

مرونة الطلب على الواردات النفطية لدول الاتحاد الأوربي:
"دراسة قياسية"

(GRIFFIN

and STEALE, 1980: 93-97)

.(- :)

.()

()

**

أولاً- البيانات الإحصائية:

) / Composite Price (

:

:

ثانياً: منهجية البحث

(OLS)

(TSP)

:

ثالثاً: خصائص السوق البترولية

١ - جانب الطلب:

()

(GRIFFIN and

SSTEALE, 1980;105).

(GRIFFIN and SSTEALE, 1980, 93-97)

/

(:)

(IEA)

(DANIELSEN, 1982:179-215)

-:

- :

%

%

%

% (IEA, 1991).

:

-

%

%

(OPEC, 1993) (SABBAN, 1992)

)

%

%

(

.(

)

"

OECD

...

...
-
%
.() "%

.()

: -

.....

. % % %

.() () %

/

/

.().

(:)

٢: جانب العرض:

.

" %

. , ()"

:

. : -

.

.....

. ()

:

. , -

.

,

.

: -

.()

: -

...

: -

(DANIELSEN, 1982: 216) .

(IEA, 1992).

:

: -
 . -
 .
)
 ("
) ."
 .(

رابعاً: مروونات الطلب على الواردات البترولية ومحدداتها:

(MITTELSTADT, 1983) .

(MARQUEZ, 1984) .

..

(1)

(COOPER, 1991).

(OECD):

- ()

.
.
.
.

:

James M. Griffin and Henry Steale, “ Energy Economics and Policy”, Academic Press, New York,1980.

(MITTELSTADT, 1983) .

.()

:

-

-

-

-

-

خامساً: النماذج المستخدمة في تقدير مرونة الطلب على الواردات النفطية

(IMP)

(PCRU)

(TAX)

(GDP)

(EXCH)

(PCOM)

:

$$IMP_t = f(PCRU_t, TAX_t, EXCH_t, GDP_t, IMP_{t-1}) \quad \{1\}$$

$$IMP_t = g(PCOM_t, EXCH_t, GDP_t, IMP_{t-1}) \quad \{2\}$$

:

$$\ln IMP_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \ln PCRU_t + \alpha_2 \ln TAX_t + \alpha_3 \ln EXCH_t + \alpha_4 \ln GDP_t + \alpha_5 \ln IMP_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \quad \{3\}$$

$$\ln IMP_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \ln PCOM_t + \alpha_3 \ln EXCH_t + \alpha_3 \ln GDP_t + \alpha_4 \ln IMP_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t \quad \{4\}$$

سادساً: تقدير مرونة الطلب على الواردات بالنسبة لسعر برمبيل النفط الخام

() .

()

()

()

: ()

()

- ()

