

PROJECT FACTSHEET

Kazakhstan Regulations for Competitiveness Project

Enhancing economic performance through better regulations and institutions

Promoting the development of effective and modern institutions that are responsive to private sector needs, the Kazakhstan Regulations for Competitiveness Project assesses existing weaknesses in the public-private interface, and proposes reforms to improve the regulatory framework for a more “business friendly” environment.

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improve Kazakhstan Ministries’ service to the private sector, with an initial focus on four pilot ministries: the Ministries of Agriculture, Education and Science, Environmental Protection, and Industry and New Technologies; ➤ Provide policy advice and capacity-building seminars to help ministries improve their services; ➤ Support the implementation of the National Reform Strategy and better governance practices; ➤ Increase professionalisation in the civil services that work with the private sector.
Timeline + Deliverables	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preliminary Phase (2011-2012): Assess key private sector needs in terms of regulations and public institutions, identify representatives able to contribute to the project, establish project governance, validate initial recommendations for the pilot ministries and begin reviewing the ministries’ current services and delivery models as well as their roles within the government and the larger economy. ➤ Project Phase (2012-2015): Design service improvements in selected ministries through objective-driven monitoring tailored to the private sector’s needs. Empower key leaders identified in Kazakhstan. ➤ Final Results (End 2015): Define blueprint for improved delivery models for the private sector in pilot ministries, plans for how to transfer the models to other entities and a monitoring programme based on fulfilling the targeted objectives.
Structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Steering Committee: Brings together representatives from relevant ministries and government agencies, EU representatives and OECD experts. Meets three times a year to provide strategic guidance, oversee progress, and implement governance reform.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Each ministry has established a specific Working Group composed of representatives from government, the private sector, business associations, state agencies, EU representatives and OECD experts to discuss content development, devise policy recommendations, make key decisions, and formulate the project's next steps. ➤ Capacity-building seminars are organised regularly to provide policy makers and their business intermediaries with the necessary know-how to implement the programmes and recommendations developed during the project.
OECD Eurasia Competitiveness Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The OECD Eurasia Competitiveness Programme was launched in 2008 to support Eurasian economies in developing more vibrant and competitive markets. It includes seven countries from Central Asia (Afghanistan, Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mongolia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) and six countries from Eastern Europe and the South Caucasus (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine). ➤ The Programme's approach leverages OECD instruments and tools in order to assess where and how to enhance the competitiveness of countries, sectors and regions to generate sustainable growth. Since its inception, the Programme has developed and implemented several regional and country specific competitiveness strategies, complemented by capacity-building seminars and coaching for policy makers.
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The OECD is a multi-disciplinary inter-governmental organisation of 34 member countries based in Paris which engages an increasing number of other countries and economies from all regions of the world. The Organisation's core mission is to help governments make better policies for better lives. ➤ Through its network of 250 specialised committees and working groups, the OECD provides a setting where governments compare policy experiences, seek answers to common problems, identify good practice, and co-ordinate policies. The Organisation's work begins with data collection, policy analysis and benchmarking, then moves on to a collective discussion of policy experiences followed by the identification of good practices, setting of global standards and mutual peer review.