



# ***Innovation performance and competitiveness of country: the case of Kazakhstan***

***Bakhytzhan Sarkeyev***

**Center for Marketing  
and Analytical Research  
(CMAR), Kazakhstan**

**16 May 2006**

**Islamabad, Pakistan**





# Content

1. Key facts on Kazakhstan and its economy
2. Strategy for Industrial and Innovation Development of Kazakhstan for 2003-2015
3. Initiatives in innovation development



# Kazakhstan Fact File

<b>Location:</b>	<b>Central Asia</b>
<b>Area:</b>	<b>2.7 mln. Sq. Km. (9<sup>th</sup> largest country in the world)</b>
<b>Population:</b>	<b>15 mln. People</b>
<b>People</b>	<b>46% Kazakh, 34.7% Russian, 4.9% Ukrainian, 3.1% German, 2.3% Uzbek, 1.9% Tatar</b>
<b>Languages</b>	<b>Kazakh, Russian</b>
<b>Religion</b>	<b>47% Muslim, 44% Russian Orthodox, 2% Protestant</b>
<b>GDP per capita</b>	<b>3 620 USD</b>

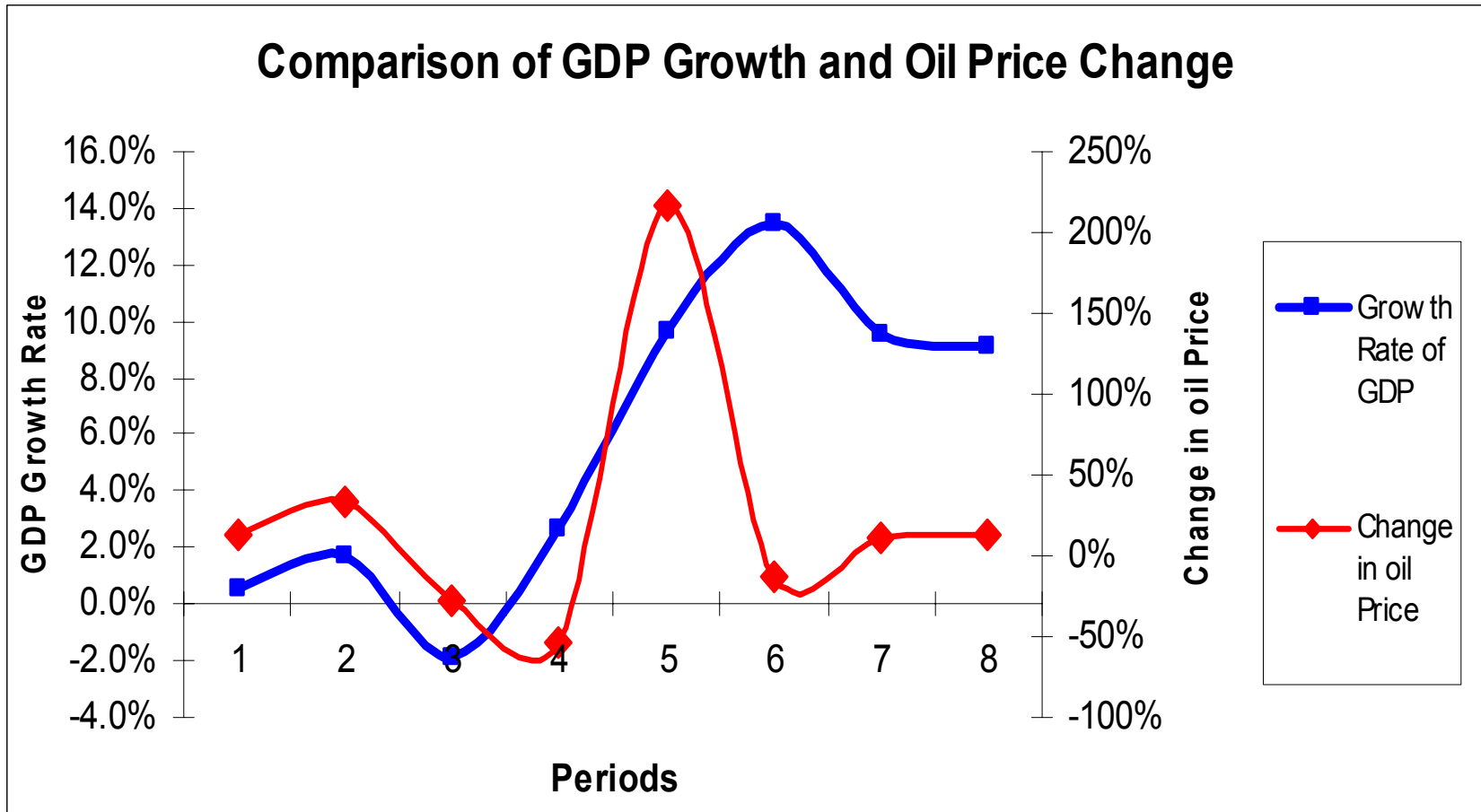


# Kazakhstan Economy

- Ave. annual GDP growth for the last 3 years – 10.5%
  - *Oil and Gas sector – about 30% of GDP*
  - *Manufacturing – 14.5% of GDP*
- Export Profile (2004)
  - *Mineral Products – 68%*
- Oil and Natural Resources Dependency
- **Very small share of innovation in the economy**
  - *Less than 0.5%*



# Kazakhstan GDP growth and oil prices





# Competitiveness rank of the country (2005)

## The Growth Competitiveness Index

- |                 |                              |
|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Finland      | 39. Hungary                  |
| 2. USA          | 49. China                    |
| 3. Sweden       | 50. India                    |
| 6. Singapore    | 51. Poland                   |
| 12. Japan       | 55. Mexico                   |
| 13. UK          | 58. Bulgaria                 |
| 14. Canada      | <b><u>61. Kazakhstan</u></b> |
