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**Kazakhstan Oil Consumption
and Energy Efficiency in a Global
comparison**

Energy is inevitable for human life and a secure and accessible supply of energy is crucial for the sustainability of modern societies. This article presents the major global findings of the use of Global energy and oil consumption and provides an overview of the current and projected energy scene. Five countries have been studied in this work. These include China, Japan, Germany, USA and Kazakhstan. Together the present energy budget of these countries is roughly half that of the globe. Four of the above five countries that are discussed in this work are all net importers of energy and are heavily dependent on imports of fuel to sustain their energy demands. Their respective local oil reserves will only last 9, 6, 7 and 4 years, respectively. The demand for energy is also presented and has been analyzed by daily consumption of oil and energy.

Key words: Oil, Energy, Global oil production, oil consumption, energy efficiency.

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**Жаһандық салыстырудағы
Қазақстанның мұнай тұтыну
мен энергетикалық тиімділігі**

Энергия көзі қоғамның өмір сүруіне қажет, сонымен қатар қауіпсіз және қолжетімді энергиямен жабдықтау қазіргі заманғы қоғамның тұрақтылығы үшін маңызды болып табылады. Мақалада жаһандық ауқымдағы энергетикалық және мұнай тұтынудың негізгі нәтижелері ұсынылған, энергетика секторының ағымдағы жағдайына шолу көрсетілген. Осы жұмыста бес ел қарастырылған. Олардың ішінде Қытай, Жапония, Германия, АҚШ және Қазақстан. Әлем энергия көздерінің ағымдағы бюджетінің жартысына жуығы осы елдерге тиесілі. Аталған бес елдің төртеуі энергияның нетто-импорттаушылары болып табылады және көбінесе олардың энергия қажеттіліктерінің қамтамасыздығы отын импортына тәуелді болып табылады. Олардың жергілікті отын қорлары тек 9, 6, 7 және 4 жылға ғана жетеді. Энергияға сұраныс күнделікті мұнай және энергия тұтынуы арқылы талданған.

Түйін сөздер: Мұнай, энергия, жаһандық мұнай өндіру, мұнай тұтыну, энергия тиімділігі.

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**Потребление нефти
и энергетическая
эффективность Казахстана
в Мировом сравнении**

Энергия неизбежна для человеческой жизни, и безопасная и доступная поставка энергии крайне важна для устойчивости современных обществ. Эта статья представляет основные глобальные результаты использования энергии и потребления нефти в мировых масштабах и предоставляет обзор текущей ситуации в энергетическом секторе. Пять стран были рассмотрены в данной работе, такие как Китай, Япония, Германия, США и Казахстан. Текущий бюджет этих стран составляет примерно половину мирового. Четыре из вышеупомянутых пяти стран, которые рассмотрены в этой работе, являются нетто-импортерами энергии и в значительной степени зависят от импорта топлива для поддержания своих энергетических потребностей. Их соответствующие местные запасы нефти хватит только на 9, 6, 7 и 4 года, соответственно. Представленный спрос на энергию был проанализирован суточным потреблением нефти и энергии.

Ключевые слова: нефть, энергия, глобальная нефтедобыча, потребление нефти, эффективность использования энергии.

**KAZAKHSTAN OIL
CONSUMPTION AND
ENERGY EFFICIENCY
IN A GLOBAL
COMPARISON****Introduction**

Global oil consumption grew by 0.8 million barrels per day (b/d), or 0.8% – a little below its recent historical average and significantly weaker than the increase of 1.4 million b/d seen in 2013. Countries outside the OECD once again accounted for all of the net growth in global consumption. OECD consumption declined by 1.2%, the eighth decrease in the past nine years. Chinese consumption growth was below average but still recorded the largest increment to global oil consumption (+390,000 b/d); Japan recorded the largest decline (-220,000 b/d), with Japanese oil consumption falling to its lowest level since 1971. Light distillates were the fastestgrowing refined product category for a second consecutive year. Global oil production growth was more than double that of global consumption, rising by 2.1 million b/d or 2.3%. Production outside OPEC grew by 2.1 million b/d, the largest increase in our dataset. The US (+1.6 million b/d) recorded the largest growth in the world, becoming the first country ever to increase production by at least 1 million b/d for three consecutive years, and taking over from Saudi Arabia as the world's largest oil producer. Along with the US, production in Canada (+310,000 b/d) and Brazil (+230,000 b/d) also reached record levels in 2014. OPEC output was flat, and the group's share of global production fell to 41%, it's lowest since 2003. Declines in Libya (-490,000 b/d) and Angola (-90,000 b/d) were offset by gains in Iraq (+140,000 b/d), Saudi Arabia (+110,000 b/d) and Iran (+90,000 b/d).

