Mineral and Energy Resource Accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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1. Key indicators

28 718,5 million tonnes	**2 850,2 million tonnes**	**1 303,5 billion m³**
Coal reserves (at the end of 2024)	Oil reserves (at the end of 2024)	Natural gas reserves (at the end of 2024)

2. Main Results

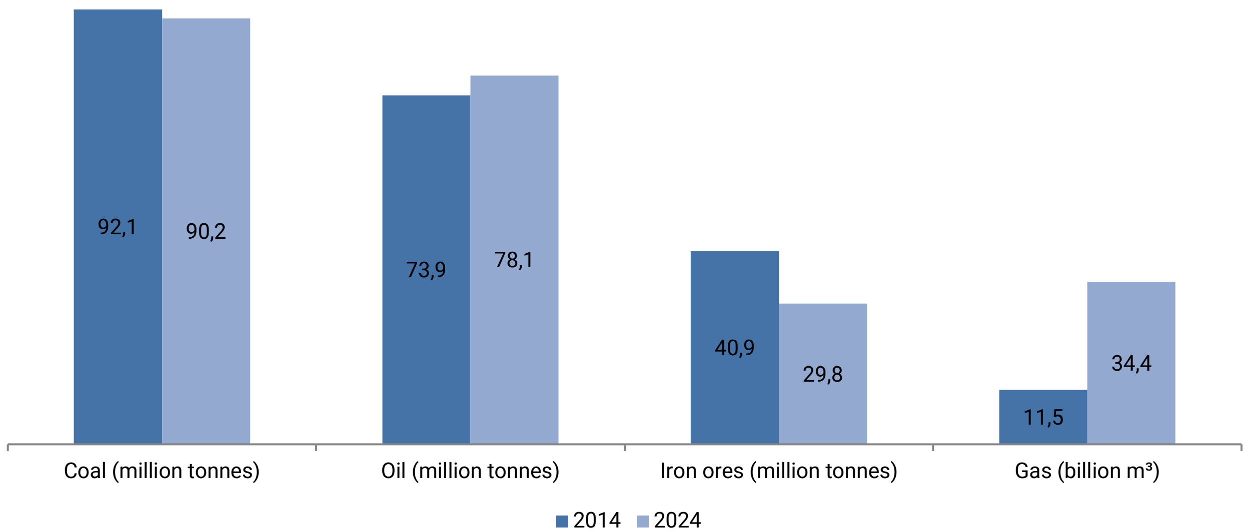
The Asset Account for Mineral and Energy Resources provides information on resource reserves and changes in reserves between reporting periods. The publication presents data on the main types of Kazakhstan's mineral and energy resources, including coal, oil, natural gas, iron ore, gold, and others.

At the end of 2024, coal reserves amounted to 28718,5 million tonnes, oil reserves to 2850,2 million tonnes, natural gas reserves to 1303,5 billion m³, and iron ore reserves to 12463,0 million tonnes. During the year, coal extraction amounted to 90,2 million tonnes, oil extraction to 78,1 million tonnes, natural gas extraction to 34,4 billion m³, and iron ore extraction to 29,8 million tonnes.