| 15. Germany     | 65. Brazil                   |
| 17. South Korea | 75. Russia                   |
| 21. Austria     | 84. Ukraine                  |
| 27. Israel      | 86. Georgia                  |
| 30. France      | 116. Kyrgyzstan              |

*Source: Global  
Competitiveness Report (GCR)  
2005-2006*



# Obstacles to competitiveness

- mineral resource dependency of the economy
- low level of productivity
- concentration of SME in trade and service sectors
- insufficient integration with the world economy
- obsolete infrastructure and technologies
- administrative barriers
- gap between education system and labor market demands
- low level of use of R&D



*What are we doing about it ?*



*Adoption of the Strategy for  
Industrial-Innovation Development  
for 2003 – 2015*



# Strategy for Industrial and Innovation Development of Kazakhstan : main goals

- Diversification of the economy
  - *Development of non-extracting sectors*
  - *Maintenance 7-8% annual growth in non-extracting sectors*
- Improving productivity
  - *Trebling productivity by 2015*
  - *Achieving productivity growth by 8-9% annually*
- Doubling GDP by 2008
- Reduction of energy intensity by half
- To be in the list of 50 top competitive countries by 2010
- **Doubling the share of innovation activities in GDP**



## Kazakhstani Cluster Initiative as one of the results of the Strategy for Industrial-Innovation Development

- Objectives of the project:
  - *set pilot clusters example*
  - *create mechanism of effective public-private dialogue*
  - *creating favorable enabling and business environment*
- Project results:
  - *7 pilot industries for clusterization identified*
  - *action plan for pilot clusters adopted*
- Advisor: Michael Porter, Harvard University
- Contractor: J.E. Austin Associates Inc. USA



