ANALYSIS OF THE STATE AND FUNDING OF THE OIL AND GAS INDUSTRY IN RUSSIA

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Abstract: The paper describes development of resource sector of Russia. The information is about the advantages and disadvantages of the industry, the further development of the oil and gas sector.

Keywords: Oil and gas industry, processing of gas and oil, the growth of production, exports of crude oil, liquefied natural gas, raw material base, investors.

Oil and gas industry is described as a sector of the economy that is engaged in production, processing, transportation, storage and trading of natural mineral resources - oil and gas.

Today the theme of the oil and gas industry is a special urgency in Russia. This is explained by the fact that our country is a raw material appendage of the world economy. Oil and gas industry in Russia is closely intertwined with all spheres of the economy and of great importance for the economy and politics of the country. The demand for these resources has always exceeded the supply of them. Consequently, almost all advanced economies are interested in development of the oil and gas industry of the Russian Federation.

In 2012 301 organizations produced oil in Russia. By the end of the same year, the volume of national production amounted to 518.0 m. t. It was an absolute record in the index after the collapse of the USSR.

The major factors supporting the growth of oil production in Russia in general are:

• Providing preferential tax treatment for new fields of the Arctic continental shelf, Eastern Siberia and the Far East, attracting investors.

• Increasing transport infrastructure in the area of new deposits.

• Keeping external oil feedstock prices at the same level.

Production drilling wells up in connection with the active development of new fields in eastern Russia. "Surgutneftegas", "Lukoil" and "Rosneft" are the leaders among oil companies.

Let’s identify the main oil and gas fields in Russia. The main volume of production is made in the West-Siberian and Volga-Ural oil industry. Also, raw oil is actively mined in the Sea of Okhotsk and the Lena-Tunguska province.

Table 1

Year	Production of Oil with gas condensate in thousand tons	Production of gas in thousand tons
2011	551315.4	669675.2
2012	517919.9	654479.6
2013	523465.3	669664.4

*According to Rosstat.

According to table 1 oil production has declined from 2011 to 2013, and gas production has remained largely unchanged. Russia occupies the third place in oil refining after the US and China. The growth of processing is primarily associated with the increase in demand for gasoline and jet fuel. As a result, the share of processed oil in the country rose up to 51.3% but the depth and quality of the processing decreased in 2011 from 70.8% to 70.5% in 2012.

Heavy and medium fractions (fuel oil, diesel oil) continue to dominate in the production of petroleum products in Russia as the products are very popular for export. According to Rosstat Russian export of crude oil fell while export of petroleum products remained at the same level (from 2010 to 2012). In recent years, the structure of Russian supplies has been reorientated from the European Region to the Asia-Pacific, especially in China (there is a large-scale projects designed for commercial pipeline supplies, for example, "Skovorodino - Daqing"). According to the Federal Customs Service of Russia the export of petroleum products amounted to about 138 million tons.

Table 2

Year	Exports of crude oil in thousand tons		
	Western countries	CIS	total
2011	19650.2	2014.6	21664.8
2012	17994.0	2756.4	20750.4
2013	18013.1	2824.9	20837.9
	Exports of petroleum products in thousand tons		
2011	Western countries	CIS	total
2012	10081.6	1550.9	11632.5
2013	11987.9	856.0	12852.9
	13927.1	1042.2	14969.3
	Exports of gas in million m³		
	Western countries	CIS	total
2011	12047.8	4955.3	17003.1
2012	13391.1	6200.7	19591.8
2013	14836.9	5599.7	20436.6

* According to Rosstat.

Today the processing industry in Russia occupies a higher proportion of GDP than raw. Demand for Russian petrochemical products is growing both in the domestic and foreign market.

Table 3 – Consumer prices.

