

үйлерінде ұстайды. Оларды банктерге салмау арқылы, мемлекеттің бұл ақшаны айналымға қосым қызмет етуінде тосқауыл, кедергі жасайды. Ол ақшалар 1-2 жыл болсада иесінде бос “өлі ақша” есебінде жата беруі мүмкін. Ал бұл мемлекетті шетелге қайта қаратып, сәйкесінше қарызының, сыртқы қарызының өсуіне әкеледі. Жоғардағы аймақтық мәселені шешу үшін де, мысалы, мемлекет шетел инвесторларына көп қарайды. Оларды қызықтыру үшін еркін экономикалық аймақтар құрады. Сол үшін мәселенің шешімі тек халықтардың сана сезіміне осы мәселені тиімді жеткізу керек. Банк депозиттеріне сенімді арттыру. Онымен қоса, елдегі быраздаған мол ақшасы бар азаматтар тәуекелдікке барғысы келмей өз ақшаларын шетел банктеріне, мысалы, үлкен сенімге кірген Швейцария банктеріне салады. Олар өзіміздің банктерімізге сенім артпайды. Осы жағдайды қолға алу керек. Мүмкін арнайы ақша-несие саясатын жүргізген дұрыс болар. Сонымен қатар елбасының қазір жиі айтып жатқан сауалын жүзеге асыруға жәрдемдесу керек. Лигализациялау нәтижесі еліміздің азаматтарында ірі көлемде қаржы барын көрсетті. Енді осы азаматтар өз қаржысын біздің кәсіпорындарымызға, ірі ұйымдарға құйып, акционер бола алу керек. Осы арқылы олар өз ақшаларын биржалық ойынға қатысу арқылы көбейте алады және біз осыған жәрдемдесу керекпіз.

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OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY IN KAZAKHSTAN

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When people talk about economy of Kazakhstan ,they frequently talk about oil and gas. The reason, of course, is that energy-industry growth of our country.

Kazakhstan is well known for its oil and gas reserves. The oil and gas occupies a significant position within the country's industrial structure. They are to provide a reliable basis for the development of the oil and gas complex and for the replenishment and increase of Kazakhstan's wealth. There are more than 200 oil and gas fields in Republic. This industry is a major and most rapidly developing sector of Kazakhstan's economy. The development of oil and gas chemical production has been identified as Kazakhstan's priority objective. The goal is to produce high- tech products from local hydrocarbon feedstock for domestic and export sales.

Kazakhstan's oil and gas industry, the country's key economic sector is going through a period of a rapid growth. In Kazakhstan first oil production was discovered in 1899-1900. Over the last several years the oil production has increased rapidly, due to foreign investment and improvements in production efficiencies. In 2005 Kazakhstan produces 51.26 mm tons of crude oil and 10.66 mm tons of gas condensate. According to the president Nursultan Nazarbayev, Kazakhstan is planning to increase its oil up to 3.5 million barrels of oil a day, of which 3 million will go to export, in coming ten years. This will lift Kazakhstan into the ranks of the world's top ten oil producing nations.

Oil facts

Produced:1.5 million barrels/day

Exported: 890000 barrels/day(Rank 13)

Major buyers: European Union, Russia and China

Imported: 47000 barrels/day

Oil reserves: 26 billion barrels

The main production sites are Tengiz field(290000 bbl/d) located on the northeast shores of the Caspian, and the Karachaganak field (210000) located inland near to Russian border. In future Kazakh oil production will also rely on the Kashagan field, the largest oil field on the outside the Middle East, which possesses anywhere from seven to thirteen billion barrels in recoverable reserves, and the Kurmangazy field in Northern Kazakhstan.

The Karashaganak natural gas and gas condensate field is being developed by British Gas, Agip, Chevron, Texaco and Lukoil. Also Chinese, Indian and Korean oil companies are involved in the Kazakhstan's oil industry.