Domestic product of oil has peaked in China, and half of consumption was imported each year. Reliance on imported oil is unlikely to change. Nevertheless, the global demand for oil has eased due to shale gas revolution. What will worry global oil market is not insatiable China demand, but possible overcapacity when OECD demands decline. China's vast shale gas reserve is entirely untapped. With renewable and nuclear buildup, domestic electricity consumption can be met with efforts. Nuclear power is the answer to provide energy supplies for centuries. Forecast long-term demand for critical resources, iron ore and copper, based on economic projections.

Today Kazakhstan is among the top 15 countries in the world when it comes to essential oil reserves, having 3% of the world's to-

tal oil reserves. 62% of the country is occupied by oil and gas areas, and there are 172 oil fields, of which more than 80 are under development. More than 90% of oil reserves are concentrated in the 15 largest oil fields – Tengiz, Kashagan, Karachaganak, Uzen, Zhetybai, Zhanazhol, Kalamkas, Kenkiyak, Karazhanbas, Kumkol, North Buzachi, Alibekmola, Central and Eastern Prorva, Kenbai, Korolevskoye. Oil fields can be found in six of the fourteen provinces of Kazakhstan. They are the Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kyzylorda and Mangystau provinces. About 70% of the hydrocarbon reserves are concentrated in western Kazakhstan.

Current trend in energy and oil sector

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With renewable and nuclear buildup, domestic electricity consumption can be met with efforts. Nuclear power is the answer to provide energy supplies for centuries. Forecast long – term demand for critical resources, iron ore and copper, based on economic projections [1, p. 139].

No matter China grows its economy at 8% or 4%, its demand for oil and energy will continue climbing. China became the world's number one consumer of primary energy since 2009. Except oil, natural gas, and nuclear power, China has exceeded US in consumption of near all other energy forms. While energy consumption may be viewed as industrial prowess in old days, China is increasingly concerned by its long – term energy supply and security.

Thanks to its vast coal reserves, China can meet its own needs for primary energy, but oil and gas have been to be imported in large quantities, until shale gas can make an impact in the future. China is aggressively building its renewable capacities, which ranked number one already, and its nuclear power plans. Although nuclear is not renewable strictly speaking, its long reserve years (> 1500 years) make it a near forever energy source [2, p. 96].

Table 1 – Comparison of Energy Efficiency (tons of oil equivalent / per \$ 10.000 GDP)

| YearCountry | 2000 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| China | 9.1 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 8.9 | 8.6 | 8.0 |
| Japan | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| USA | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Germany | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| World Average | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 2.9 |

Source: World bank WDI database [3]

While China energy demand may continue climbing, OECD countries energy demands are flattening out. Between 2011 and 2030, primary energy demand in USA barely rises, although there is a pronounced shift away from oil, coal, towards natural gas and renewables. By around 2020, USA is projected to become the largest oil producer, overtaking Saudi Arabia, and starts to see the impact of new fuel – efficiency improvement in transportation. The net result is a continued decline of US oil imports, to the extent that USA becomes a net oil exporter around 2030 [4, p. 69].

China, India and the Middle East will account for 60% of global increase in primary energy consumption. China alone will increase its energy

consumption by 72% in next 20 years, while its domestic production will rise by only 46% (including all energy forms). China will continue ramp-up importing of oil and natural gas. Luckily, while USA imports 500 million ton of oil, USA may not need those oil entirely after 2020 when USA becomes self sufficient because of quick climb of shale gas production and biofuel supply. China and India demand can be met by those spare capacities without adding pressure on global supply and pushing up oil price, which happened between 2000 and 2008.

China has installed the world's most electricity generation capacity, although nuclear and gas capacities are behind US, capacities of coal, hydro,

wind are well ahead of other countries. Renewable energy is on nation's priority list to secure energy supplies, and clean up environment. With those cleantech efforts, renewable energy is expected to account for 35% of total electricity generation in 2030. Along with nuclear, reliance on coal will be meaningfully reduced [5, p. 256].

Even more challenging for China is how to improve its energy efficiency and hence to reduce energy consumption per unit of GDP. The solution is not just finding energy that is more primary and generate ever more electricity, but to grow GDP with less energy consumption. The pressure of energy supply is really caused by China's economic structure and generation efficiency [6, p. 178].

