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Page 5: ABOUT YOU

**Q1** Respondent

**KAZAKHSTAN**

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**Q2** About you

Name

**Indira Barykbayeva**

Position

**Chief expert**

Ministry

**Ministry of National Economy**

Email Address

**i.barykbayeva@economy.gov.kz**

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Page 7: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES (YOUR GOVERNMENT'S AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES)

**Q3** Does your national development strategy include trade priorities ? (i.e. Aid-for-Trade priorities)

**Yes**

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Page 8: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

**Q4** If yes, please indicate your Aid-for-Trade priorities: Below are listed the most common priority areas grouped according to broad Aid-for-Trade categories. Please rank the top 5 priority areas among the ones listed below. (1 being the most important)

Export diversification	1
Industrialization	3
Network and/or transport infrastructure of a cross border nature	4
Network infrastructure (power, water, telecommunications)	5
Other priority areas including: MSMEs, Women's economic empowerment, Youth, etc. (please specify)	2

Please specify further the priorities that you selected above as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them and provide a weblink to the relevant strategy.

**According to the strategic plan for the development of Kazakhstan until 2025, there are 7 systemic reforms and 7 priority policies for the implementation of Strategy 2050. These reforms cover all the key aspects of the country's life: human development, technology, business, the rule of law, the development of regions, society and the public sector. The first reform is "New Human Capital", which will ensure the current and future needs of the economy and the state in well-trained cadres. The second reform - "Technological renewal and digitalization", is targeted to open the way for frontal technological modernization in the economy, in management, in education, in all spheres of life. The third reform - "Competition and competitive business" is going to unleash the entrepreneurial initiative, activate the private sector. It is also aimed at export diversification. The fourth reform "A law-based state without corruption" will provide reliable legal protection of citizens and businesses. The fifth reform "Strong Regions and Urbanization" will reduce the socioeconomic gap and imbalances between the regions. "The sixth reform" Modernization of public consciousness "is aimed at the formation of a single nation of strong and devoted people. The reform "Public Sector as a Leader of Change", which will be the seventh, will increase the role of central and local state bodies and organizations as the driving force of the country's modernization.**

(<http://economy.gov.kz/ru/pages/o-proekte-ukazaprezidenta-respubliki-kazahstan-ob-utverzhdenniistrategicheskogo-plana>) Infrastructure, including transport and telecommunications, is an element in the Strategy for development 2030 [http://www.akorda.kz/en/official\\_documents/strategies\\_and\\_programs](http://www.akorda.kz/en/official_documents/strategies_and_programs) The State program on industrial development of Kazakhstan for 2015-2019 is a part of industrial policy of Kazakhstan focusing on development of manufacturing industry, concentrated on limited number of sectors of regional specialization, cluster approach and effective sectoral regulation. The aim is to increase competitiveness in manufacturing industry. <http://strategy2050.kz/en/page/gosprog3/>

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**Q5** Have your Aid-for-Trade priorities changed since 2016?

**Yes,**

Please specify further the priorities that you selected above, as well as the main problems/obstacles encountered in furthering them. Please include a weblink to the relevant strategy.:

State program "Information Kazakhstan - 2020"

Kazakhstan aims to creating conditions for transition to the information society

<http://www.government.kz/en/programmy/3048-gosudarstvennaya-programma-informatsionnyj-kazakhstan-2020.html>

## Page 10: SECTION 1 : AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

**Q6** If yes, please rank the top 3 drivers of these changes :(Please choose no more than 3 options)

Industrialization objectives

**3**

MSMEs growth and development objectives

**1**

New national development strategy

**2**

Additional information on the top 3 drivers of changes in your Aid-for-Trade priorities since 2016.:

Kazakhstan 2050 Small and medium sized enterprises serves as the foundation for Kazakhstan's economic prosperity. There is a need to focus on export-oriented industrialisation as a central element of economic policy. The main objective is to increase labour productivity and export of processed agricultural products 2.5 times by 2022. All state support measures should be focused on the large-scale attraction of modern agricultural technology to the country. development of areas of the "future economy" such as alternative energy, new materials, biomedicine, big data, the internet of things, artificial intelligence, block chain, etc.

