



تولید بنزین یورو ۵، نمره حمایت از ساخت داخلی

نقش شایسته شرکت «اسپک» در حمایت از شرکت‌های تولید کننده داخلی

دانش صنعت

شماره ۶۰۵

حامی رسانه ای ساخت داخل



هیچ رانتی در شرکت‌های زنجیره ای توزیع سوخت وجود ندارد



بایدهای تبیین مدل مدیریتی «مهندسی اجرا» در صنعت

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دانش نفت از همکاری جدید ایران و روسیه بین شرکت ملی نفت ایران و گازپروم روسیه گزارش می‌دهد؛

تفاهم بزرگ برای توسعه گازی ایران

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یادداشت‌های تحلیلی

تکنولوژی‌های تخریب‌گر تحول‌ساز
ابوالفضل کیانی بختیاری

بانکرینگ را دریابید
احمد مددی

ایدرو، بازوی یاریگر صنعت نفت در پس‌ابرجام
سید شمس‌الدین مومنی

بودجه سال ۹۷ دولت چه می‌گوید؟
سیامک قاسمی

ضرورت تشکیل ساختاری فراسازمانی برای مدیریت مصرف انرژی
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گزارش عملکرد ایدرو در ۱۰۰ روز نخست دولت دوازدهم

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شرکت ملی گاز ایران روابط عمومی

اندازه‌ی بخاری باید متناسب با فضای اتاق باشد. برای فضاهای بزرگ از بخاری کوچک استفاده نکنید که مجبور شوید شعله‌ی بخاری را بیش از اندازه زیاد کنید و همواره توجه داشته باشید که شعله‌ی بخاری باید آبی باشد.

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Positive promising symptoms in the oil market

By : Mojgan Valadkhani



The global oil surplus is declining. This is a good news for the world's oil producers. Reducing the level of oil storage will push prices down dramatically, and black gold will be comfortable after three years.

In this regard, the secretary general of OPEC also believes that due to the continuing decline in the level of crude oil reserves, OPEC is close to its goal of rebalancing the oil market. Mohammed Sanosi Barquindo told the Bloomberg News Network in Beijing: «The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has been approaching its goal of restoring stability and a balance in the oil market, while the process of reducing the level of crude oil reserves Execution of the supply reduction agreement continues. « Accordingly, the volume of surplus storage, including crude oil and petroleum products, has reached 130 million barrels, but remains above the five-year average, while the OPEC secretariat estimates in its latest monthly report about 154 million barrels was. This positive trend indicates that OPEC and its non-member allies participating in the Global Supply Reduction Agreement (including Russia) have continued their efforts to reduce the supply of oil, which has led to improved world crude oil prices And the economic conditions of these countries since 2014. Global oil markets have responded to this decline in world oil surpluses, with Brent crude oil rising above \$ 65 a barrel on Tuesday, December 12, 2017. But another promising point is that as the stock levels decrease, we are seeing a favorable economic growth rate, especially in China, which has strengthened the global crude oil market, and estimates suggest that global demand for crude oil in the year 2018 will increase by a million and 500 thousand barrels in 2017. Accordingly, and with the positive indicators ahead, it can be said that the oil market in the last few years has not been so strong, the world economy and the foundations of the oil market, for the first time in recent years, moving in the right direction.

The bottom line is that oil, despite its positive signs and rising price factors, is still threatened by diminishing factors such as the rise of the dollar, the probable oil surplus, and the phenomenon of shale (unconventional oil), and it seems to be The commitment of OPEC members and non-OPEC allies to reduce production, storage levels have continued to decline, and oil prices have stabilized between \$ 60 and \$ 65 per barrel.

Iran Needs \$4b for Major LNG Project: Min.

