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Candidate of Technical Sciences
Associate Professor
Turan University
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan
E-mail: k.chakeyeva@turan-edu.kz
ORCID: 0000-0002-6569-3368

G.R. Mombekova

Master of Economic Sciences
Kazakh University of Technology and
Business
Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan
E-mail: Mombekova.gauhar@mail.ru
ORCID: 0000-0002-1151-5996

E.R. Kuzenbayeva

Master of Economic Sciences
Kazakh Automobile and Road Institute
named after L.B. Goncharov
Almaty, Republic of Kazakhstan
E-mail: elmira.kuzenbaeva@mail.ru
ORCID: 0000-0002-6528-4353

THE CURRENT STATE OF THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Abstract: *The scientific article is devoted to the management of the current state of the oil and gas industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The main calculations in the work were carried out on the data of one of the largest companies in the oil and gas industry of Kazakhstan, on the example of the national joint-stock company Exploration Production KazMunayGas.*

The activity of an oil and gas company is one of the most capital-intensive. Investments in exploration and technology are needed to sustainably operate and maintain and grow production volumes. In the context of volatility in world oil prices and exchange rates, as well as a decrease in production rates at some existing fields, it is necessary to constantly monitor the financial and economic condition of oil and gas companies.

The effectiveness of enterprise management is mainly determined by the quality of its organization. Of great importance is the monitoring of the current state, its analysis and evaluation, as well as the adoption of timely and adequate measures to improve it. In carrying out monitoring and further analysis, the main information support is the data of the financial statements of the enterprise, i.e. balance sheet and income statement.

In the process of managing an enterprise, in order to take adequate measures, it is extremely important to correctly assess the situation, determine the causes, and also develop a development strategy for the future period. The analysis of the financial and economic state implies not only a statement of facts on the state of the enterprise, not only formal assessments, but also includes identifying the causes of the current situation and finding ways and means to eliminate them, identifying new development opportunities.

Keywords: *oil and gas industry, market economy, national economy, industry structure, oil companies*

■ Introduction

The requirements of a market economy dictate to enterprises the tasks of constantly increasing the efficiency of production, the competitiveness of products and services based on the introduction of scientific and technological progress, effective forms of management and production management. This becomes especially relevant in the context of the ever-increasing process of globalization of the world economy.

In particular, ensuring financial stability is an urgent problem, both for an individual enterprise and for the economy of Kazakhstan as a whole. Of particular importance is the study of economic processes at the level of enterprises, which is the main element of the national economy. It is at this level of management that it is necessary to deeply understand what opportunities each business entity has to achieve and maintain sustainable and efficient economic development.

■ Materials and methods

And the study was carried out on the basis of a systematic and integrated approach, general scientific methods of quantitative and qualitative analysis, comparative and factorial analysis, the method of expert assessments, etc. Economic and mathematical methods of management, methods of statistical analysis, industry analysis and econometric methods, including models regression, vector error correction models, etc.

Literature review

Theoretical and practical problems of enterprise management were dealt with by such foreign and Russian scientists as Kunz G., O Donell S. [1], Meskon M. [2], Taylor F.W. [3], Vikhansky O.S., Naumov A.I.[4], Anikin B.A.[5] and others.

Gavrilenko T.V. in his work[6] offers a systematic approach to the strategic management of an enterprise in a crisis. The author focuses on forecasting the external environment and developing ways to adapt to its changes.

Bobusheva D.S.[7] in her work on improving the organization of enterprise management in a transitional economy considers the issues of enterprise restructuring and evaluation of its effectiveness.

Given that the author's research is aimed at managing the financial and economic condition of an enterprise, the choice of methods for analyzing, evaluating and forecasting its financial and economic activities is of great importance.

Armenakyan K.R. in his work [8] calculates the coefficients for assessing the financial stability of food industry enterprises of the Republic of Armenia with a proposal of normative intervals, and also forecasts output products using an autoregressive model.