[https://strategy2050.kz/en/page/message\\_text20171/](https://strategy2050.kz/en/page/message_text20171/)

**Q7** Have these changes been reflected in your dialogue with development partners?

**Yes**

## Page 11: SECTION 1: AID-FOR-TRADE PRIORITIES

**Q8** Please provide names, titles, references or weblinks to policy documents relevant to Aid for Trade in your country.

The Export Insurance Company "KazakhExport" JSC, <https://invest.gov.kz/>

"National Company "KAZAKH INVEST" JSC, <https://en.keg.kz/>

## Page 13: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

**Q9** Is economic diversification a priority in your national or regional development strategy?

**Yes,**

If yes, please provide additional information (including as to how economic diversification is defined and measured).: Kazakhstan 2050 strategy includes a plan for the next phase of industrialization is part of the economic policy of the new course. We have systematically diversified our economy. We set forward a clear task to accelerate the industrialization program – to help transform the shape of our economy, make it immune to global commodity price fluctuation within the decade. It also recognizes the challenge of the next industrial revolution with technological innovation and the need to consider emerging sectors. Kazakhstan is looking to increase global information flows by 2050. By 2050 Kazakhstan must apply the latest technology standards to all of its production assets. In most competitive sectors we need to develop strategies for domestic producers on forming new market niches. This will allow Kazakhstan to avoid the potential destructive effects from deindustrialization. Kazakhstan recognizes the need to develop new industries with an emphasis on expanding export oriented non-energy sector. Kazakhstan is also looking into modernizing the agricultural sector. <http://mfa.gov.kz/en/roma/content-view/strategia-kazahstan-2050-14>

**Q10** What are the main constraints to economic diversification identified in your national or regional development strategy?(You may tick more than 1 box)

**Other, (please specify)**

Additional information on the main constraints to economic diversification as identified in your national or regional development strategy.:

Dependence on raw materials. Kazakhstan 2050 addresses this issue by highlighting the importance of improving access to Kazakhstan commodities in international markets to stay ahead of the curve as fall in prices or financial collapse can destabilize the economy. Kazakhstan intends to maintain the status of a big player in hydrocarbon, while developing the production of alternative energy resources. By 2050, alternative and renewable energy sources must account for at least a half of the country's total energy consumption. Destabilization of the economy is addressed in Kazakhstan 2050. The Global economic system may fail again as soon as 2013-2014, due to a fall in global commodities prices. Such scenario is highly undesirable for Kazakhstan. Reduced demand for commodities can bring the stability of Kazakhstan's export deliveries into question. <http://mfa.gov.kz/en/roma/content-view/strategia-kazahstan-2050-14>

**Q11** Please indicate in which of category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic diversification.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive

**Trade policy and regulations (Including training of trade officials, analysis of proposals and positions and their impact, support for national stakeholders to articulate commercial interest and identify trade-offs,**

support)

dispute issues, institutional and technical support to facilitate implementation of trade agreements and to adapt to and comply with rules and standards)

Trade policy and administrative management

Trade facilitation,

Regional trade agreements (RTAs)

Multilateral trade negotiations

Trade education/training,

Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)

Transport and storage infrastructure

Communications infrastructure,

Energy supply and generation infrastructure

Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)

Business support services,

Banking and financial services

Building productive capacity

Agriculture,

Forestry,

Fishing,

Industry,

Mineral resources and mining

Travel and tourism

Trade related adjustment (Including supporting developing countries to put in place accompanying measures that assist them to benefit from liberalized trade)

Other trade related needs

Additional information on which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic diversification.:

Aid for Trade support to Kazakhstan between 2006-2016 amounts to USD 600 000. <http://www.oecd.org/dac/aft/aid-for-tradestatisticalqueries.htm>

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**Q12** Does the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification align with the priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

**Yes,**

Additional information on how the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification aligns with the priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies).:

Yes, including in sectors of energy resources and infrastructure. Additional resources may support the development of skills, training, and trade-related education. <http://projects.worldbank.org/P130013/energy-efficiency-project?lang=en> <https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/project-finance/project-summary-documents.html?filterCountry=Kazakhstan> [https://www.inform.kz/en/ebd-to-finance-infrastructure-projects-in-east-kazakhstan\\_a3176325](https://www.inform.kz/en/ebd-to-finance-infrastructure-projects-in-east-kazakhstan_a3176325) South-South cooperation is also important. The New Silk Road can transform Kazakhstan's role in Central Asia. <https://invest.gov.kz/doing-business-here/regulated-sectors/infr/>

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**Q13** Has your government recorded progress in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006?

**Yes,**

Additional information on whether your government has recorded progress in economic diversification since the launch of the Aid-for-Trade initiative in 2006?:

We've reached a 12-fold growth of our foreign trade and a 20-fold increase in our industrial output. Over these years our oil output grew three-fold, natural gas output increased five-fold. Carrying out the accelerated industrialization program since 2010, we've implemented 397 investment projects worth 1,797 billion tenge and created over 44,000 jobs. 225 projects worth 101.2 billion tenge have been approved over the two years of implementing the "2020 Business Roadmap" program. We are developing the services of transportable medicine, which now provides the most remote areas of our country with healthcare services at a rapid pace. We have successfully created a modern and efficient oil, gas and mining sector. Our success in this area will help us to build a new economy of the future. We've diversified our export markets and secured our positions, thereby having reduced our dependence on any particular export direction. Over recent years we have launched a number of major infrastructure projects that includes highways and railroads, pipelines, logistics centers, terminals, airports, train stations and ports that support the strengthening of the economy. All of these projects have created jobs for many citizens of Kazakhstan and integrated us into the regional and global economic system. Over the last 11 years, the highway development sector received over 1,263 billion tenge and has built and reconstructed over 48,000 km of public highways, as well as 1100 km of railways. We opened access to the Gulf and Middle East countries by having built the "Uzen – Turkmenistan border" railroad. Having put together the "Korgas – Zhetygen" railway, we have opened the "eastern gate" paving the way towards the markets of China and all of Asia. We began building the "Zhezkazgan – Beineu" railway. <http://mfa.gov.kz/en/roma/content-view/strategia-kazahstan-2050-14>

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**Q14** If yes, please specify in which area(s): (You may tick more than 1 box)

**Respondent skipped this question**

**Q15** If yes, please also indicate in which sector(s): (You may tick more than 1 box)

**Respondent skipped this question**

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**Q16** In which category(ies) of Aid for Trade is the support you receive impactful for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

**Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)**

**Transport and storage infrastructure**

**Communications infrastructure,**

**Energy supply and generation infrastructure**

**Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development)**

Additional information on the category(ies) of Aid for Trade in which the support you receive is impactful for economic diversification, including information on which your answer is based.:

Strong support in the energy sector. Through improvements in the energy sector, it improves business and trade connections, which plays an important role for Kazakhstan as a trade avenue between Central and South Asia.

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## Page 16: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

**Q17** What factors contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

**Alignment of aid-for-trade support with national/regional priorities**

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification. :

It is important that the support from donors address the needs laid out in our national strategic plan. For instance, power resources and infrastructure, particularly transport and communication, have been identified as priorities in Kazakhstan 2030. Support has been received in this area. There exist several sectors of economy (development of natural resources, infrastructure, communications and information) which are of paramount importance for our country. Development of these industries would enhance not only the economic growth but also the social sphere and Kazakhstan's integration into the world community. These are capital-consuming industries whose development requires both foreign capital and tough strategic control on the part of the state.