		$(PCRU)_t$	$(TAX)_t$	$(EXCH)_t$	$(GDP)_t$	$(IMP)_{t-1}$	R^2	F	$(n \cdot R^2)$ (Pr ob)
	5.418 (2.544) ^b	-0.020 (-0.289)	-0.103 (-0.940)	-0.369 (-1.323)		0.172 (0.610)	0.292	1.754 ^c	2.1086 0.1465
	7.605 (6.320) ^a	-0.108 (-2.955) ^a	-0.089 (-2.008) ^b	-0.642 (-5.026) ^a		0.252 (2.133) ^b	0.907	41.397 ^a	0.7056 0.4009
	4.071 (3.330) ^a	-0.091 (-1.488)	-0.092 (-2.149) ^b	-0.214 (-1.290)		0.347 (1.819) ^c	0.875	29.656 ^a	0.0705 0.7906
	5.044 (2.186) ^b	-0.061 (-1.088)	-0.119 (-1.458)	-0.313 (-1.493)		0.471 (1.914) ^c	0.940	66.957 ^a	0.0484 0.8258
	2.469 (2.070) ^b	-0.075 (-2.219) ^a	-0.047 (-0.721)	-0.195 (-1.392)		0.742 (5.643) ^a	0.852	24.485 ^a	0.5856 0.4441
	0.8001 (0.373)	-0.391 (-2.276) ^b	-0.135 (-0.537)	-0.164 (-0.317)	0.797 (0.959)	0.378 (1.514)	0.667	6.408 ^a	0.1048 0.7462
	-3.369 (-0.817)	-0.106 (-2.396) ^b	-0.249 (-1.744) ^c	-0.231 (-1.649)	1.171 (1.674)	0.565 (2.947) ^a	0.916	34.809 ^a	0.1760 0.6748
	-0.195 (-0.063)	-0.156 (-4.013) ^a	-0.341 (-2.247) ^b	-0.313 (-2.046) ^c	1.198 (1.909) ^c	0.317 (2.292) ^b	0.901	29.084 ^a	0.5775 0.4473
	-0.969 (-0.677)	-0.041 (-0.321)	-0.056 (-0.471)	-0.097 (-1.191)	1.181 (1.523)	0.409 (1.175)	0.890	18.787 ^a	0.5857 0.4441
	0.320 (0.227)	-0.012 (-0.550)	-0.078 (-2.045) ^b	-0.070 (-1.463)	0.919 (3.327) ^a	0.230 (1.273)	0.842	17.013 ^a	0.1315 0.2516
	5.034 (1.860)	-0.096 (-0.833)	0.045 (0.289)	-0.106 (-0.424)	0.089 (0.248)	0.099 (0.205)	0.739	6.622 ^a	1.0176 0.3131
	-8.062 (-2.447) ^b	-0.101 (-1.416)	-0.319 (-2.802) ^b	-0.088 (-0.506)	1.627 (3.162) ^a	0.759 (10.227) ^a	0.980	156.41 ^a	0.1296 0.7189

()

%

%

%

%

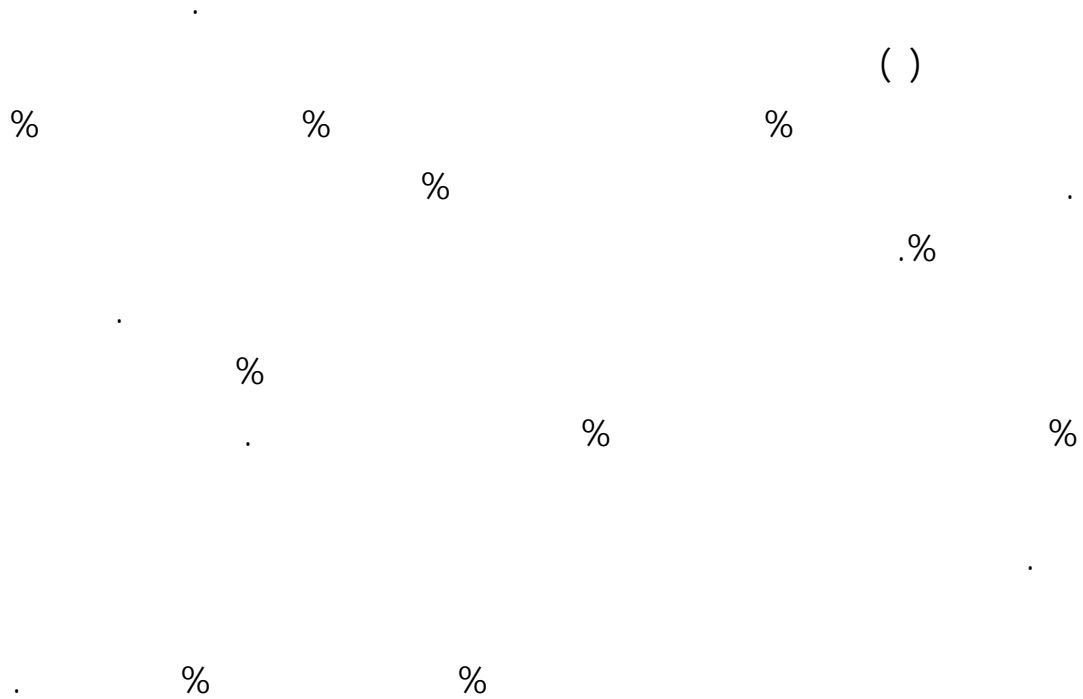
() () .