Other authors suggest using neural network models to assess the financial condition of companies [9,10]. Multilevel hierarchical systems for quantitative assessment of the financial and economic state of an enterprise make it possible to identify trends in the development of an enterprise. However, in such models, it is difficult to determine the full set of factors that affect the performance.

Many scientists have made many attempts to predict the financial condition of the enterprise. For example, Klementieva O.Yu. in [11] performs forecasting of financial condition indicators based on the moving average method.

Pogostinskaya N.N. and Pogostinsky Yu.A.[12] proposed a methodology for analyzing the financial condition of an enterprise. The central link in the presented methodology is analytical reference models that provide systemic linkage and complex processing of economic information in order to present it in a compact, visual form for ease of comparison and management decision-making. The presentation of the methodology was made based on a systematic analysis of financial statements, where it is proposed to use a comprehensive regulatory model of the financial stability of an enterprise, which ensures the interconnection of various analytical coefficients, as a base (criterion) for comparison.

According to this technique, the analytical model is formed in the form of ordering indices of the dynamics of indicators characterizing the financial condition and financial performance of the enterprise. The process of forming an analytical model in the form of a dynamic standard includes the following steps:

- identification of a set of indicators on the basis of which a dynamic standard will be formed;
- economic interpretation of ratios of growth rates of indicators;
- giving a normative character to pairwise ratios of growth rates of indicators;
- ranking or formation of a graph of preferences;
- formation of a normative model for a systematic analysis of financial statements;
- calculation of integral estimates of the financial position of the enterprise based on estimates of the proximity of the actual and normatively established in the dynamic standard of ordering the growth rates of indicators;
- factor analysis of financial stability when using an ordinary scale;
- identification of problems and directions for improving the financial and economic stability of the enterprise

The difference of this approach is that it allows not to search for criteria, with the threshold values of which it would be necessary to compare the coefficients calculated according to the financial statements of the enterprise.

Among the Kazakh scientists who conducted research in the field of enterprise management, one can single out the works of Filin S.A. [13], Mukhambetova T.I.[14], Shamrai I.N.[15].

In the field of studying the problems of the oil and gas industry of Kazakhstan, the author relied on the works of domestic scientists, such as Yegorov O.I., Chigarkina O.A., Sabden O. [16,17].

However, at present, there are modern methods of econometric modeling that allow taking into account both long-term and short-term relationships of various indicators, which is a very significant factor in predicting almost any economic indicator.

A feature of the business environment in which oil and gas enterprises operate is the high volatility of product prices. A sharp change in prices can occur under the influence of such factors as the transformation of the political situation or amendments to the current legislation, as well as as a result of geopolitical events. The most vulnerable in the face of declining oil and gas prices are those enterprises that take part in the implementation of capital-intensive projects. Falling prices not only lead to a reduction in revenue, but also reduce the company's ability to carry out off-balance sheet financing. On the other hand, rising crude oil prices will continue to weigh heavily on refiners' bottom line.

The most effective methods for managing financial risks are rational management methods, which include methods for econometric modeling of oil and gas market development processes, efficiency assessment, and income forecast. As stated in [3, p. 9], industry enterprises, with the exception of international oil companies, often neglect econometric modeling methods.

In Kazakhstani practice, this is due to the lack of a ready-made methodology that is easy to use and does not require significant financial investments. Therefore, the theoretical and practical significance of the problem of managing the financial and economic condition of an enterprise and the development of practical recommendations are an urgent research problem.

Results and discussion

An analysis of the external environment of an enterprise (in this case, the oil and gas industry of Kazakhstan) consists of the following steps:

1. Determine the role and place of the industry in the national economy. In this context, it is necessary to determine the contribution of the industry to the overall economic development of the country, the share of the industry in such macroeconomic indicators as the country's GDP, export volume, etc. Moreover, based on such a feature of the industry as export orientation, it is necessary to determine the place of Kazakhstan in the world in terms of oil reserves, by the level of production, by how many years these reserves will last for a given volume of annual production; and compare the results with those of neighboring countries. Moreover, it is necessary to conduct a comparative analysis between the world demand for hydrocarbon resources and supply, since sales volumes depend not only on production capacities, but also, mainly, on the volume of demand for products.