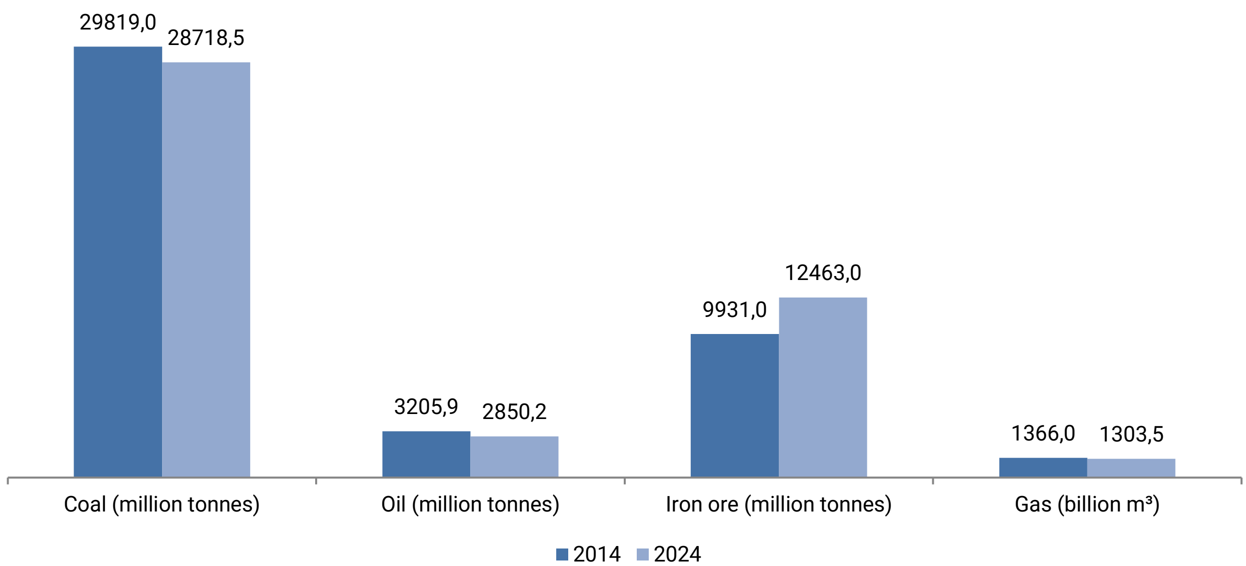
Changes in Coal, Oil and Gas Reserves in 2024

	Coal (million tonnes).	Oil (million tonnes)	Gas (billion m³)
Adding to inventory	12,9	41,0	4,7
Discovery of new reserves	0,2	7,6	1,1
Revaluation upward	12,7	33,4	3,6
Change category			
Disposal from inventories	92,6	78,1	34,4
Production	90,2	78,1	34,4
Extraordinary losses	3,0	0,0	0,0
Downward revaluation	-0,6	0,0	0,0
Reserves of mineral and energy resources at the end of the period	**28 718,5**	**2 850,2**	**1 303,5**

Volume of extraction of individual resources at the end of the year



Stocks of individual resources at the end of the year



Dynamic tables:

Asset account for mineral and energy resources

3. Glosssary

Stocks of mineral and energy resources — the quantity of mineral and energy resources contained in deposits and recorded at a specific date.

Discoveries of new stocks — the identification and recording of new deposits or additional quantities of resources associated with known deposits of classified categories.

Reappraisal of stocks — changes in previously recorded stock volumes resulting from уточнение geological information, changes in extraction technologies, economic conditions, or resource prices.

Extraction (removals) — the quantity of mineral and energy resources actually extracted from deposits, excluding overburden removal and prior to any processing or beneficiation.

Overburden removal — activities involving the removal of soil, rock, and other materials that obstruct access to mineral resources.

Catastrophic losses — losses of resources due to accidents, fires, collapses, or other extraordinary events that result in the loss of the possibility of further extraction.

Reclassification of resources — changes in the category or class of deposits resulting from new geological information, economic conditions, or decisions by government authorities.

Mineral and energy resources — natural resources of a mineral and energy nature, including oil, natural gas, coal, ores, and other mineral resources.

4. Methodological notes

Asset accounts for mineral and energy resources in physical terms reflect the stock levels of resources at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period, as well as the changes that occurred during the reporting period.

Resource accounting is carried out by types of mineral and energy resources in natural units of measurement, including tonnes, cubic meters, barrels, and other units depending on the type of resource. To ensure data comparability, a single unit of measurement is applied for each type of resource.

Resource stocks are classified into the following categories: commercially recoverable resources, potentially commercially recoverable resources, as well as non-commercial and other known deposits.

Changes in resource stocks during the reporting period may be associated with discoveries of new stocks, reappraisals, extraction, catastrophic losses, and reclassification of deposits.

These accounts are used to assess the sustainability of the resource base, analyze the depletion of natural capital, prepare national wealth statistics, and compile indicators linking the extractive sector with the environment and the economy.

5. References to related publications

Environmental Tax Account (2024)
Accounts of System of Environmental-Economic Accounting of the Republic of Kazakhstan (2024)
Forest Resource Accounts of the Republic of Kazakhstan (2024)

6. Useful links

Methodology for the formation of primary indicators required to build an environmental account in the System of National Accounts

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