Iranian Minister of Petroleum Bijan Zangeneh said Iran will need an investment of 4 billion dollars for completion of Iran LNG project. Speaking following a ceremony to sign two memoranda of understanding (MoUs) between National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) and Russian gas giant Gazprom here in Tehran on Wednesday, Zangeneh said cooperation of Iran and Russia, as the first and second holders of the largest gas reserves in the world, can be very determining in the global gas market. «We held useful talks with the managing director of the world's largest producer and exporter of natural gas,» the official said. NIOC Managing Director Ali Kardor and Alexey Miller signed the documents in Tehran. One of the deals concerns a gas cooperation roadmap between NIOC and Gazprom and the other is about cooperation for construction if Iran LNG project with partnership of Iran's Oil Industry Persian Fund. Iran has signed several MoUs with the Russian energy giant this year including projects to develop Kish, North Pars, Farzad A and B fields.

A special look at Bunkering's opportunities in Iran and future threats;

Bunkering in Iran; numerous advantages, countless challenges!

BY : Ahmad Madadi
Energy expert



Danesh Naft: Unfortunately, the prospect of the Bunker Industry in Iran is clear that there is no darkness, and with the «handwriting» that is currently taking place, there may well be an inadequate well and only a name from Bunker Keep up and stay!!

Undoubtedly, the speckle of pessimism that the author is blind to is not unreasonable. What we look at this industry from each side, we find that Bunkering is in Iran as a child who is almost abandoned and this innocent child moans Khan is seeking his trustee and owner.

However, the existence of unique advantages for Iran in the bunkering industry has created advantages for the country in this industry. The need for more and more officials and managers to give this industry the opportunity to provide the world's bunkering pole in Iran more than makes it necessary. Approximately 40 miles of Iran's maritime traffic for Persian Gulf ships versus Fujairah port, and the lack of departure of ships from the route for refueling and superiority of Iran's fuel oil quality as fuel used in Bunkering to Fujairah port, only some of the country's benefits Iran is in the Bunker industry, which represents the Fujairah port of the United Arab Emirates. The above benefits include generating high income, creating employment, depriving people of Bunkering industries and creating appropriate investment opportunities, preventing the immigration of residents of the regions and security of the region, promoting the international reputation of the country (bunkering companies) Improving the level of security in the areas of the implementation of the project due to continuous traffic of ships in the area, preventing smuggling of goods and currency, and enhancing the rank of coastal ports due to the operation of the fueling of ships and the provision of Bunkering services, each of which in type and Their quality is important and strategic. But despite all the benefits we have mentioned, Iran's share of Bunkering is not promising, while the UAE's Fujairah port in the Gulf region is tennis and govt. According to the ports of Singapore, Rotterdam Holland and Fujairah of the United Arab Emirates, as well as the ports of the United States and China, are the leaders in the Bunkering industry in the world. Global statistics represent a great business and, of course, lies in Bunkering's heart. According to these statistics, a daily supply of 600 million liters of fuel oil and gas worth about \$ 210 million (in proportion to the price of crude oil) in the bunkering industry, which generates an annual value of \$ 80 billion. Meanwhile, more than 12 percent

of the world's bunkering share in the Persian Gulf is exchanged, unfortunately, the current share of Iran is less than 1 percent from the regional market (Persian Gulf and Oman Sea)! Based on this, more than 12,000 ships are transported annually in the Persian Gulf, and this region has a potential for bunkering to ships of 25 million tons per year. Interestingly, 80% of the world's bunkering activity is only available in 10 major ports, with three ports alone having a 22% share of the Bunkering market, one of these three ports, the Fujairah port, which accounts for about one-third of its fuel needs Buy from Iran! The UAE's Fujairah port, the largest port in the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea, and the third largest port in the world, with a bunkering capacity of 40 million liters per day, is Iran's main rival in the Bunker region, with the largest amount of \$ 10 billion annually earned from Bunker The

6. Non-competitive conditions to create the required infrastructure (necessary reservoirs and facilities). For example, getting \$ 3 per tons for the construction of tanks and renting 22,000 Rials per square meter of land allocated by the Ports and Maritime Organization. The
7. High Port Tariffs
In conclusion, with the challenges mentioned above, the high-paid industry for ships in the region and the waters of Iran has no competitive advantages over international waters and the Gulf states, and it is still our stubborn rivals. A wealthy reader will benefit from Bunkering's rich revenues. This is despite the fact that not only was the law of the fifth development plan sponsored by this national industry, but also, in the Sixth Development Plan law, the members of the parliament were obligated to end the sixth program of development of the country's