2. Determine the structure of the industry, its features. To do this, you should conduct a SWOT analysis of the industry to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the industry, as well as opportunities and threats for its further development.

3. Determine the place of the enterprise in the industry and its features. At this stage, an industry analysis should be carried out to identify the concentration of the industry and the share of the enterprise occupied in the resource market, since a feature of the oil and gas industry is the limited resources and the most pressing problem is associated with an increase in reserves in profitable fields, rather than with the sale of produced oil.

Today, in the context of the rapidly growing consumption of energy resources in the world, the special strategic importance of any oil and gas region lies in the volume of its energy resources and location. The Caspian region, due to its geographical position and the presence of significant mineral reserves, is the focus of geopolitical and economic interests in the global energy arena. All the Caspian states occupy a special position: the region is located between the main markets for oil and oil products (Western Europe and East Asia) and the countries that are the leading suppliers of hydrocarbon raw materials (the countries of the Near and Middle East, Russia).

Among the CIS countries, Kazakhstan is the second largest oil producer after the Russian Federation.

Considering that at present the oil and gas resources of the Caspian Sea and the opened up prospects for the participation of foreign companies in their development have directed the geopolitical and economic interests of many countries of the world to this region, it is necessary to identify the possible advantages for the development of the oil and gas complex of Kazakhstan and take them into account in the formation of a strategy its further development.

The oil and gas industry of Kazakhstan is the basis of the country's economic potential. One of the main scientific and practical problems of countries that have gained political and economic independence is the efficient use of their mineral resources. An oil and gas complex has been formed in Kazakhstan, the socio-economic role of which has made the country one of the major oil and gas exporters.

At present, the oil industry, supporting the country's economy, has the opportunity to become one of the leading sectors of the economy of Kazakhstan. The largest proven reserves of hydrocarbon raw materials put the republic in the category of oil powers of the 21st century. According to BP statistical Review[18] Kazakhstan ranks 12th in the world in terms of proven oil reserves (Table 1).

Table 1. Countries with the largest proven oil reserves

No.	Country	Stocks (in billion barrels)	Stocks (in billion tons)	% of world reserves	Mining (in thousand barrels)	How many years is enough
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Venezuela	296.5	46.3	17.9	2720	>100
2	Saudi Arabia	265.4	36.5	16.1	11161	65.2
3	Canada	175.2	28.2	10.6	3522	>100
4	Iran	151.2	20.8	9.1	4321	95.8
5	Iraq	143.1	19.3	8.7	2798	>100
6	Kuwait	101.5	14.0	6.1	2865	97
7	UAE	97.8	13.0	5.9	3322	80.7

No.	Country	Stocks (in billion barrels)	Stocks (in billion tons)	% of world reserves	Mining (in thousand barrels)	How many years is enough
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Russia	88.2	12.1	5.3	10280	23.5
9	Libya	47.1	6.1	2.9	479	>100
10	Nigeria	37.2	5.2	2.3	2457	41.5
11	USA	30.9	3.7	1.9	7841	10.8
12	Kazakhstan	30.0	3.9	1.8	1841	44.7
13	Qatar	24.7	3.2	1.5	1723	39.3
14	China	14.7	2.0	0.9	4090	9.9
15	Angola	13.5	1.8	0.8	1746	21.2
	Members OPEC	1196.3	168.4	72.4	35830	91.5
	The whole world	1652.6	234.3	100	83576	54.2

Source: Compiled by the authors of [18]

The potential reserves of the Caspian Sea shelf in terms of oil and gas are comparable to the total reserves of all categories of reserves on land. The potential of the shelf zone is estimated at 11 billion barrels of oil (explored reserves) [19], which makes Kazakhstan one of the richest countries in terms of oil and gas resources.

During the years of independence of Kazakhstan, the oil and gas industry has grown, strengthened and taken a leading position in the economy. During this short period of time, the oil and gas sector, together with the national economy, experienced all the difficulties of the transition period and market transformations, and survived the consequences of global economic crises. The industry underwent cardinal structural transformations, radical reforms in the management system.