Because the heavy investments made in the past years, construction and heavy industries consumed disproportionately high electricity versus service industries. Also contributing to high – energy

consumption in China was heavy manufacturing of goods that are exported overseas. Hence, when compare energy consumption per \$ 10,000 GDP, in tons of oil equivalent, China consumed the most energy among major economies. For example, to produce \$ 10,000 worth of GDP, China consumed 9.1 tons of oil (or equivalent), while Japan burned 1.1 tons of oil and USA 2.0 tons [7, p.101].

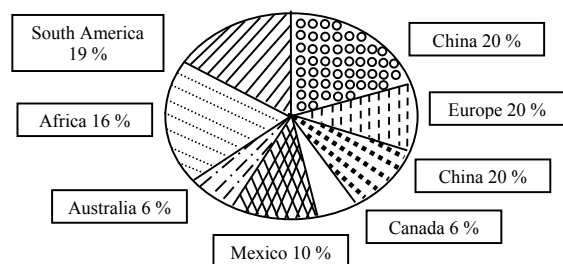
China's transition to a consumption economy is mandatory because of not only financial and political situations, but also energy consumption and environmental concerns. China economy is overly reliant on heavy consumption of energy and resource, a path that is unsustainable and environment damaging. Following table shows that for each dollar of GDP, China consumed 0.6 KWH of electricity in 2012, while Japan needed 0.2 KWH, Germany 0.2 KWH, and USA 0.3 KWH [8, p. 39].

Table 2 – Oil consumption by country and industry

| AREA | Transportation- Road | Transportation Non-road | Industrial | Residential/commercial/agriculture | Power | Air flight | Total |
|------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-------|------------|-------|
| North America | 52% | 10% | 23% | 7% | 5% | 3% | 100% |
| Western Europe | 41% | 9% | 25% | 14% | 5% | 7% | 100% |
| Asia | 32% | 9% | 33% | 15% | 9% | 4% | 100% |
| OECD | 45% | 9% | 26% | 11% | 6% | 4% | 100% |
| Latin America | 45% | 5% | 24% | 16% | 8% | 3% | 100% |
| Mid east/Africa | 38% | 7% | 21% | 17% | 14% | 3% | 100% |
| South Asia | 29% | 7% | 36% | 19% | 10% | 0 | 100% |
| SE Asia | 33% | 9% | 30% | 7% | 5% | 16% | 100% |
| China | 23% | 10% | 40% | 20% | 4% | 3% | 100% |
| OPEC | 38% | 4% | 26% | 13% | 16% | 4% | 100% |
| Emerging markets | 33% | 7% | 30% | 15% | 10% | 5% | 100% |
| FSU | 31% | 11% | 31% | 17% | 9% | 0 | 100% |
| EU eastern | 43% | 0% | 29% | 14% | 14% | 0 | 100% |
| Other Emerging | 33% | 10% | 31% | 17% | 10% | 0 | 100% |
| Global | 40% | 9% | 28% | 13% | 7% | 4% | 100% |

Source: World Energy Outlook, 2008 [9].

According to IEA's annual World Energy Outlook, 49% of global oil were consumed, as fuels for cars and airplanes, 28% for industrial, and 7% for electricity. Comparing OECD and emerging economies, higher percentage of oil are used as fuels for transportation in OECD and lower% of fuel are used for industrial use. For example, in US, 65% oil is used as fuels, and in China, 36%. In US, industrial use accounts for 26% of oil, and in China, 40% [10, p. 369].



Picture 1 – Global Shale Gas Reserve = 6600 trillion cubic feet
Source: EIA 2012 [12].

Global shale gas reserves have been estimated by large scale test drills and geological surveys. EIS published following estimates in 2009. Global reserves were estimated to be 6600 trillion cubic feet, or 188 trillion cubic meter. Shale gas increase technically recoverable natural gas resources by almost 50%. China has the largest shale gas reserves, estimated to be 36 trillion cubic meter, 20% of global reserves, although shale gas can not turn China to an oil exporting country [11, p. 127].

However, China should not aim to consume equal amount of oil on individual basis. Its vast population already renders huge pressure on energy supplies and pollution. Given its low energy efficiency on GDP basis, the emphasis should be how to improve efficiency. The efficiency can be improved on two fronts, transforming the economy to a consumption and service economy running on less energy intensity, and increasing utilization efficiency, such as car's fuel efficiency, steel industry's coal efficiency, and electricity generation efficiency.