Main oil export routes are Caspian Pipeline Consortium and Atyrau-Samara oil pipeline to Russia, and Kazakhstan-China oil pipeline to China. The Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline will be supplied by oil tankers. In addition, for the export to neighboring countries the rail transport is used. Kazakhstan has three oil refineries: in Pavlodar, in Atyrau and in Shymkent.

Kazakhstan owns proven natural gas reserves around 1500-2500 billion cubic meter (bcm). However, Kazakhstan became a net gas exporter only in 2003. In 2005, Kazakhstan produces 14.5 bcm of natural gas and plans to increase this to 60-80 bcm a year in the ten years perspective.

The major natural gas fields are Karashaganak, Tengiz, Kashagan, Amangeldy. The country has six gas pipelines divided into two networks on the west and southeast. The major pipelines are Bukhara-Tashkent-Bishkek-Almaty pipeline and the Central Asia-centre gas pipeline. The annual capacity of the trunk gas pipelines is 190 billion cubic meter at present. This pipeline system was built under the Soviet Union and was geared toward natural gas supplies for northern Russia, Ukraine and the Caucasus.

Taking into account the ever-growing world consumption of hydrocarbons, the oil and gas industry has been and will be in the long-run remain one of the national economy's major components. Therefore, the development of the rich natural resources shall be a major priority in the long term strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan till the year 2030, and shall constitute the basis of its industrial policy.

Currently, there are 250 hydrocarbon fields on the Republic of Kazakhstan state balance, of which 81 are being currently developed.

The basic stock of petroleum in Kazakhstan (over 90%) is concentrated in 15 largest deposits in the Tengiz, Kashagan, Karashaganak, Uzen, Zhetybai, Zhanazhol, Kalamkas, Kenkiyak, Karazhanbas, Kumkol, North Burashi, Alibekmola, Central and east Prorvas, Kenbai and Korolevskoye fields, whereas a half of all petroleum reserves is concentrated in two huge hydrocarbon fields of Kashagan and Tengiz. The majority of all free gas (about 60%) and condensate (almost 80%) reserves is contained in Karashaganak Field.

The license and contract system currently in effect in Kazakhstan have ensured fairly large investment to the previously developed hydrocarbon deposits. Total investment into the development of hydrocarbon has amounted to over 5300\$million. At all that 82% (over 4400\$million) have been invested into the development and 18% (over 0.9\$ million) were invested into exploration operations. Ten major producing companies account for 90% of total investment (Tengizchevroil, Karashaganak, Mangistau, Kazmunaigaz, Uzenmunaigas etc.)

The main perspective of extending and strengthening the raw material base of the Republic of Kazakhstan's oil and gas industry are connected with the Kazakhstan's sector of Caspian. Today, Agip, KCO and Kazmunaigaz National company are continuing their geological surveying operations on the Kashagan, Kalamkas-sea, Aktoty and Kairan structures. Implementation of perspective production plans apart from the Kashagan Field is supported by currently developed gigantic on-shore Tengiz and Karashaganak Fields.

The main currently operating trunk oil pipelines are the Kalamkas-Uzen-Atyrau, Atyrau-Samara, Tengiz-Novorossysk, Zhanazhol-Kenkiyak-Orsk, Pavlodar-Shymkent and so on.

Three refineries are operating in the Republic: Pavlodar (annual capacity of 7.5 million tons), Shymkent (annual capacity of 6.5 million tons) and Atyrau (annual capacity of 4.5 million tons) and three gas processing plants: Kazakh (annual capacity of 1.5 billion meter cub), Tengiz (annual capacity of 1.2 billion meter cub) and Zhanazhol (annual capacity of 1.2 billion meter cub). To secure differential gas supply to the customers there are three subsurface gas storage in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan: Bozoi (3.5 billion meter cub), Poltoratsk (0.4 billion meter cub) and Akyr-Toby (0.2 billion meter cub) with total useful capacity of 4.1 billion meter cub.

