi and Tabatabaee, 2011).

Tehran's Oil Zone

Tehran area hosts 21 pipelines with diameters ranging from 8 to 30 inches and has a total of 2050 km of pipelines. This area is known as one of the largest and most important pipeline zones and the scope of its operations is supplying fuel to Tehran, Semnan, Qazvin, Gilan, Mazandaran and Zanjan provinces. The area is considered the hub through which oil products and crude oil are transferred from southern parts to the northern part of the country. This pipeline zone is such vast and important that have shared pipelines with half of all zones of Pipeline and Telecommunication company (Markazi, Isfahan, northwest, northeast, north) and it alone supplies the needed fuel to Tehran metropolitan and Tehran province.

One of the other roles that the zone plays is to supply crude oil feed for refineries in Tehran and

275

Tabriz. To this end, more than seven hundred thousand barrels of crude oil are received per day from pipelines "26 Ahvaz / Rey," 24 Isfahan / Rey and "30 Neka / Rey. Then part of the crude oil is delivered to Tehran refinery to supply its crude oil feed. This is followed by the transfer of the remaining oil through the pipeline 16 to Tabriz refinery to supply the refinery feed as well.

Background Research

Ratti&Vespignani (2015) suggested an increase in economic growth in developing countries may be associated with a higher expected growth for commodity demand than an increase in growth in developed countries. Radetzki (2006) finds that growth in emerging market countries is associated with a relatively greater usage of commodities than in expansion in developed economies. Roberts and Rush (2010) reported that commodity resources are used relatively intensive in traded goods and that growth in trade is a driving force in the growth of developing countries. Developing Asia grew at an average annual pace of 8.5% over the period between 2003 and 2013. The IMF expects developed economies to grow 2.2% in 2014 and developing economies to grow at almost 6% in 2014.

- In a study, Sadeghiet al. (1392) studied the effect of oil price instability on the growth of gross domestic product (GDP) in Iran. In order to achieve this, firstly they estimated the index of oil price instabilityusing EGARCH (0,1) model. Then, using Markov-Switching models, the effect of this index on the growth of gross domestic product in Iran was investigated. To estimate the nonlinear model based on the verification function, MSIAH model with two regimes was selected from the various states of MS model. The results obtained from the estimation of Markov-Switching (MS-AR) model indicate that the index oil price instability has significant negative effect on GDP growth during disruptions in both

regimes. Also, this effect is different for both regimes, such that it is higher for regime 2 compared to regime 1. The experimental results of the above study have useful implications for policy-makers in economy field who need to exactly identify the effects of oil price instability on economy growth (Sadeghi and et al, 2013-2014).

- Samadi (1999) using a simultaneous equations (1371- 1350) concluded the increase in oil revenues if the sensitivity of government expenditure compared to overall government spending to be higher it can lead to improvements in GDP and investment.

- Ardalani (2001) showed that oil price volatility on GDP, foreign exchange earnings and government revenue of public funds involved. The effect of elevated oil prices on GDP more than it estimated and leads to stagnation of economic activity in the country.

- Tabibian (1974) using a VAR model to study the relationship between oil revenues and ironing inflation rate, money supply, GDP and government spending showed that the impact of oil revenues on these variables (Radetzki, 2006).

- Cooper in an article entitled "method of measuring the volatility of oil prices", in the words of a measure examined uncertainty. In this paper for the measurement uncertainty of oil price variance, conditional standard HB S DI model introduces and visit daily from June 1982 to April 2002 and by 5296, Brent uncertainty with the (HB S DI) 2-4 model measured. He also uses monthly observations in the period 1970 to 2002 uncertainty in oil prices with measure (HB S DI) 2-2 model. Based on the discussions, the government recommended that try to uncertainty of oil prices and losses of as much as possible reduce the volatility of

oil prices could affect the economy (Radetzki, 2006) (Roberts & Rush.2010).