The indicators of the development of the economy and the oil and gas industry in Kazakhstan over the past 5 years are shown in tables 2 and 3.

Table 2. Indicators of economic development in Kazakhstan

Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Growth rate in % for 2017-2021
GDP, billion tenge	12849	16052	17007	21815	27571	114
GDP per capita, thousand tenge	829	1024	1056	1336	1665	100
Inflation rate in % to prev. year, CPI	18.8	9.5	6.2	7.8	7.4	49.7
Unemployment, %	7.3	6.6	6.6	5.8	5.4	-26

Source: Compiled by the authors of [18]

As you can see, for 2000-2021 oil exports increased by 121%. The share of oil and gas sector products in GDP for 2017-2021 increased by 10%.

Table 3. Indicators of the development of the potential of the oil and gas industry in Kazakhstan

Indicators	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Growth rate in % for 2017-2021
Oil and gas condensate production, million tons	71.9	71.2	76.6	79.7	80.1	11.4
Share of the oil and gas industry in GDP,%	28	33	29	28.2	30.9	10
Foreign investments in the oil and gas sector, million US dollars	5049.9	2622.7	4001.1	2713.4	2140.5	-42
Export of crude oil, incl. gas condensate, million tons	60.2	59.0	64.6	70.6	76.1	26
Export of crude oil, in % of total production	83.7	82.9	84.3	88.6	95.0	13.5
Average Brent oil price , USD / barrel	72.34	99.67	61.74	79.61	111.26	53.8

Source: Compiled by the authors of [18]

The relatively favorable investment climate in Kazakhstan attracts foreign investment to participate in the development of the republic's economy, and one of the main areas in this is the mineral resource base, which includes such priority sectors as oil and gas and mining. However, due to the global crisis, foreign direct investment in the oil and gas industry decreased by 42% over the period under review.

Significant investments require potential opportunities that open up in connection with the development of offshore fields in the Caspian Sea. According to Kazakh and foreign experts, the total capital costs of the Kashagan field will be about \$160 billion, of which about \$116 billion has already been invested [20].

As can be seen from Table 2.3, most of the extracted oil is exported in the form of raw materials. This fact is not economically feasible, due to the very low value added of such a product. The reason for this situation is the presence in the country of only three oil refineries, with an operating capacity of only 7 million tons per year, moreover, they produce uncompetitive products with a processing depth of about 50%.

Mineral products represent the country's main export item (Table 4). The volume of reserves of natural resources contributes to the growth of their export to world markets. According to forecasts, Kazakhstan can count on an increase in oil production until 2040-2050.

Table 4. Commodity structure of exports of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in%

Name	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Export, total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food products, products of plant and animal origin	7.0	2.6	4.3	4.2	3.8	3.3	2.3
mineral products	56.0	72.7	69.7	73.0	74.0	74.8	77.6

Name	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Products of the chemical industry, plastics and rubber	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	5.2	5.2	3.8
Metals and products from them	29.0	16.0	17.1	16.2	14.9	15.5	15.1
Machinery, equipment, transport, devices	3.0	1.7	2.0	1.8	0.9	0.7	0.6
Other	1.0	3.0	2.9	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.6

Source: Compiled by the authors of [18]

Summarizing the above, we can say that Kazakhstan has large oil reserves and is one of the 15 largest oil producers in the world. Almost a third of the country’s GDP is produced by the oil and gas industry. There is a stable growth in oil production and export. This is reflected in the growth of the economy, given that three-quarters of total exports are mineral products, the price of which tends to rise further.

The structure of the oil and gas industry and its features.

The country’s oil and gas complex has its own -internal structure, which includes the following structural elements: production; transportation; oil and gas processing.

There are 85 oil and gas producing enterprises and three main oil refineries (refineries) in Kazakhstan - Atyrau Oil Refinery (ANPZ), Pavlodar Petrochemical Plant (PPC) and PetroKazakhstanOilProducts (PKOP).