Gulf region is seized. But there are seven challenges and challenges facing the Bunkering industry in Iran, so that these challenges will not be overcome, our small share of the Bunkering industry will remain. These challenges include:
1- Not considering and not taking into account the actual costs of transporting and storing fuel oil to the southern basins. For example, for storage per tons of fuel oil, it is estimated at \$ 2.5 a month, while the actual rental of the tank in Shahid Rajaei port is above \$ 5 per tons. The
2- Not considering the financial costs of bank guarantees, overhead and personnel costs and...
3. Lack of reasonable incentives at the rate. Unfortunately, at the moment, the bunkering sales rate by the oil company is similar or more expensive than export rates.
4. Risk of high price due to market fluctuations
5. There are many problems with the transportation of products from domestic refineries to ports, for example, the transport sector's decisions prevent the formation of a healthy and free competition in shipments and even to companies that have a civilian truck. , They will not be allowed to carry their own shipments.

share of the market of bunkers At least 50% of the ships in the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea will be. Representatives at the general meeting of the Islamic Consultative Assembly agreed on the implementation of Article 59 of the 59th draft of the Sixth Development Plan, in order to complete the sixth installment of the country's share of the fuel market for ships in the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea at least 50 percent. Part B of article 59 of the bill states: «In order to increase the service of tankers to ships (Bunkering) and its subsidiary services in the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea, while providing the necessary support from the nongovernmental sector in purchasing a special float, product pricing, Facility, incentives, and issuance of permits required for the development of a bunkering industry to ships, which grow at least 30% annually, the country's share of the bunker market to ships in the Persian Gulf and Oman Sea at the end of the program at least 50% Reach. « We hope the trustworthy organizations, especially the Ministry of Petroleum and the Ministry of Roads and Urban Development, with the practical and objective support of this industry, will benefit the country from the great advantages of this valuable industry.

Translator: Mojgan valadkhani

One hundred years old

Part V

Accordingly, British and Russian embassies in Tehran were disappointed with Iranians and lacked confidence in the government, their hope and their lives. This method was used not only for the great differences that sometimes existed between personal and familial conflicts, which would have penetrated the classes of the people more than before. However, Iran's political and social conditions have long been such that people even harbored embassies for their private affairs. More surprisingly, members of embassies, especially the Russian embassy, regarded such issues as diplomacy and negotiated to resolve Iranian family issues and, in some cases, instead of judges and ordinances, became obligated and committed. The result is that during a long period of time from the period of the Qajar dynasty and from the middle of the reign of Nasir al-Din Shah to the end of the rebellion of the minority and the disengagement of Mohammad Ali Shah from the monarchy, the dominant view expressed by the foreigners was the instigation of the existence of power in them, Compared to Iranians, the philosophy of Iran's impotence against foreign was promoted by the weak and weak rulers, and accepted by the general public. This unfounded and false philosophy has long justified justifying cheap scores to foreigners. Granted tens of privileges over the years to foreigners and made Iran a colony in Russia and Britain. Revising some of these justifications and interpretations of Reuter's monopoly and controversial deal; since this is the most spectacular and scandalous score of history at that time, it may perhaps be a dramatic illustration of the ruling intellectual line among the Qajar dynasty.

Translator: Mojgan valadkhani

Iran Produces 715 mb of Oil from West Karoon Joint Fields

The National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) says Iran has recovered over 715 million barrels of oil from the joint field located in West Karoon region, west of the country. Director of Integrated Planning and Director at NIOC Karim Zobeidi said 87 billion barrels of in-place crude oil is estimated to be in the region's reserves of which over 715 million barrels have been recovered by Iran so far. The fields' average recovery rate is 15% and 13 billion barrels of oil can be recovered from the region, he added.