# Development institutions

1. Development Bank
  - *Long term loans*
2. Investment Fund
  - *Equity share in projects*
3. SME Development Fund
  - *Loans for SME*
4. State Insurance Corporation
  - *Insurance of KZ exporters and investors*
5. Investment Promotion Agency “Kazinvest”
  - *Information campaigns and assistance to potential investors*
6. CMAR
  - *Market and policy analysis*
7. National Innovation Fund
  - *Venture funds, grants for R&D, innovation infrastructure*



# Increasing efficiency of development institutions

- “Kazyna” Sustainable Development Foundation as a new shareholder
- Directions of activities of “Kazyna”
  - *Improving corporate governance*
  - *Enhancing coordination between development institutions*
  - *Implementing break-through projects*
  - *Promoting export and investors interests in other countries*



*What do we do in the development of  
innovations ?*



# Main priorities in innovation policy

- Development of hi-tech productions
- Establishment of technology transfer system
- Creation of R&D infrastructure
- Realization of existing R&D potential
- Attraction of investments to R&D, commercialization of technologies

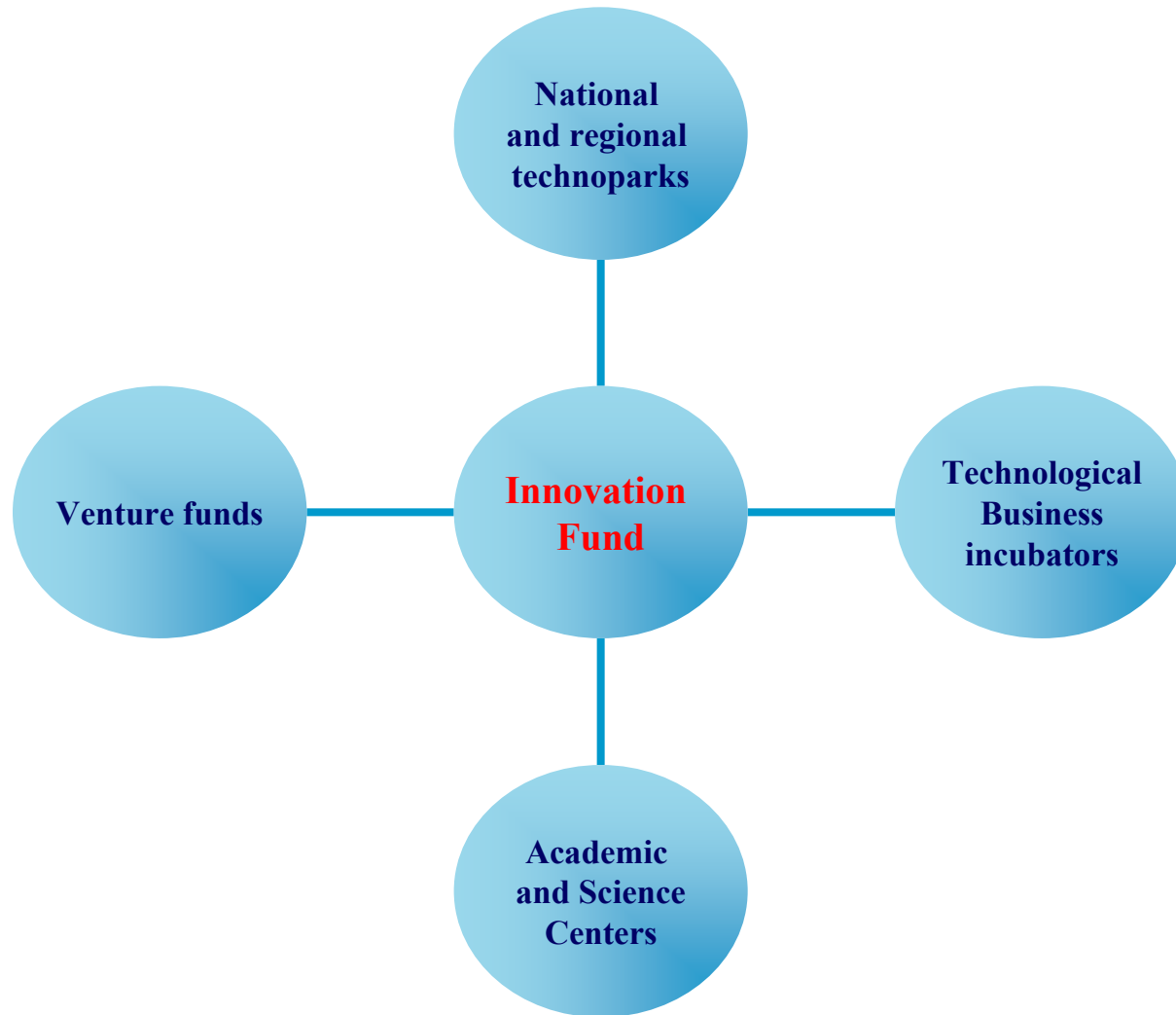


## Priority of R&D investment directions

- ❖ Biotechnology and pharmaceuticals
- ❖ Alternative energy
- ❖ IT
- ❖ Technologies for hydrocarbon sector
- ❖ New materials development, nanotechnologies
- ❖ Communication technologies
- ❖ Space technologies



# Innovation infrastructure





## Innovation Fund: direction of activities

- Participation in innovation projects – up to 5 mln. USD
- Participation in venture funds – up to 10 mln. USD
- Provision of grants for applied R&D – up to 0,25 mln. USD
- Participation in creating innovation infrastructure – up to 0,5 mln.USD.



# National technological parks

- IT park
- Biotechnology park
- Nuclear technology park
- Petrochemical park
- Space monitoring park



## Regional technological parks

- “Algorithm” Technopark in Uralsk
  - engineering manufacture, instrument engineering, metalworking for oil-extracting and oil-processing industries, petrochemistry, environmental protection technologies