At present, the oil and gas provinces of the republic are the Caspian depression, Mangyshlak, Buzachi, the South Turgai trough, intensive exploration of the shelf zone of the Caspian Sea is being completed. Over 400 oil and gas fields have been discovered and 200 have been developed in Kazakhstan, but only the ten largest fields contain up to 90% of the republic’s oil. The Tengiz oil and gas field in the Atyrau region and the Karachaganak oil and gas condensate field in the West Kazakhstan region, oil reserves of the Caspian region are recognized as unique [21].

Even though the republic has a fairly high own oil and gas potential, the development of the industry is accompanied by big problems, which negatively affects the formation of energy security.

Most of the hydrocarbon deposits developed on land in the territory of the republic have reached the stage of the maximum level of annual production. Further growth in onshore production is primarily associated with the intensification of the development of the Tengiz and Karachaganak fields.

SWOT analysis of the current state of the oil and gas industry revealed its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (Table 5) [22].

Table 5. SWOT analysis of the state of the oil and gas industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan

S - strengths	W - weaknesses
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Rich natural mineral resources and their economically attractive composition for advanced processing. Dynamic and constructive domestic and foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, ensuring political stability and contributing to maintaining high rates of economic development Favorable investment climate and high level of investment activity. Availability of an integrated oil and gas transportation infrastructure connecting the markets of Asia and Europe. Potential for the development of new oil and gas transportation capacities. Developed legislative base in the field of subsoil use. Well-established contractual system of regulation of subsoil use. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Difficult hydrological and climatic conditions. Problems of environmental pollution, utilization of associated petroleum gas and other components. Dependence on transit countries to enter the markets of Europe and third countries. Lack of investment resources due to the high capital intensity of projects and the crisis in the financial markets. High depreciation of fixed assets of oil and gas pipelines, refineries. Low depth of oil refining and non-compliance of produced oil products with European standards. Dependence on Russian oil and natural gas supplies from Uzbekistan and Russia.

S - strengths	W - weaknesses
<p>7. Availability of vertically integrated structures in the oil and gas industry, including infrastructure structures, represented by KMG and a group of subsidiaries</p> <p>8. Availability of internal labor resources, including oil and gas specialists</p>	<p>8. Insufficient infrastructure development for the Kazakhstani sector of the Caspian Sea (hereinafter - KSCS). Lack of a developed gas transportation infrastructure necessary to provide natural gas to the northern and central zones of the domestic market.</p> <p>9. Low share of participation of the national company in the development of oil and gas fields.</p> <p>10. Lack of a sufficient legislative framework to ensure the effective development of the gas industry of the republic.</p> <p>11. Insufficient budget financing of gasification projects in the regions of the republic.</p> <p>12. Difficulty in providing the necessary volumes of gas for the production of petrochemical products in the presence of attractive export supplies for the subsoil user.</p> <p>13. A significant share of the transport component in the final price of Kazakhstani petrochemical products.</p>
O - opportunities	T - threats
<p>1. Tendency to outstrip demand for energy resources in comparison with the growth of new hydrocarbon reserves. Limited world reserves of hydrocarbon resources.</p> <p>2. Presence of forecasted demand for petrochemical products in the regional international market (Central and East Asia), including off-take supplies.</p> <p>3. The presence of a number of promising objects in search of hydrocarbon raw materials.</p> <p>4. The desire of major world oil producers to ensure an economically justified price level.</p> <p>5. High demand for hydrocarbons as a resource for various types of transport, petrochemical production.</p> <p>6. Production of high value-added products, including consumer goods.</p> <p>7. Integration with the Caspian region (RF, Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Iran). Opportunity to participate in the development program of the western regions of China.</p>	<p>1. Risks of technogenic accidents.</p> <p>2. Oil production in an ecologically sensitive area in the Caspian.</p> <p>3. High reservoir pressure and high content of hydrogen sulfide in oil.</p> <p>4. Irrational field development, non-compliance by subsoil users with the requirements of approved technological documents.</p> <p>5. Possible changes in the policy and tariffs regarding the transit of oil and gas from the transit countries.</p> <p>6. Delays in the implementation of projects and an increase in the cost of their cost.</p> <p>7. Decrease in transit volumes of Central Asian gas.</p> <p>8. Development of projects for gas transportation bypassing the territory of the republic.</p> <p>9. Preservation of the raw material and fuel orientation of the industry development.</p> <p>10. Imbalance in approaches to the development of offshore hydrocarbon fields and the development of coastal infrastructure.</p> <p>11. The increase in the number of petrochemical production facilities being commissioned in the regional context causes an increase in competition.</p>
<p>8. Increasing the supply of Kazakh goods and services, providing employment for the population of Kazakhstan.</p> <p>9. Development and modernization of related industries - mechanical engineering, construction industry, service companies, marine fleet.</p>	<p>12. Restriction of oil deliveries from Russia or levying an export duty on such deliveries.</p> <p>13. Possible shortage of gas due to limited supplies from Uzbekistan and Russia.</p> <p>14. Strengthening the concentration of individual investors in the industry.</p> <p>15. Lack of specialists - mid- and top-level engineers.</p>
<p>Source: Compiled by the authors of [23]</p>	