.

.

سابعاً: مرونة الواردات بالنسبة للضريبة على برميل النفط

.



.

. % %
 . % %
 . - %
 .
 . "

.
 . OECD . .
 .

. () ".
 .
 :
 . -
 . -
 .
 . %
 . %
 . -
 . -
 . ().

()

· · ·

$$\frac{\partial \ln IMP}{\partial \ln TAX} > \frac{\partial \ln IMP}{\partial \ln PCRU}$$

()

و

ثامناً: مرونة الواردات بالنسبة للسعر المركب

:

()

()

:

$$\frac{\partial \ln MP}{\partial \ln PCOM} \approx \frac{\partial \ln IMP}{\partial \ln TAX} + \frac{\partial \ln IMP}{\partial \ln PCRU}$$

()

- ()

		$(PCOM)_t$	$(EXCH)_t$	$(GDP)_t$	$(IMP)_{t-1}$	R^2	F	$(n * R^2)$ (Pr ob)
	5.314 (3.302) ^a	-0.122 (-1.552)	-0.334 (-1.806) ^b		0.199 (0.859)	0.286	2.401 ^c	1.0287 0.3104
	8.459 (6.738) ^a	-0.201 (-4.108) ^a	-0.730 (-5.908) ^a		0.200 (1.644)	0.893	49.917 ^a	1.0052 0.3161
	5.813 (3.859) ^a	-0.278 (-3.256) ^a	-0.391 (-2.501) ^b		0.179 (0.877)	0.879	43.437 ^a	0.2311 0.6307
	5.358 (4.513) ^a	-0.194 (-3.806) ^a	-0.330 (-2.929) ^a		0.461 (3.838) ^a	0.941	95.419 ^a	0.0189 0.9808
	2.887 (2.894) ^a	-0.133 (-2.691) ^b	-0.254 (-2.813) ^b		0.713 (6.335) ^a	0.838	31.114 ^a	0.4240 0.5150
	-0.482 (-0.393)	-0.682 (-2.532) ^b	-0.281 (-0.574)	1.531 (2.589) ^b	0.323 (1.353)	0.672	8.725 ^a	1.1504 0.2835
	-2.550 (-0.746)	-0.342 (-2.525) ^b	-0.181 (-1.673)	1.033 (2.224) ^b	0.577 (3.220) ^a	0.912	43.799 ^a	0.1594 0.6897
	1.569 (0.805)	-0.496 (-5.383) ^a	-0.349 (-2.395) ^b	0.967 (3.281) ^a	0.316 (2.311) ^b	0.894	36.009 ^a	0.1037 0.7474
	-1.037 (-0.853)	-0.117 (-0.580)	-0.026 (-0.328)	1.014 (2.886) ^b	0.524 (1.809) ^c	0.884	32.363 ^a	4.6849 0.0304
	2.405 (2.003) ^c	-0.015 (-0.377)	-0.095 (-1.959) ^c	0.435 (3.470) ^a	0.342 (1.825) ^c	0.802	17.196 ^a	1.3146 0.2516
	-0.612 (-0.133)	-0.030 (-0.160)	-0.116 (-0.857)	0.613 (1.000)	0.597 (1.186)	0.706	7.220 ^a	1.3980 0.2371
	-6.503 (-4.551) ^a	-0.432 (-5.392) ^a	-0.137 (-0.781)	1.489 (5.958) ^a	0.735 (9.122) ^a	0.977	182.49 ^a	0.5698 0.4504