- “UniScienTech” Technopark in Karaganda
  - mining and smelting, engineering manufacture, chemistry, ecology
- Almaty regional technopark
  - construction, new materials, energy systems, chemistry



# New initiatives for innovation development

- Implementation of break-through innovation projects and entering international market
- Purchase of shares of international companies which are involved in development of new technologies



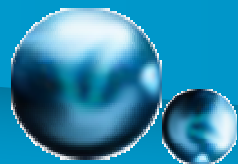
## Implications for other countries (1)

- World economy is becoming knowledge-based
- All countries should develop innovations in order not to be behind
- Each country has to find its own niche in the world market
- Innovations can be developed in two ways:
  - *development of new high-tech industries*
  - *introduction of new technologies in traditional industries*



## Implications for other countries (2)

- Innovation development takes long time
- Government support is required
- Strong relations should be established: R&D institutions – Public organization – Business
- Necessary conditions for innovations:
  - *Strategy*
  - *Specialized institutions*
  - *Infrastructures*
  - *People with relevant skills*
- Implementation process is accompanied by mistakes and problems. Be ready.



## Contacts: learn more about KZ development institutions

1. Development Bank • [www.kdb.kz](http://www.kdb.kz)
2. Investment Fund • [www.ifk.kz](http://www.ifk.kz)
3. SME Development Fund • [www.frmp.kz](http://www.frmp.kz)
4. State Insurance Corporation • [www.kecic.kz](http://www.kecic.kz)
5. Investment Promotion Agency “Kazinvest” • [www.kazinvest.kz](http://www.kazinvest.kz)
6. CMAR • [www.cmar.kz](http://www.cmar.kz), [www.cluster.kz](http://www.cluster.kz)
7. National Innovation Fund • [www.nif.kz](http://www.nif.kz)



## Contacts

### Center for Marketing and Analytical Research

Tel.: +7 (3272) 590 690, 597 728

Fax: +7 (3272) 582 151

Email: [sarkeyev@cmar.kz](mailto:sarkeyev@cmar.kz) ; [info@cmar.kz](mailto:info@cmar.kz)



*Thank you*