<http://prokuror.gov.kz/eng/state/acts-president/strategy-kazakhstan-2030>



**Q18** What factors may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors.)

**Other (please specify)**

Additional information on the factors that may limit the success of the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic diversification.:

Dependency on one sector. This is recognized in Kazakhstan 2050 as well as Kazakhstan 2030 strategy. Not to become a country whose economy is oriented to raw materials only, we must develop light and food industries, infrastructure, oil-and-gas procession, chemistry and petrochemistry, certain subindustries of machine-building, finite science-consuming industries, services industry, tourism, all these - by priority rates. Diversification of production would help us in ensuring sustainable growth. While the process of adaptation of entire branches and productions to the market in conditions of tough competition with liberal imports is underway, while our produce, save for raw materials, is hardly competitive on the world market, we are increasingly sliding to cumbersome raws-oriented structure of production whereas the whole of the civilized world advances in quite opposite direction. Downfall of production and its regressive structure is indeed a particularly dangerous factor which may no longer be ignored. If a free market is really free, it will invariably create new industries in our country. Our mission is to present Kazakhstan in the eyes of world community as an attractive site for investments, and to actively attract investors to most critical industries. However, so far, one cannot rely on the market only. The government must set about launching an active industrial policy of diversification thus transferring the emphasis from macro- to the microeconomic level. At first, up to 2010, we shall have to focus on labour-consuming industries fairly perspective from the point of view of opportunities and competitiveness. They are - in order of priority - agriculture, timber-and timber-processing industries, light and food industries, tourism, housing construction and creation of infrastructure. By developing these industries we settle not only structural issues of the economy, but also problems of employment and poverty which is particularly important at the moment. <http://prokuror.gov.kz/eng/state/acts-president/strategy-kazakhstan-2030>

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## Page 17: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

**Q19** Does the Aid for Trade you receive help mobilize other forms of development finance for economic diversification (i.e. non-concessional financing, foreign direct investment, remittances, trade finance, etc.).

**Unsure**

**Q20** Which development partner(s) are the most important source of aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

**Asian Development Bank (AsDB)** ,

**Silk Road Fund** ,

**World Bank** ,

Additional information on the development partners that are important sources of aid-for-trade financing for economic diversification.:

EBRD [https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/project-finance/project-summary-documents.html?](https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/project-finance/project-summary-documents.html?1=1&filterCountry=Kazakhstan)

1=1&filterCountry=Kazakhstan Silk Road Fund

[https://news.cgtn.com/news/3d3d414f7941444d78457a6333566d54/share\\_p.html](https://news.cgtn.com/news/3d3d414f7941444d78457a6333566d54/share_p.html)

<https://primeminister.kz/en/news/all/17096> World Bank

<http://projects.worldbank.org/P130013/energy-efficiency-project?lang=en> ADB

<https://www.adb.org/countries/kazakhstan/main>

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**Q21** Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic diversification?(You may tick more than 1 box)

**China,**

Additional information on the South-South partner(s) that are important sources of financing for your economic diversification.:

One Belt One Road

<https://primeminister.kz/en/news/all/17096> Minister for Investment and Development noted in his report that Kazakhstan intends to significantly win as a geographical center of the land part of the New Silk Road, which creates new opportunities for trade and industry, as local enterprises can benefit from lower export and import. The minister also drew the attention of the participants to the results of work on the implementation of a number of major projects. So, for five years a number of large-scale infrastructure projects were commissioned: the port of Lianyungang; dry port of Khorgos on the border with China; Aktau port on the Caspian Sea; a new railway corridor Kazakhstan – Turkmenistan – Iran with a length of about 900 km, connecting the countries of Central Asia with the Persian Gulf and the port of Bandar Abbas in the south of Iran; the international transit corridor Western Europe – Western China, part of which passes through the territory of Kazakhstan. The measures taken allowed to deliver goods from China via Kazakhstan to Europe in about 15 days, while shipping by sea takes 2-2.5 times more. Deputy Chairman of the Board of Kazakh Invest M. Birimzhan, in his turn, said that as a single negotiator on behalf of the Government of Kazakhstan, in the framework of work on targeting new investors from China, Kazakh Invest, supports new initiatives of Chinese investors. In Beijing, the general representation of the national company in China is based.