تاسعاً: مرونة الواردات بالنسبة لسعر الصرف

(IMF,1994: 58)

() ()

.()

()

()

()

عاشراً: تقدير مرونة الطلب على الواردات في الأجل الطويل

() ()

$$(IMP_t = IMP_{t-1})$$

(α_i) (1 - α_i)

()

) ()

م ط و بالنسبة لسعر البرميل المركب (COMP)	م ط و بالنسبة لسعر الصرف (EXCH)	م ط و بالنسبة للضريبة (TAX)	م ط و بالنسبة لسعر الخام (PCRU)	
-0.024155	-0.124396	-0.445652	-0.152310	
-0.144385	-0.118984	-0.858289	-0.251250	
-0.139357	-0.140888	-0.327718	-0.338611	
-0.115312	-0.224953	-0.591682	-0.359926	
-0.290698	-0.182171	-0.755814	-0.463415	
-0.628617	-0.217042	-0.263666	-1.007385	
-0.243678	-0.572414	-0.531034	-0.808511	
-0.228404	-0.499268	-0.458272	-0.725146	
-0.069374	-0.094755	-0.164129	-0.245798	
-0.015584	-0.101299	-0.090909	-0.022796	
-0.106548	0.049945	-0.117647	-0.074442	
-0.419087	-1.323652	-0.365145	-1.630189	
-0.204038	-0.360634	-0.506209	-0.546768	

:

()

()

(MARQUEZ, 1984)

()

(

حادي عشر: تقدير أثر تغير سعر صرف الدولار على الواردات النفطية لدول الاتحاد الأوروبي:

الدولة	الواردات النفطية (مليارات دولار)	تغير سعر صرف الدولار (نسبة مئوية)	تغير الواردات النفطية (مليارات دولار)	تغير الواردات النفطية (نسبة مئوية)
ألمانيا	100	10%	10	10%
فرنسا	100	10%	10	10%
إيطاليا	100	10%	10	10%
هولندا	100	10%	10	10%
المملكة المتحدة	100	10%	10	10%
أوروبا	100	10%	10	10%
إجمالي	100	10%	10	10%

.....

()

()

				=				
				/	()	()		
-0.369000 0.030622	-0.334000	-5.754410	0.015933	2.123377	0.033831	1.921973		
-0.642000 0.244390	-0.730000	-5.564620	0.060162	3.572486	0.214929	4.062173		
-0.214000 0.022481	-0.391000	-4.910690	0.011709	1.050888	0.012304	1.920080		
-0.313000 0.238340	-0.330000	-4.679920	0.154328	1.464815	0.226062	1.544374		
-0.195000 0.330031	-0.254000	-5.770130	0.225183	1.125175	0.253370	1.465613		
-0.164000 0.004400	-0.281000	-3.201620	0.004891	0.525066	0.002568	0.899655		
-0.231000 0.026530	-0.181000	-0.976890	0.150041	0.225662	0.033858	0.176817		
-0.313000 0.212164	-0.349000	-5.829930	0.104276	1.824768	0.190279	2.034646		
-0.097000 0.021003	-0.026000	0.132620	0.028456	-0.012864	-0.000366	-0.003448	-9.81E-05	
-0.070000 0.001598	-0.095000	-1.929590	0.114576	0.135071	0.015476	0.183311		
-0.106000 0.019521	-0.116000	-0.364810	0.037762	0.038670	0.001460	0.042318		
-0.088000 0.996312	-0.137000	-1.537380	0.092684	0.135289	0.012539	0.210621		
		1.150983						

.

:

.

%

.()

% . % .

