

Abstract

For many reasons, governments have been the focus of attention for many reasons, such as the nature of the agricultural sector, higher risk than other sectors, food security and nutrition. Governments try to balance the various sectors of production, distribution, consumption, foreign trade, etc. by adopting appropriate supportive policies. In the meantime, supportive policies in the agricultural sector play a strategic role in the agricultural development policy-making process. After estimating the amount of subsidies for the agricultural sector by energy carriers, it explores the effects of implementing a price reform and targeting policy in the agricultural sector as well as examining the impact of eliminating energy subsidies on economic growth and agricultural production. The methodology used in this study is based on the analytical statistical method and the input-output analysis method was used. The results show that targeted law enforcement has a high production effect on agriculture due to rising energy prices. Price surveys show that following the targeting exercise, this part of the price increase is affected, with the price index of livestock products estimated to increase by more than 5%. Implementing the subsidy targeting law can reduce the output of the entire economic sector by up to 2.5%, which would be different for different economic sectors. In this analysis, the manufacturing sector for food, beverages, tobacco and tobacco products declined by about 2.5 percent and agriculture and gardens by about 2.5 percent

Keywords: Welfare, Politics, Subsidies, Economics, Agriculture



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