<https://primeminister.kz/en/news/all/17096>

**Q22** Looking ahead, in which sector(s) will future support for economic diversification be most required? (You may tick more than 1 box)

**Agriculture,**  
**Industry,**  
**Services,**  
**Other, (please specify)**

Additional information on the sector(s) that will require most support for economic diversification.:

Industrialization is a central element of Kazakhstan 2050 <http://mfa.gov.kz/en/roma/content-view/strategia-kazahstan-2050-14>. We must focus the state program of forced innovative industrialization on importing industrial capacity and exchanging technology. Infrastructure services is an important determinant of trade costs, particularly for landlocked countries. Development of information technologies is also mentioned. We must ensure that by 2030 at least 2-3% of global information flows go through Kazakhstan. This figure must double by 2050. Information Kazakhstan 2020, to create conditions favorable for information society <http://www.government.kz/en/programmy/3048-gosudarstvennaya-programma-informatsionnyj-kazahstan-2020.html> Development of farming and SME in agricultural processing and trade is part of the 2050 strategy. The share of agriculture in GDP must increase 5 fold by 2050.

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**Q23** Looking ahead, in which category of aid-for-trade financing do you think that your government will require aid-for-trade support for economic diversification. (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

**Trade education/training,**

**Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)**

**Transport and storage infrastructure**

**Communications infrastructure,**

Additional information on which category(ies) of Aid for Trade you think your government will require further aid-for-trade support for economic diversification.:

skills/ training. Knowledge and professional skills are key landmarks of the modern education, training and retraining system as laid out in Kazakhstan 2050. (6)

INFRASTRUCTURE, ESPECIALLY TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION. Our aim was to develop our infrastructure and we had the strength to do it. Over recent years we have launched a number of major infrastructure projects that includes highways and railroads, pipelines, logistics centers, terminals, airports, train stations and ports. All of these projects have created jobs for many citizens of Kazakhstan and integrated us into the regional and global economic system. Over the last 11 years, the highway development sector received over 1,263 billion tenge and has built and reconstructed over 48,000 km of public highways, as well as 1100 km of railways. We are reviving a New Silk Road by setting up a "Western Europe – Western China" transportation corridor.

<http://mfa.gov.kz/en/roma/content-view/strategia-kazahstan-2050-14>

## Page 19: SECTION 2: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION

**Q24** Is there any Aid-for-Trade project or programme for economic diversification that you would like to showcase as an example of best practice? (Please provide additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

**Respondent skipped this question**

## Page 21: SECTION 3 : AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

**Q25** Is economic empowerment a priority in your national or regional development strategy?

**Yes,**

If yes, please provide additional information on how economic empowerment is prioritized in your national or regional strategy.:

The strategy mentions the development of SME in agricultural processing and trade. Development of small and medium enterprises.

<http://mfa.gov.kz/en/roma/content-view/strategia-kazahstan-2050-14>

## Page 22: SECTION 3 : AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

**Q26** For which groups does your national or regional development strategy seek to promote economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box)

**Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises** ,

Additional information on the groups for which your national or regional developing strategy is seeking to promote economic empowerment.:

Comprehensive support of entrepreneurship – leading force in the national economy Development of small and medium enterprises <http://mfa.gov.kz/en/roma/content-view/strategia-kazahstan-2050-14>

**Q27** Does the national or regional development strategy propose any indicators to track economic empowerment or include any targets to achieve?

**Unsure**

**Q28** Does the national or regional development strategy link economic empowerment to participation in international trade?

**Yes,**

If yes please provide additional information on how your national or regional development strategy links economic empowerment to participation in international trade. :

Development of farming and SME in agricultural processing and trade Determine which products we are going to produce in large quantities to win major export markets. <http://mfa.gov.kz/en/roma/content-view/strategia-kazahstan-2050-14>

## Page 23: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

**Q29** Please indicate in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing you receive aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

**Trade education/training,**

**Building productive capacity** ,

Additional information on the categories of aid-for-trade financing in which you receive aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.:

SME Competitiveness Project

<http://projects.worldbank.org/P147705?lang=en> The objective of rendering these Services is to increase the overall competitiveness of individual small and medium-sized enterprises (hereinafter referred to as SMEs) in competitive sectors of Kazakhstan through the implementation of a focused and comprehensive Supplier Development Program.