Table 3 – Oil total proved reserves

| | At end 1994 Thousand million barrels | At end 2004 Thousand million barrels | At end 2013 Thousand million barrels | At end 2014 | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | | | | Thousand million tonnes | Thousand million barrels | Share Of total | R/P ratio |
| Kazakhstan | 5.3 | 9.0 | 30.0 | 3.9 | 30.0 | 1.8% | 48.3 |
| China | 16.3 | 15.5 | 18.5 | 2.5 | 18.5 | 1.1% | 11.9 |
| Total North America | 127.6 | 223.7 | 232.5 | 35.3 | 232.5 | 13.7% | 34.0 |
| Total S. & Cent. America | 81.5 | 103.4 | 329.8 | 51.2 | 330.2 | 19.4% | * |
| Total Europe & Eurasia | 141.2 | 140.8 | 157.2 | 20.9 | 154.8 | 9.1% | 24.7 |
| Total Middle East | 663.6 | 750.1 | 808.7 | 109.7 | 810.7 | 47.7% | 77.8 |
| Total Africa | 65.0 | 107.6 | 130.1 | 17.1 | 129.2 | 7.6% | 42.8 |
| Total Asia Pacific | 39.2 | 40.6 | 42.7 | 5.7 | 42.7 | 2.5% | 14.1 |
| Total World | 1118.0 | 1366.2 | 1701.0 | 239.8 | 1700.1 | 100.0% | 52.5 |

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2015 [13].

Table 4 – Oil production

| Thousand barrels daily | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Kazakhstan | 1248 | 1294 | 1368 | 1413 | 1485 | 1609 | 1672 | 1684 | 1662 | 1720 | 1701 |
| China | 3486 | 3642 | 3711 | 3742 | 3814 | 3805 | 4077 | 4074 | 4155 | 4216 | 4246 |

Продолжение таблицы 4

| Thousand barrels daily | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Total North America | 14160 | 13704 | 13724 | 13629 | 13156 | 13441 | 13847 | 14316 | 15555 | 16921 | 18721 |
| Total S. & Cent. America | 7166 | 7339 | 7479 | 7322 | 7398 | 7326 | 7350 | 7379 | 7317 | 7335 | 7613 |
| Total Europe & Eurasia | 17572 | 17524 | 17587 | 17799 | 17576 | 17757 | 17692 | 17385 | 17119 | 17155 | 17198 |
| Total Middle East | 24873 | 25518 | 25734 | 25305 | 26417 | 24727 | 25777 | 28088 | 28502 | 28198 | 28555 |
| Total Africa | 9313 | 9891 | 9945 | 10194 | 10203 | 9849 | 10095 | 8524 | 9275 | 8684 | 8263 |
| Total Asia Pacific | 7854 | 7988 | 7947 | 7970 | 8097 | 8049 | 8428 | 8288 | 8382 | 8286 | 8324 |
| Total World | 80938 | 81963 | 82417 | 82220 | 82847 | 81149 | 83190 | 83980 | 86150 | 86579 | 88673 |

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2015 [13].

Table 5 – Oil consumption

| Thousand barrels daily | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Kazakhstan | 196 | 204 | 210 | 233 | 229 | 188 | 196 | 255 | 273 | 273 | 276 |
| China | 6740 | 6923 | 7437 | 7817 | 7937 | 8212 | 9266 | 9791 | 10231 | 10664 | 11056 |
| Total North America | 25023 | 25119 | 25002 | 25109 | 23860 | 22957 | 23511 | 23330 | 22926 | 23364 | 23347 |
| Total S. & Cent. America | 5058 | 5214 | 5384 | 5672 | 5911 | 5930 | 6220 | 6454 | 6599 | 6913 | 7125 |
| Total Europe & Eurasia | 20076 | 20199 | 20366 | 20098 | 20017 | 19210 | 19125 | 19007 | 18551 | 18450 | 18252 |
| Total Middle East | 5940 | 6346 | 6469 | 6764 | 7212 | 7530 | 7766 | 7985 | 8296 | 8450 | 8706 |
| Total Africa | 2777 | 2919 | 2923 | 3062 | 3229 | 3301 | 3479 | 3390 | 3561 | 3650 | 3800 |
| Total Asia Pacific | 24232 | 24614 | 25184 | 26035 | 25887 | 26138 | 27766 | 28808 | 29914 | 30415 | 30856 |
| Total World | 83107 | 84411 | 85328 | 86741 | 86115 | 85066 | 87867 | 88974 | 89846 | 91243 | 92086 |

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2015 [13].