Prices for gasoline AI-95 and above	
Year	(rub./L.)
2010	38.81
2011	44.65
2012	42.25

*According to Rosstat

In 2013 259 companies were mining and processing natural gas, 113 companies are a part of the vertically integrated oil companies, 132 are independent companies and 14 companies belongs to OJSC “Gazprom”. The Russian company “Gazprom” has a leading position in the energy industry. The company provided 73.1% of gas production in 2013.[2, p.165].

The state regulates gas prices. The system of state regulation should encourage reducing costs and maximize the investment process. Investments are extremely important in the gas industry. According to experts, the Russian gas complex required the investment of 11bln. dollars per year in order to remove its weaknesses: to put new fields into operation, modernize and maintain gas infrastructure, and become a worthy competitor in the global market. The investment in this industry in Russia is based on its funds. Therefore, investment volumes are low.

The strongest competitors in the export for Russian gas are such countries as Norway, the Netherlands, Great Britain, Qatar and others [3].

The Russian vertically integrated oil companies give little attention to investments in R& D compared with foreign companies. The company «Shell» contributed 0.28% of revenue to investment of R & D in 2009. “Surgutneftegaz” has the highest rate (0.18%) in R &D in Russia. While the largest company “LUKOIL” has only 0.1% [2, p.152].

Russian oil and gas companies need to create their own technological innovations for successful competition in the global market that will contribute to reducing the backlog from the competitors and ensure the primacy of individual technologies.

Table4

Investment of foreign capital in the Russian oil and gas sector.			
Year	2010	2011	2012
Oil and gas production (bln rub.)	106.1	143.8	207.4
Production of petroleum products (bln rub.)	201.3	237.3	310.9

*According to Rosstat.

Another aspect that is necessary to mention is liquefied natural gas. LNG allows the Russian energy complex cooperate with other countries much easier. For example, Russia can access to those countries where there is no development of pipeline transport and its use is generally not possible, or sell to end customers without the transit countries. However, Russia has not had a lot of experience with LNG and cannot consider it as an opportunity to improve the competitiveness. One of the strategic goals of OJSC “Gazprom” is developing LNG. The company is doing well enough in this case. With the launh of “Sakhalin-2”, “Gazprom” has provided 5% of the world LNG production [2, p.166].

Thus, at the moment oil and gas production is actively supported in the new fields as well as favorable conditions in taxation are provided. Russia is on the high places in the ranking of oil, but to become a leader, country needs to pay more attention to improving the quality of processing.

Some other countries that are gas exporters are ahead of Russia. To resolve this issue, a successful policy should be carried out to reduce costs and attract investors. We should also develop our own technological innovation in order to become more competitive in the global market. And, therefore, it is necessary to attract foreign investors to have enough investment for innovative development in this field.

In conclusion it should be noted that the further development of innovative oil and gas sector of the Russian economy is largely dependent on increasing the volume of investment and the creation of high-performance scientific, technical and technological ideas in the field of innovation. These decisions should be directed to the development of raw material base, creation of new technologies that increase the level of oil and gas processing, efficiency and quality of the oil and gas transporting systems.

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THE CULTURE OF BURYAT PEOPLE: ELEMENTS OF SHAMANISM AS A FORM OF CULTURAL IDENTITY

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Abstract: In ancient times, Buryats were nomads. They were engaged in animal husbandry, various crafts and trade. All resources for existence they had to borrow from nature. In this regard there was unity of all life drilled with nature. That is why the nature of Buryats is a “mother”.

For Buryats, as for other Mongolian peoples, traditional set of beliefs, termed Shamanism “khara shazhan” and Buddhism “shara shazhan”.

In 1741, Buddhism is recognized as one of the official religions in Russia.With the establishment of Buddhism in the region due the spread of writing and reading, science, literature, arts, architecture, crafts and folk art. It became an important factor in shaping lifestyle national psychology and morality. Since the second half of the XIX and the beginning of XX century - a period of rapid flourishing of Buryat Buddhism. In datsans philosophical schools worked; People were engaged in printing, various kinds of arts and crafts; developed