As already noted, there are only three main oil refineries in Kazakhstan. At the same time, all manufactured products of mini-refineries are semi-finished products, raw materials for secondary or deep processing, as they do not meet the required standards. Basically, all manufactured products of mini refineries are exported outside the republic.

The consumption of the main types of petroleum products in the republic for 2000 and 2021 shows a certain imbalance between the structure of production and consumption of petroleum products (Table 6) [24].

Table 6. Comparison of production and consumption of the main types of petroleum products for 2000 and 2021 (in thousand tons)

Name	2000 г.		2021	
	Consumption	Production	Consumption	Production
Petrol	1833.0	1266.1	3669.7	2875.6
Diesel fuel	2383.0	1971.4	4356.3	4105.9
jet fuel	183.0	60.1	690.2	491.9
fuel oil	1180.0	2142.1	2354.5	2044.2
Total	5579.0	5439.7	11070.7	9517.6

Source: Compiled by the authors of [24]

Aviation fuel consumption exceeds its production - the deficit is up to 29% (import). A similar situation with the production and consumption of motor gasoline is the growth of the production deficit. Of the total consumption of motor gasoline, up to 70% falls on high-octane gasoline, in recent years there has been an increase in its consumption, while up to 22% is covered by imports.

The deficit in the production of petroleum products and the volume of its imports characterize the general insufficient technological state of the existing refineries, which are unable to meet the internal needs of Kazakhstan.

Currently, the main volume of produced hydrocarbon raw materials is exported and used according to the fuel option, without further production of petrochemical raw materials.

Place of KazMunayGas EP JSC in the oil and gas industry of Kazakhstan.

The oil industry in Kazakhstan has one national company and other companies with foreign participation, most of which are joint ventures (JVs).

Oil companies in Kazakhstan are numerous - from large transnational corporations to small private companies. Based on the results of 2021, the main oil producing companies in the Republic of Kazakhstan are Tengizchevroil LLP (TCO), Karachaganak Petroleum Operating B.V. LLP. (KPO b.v.), JSC Exploration and Production KazMunayGas (EP), JSC SNPS-Aktobemunaigas, and JSC Mangistaumunaigas[25].

The distribution of production volumes in accordance with the number of companies operating in the field of oil production is extremely uneven. The following graph shows the Lorenz curve plotted for the oil sector for oil production in 2016 and 2020. It shows the level of industry concentration, i.e. uneven distribution of all production in the republic between companies. The graph shows that the uneven distribution of oil production increased over the reporting period. This indicates the growing concentration of the industry in the hands of a small number of large enterprises.

From the point of view of economic security and strategic planning, it is not so much the number of enterprises involved in oil production that is of more interest, but the presence of foreign companies and, most importantly, their share in this industry.