The government of Kazakhstan and foreign investors continue to focus heavily on the hydrocarbons sector. Kazakhstan is the second largest oil producer among the former Soviet Republics after Russia, producing nearly 950000 barrels per day. Kazakhstan has proven oil reserves of 16 billion barrels and may have, according to government of Kazakhstan projections, a further 60 billion barrels both onshore and under its portion of the Caspian sea. Kazakhstan has the Caspian Sea region's largest recoverable crude oil reserves, and accounts for approximately two-thirds of the roughly 2 million barrels per day currently being produced in the region. Accordingly, Kazakhstan has Central Asia's largest economy. Kazakhstan's real GDP grew by 9.3% in 2004 and 9.2% in 2003 thanks to continuous increase in oil exports and Foreign Direct Investment inflows. Around 80 to 90 percent of total Foreign Direct Investment goes to the oil and gas sector. This includes large oil projects, but also a wide range of other activities supplying the oil and gas sector (including transport services, infrastructures, equipment and engineering). Over the past 7 years, oil production in Kazakhstan has more than doubled to 1.2 million barrels per day.

Output from the country's three major fields, Tengiz, the offshore Kashagan and onshore Karashaganak is set to grow to 1.6 million barrel per day in 2010 and 2.0 million barrels per day by 2015. Kazakhstan is also interested in exporting oil west through the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline and GOK officials have regularly said that in the long term they hope crude will also go south through Iran and east to China.

The greater part of Caspian oil reserves contain tremendous amounts of associated gas. Kazakhstan plans to build a petrochemical industry. The facility will be located near the Kashagan oil province in the sector of the Caspian. The Government also plans to construct a gas refinery to manufacture ethane, ethylene and propylene near Atyrau.

Oil and gas is leading economic sector. In 2000, Kazakhstan produces 35252000 metric tons of oil (700000 barrels per day) a 17.4% increase over 1999's 30025000 tons. It exported 28883000 tons of oil in 2000, up 38.8% from 20813000 tons in 1999. Production in 2001 has been growing at roughly 20%, on target to meet the government's forecast of 40100000 tons of oil (800000 barrels per day). In 2000, production reached 11.5 km cub of natural gas, up from 8.2 km cub in 1999. After totaling just 129900 barrels per day in net oil exports in 1992, Kazakhstan registered an average of 631000 barrels in net oil exports in 2001. The 631000 barrels per day in net exports, up from 551600 barrels per day in 2000, meant that Kazakhstan exported approximately 78% of its total oil production from 2001 (811000 barrels per day). In 2002, Kazakh oil production is projected to surpass 900000 barrels per day, and Kazakh Prime

Minister Imangali Tasmaganbetov has said that the country's net exports will top 700000 barrels per day this year. In 2003 Kazakhstan extracted 14 billion cubic meters of gas up 22.7% compared to 2002 and it expected to increase its annual gas output to roughly 70 billion cubic meters by 2013. Of this amount, 40-45 billion cubic meters is planned for export. In addition, Kazakhstan's oil production and net oil exports are certain to increase in the next decade as new export options are brought on-stream. Production of oil and gas condensate in Kazakhstan amounted to 61.9 million tons in 2005, which was 4.3 % more than in 2004. Kazakhstan exported 52.4 million tons of oil and gas condensate a year in 2004 and 2005. Natural gas production in Kazakhstan in 2005 amounted to 14.5 billion cubic meters, a 25% increase from 2004. Kazakhstan holds about 4 billion tons of proven recoverable oil reserves and 3 trillion cubic meters of gas. Industry analysts believe that planned expansion of oil production, coupled with the development of new fields, will enable the country to produce as much as 3 million barrels per day by 2015, lifting Kazakhstan into the ranks of the world's top 10 oil-producing nations. Kazakhstan's 2005 oil exports were valued at 17.4\$ billion, representing over 70% of overall exports. Major oil and gas fields and their recoverable oil reserves are Tengiz (7 billion barrels), Karashaganak (8 billion barrels and 1350 billion cubic meters of natural gas) and Kashagan (7-9 billion barrels). Starting in 2004, the Government of Kazakhstan increased its take of oil deals by increasing taxation of new oil projects.