<http://economy.gov.kz/en/pages/small-and-medium-enterprises-competitiveness-project-kazahstan-loan-no-8477-kz-contract-no-0>

**Q30** Does the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic empowerment align with the empowerment priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies)?

**Unsure,**

Additional information on how the aid-for-trade support you receive for economic empowerment aligns with the empowerment priorities established in your national or regional trade and development strategy(ies):

Business Roadmap 2020

<http://economy.gov.kz/en/pages/program-realization-business-roadmap-2020>

## Page 24: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

**Q31** How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to women's economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

**Supporting the growth and economic development of women**

,

**Supporting the elaboration of gender-sensitive policies**

,

Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to women's economic empowerment:

Kazakhstan has a long-standing policy of legislative support to women. The first Central Asian country to set up a national entity to promote gender equality, Kazakhstan approved in 2016 the Concept of Family and Gender Policy up to 2030, to prevent gender-based discrimination and imbalances. UN Women Kazakhstan supports: Government efforts to develop and implement national and sectoral programmes to engage socially vulnerable women in entrepreneurial activities Initiatives to improve the public and business environment for socially vulnerable women.

[http://eca.unwomen.org/en/where-we-](http://eca.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/kazakhstan/economic-empowerment)

[are/kazakhstan/economic-empowerment](http://eca.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/kazakhstan/economic-empowerment) The country's

effort to support entrepreneurship among its female population is evident with its support of the UNDP Country Development Programme Document for 2016-2020, which aimed, among many other things, to provide more specialized support to female entrepreneurs. This document was created with the help of Kazakhstan's

government. [https://borgenproject.org/womens-](https://borgenproject.org/womens-empowerment-in-kazakhstan/)

[empowerment-in-kazakhstan/](https://borgenproject.org/womens-empowerment-in-kazakhstan/) Country gender assessment was conducted in Kazakhstan

<https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/34051/files/kazakhstan-country-gender-assessment.pdf>

**Q32** What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support women's economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

**Unsure**

**Q33** What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting women's economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

**Unsure**

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**Q34** How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

**Providing access to finance** ,

Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to the economic empowerment of MSMEs.:

“The availability of business financing is of great importance. The Business Road Map 2020 initiative, the Productive Employment and Mass Entrepreneurship Development programme and loans provided by international financial organisations are the key tools here,” Minister of National Economy  
<https://astanatimes.com/2018/02/kazakh-national-business-roadmap-helped-create-17000-sme-jobs-in-2017/>

**Q35** What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

**Building productive capacity** ,

**Trade education/training,**

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs.:

SME as the main source of employment and investment attraction is one of the main priorities of the ministry's activities. The direction includes streamlining regulations, improving the business climate, increasing access to finance, improving support measures and removing barriers in industry.  
<https://astanatimes.com/2018/02/kazakh-national-business-roadmap-helped-create-17000-sme-jobs-in-2017/>  
 SME and entrepreneurship development programmes need strengthening. SME management skills development, SME innovation, SME internationalisation, as well as financial literacy development. [https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/employment/sme-and-entrepreneurship-policy-in-kazakhstan-2018\\_9789264301450-en#page17](https://read.oecd-ilibrary.org/employment/sme-and-entrepreneurship-policy-in-kazakhstan-2018_9789264301450-en#page17)



**Q36** What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

**Donor interest in specific projects/programmes**

Additional information on the factors that contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting the economic empowerment of MSMEs.:

EBRD supported 177 SMEs and 62 female entrepreneurs in Kazakhstan in 2017

<https://astanatimes.com/2018/03/ebrd-supported-177-smes-and-62-female-entrepreneurs-in-kazakhstan-in-2017/> Kazakh government, EBRD reaffirm support for SMEs, business consulting increases turnover

<https://astanatimes.com/2019/02/kazakh-government-ebrd-reaffirm-support-for-smes-business-consulting-increases-turnover/>

## Page 26: SECTION 3: AID FOR TRADE IN SUPPORT OF ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

**Q37** How best can Aid for Trade make a contribution to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

**Other (please specify)**

Additional information or examples of projects and programmes on how Aid for Trade can make a contribution to Youth economic empowerment.:

Kazakhstan - Youth Corps program The objective of the Youth Corps Project for Kazakhstan is to promote young people's community engagement and life skills through a community-based service learning program, especially for vulnerable youth.