16 foreign companies are represented in the Kazakhstan oil sector: Lukoil, Rosneft, Chevron, Eni, ExxonMobil, Royal Dutch Shell, British Gas, Repsol YPF, Petrom, Maersk Oil, Jupiter Energy, Lancaster Petroleum, CNPC, Mittal Investments, JNNK, ONGC Videsh Ltd .

To assess the impact of large companies on the state of the industry, we use the Herfindahl-Hirschman index (HHI). In this case, it equals 1633, which characterizes the oil sector of Kazakhstan as highly concentrated. 75% of all annual production is produced by 4 large companies, 3 of which are foreign: Chevron , Lukoil , CNPC (Table 7).

Table 7. Annual oil production volumes of companies in 2021

No. p/n	Company	Annual production , in thousand tons	Share in total production in Kazakhstan, in %
1	NC KMG	21971	27.57
2	Chevron	16700	20.96
3	Lukoil	6579	8.26
4	CNPC	14170	17.78
5	Rest	20264	25.43

No. p/n	Company	Annual production , in thousand tons	Share in total production in Kazakhstan, in %
	Total	79684	100

Source: Compiled by the authors of [25]

In connection with the above, one of the ways to strengthen the country's energy security should be to increase the share of Kazakhstan's participation in the country's oil production.

The second direction of the policy to strengthen the energy independence of the country is the diversification of the export of hydrocarbon resources. Taking into account the current level of development of the oil and gas complex of Kazakhstan, the geopolitical position, the features of economic development and the role of the oil and gas complex in this process, the issues of the impact of the strategy on the formation of the energy security of the country become relevant.

Conclusion

The analysis of the oil and gas industry revealed the need to expand the share of Kazakhstan's participation in the country's oil production. Such a statement of the problem requires an analysis of the competitiveness of domestic oil-producing enterprises, namely: assessment and forecasting of their financial and economic condition.

The analysis of the state of the oil and gas industry of the country allows us to identify the features of the industry in which the enterprise operates and to determine the exogenous factors that affect the financial and economic condition of this enterprise.

It was found that the oil and gas industry is a highly concentrated industry, that is, the main production volumes in the country are provided by several large enterprises. In addition, the analysis identified the features of the industry that must be considered in the process of managing an oil and gas enterprise. These features include oil prices that are not always set by economic mechanisms, as well as their high volatility and geological risks, which directly affect the possible expansion of the scale of production and activities of the enterprise.

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СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ ТЕНДЕНЦИИ В РАЗВИТИИ НЕФТЕГАЗОВОЙ ОТРАСЛИ РЕСПУБЛИКИ КАЗАХСТАН

К.С. Чакеева*

к.т.н., доцент
 Университет Туран
 г.Алматы, Республика Казахстан
 E-mail: k.chakeyeva@turand.edu.kz
 ORCID: 0000-0002-6569-3368

Г.Р. Момбекова

м.э.н., ст.преподаватель
 Казахский университет технологии и
 бизнеса
 E-mail: Mombekova.gauhar@mail.ru
 ORCID: 0000-0002-1151-5996

Э.Р. Кузенбаева

М.э.н., старший преподаватель,
 КазАДИ им.Л.Б.Гончарова, г.Алматы
 г.Алматы, Республика Казахстан
 E-mail: elmira.kuzenbaeva@mail.ru
 ORCID: 0000-0002-6528-4353

Аннотация: Научная статья посвящена управлению современным состоянием нефтегазовой отрасли Республики Казахстан. Основные расчеты работы выполнены на основе данных одной из крупнейших компаний нефтегазовой отрасли Казахстана, т.е. АО «Разведка Добыча КМГ».

Деятельность нефтегазовых компаний относится к наиболее капиталоемким видам деятельности. Инвестиции в исследования и технологии необходимы для поддержания, поддержания и повышения производительности. В связи с колебаниями мировых цен на нефть и валютных курсов, а также снижением добычи на некоторых действующих нефтяных месторождениях финансово-экономическое положение нефтегазовых компаний необходимо регулярно контролировать.