Table 6 – Oil production

| Million tones | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Kazakhstan | 59.5 | 61.5 | 65.0 | 67.1 | 70.7 | 76.5 | 79.5 | 80.0 | 79.2 | 81.8 | 80.8 |
| China | 174.1 | 181.4 | 184.8 | 186.3 | 190.4 | 189.5 | 203.0 | 202.9 | 207.5 | 210.0 | 211.4 |
| Total North America | 660.2 | 637.6 | 637.8 | 632.7 | 612.0 | 621.7 | 639.0 | 659.7 | 721.2 | 784.7 | 866.8 |
| Total S. & Cent. America | 368.0 | 375.3 | 382.0 | 374.1 | 379.8 | 375.4 | 376.9 | 379.0 | 376.7 | 376.4 | 391.0 |
| Total Europe & Eurasia | 853.7 | 849.0 | 852.4 | 863.8 | 855.0 | 861.3 | 859.0 | 844.2 | 833.2 | 832.6 | 834.3 |
| Total Middle East | 1199.4 | 1226.0 | 1235.6 | 1213.0 | 1268.3 | 1176.0 | 1218.1 | 1324.6 | 1343.2 | 1325.2 | 1339.5 |
| Total Africa | 444.6 | 470.6 | 472.2 | 483.0 | 484.9 | 466.8 | 479.6 | 405.3 | 441.7 | 412.8 | 392.2 |
| Total Asia Pacific | 378.9 | 383.0 | 381.1 | 382.0 | 388.6 | 384.5 | 402.7 | 395.3 | 400.4 | 394.9 | 396.7 |
| Total World | 3904.7 | 3941.5 | 3961.2 | 3948.6 | 3988.6 | 3885.8 | 3975.4 | 4008.1 | 4116.4 | 4126.6 | 4220.6 |

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2015 [13].

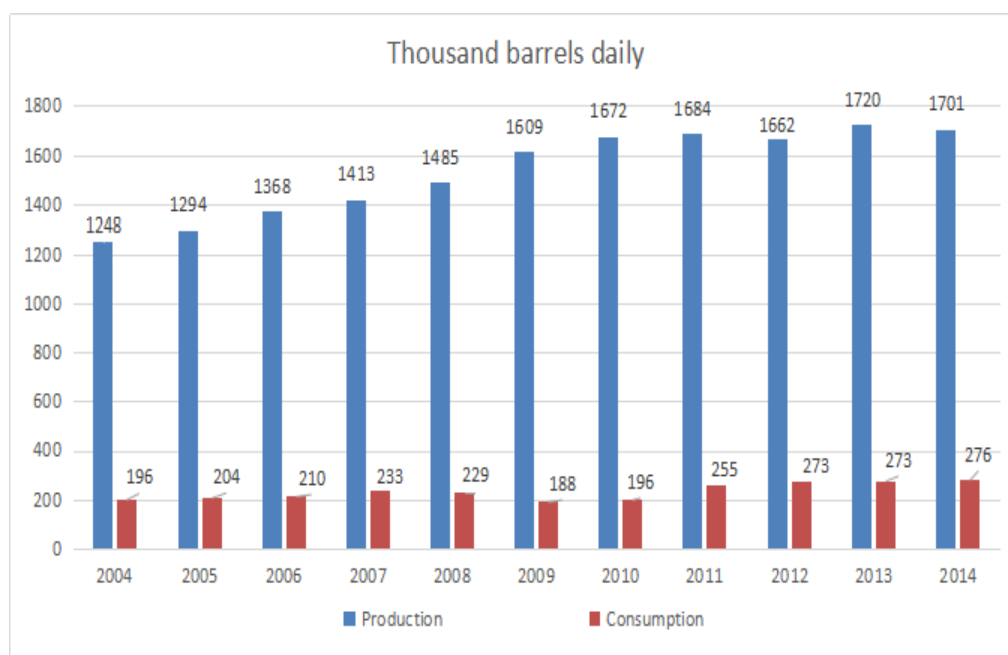


Figure 2 – The dynamic of daily production and consumption of oil in barrels [12]