2. 8 Operational model of theresearch

$$Xt = \mu + \varepsilon t \sum_{i=1}^{q} \theta i \varepsilon t - i$$

$$yt = \sum_{i=1}^{p} Aiyt - i + \varepsilon t$$

y_t is a $n \times 1$ vector of endogenous variables. $(c_1, \dots, c_5)$ representsa (1×5) vector of vector-based autoregressive intercept. A_I is a (5×5) matrix representing I^{th} autoregressive coefficient matrix. Finally, $(\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_5)$ is a (1×5) vector which consists of errors terms. The autoregressive vector system can be used as the representative of moving average for real oil price shocks to analyze the system response. This is achieved as follows.
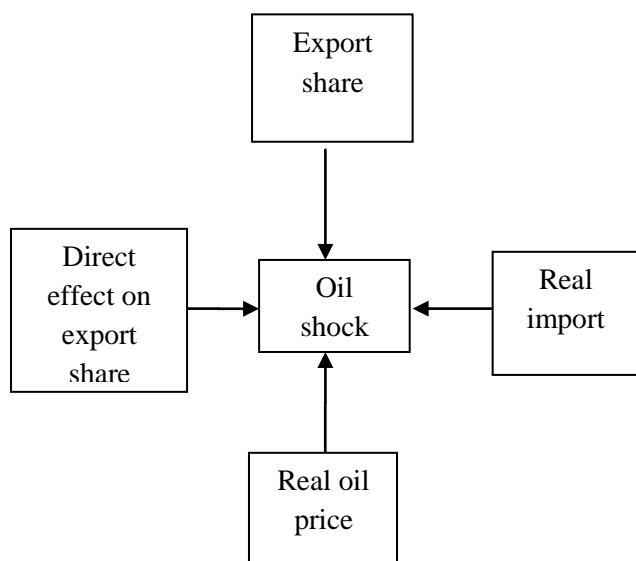
3. Research Methodology

Equal Convergence technique is used as the methodology of the research. Self-Recursive technique is one of the applied convergence techniques. The technique is used in the study to examine long term effects of oil exports on economic growth and development. Library and documentation based method is also used in the study to collect information. The data related to financial statements of oil products companies in 12 zones of Tehran were collected using field method (observation). In the study, the statistical sample consists of all the companies in Tehran that distribute oil products. All the companies were considered as the sample.

Statistical calculations are performed using statistical software SPSS. Also EVIEWS software is used to examine the relationship between the variables of the research.Limer, Hausman and regression technique is used to collect data from financial statements of the sample and to analyze the results.

4. Findings

Firstly, the research variables are examined based on descriptive statistics. The results of the examination are provided in tables 1 and 2.

Table 1: Description ofcentral tendencyand dispersion indexes for the study variables

Description	Average	Median	Maximum	Minimum	Standard deviation
Oil price	82.72	95	110	25.61	31.19
Oil products price	2988062	1713433	25503550	6289	4143124
Oil products import	19515076	6644580	10100000	12240	26852554
Oil products export	5463180	17936222	40100000	15484	79313600

Table 2: Limer test

Description		Statistical variable	Significance level	Method
Hypothesis 1	Changing oil prices have a positive impact on the share of exports.	2253	0.001	Integrative
Hypothesis 2	Immediate change in oil prices has a positive impact on the share of exports.	7.06	0.001	Integrative

As the above table shows, the significance level of Limer test for hypothesis 1 & 2 is lower than 5 percent. As a result integrative method is used to estimate the model.

Results of hypotheses test
- **Hypothesis 1:**Changing oil prices have a positive impact on the share of exports.

H0: Changing oil prices have not any positive effect on the share of exports.
H1:Changing oil prices have a positive effect on the share of exports.

Limer test must be used in order to estimate the model using integrative or synthetic method. This test determines which method is more preferred. The result of Limer test for hypothesis 1 indicates that its significance level is more than 5 percent. Therefore, integrative method is used to estimate the model used in the hypothesis. Using integrative method requires the least squares estimation method for the test and thus it must be used to estimate the coefficient of the model. The value of Durbin-Watson value obtained for the hypothesis is 1.55 which lies between 1.5 and 2.5. Therefore, the errors independence is accepted which means the errors of variables are independent of each other. The obtained coefficient of determination was 10.2 indicating that the independent variable can predict the dependent variable. This coefficient shows that the model is validated, although its value is somewhat low. On the other hand, the significance level of Fisher test (f) is less than 5 percent, indicating that the model used in the hypothesis has significance and interpretable. However, eventually we need to use T-test to examine whether the independent variable affects dependent variable. Examining the hypothesis reveals that the significance level of T-test for variable of oil price is less than 5 percent (0.001). As a result, hypothesis H0 is rejected, but hypothesis H1 is confirmed. Therefore, it can be

concluded that the change of oil price has a positive effect on oil products price.