<http://projects.worldbank.org/P127966/kazakhstan-youth-corps-program?lang=en>

**Q38** What forms of aid-for-trade financing, in your view, best support to Youth economic empowerment?(You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave all boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

**Unsure**

**Q39** What factors contribute to the success of Aid for Trade in promoting to Youth economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box. Please limit your answer to the top five factors)

**Unsure**

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**Q40** In your view, can Aid for Trade make a contribution to the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda ?

**Yes**

**Q41** If yes, please specify which Sustainable Development Goal or Goals (SDGs) Aid for Trade can help to achieve. (You may tick more than 1 box) Sustainable Development Goals:

**4. Quality education,**

**5. Gender equality**

**9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure**

Additional information on the Sustainable Development Goal(s) Aid for Trade can help to achieve.:

Education Modernization Project

<http://projects.worldbank.org/P153496?lang=en> UN

Women in Action in Kazakhstan

[http://eca.unwomen.org/en/where-we-](http://eca.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/kazakhstan/economic-empowerment)

are/kazakhstan/economic-empowerment EBRD projects in power sources and infrastructure

<https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/project-finance/project-summary-documents.html?1=1&filterCountry=Kazakhstan>

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**Q42** Which donor(s) are now the most important source aid-for-trade financing for your economic empowerment. (You may tick more than 1 box)

**Asian Development Bank (AsDB)**

**Silk Road Fund**

**World Bank**

**Other (please specify)**

Additional information on the donor(s) are the most important source of aid-for-trade financing for your economic empowerment.:

EBRD

**Q43** Which South-South partner(s) are the most important source of financing for your economic empowerment? (You may tick more than 1 box)

**China,**

Additional information on the South-South partner(s) that are important sources of financing for your economic empowerment.:

Kazakh-Chinese cooperation under One Belt, One Road initiative discussed in Astana

<https://primeminister.kz/en/news/all/17096>

**Q44** Looking ahead, in which category(ies) of aid-for-trade financing do you think that further support for economic empowerment will be required. (You may tick more than 1 box and/or leave boxes unticked if you do not receive support)

**Building productive capacity** ,

**Agriculture,**

**Trade education/training,**

**Trade-related infrastructure (Including physical infrastructure)**

,

**Transport and storage infrastructure** ,

**Communications infrastructure,**

**Energy supply and generation infrastructure** ,

**Trade development (Including investment promotion, analysis and institutional support for trade in services, business support services and institutions, public-private sector networking, e-commerce, trade finance, trade promotion, market analysis and development.)**

,

**Industry,**

**Other trade related needs** ,

Additional information on which category(ies) of Aid for Trade you think your country will require further aid-for-trade support for economic empowerment.:

Refer to Kazakhstan 2050, which focuses on industrialization, modernization of agriculture, strengthening infrastructure, development of IT; improving education, energy resources, etc  
<http://mfa.gov.kz/en/roma/content-view/strategia-kazahstan-2050-14>

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**Q45** Please provide any additional information that you think may be relevant. (Please references in the form or weblinks, document symbols etc.)

Respondent skipped this question

**Q46** Is there any Aid for Trade project or programme for economic empowerment you would like to showcase as particularly important for your country or as an example of best practice? (Please provide any relevant additional information and include weblinks as relevant)

Respondent skipped this question

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**Q47** CONSULTATION (Other ministries/agencies consulted in preparing this questionnaire reply):

Respondent skipped this question

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