In 2005, oil revenue accounted for about 11% of GDP and 63% total annual export revenues. In Kazakhstan's oil production hit the earlier unattainable record of 60 million tons a year, but this is not the limit. The President of Kazakhstan set a goal to the industry, by the end of the next decade oil production should be raised to 150 million tons per year. Rising oil revenues have led to widening fiscal surpluses and lower public debt.

Considered a moderate, pro-Western, secular Muslim state, Kazakhstan continues to have high levels of bureaucracy and persistent corruption. Over the past two years, similar to trends elsewhere in the

world, changes in Kazakhstan's petroleum laws have considerably strengthened the state's control of large enterprises with foreign investors.

Now, I want to say about Atyrau oblast, which is by right considered Kazakhstan's oil and gas capital. Atyrau oblast is one of Kazakhstan's leading regions with a steady development of the oil fields which has been developed by Tengiz Chevroil since 1993. It is in this region that the Tengiz-Novorossiysk oil pipeline of the Caspian Pipeline Consortium runs through. The region witnesses a successful work of the world's British Gas, British Petroleum etc. Atyrau Oblast accounts for 43.6% of total oil and 51.4 % of total gas produced in the country. Thanks to their participation and a good investment environment, because Kazakhstan is becoming an integral part of the world oil market.

Let me give you a few more facts about the Tengiz operation before I move on, because I believe the contributions of this project are relevant to the objectives of my research. Chevron Oil corporation together with the Kazakhstan Ministry of Oil and Gas has formed a partnership(Tengizchevroil)to explore, develop market oil and gas reserves in the Tengiz region of Kazakhstan on the northern shore of the Caspian Sea. Since the venture started in 1993, more than 1.3\$ billion has been invested to increase production capacity to 215000 barrels a day. In 1998, Tengizchevroil brought more than 450\$million in direct and indirect economic benefits to Kazakhstan despite the low oil prices. At Tengizchevroil, they've done more than "survive" the low oil prices. They've actually grown their production under some of the toughest conditions ever seen in the global oil industry. Tengizchevroil has used aggressively cost management to improve their short-term performance. At the same time they've been able to sustain their investment program, because they've always kept one eye on the future. TCO has also aggressively marketed its oil despite the lack of a major export pipeline, recently negotiating transport agreements that have helped offset the effect of low oil prices. The growing oil industry in Kazakhstan is already one of their major industries. However, due to limited resources and the required infrastructure to manage resulting toxic and hazardous wastes, there is a growing potential for environment consequences arising from oil production and refining operations that will need to be addressed. I wrote about oil and gas industry in Kazakhstan, because this industry has been and will in the long run remain one of the national economy's major components. Development of the oil and gas sector is most important factor in building the national economy. Possessing significant hydrocarbon resources, Kazakhstan is an integral part of the world's oil market. The predicted extractable resources of oil are estimated to be 7.8 billion tons and those of natural gas 7.1 billion meter cub. About 70% of these reserves are massed in the western oblast. I think that increasing oil production will lift Kazakhstan into the ranks of the world's top 10 oil-produced nations. Oil and gas is the leading sector of our economy that provides higher standard of living. Currently there are 250 hydrocarbon fields of which 81 are being currently developed.

Oil and gas industry is a major and most rapidly developed sector of Kazakhstan's economy. Oil and gas businesses accounts for a considerable portion of Kazakhstan's GDP, budget revenues and hard currency proceeds.

Oil industry is one of most profitable businesses in the world.

Total investment into the development of hydrocarbons has amounted to over 5300\$ million.

Much like the entire economy of Kazakhstan is very dependent on the success or failure of oil industry.

Good management of oil reserves and sound public spending are essential to improving competitiveness and productivity. Oil flows need to be managed to avoid inflation as well as to develop the non-oil sector. Kazakhstan oil exports are the foundation of the country's economy and have stayed above 9% for the last 6 years.

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