1. An energy subsidy reform, even if all the savings from the removal of the subsidy are simultaneously redirected to the economy, has short and mid-term negative impacts on the overall economy. *This thesis*

2. An assessment of microeconomic impacts is necessary to complement the macroeconomic perspective and to provide a more complete picture of the impact of subsidy reforms. *This thesis*

3. Iranian middle-income class households bore the heaviest burden of the energy subsidy reform. *This thesis*

4. The energy intensity of an industry is not a precise indicator of the sensitivity of the industry to energy price increases. *This thesis*

5. The indirect impact of the energy subsidy reform (through price increases in other goods/services) is equally important compared to the direct impact of the energy price increase. *This thesis*

6. It is erroneous to assume that environmental benefits are an inherent byproduct of fossil fuel reforms. *This thesis*

7. Energy price increase as a stand-alone policy is not an effective tool for energy consumption management.

8. Poor timing of the Iranian energy subsidy reform largely contributed to its reversal.

9. Labeling Iran as a ‘high-energy-intensity country’ contributed to the unrealistic expectations about the extent of energy consumption reduction in response to the energy price increase.

10. Contextual factors such as the stage of development and the structure of its economic sectors are the main determinants of the energy intensity of a country.

11. ‘Truth is a pathless land.’