

## Резюме

В статье рассматриваются активность работы в учебном процессе профессорско-преподавательского состава в высших учебных заведениях. Рассматриваются виды активности и проанализируются основные категории активности работы профессорско-преподавательского состава, взяв на примере университет имени С.Демиреля. А также в статье рассматриваются основные цели для повышения профессионального мастерства профессорско-преподавательского состава.

УДК 338.45:[622.323+665.6/.7](574)

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**Annotation:** The article describes general information about Kazakhstan's oil sector. Also the main features of Kazakhstan's oil sector are characterized through the prism of FDI, employment population. The article concentrates attention on the development of transport communication system Kazakhstani oil sector. The challenges for the oil sector are underlined. The influence of oil sector to entire Kazakhstan's economy is analyzed, too.

**Key words:** Kazakhstan, Oil sector, Transportation system, Employment, Oil extraction, Oil Companies, Refinery.

### Oil sector of Kazakhstan and its challenges

Oil production sector is one of the most important sector of Kazakhstan' economy. For example, more than one fifth or 21% of Kazakhstan's GDP links with activity of this sector. Kazakhstan is an oil producer since 1911, with production estimated at 1,6 million bbl/d in 2012. According to Oil and Gas Journal Kazakhstan has 30 billion barrels (3% of the world's total oil reserves) of proven oil reserves, and 70 % of them are located in Western region. Kazakhstan is one of the largest oil producers (ranked #19 by EIA) and owner of oil reserves (ranked #11 by EIA) in the world. The amount of proven oil reserves have a promising future, because of launched exploration and development of untapped oil reserves. Kazakhstan's oil production is predicted to increase to 2,6 million bbl/d by 2020. The potential to increase oil production will be realized by the development of Tengiz, Karachaganak, and Kashagan fields and in the future these fields may account for 80% of total oil production.

Kazakhstan has seen considerable foreign investment after gaining independence and there are number of international oil companies involved in the country's major projects. Foreign oil companies like Chevron, Shell, BP, etc. were invited by Government of Kazakhstan with aim to explore new oil fields, on the condition of having a share in the future. One of important condition of international contracts was linked with attraction of new technologies and modern system of management in oil and gas sectors

Now the net inflow of FDI into the oil and gas sector alone accounts for an average 43.3% (70% of total FDI) of Kazakhstan's annual GDP. Influence of FDI is been seen not only in economic sphere but in social too. For example, according to Kazakhstan Statistical Agency 5,7% of population are employed in oil and gas, which has been stable between 2004 and 2008.

The increase of oil production and its export greatly contributed to economic recovery and development. Especially, an opening of new oil export route Caspian Pipeline Consortium (CPC) in 2003 has increased an oil export from the largest current field of Kazakhstan - Tengiz. In addition to these factors the increase in crude oil price from 2005 assisted the economic growth of Kazakhstan.

Now Kazakhstan has a large amount of work to be done in oil-producing, in order to make sector effective and to support other growing and underdeveloped sectors, including the development of entire

Kazakhstani economy. During the transition to market economy, it is vital for Kazakhstan to rely on oil export for further development.

It is need to note that the volatility of oil prices presents challenges. The government depends on oil for the largest part of its revenues. For instance, in 2010, almost one half of government revenues came from extraction and exports of oil. Thus, when oil prices fall, the lack of other sources of revenue may constrain fiscal spending.

In 2005, Kazakhstan's Law on was amended to include pre-emption rights on any oil assets and to require 51% ownership of KMG. The law was amended again in 2007 to allow the state to make changes to any existing oil contracts or break the contracts if they are deemed a threat to the country's security.

In our opinion, this situation may push away some foreign investors. Thus Kazakhstan should create conditions to facilitate foreign investors, which can form mutually beneficial partnerships with local companies, and provide easier access to international capital and technology. Oil sector of the country needs foreign investments and collaboration with world oil companies thus Kazakhstan should create comprehensive legal framework, in order to confidence foreign investors in their previously signed contracts security and their protection.

In 2011, Kazakhstan exported approximately 1,4 million bbl/d oil. The largest amount of exported liquid fuel was destined to Italy (25% of total export), other notable importers were China (16%), Netherlands (12%), France (8%), Austria (7%) and Switzerland (6%).