Table 3: Test results for hypothesis 1

Y=a+bx+ε				
Description	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
Oil price	812843	303459	2.67	0.0094
Constant value	-12674518	26802652	-0.472	0.637
Adjusted R-squared	0.102			
F-statistic	7.17			
Prob (F-statistic)	0.001			
D.W	1.55			
Dependent variable: Changing oil prices				

- **Hypothesis 2**: changing in immediate oil prices have a positive impact on the share of exports.

H0:changing in immediate oil prices have not any positive effect on the share of exports.
H1:changing in immediate oil prices have a positive effect on the share of exports.

Limer test must be used in order to estimate the model using integrative or synthetic method. This test determines which method is more preferred. The result of Limer test for hypothesis 2 indicates that its significance level is less than 5 percent. Therefore, synthetic method is used to estimate the model of the hypothesis. Using synthetic method requires cross-section random effects (EGLS) method to estimate the coefficients of the model in the hypothesis. The Durbin-Watson value obtained for the hypothesis is 1.35. This value falls between 1.5 and 2.5. Therefore, the error independence is accepted which means the error of variables are independent of each other. The obtained coefficient of determination was 29.6 indicating that the independent variable can predict the dependent variable. This coefficient shows that the model is validated. On the other hand, the significance level of Fisher test (f) is less than 5 percent, indicating that the model used in the hypothesis has significance and is interpretable. However, eventually we need to use

T-test to examine whether the independent variable affects dependent variable. Examining the hypothesis reveals that the significance level of T-test for variable of oil price is less than 5 percent (0.001). As a result, hypothesis H0 is rejected, but hypothesis H1 is confirmed. Therefore, it can be concluded that the change of oil price has a positive effect on oil products price.

Table 4: Test results for hypothesis 2

Y=a+bx+ε				
Description	Coefficient	Std. Error	t-Statistic	Prob.
Oil price	470404	96927	4.85	0.001
Constant value	-19396783	85600990	-2.26	0.0269
Adjusted R-squared	0.296			
F-statistic	26.83			
Prob(F-statistic)	0.001			
D.W	1.35			
Dependent variable: changing in immediate oil prices				

5. Discussion and Conclusion

Rising oil prices increases oil revenues dollars in the short-term. These revenues should be invested in the right place. Otherwise, they will lead to rising prices and inflation and eventually will increase production costs. If the structure of oil exporting countries depends on oil, then the deterioration of trade relationship is to the detriment of the countries. On the other hand, changing consumption patterns in oil-importing countries may increase their imports. This increases the revenues of oil exporting countries. But over time, the increase in the countries revenues will be returned to the oil-importing countries. These factors along with other factors such as inadequate economic structures, lack of coordination between economic policies, having oil-dependent economy, misuse of foreign exchange earnings and having an economy which is vulnerable to political shocks continue to hinder Iranian economic growth, although the country is one of the largest oil producers. The same situation is seen in the case of other developing countries that are oil producers. So it is possible to effectively manage the fluctuations in production which are caused by oil shocks and prevent their adverse effects on national economy. This goal can be achieved through conservative forecast of prices, adjustment of public expenditure based on permanent changes (rather than temporary changes) in income and effective utilization of savings or saving oil revenues to avoid the spreading of price shocks to other sectors of the economy.

Recommendations

Rising oil prices increase revenues from the export of oil. The increase in oil revenues has greater impact compared to reduction of oil income on private consumption. The increase in oil revenues increases private consumption. On the other hand, reduced oil revenues decrease private consumption. But the decline in private consumption due to falling oil revenues is not as much as the increase in private consumption due to rising oil revenue. In order to reduce the effect of oil prices fluctuations on private and public sector consumption and thereby reduce the aggregate demand of the whole economy, it is necessary to take following measures:

Based on the discussions, the government recommended that try to uncertainty of oil prices and losses of as much as possible reduce the volatility of oil prices could affect the economy.

- One of the ways detailed examinations of factors affecting the price of oil is to create conditions for an accurate forecast oil prices reduce uncertainty about the price as much as possible. It based on the projected price of oil, sales policy should be adjusted according to the requirements of the international oil market and use of existing mechanisms in the petroleum exchanges the status quo in the face of falling prices. Risks to be covered here

include futures and option contracts to hedge the transaction noted.

- Also Government to reduce losses caused by uncertainties in oil prices, part of the revenue to maintain the currency reserves account and gradually increase the capacity of the domestic economy growth inject it into the economy.

- Research limitations:
- Lack of access to research in this field
- Lack of direct access to information and oil companies Statistics investigator in this case hardly needed information from the Web sites collect, and analyze them.
- Lack of cooperation with oil companies to export statistics cultivars

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