Table 7 – Oil consumption

| Million tones | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Kazakhstan | 9.5 | 9.8 | 10.3 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 12.3 | 13.0 | 12.9 | 13.0 |
| China | 318.9 | 326.8 | 351.2 | 369.3 | 376.0 | 388.2 | 437.7 | 460.0 | 482.7 | 503.5 | 520.3 |
| Total North America | 1125.9 | 1130.5 | 1119.7 | 1123.1 | 1068.2 | 1016.7 | 1040.0 | 1030.2 | 1012.6 | 1025.3 | 1024.4 |
| Total S. & Cent. America | 236.5 | 242.7 | 251.1 | 262.6 | 274.3 | 273.2 | 286.3 | 297.2 | 304.3 | 317.8 | 326.5 |
| Total Europe & Eurasia | 961.8 | 964.5 | 974.6 | 957.7 | 956.7 | 913.3 | 907.7 | 901.6 | 880.4 | 869.3 | 858.9 |
| Total Middle East | 279.5 | 293.3 | 299.6 | 314.1 | 336.3 | 348.1 | 354.2 | 360.2 | 374.8 | 382.5 | 393.0 |
| Total Africa | 132.3 | 138.9 | 138.5 | 145.0 | 153.1 | 155.9 | 164.3 | 159.3 | 168.3 | 172.2 | 179.4 |
| Total Asia Pacific | 1134.8 | 1149.3 | 1175.4 | 1214.8 | 1210.5 | 1215.8 | 1289.5 | 1336.9 | 1392.9 | 1412.1 | 1428.9 |
| Total World | 3870.8 | 3919.3 | 3958.9 | 4017.3 | 3999.0 | 3922.9 | 4041.8 | 4085.4 | 4133.2 | 4179.1 | 4211.1 |

Source: BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2015 [13].

Conclusion

With domestic production peaking and reserve declining, China's dependence on foreign oil is likely to worsen in coming years. How should China develop its oil strategy and security for 2030 and beyond?

Based on forecasts (made in 2003) from major energy research agencies, China will need 430 – 540 million tons of oil in 2020. China Energy Research

Institute's estimates were at the low end of 430 – 475 million tons, and estimate by US Dept. of Energy was 540 million tons. (in 2011 China consumed 460 million tons of oil) Historically, all those agencies had under – estimated Chinese demand. For example, they forecast in 2003 that China oil demand in 2010 to be in a range 250 – 350 million tons. Actually, China consumed 438 million tons in 2010. Demand will most likely exceed the high – end estimate by major agencies.

Historically, oil demand growth rate was 0.7 x of GDP growth rate from 1978 to 2008. Following is a scenario analysis based on elasticity of 0.5 to 0.7 for oil growth / GDP growth. If energy intensity is reduced, which is possible given that China has gone through 20 years of industrialization and urbanization, China demand for oil will look like following table. Implied in oil demand model are following assumptions: China GDP grows at 7% from 2010 – 2020, and 4% from 2020 to 2030. China oil demand will be around 600 million tons in 2020, and 750 million tons in 2030. Assuming domestic production to stay at 200 million tons, China has import about 400 million tons annually.

Based on several research institutes, China domestic production will peak at 180 – 200 million tons and stay at that level from years. Two estimates of domestic productions in 2020, from Zhou etc. and China Commerce Ministry, were very close and pointed to same declining trend. Domestic productions to be maintain ta 200 million tons through 2010 – 2020. Zhou estimated that domestic supply to be 100 million tons in 2050. It is reasonable to forecast that domestic production around 2030 is 150 million tons.

Kazakhstan has an export oriented economy, highly dependent on shipments of oil and related products (73 percent of total exports). Other exports

include: ferrous metals, copper, aluminum, zinc and uranium. Main export partners are: China (19 percent of total exports), Italy (17 percent), Russia (8.4 percent) and Netherlands (8 percent). Others include: France, Switzerland, Ukraine and Canada. This page provides – Kazakhstan Exports – actual values, historical data, forecast, chart, statistics, economic calendar and news. Kazakhstan Exports – actual data, historical chart and calendar of releases – was last updated on January of 2016.

Exports in Kazakhstan decreased to 3553.70 USD Million in October from 3714.30 USD Million in September of 2015. Exports in Kazakhstan averaged 3420.67 USD Million from 1998 until 2015, reaching an all time high of 9788.50 USD Million in June of 2011 and a record low of 286.50 USD Million in January of 1999. Exports in Kazakhstan is reported by the Agency of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In future, the volume of oil and gas in Kazakhstan is expected to grow significantly. The growth of oil and gas production in Kazakh can be linked to the following three factors. First, it is due to a significant influx of investment. Second, due to favorable world market conditions for crude production. Finally, a large-scale study of the subsoil areas in the Caspian and Aral Seas will contribute to further addition of resources.

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