/

()

ثاني عشر: سعر الصرف أداة مهمة في سياسة التسعير النفطية

()

()

(ECU)

(EURO)

خلاصة الدراسة

%

%

()

ملحق : سياسة التمييز السعري في بريطانيا

:

$$\ln IMP_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \ln PCRU_t + \alpha_2 \ln IMP_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\ln IMP_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \ln PCOM_t + \alpha_2 \ln IMP_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\ln EXP_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \ln PCRU_t + \alpha_2 \ln EXP_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$$

$$\ln EXP_t = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 \ln PCOM_t + \alpha_2 \ln EXP_{t-1} + \varepsilon_t$$

: ()

- ()

(n*R ²) (Pr ob)	F	$\overline{R^2}$	(EXP) _{t-1}	(IMP) _{t-1}	(PCOM) _t	(PCRU) _t		
0.0758 0.9000	272.0 ^a	0.966		0.733 (13.949) ^a		-0.273 (-4.922) ^a	2.584 (5.355) ^a	ln IMP
0.1174 0.7319	124.8 ^a	0.957		0.640 (3.317) ^a	-0.5449 (-2.552) ^b		4.861 (3.445) ^a	ln IMP
0.0765 0.7821	82.13 ^a	0.935	0.495 (1.803) ^c			-0.629 (-1.977) ^c	5.698 (2.495) ^b	ln EXP
1.7735 0.1829	70.40 ^a	0.926	0.519 (2.177) ^b		-0.946 (-1.291)		8.034 (-1.985) ^b	ln EXP

$$\frac{\delta \ln IMP_t}{\delta \ln P_t} < 0 :$$

$$\frac{\delta \ln EXP_t}{\delta \ln P_t} < 0$$

(.)

()

(.)

(.)

(.)

(.)

الهوامش

- J. HUGHTON (1991)

. -):

(. - . - POURGERAMI and C. HIRSCHHAUSEN(1991)

. - . -) :

()

(. -

- (t) R^2

F

(a) (b) (c) %

% %

:

$$= \dots * *$$

:

$$= * \dots * *$$

:

$$\dots = / (\dots + \dots) * *$$

:

$$= * / (\dots + \dots) * *$$

المراجع العربية

:

" " " "

.

:

" " " "

.

:

" " " "

:

" " " "

.

:
 . " "
 :
 " "
 .
 :
 " " : "
 .
 :
 : " "
 .
 :
 " "
 .
 :
 " " "
 .
 :
 " " "
 .

المراجع الأجنبية

- BP.
 1994 " Statistical Review of World Energy", June , London.
 COOPER, J;
 1992 " Elasticities of Demand for Crud Oil : a Note", OPEC Review, Vol.XVI,
 No.3.pp.341-345.
 DANIELSEN, A.L.
 1982 "The Evolution of OPEC", H.B.J, New York.
 GRIFFIN, J.M. and STEALE, H.
 1980 : "Energy Economics and Policy", Academic Press, New York.
 HAUGHTON, J.
 1991 "Should OPEC Use Dollars in Pricing Oil ?", Journal of Energy and Development,
 Vol.14, No2. pp: 193-211.
 IEA,
 1991 " Policies and Programmes in IEA Countries, Review, Paris.
 IEA,

- 1992 "Oil Market Report", Paris, December..
IMF
- 1994 "International Financial Statistics, March, IMF, Washington.
MARQUEZ, J.R.
- 1984 "Oil Price Effects and OPEC's Pricing Policy" , Lexington Books, Lexington.
MITTELSTADT, A.
- 1983 "Use of Demand Elasticities in Estimating Energy Demand", OECD, Working
Paper, Series ESD No.1, Paris.
OPEC,
- 1993 "The Impact of Environment Measures on OPEC", Vienna, OPEC Secretariat, p 53.
POURGERAMI A, and HIRSCHHAUSEN:
- 1991 "Aggregate Demand for Energy and Dynamics of Energy Demand Elasticities in
Non-oil Developing Countries". Journal of Energy and Development, Vol.14,
No.2, pp237-251.
SABBAN, M.
- 1992 "The Impact of Response Measures by Industrialized Countries on the World
Economy", OPEC, April, Vienna.