Эффективность управления компанией часто определяется качеством компании. Очень важно отслеживать, анализировать и оценивать текущую ситуацию и принимать своевременные и адекватные меры по ее улучшению. При проведении мониторинга и дальнейшего анализа ключевая информация поддерживает данные финансовой отчетности компании, т.е. бухгалтерский баланс и отчет о прибылях и убытках.

В процессе управления организацией очень важно точно оценить ситуацию, выявить причину и разработать стратегию дальнейшего развития, чтобы принять соответствующие меры. Анализ финансово-экономического состояния включает в себя не только систематическую оценку, но и констатацию фактов о состоянии предприятия, выявление причин сложившейся ситуации и поиск путей и средств их устранения, выявление новых. Возможности роста.

Ключевые слова: нефтегазовая отрасль, рыночная экономика, национальная экономика, отраслевая структура, нефтяные компании

ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫ МҰНАЙ-ГАЗ САЛАСЫ ДАМУЫНЫҢ ЗАМАНАУИ ТЕНДЕНЦИЯЛАРЫ

К.С. Чакеева *

т. ғ. к., доцент, Тұран университетінің
Алматы, Қазақстан Республикасы
E-mail: k.chakeyeva@turan-edu.kz
ORCID: 0000-0002-6569-3368

Г.Р. Момбекова

э.ғ.м., аға оқытушы
Қазақ технология және
бизнес университеті
Астана, Қазақстан Республикасы
E-mail: Mombekova.gauhar@mail.ru
ORCID: 0000-0002-1151-5996

Э.Р. Кузенбаева

э.ғ.м., Л.Б.Гончаров атындағы ҚазАЖИ
Алматы, Қазақстан Республикасы
E-mail: elmira.kuzenbaeva@mail.ru
ORCID: 0000-0002-6528-4353

Аңдатпа: Ғылыми мақалала Қазақстан Республикасының мұнай-газ саласының қазіргі жағдайын басқаруға арналған. Жұмыстың негізгі есептеулері Қазақстанның мұнай-газ саласындағы ірі компаниялардың бірінің деректері «ҚазМұнай-Газ» Барлау Өндіру» ұлттық бірлескен кәсіпорны негізінде жасалды, т.б..

Мұнай-газ компанияларының операциялары ең көп капиталды қажет ететін қызмет түрлерінің бірі болып табылады. Ғылыми-зерттеу және технологияға инвестициялар өнімділікті қолдау, қолдау және арттыру үшін қажет. Мұнайдың әлемдік бағасы мен валюта бағамының ауытқуына және кейбір қолданыстағы мұнай кен орындарында өндірудің төмендеуіне байланысты мұнай-газ компанияларының қаржылық-экономикалық жағдайына жүйелі түрде мониторинг жүргізу қажет.

Компанияны басқарудың тиімділігі көбінесе компанияның сапасымен анықталады. Ағымдағы жағдайды бақылау, талдау және бағалау және оны жақсарту үшін дер кезінде және тиісті шараларды қабылдау өте маңызды. Мониторинг және одан әрі талдау жүргізу кезінде компанияның қаржылық есептілігінің деректерін, яғни баланс және пайда мен шығын туралы есептерді негізгі ақпаратпен қамтамасыз етеді.

Ұйымды басқару процесінде тиісті шараларды қабылдау үшін жағдайды дұрыс бағалау, себебін анықтау және болашақ даму стратегиясын әзірлеу өте маңызды. Қаржылық-экономикалық жағдайды талдау тек жүйелі бағалауды ғана емес, сонымен қатар кәсіпорынның жай-күйі туралы фактілерді баяндауды, қалыптасқан жағдайдың себептерін анықтауды және оларды жоюдың жолдары мен құралдарын табуды, жаңаларын анықтауды қамтиды. Өсу мүмкіндіктері.

Түйін сөздер: Мұнай-газ саласы, нарықтық экономика, Ұлттық экономика, салалық құрылым, мұнай компаниялары