Kazakhstan is a landlocked country, that's why it is critical to have effective transportation routes of oil. At the time when Kazakhstan gained independence, the only westward oil export pipeline was Atyrau - Samara. At that time Kazakhstan's export volume was fully dependent on Russia, so this situation promoted Kazakhstan to find alternative routes. Now Kazakhstan has pipeline system running approximately 5,300 kilometers, which includes oil pipelines such as: Caspian Pipeline Consortium (CPC) - runs 1,530 kilometers from Tengiz oil field to the Russian Black Sea port of Novorossiysk; Kazakhstan-China Pipeline - runs 2,255 kilometers from Atyrau port to Alashankou in China; Uzen-Atyrau-Samara Pipeline - runs 1,380 kilometers from Atyrau to Samara.

One of interesting pipeline system is Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan. In this case it is need to note that Kazakhstan has a contract with Azerbaijan and the BTC Pipeline Company to supply up to 500,000 bbl/d of oil via the BTC pipeline.

Development of Kashagan oil field and other fields will need expanding oil transportation capacity. According to the Government plan there are several pipelines to be built. For example, Kazakhstan Caspian Transportation System (KCTS) - will be completed by 2023. The system includes Eskene-Kuryk pipeline which runs 830 kilometers with the capacity of 600,000 bbl/d. Under frame of KCTS in Kuryk new 760,000 bbl/d terminal is to be built, and this system will include export of oil to Turkey by the expanded BTC pipeline; China National Petroleum Corporation (CNPC) is considering to build a second pipeline from Caspian region to China. Other pipelines planned to build are Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan pipeline and Kazakhstan-Turkmenistan-Iran (unlikely to be realized soon). But in our opinion the pipeline system must be diversified and developed, because of the need for reducing dependence from destination countries, projected increase in oil production, need for transporting oil to Kazakhstan's regions located far from Western region.

Moreover there is a mismatch between projected produced oil volume and pipeline/tanker capacity, that's why it is recommended to expand oil exporting capacity to China with its fast-growing demand for oil which will reduce the dependence on other countries.

Kazakhstan's oil sector is focused on extracting and much less on processing, refining and other activities which have higher values added. The reasons of less interest in investing on refineries are inefficient transportation which prevents making worthwhile investment, few oil research and innovation centers. All three major refineries (Atyrau, Shymkent, Pavlodar) are operating below capacity due to low demand in refinery, so the challenge is to develop efficient transportation infrastructure to make producing higher value added products expedient, and strengthening supply chain management system which provides consumers with low energy prices and the need for domestic subsidies would disappear.

As it was mentioned above, the development of oil sector in Kazakhstan links with employment of population. Kazakhstan's current labor law has a quota for foreign labor force. Only 0.75% of economic

active population can be outside of Kazakhstan, which may result in scarcity of high skilled foreign specialists. In our opinion, Kazakhstan can compensate this constraint by creating conditions for exchange in experience between foreign and local specialists, organizing trainings and abroad traineeships for local specialists.

Because of the need to develop oil production expertise such as drilling of deep oil wells, drilling of wells with high pressure, reverse pumping of sulfur gas among others (most Kazakhstani oil contains sulfur making it cheaper oil), it is recommended to encourage the specializations by the given types of production, and partner with foreign companies to train local workers and specialists.

### **Resume**

Kazakhstan ranks in the top 10 fastest growing countries in the world, but still Kazakhstan has many challenges to be realized, at the same time they are not insurmountable. The future economic prosperity of Kazakhstan directly depends on following directions: oil sector development, how the country will effectively use its natural resources, development of oil sector infrastructure, diversification of oil-sector production.

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### **Түйін**

Қазақстан дүние жүзі бойынша тез дамып келе жатқан елдердің алғашқы ондығына кіреді. Бірақ алда істеліну керек жұмыстар әлі көп. Болашақта Қазақстан экономикасының дамуы төмендегі мәселелерге байланысты: мұнай саласының дамуы, табиғи ресурстарды тиімді пайдалануы, мұнай саласының инфрақұрылымын дамытуы, мұнай саласын диверсификациялауы.

### **Özet**

Kazakistan dünyanın en hızlı büyüyen 10 ülkesinde yer alıyor, ama yine Kazakistan'da gerçekleştirilmesi gerek olan pek çok zorlukları vardır, ama onlar aşılmaz değildir. Kazakistan'ın gelecekteki ekonomik refahı doğrudan aşağıdaki meselelere bağlıdır: petrol sektörünün gelişmesi, doğal kaynakları etkili kullanması, petrol sektörünün altyapısını geliştirmesi, petrol sektörünü çeşitlendirmesi.

### **Резюме**

Казакстан входит в десятку самых быстроразвивающихся стран мира, но еще предстоит закончить немало дел. Будущее экономики Казахстана напрямую будет зависеть от развития нефтяного сектора, эффективности использования природных ресурсов, развития инфраструктуры нефтяного сектора, диверсификации нефтяного сектора.