ABSTRACT

Oil Imports Elasticities in the European Union
and Oil Future Pricing Policies

Mamdouh ALKHATIB ALKSWANI
Associate Professor, Economic Department,
Administrative Sc. College. King Saud University
P.o.Box :2459 Riyadh 11451 - Saudi Arabia

Ahmed HABIB SALAH
Assistant Professor, Economic Department,
Administrative Sc. College. King Saud University
P.o.Box :2459 Riyadh 11451 - Saudi Arabia

The analytical framework of this study focuses on three issues, First, are oil pricing policies an appropriate to be emphasized by OPEC members to minimize the fluctuations in their trade balance they have experienced with their European trading partners. Second, it examined the effects of US dollar fluctuations on OPEC revenues. Third, this study tries to address the question of what currency should OPEC members use in oil transactions, should they continue to post oil prices in US dollar or use another currency ?.

In order to answer the above questions, an econometric approach is used, to estimate the long and the short run European import demand elasticities with respect to crude oil price, taxes and exchange rate.

Statistical evidence suggested that oil pricing policies are ineffective and improving OPEC interest may be pursued through exchange rate policy, rather than price policy. Therefore, this study suggests that OPEC members should use the proposed European currency (EURO) instead of US dollar for pricing oil.

()

-0.369000	-0.334000	-5.754410	2.123377	0.033831	1.921973	0.030622		
-0.642000	-0.730000	-5.564620	3.572486	0.214929	4.062173	0.244390		
-0.365000	-0.489000	-4.910690	1.792402	0.020986	2.401327	0.028116		
-0.313000	-0.330000	-4.679920	1.464815	0.226062	1.544374	0.238340		
-0.195000	-0.254000	-5.770130	1.125175	0.253370	1.465613	0.330031		
-0.901000	-0.938000	-3.201620	2.884660	0.014109	3.003119	0.014688		
-0.330000	-0.300000	-0.976890	0.322374	0.048369	0.293067	0.043972		
-0.592000	-0.749000	-5.829930	3.451319	0.359889	4.366618	0.455333		
-0.097000	-0.549000	0.132620	-0.012864	-0.000366	-0.072808	-0.002072		
-0.070000	-0.095000	-1.929590	0.135071	0.015476	0.183311	0.021003		
-0.106000	-0.116000	-0.364810	0.038670	0.001460	0.042318	0.001598		
-0.088000	-0.137000	-1.537380	0.135289	0.012539	0.210621	0.019521		
1.200655		1.425544						

- ()

$(n * R^2)$ (Pr ob)	F	$\overline{R^2}$	$(IMP)_{t-1}$	$(GDP)_{t-1}$	$(EXCH)_t$	$(TAX)_t$	$(PCRU)_t$		
1.2419 0.2651	3.826	0.204			-0.485 (-2.690)	-0.117 (-1.767)		6.552 (9.731)	
0.7056 0.4009	41.397	0.885	0.252 (2.133)		-0.642 (-5.026)	-0.089 (-2.008)	-0.108 (-2.955)	7.605 (6.320)	
0.0356 0.8502	37.599	0.839	0.483 (2.986)		-0.640 (-4.278)	-0.067 (-1.724)	-0.119 (-2.048)	3.010 (3.267)	
0.9509 0.3295	78.608	0.937	0.391 (2.341)	1.235 (2.039)	-0.429 (-3.337)	-0.415 (-3.392)		-1.886 (-0.416)	
2.1953 0.1384	30.596	0.849	0.881 (6.658)	1.544 (3.096)	-0.280 (-2.394)	-0.486 (-3.735)		-8.519 (-2.215)	
0.0003 0.9859	11.545	0.601	0.480 (2.793)	0.332 (1.218)			-0.411 (-2.565)	1.821 (1.456)	
0.2440 0.6213	80.778	0.884	0.769 (9.871)				-0.110 (-3.072)	1.998 (3.195)	

