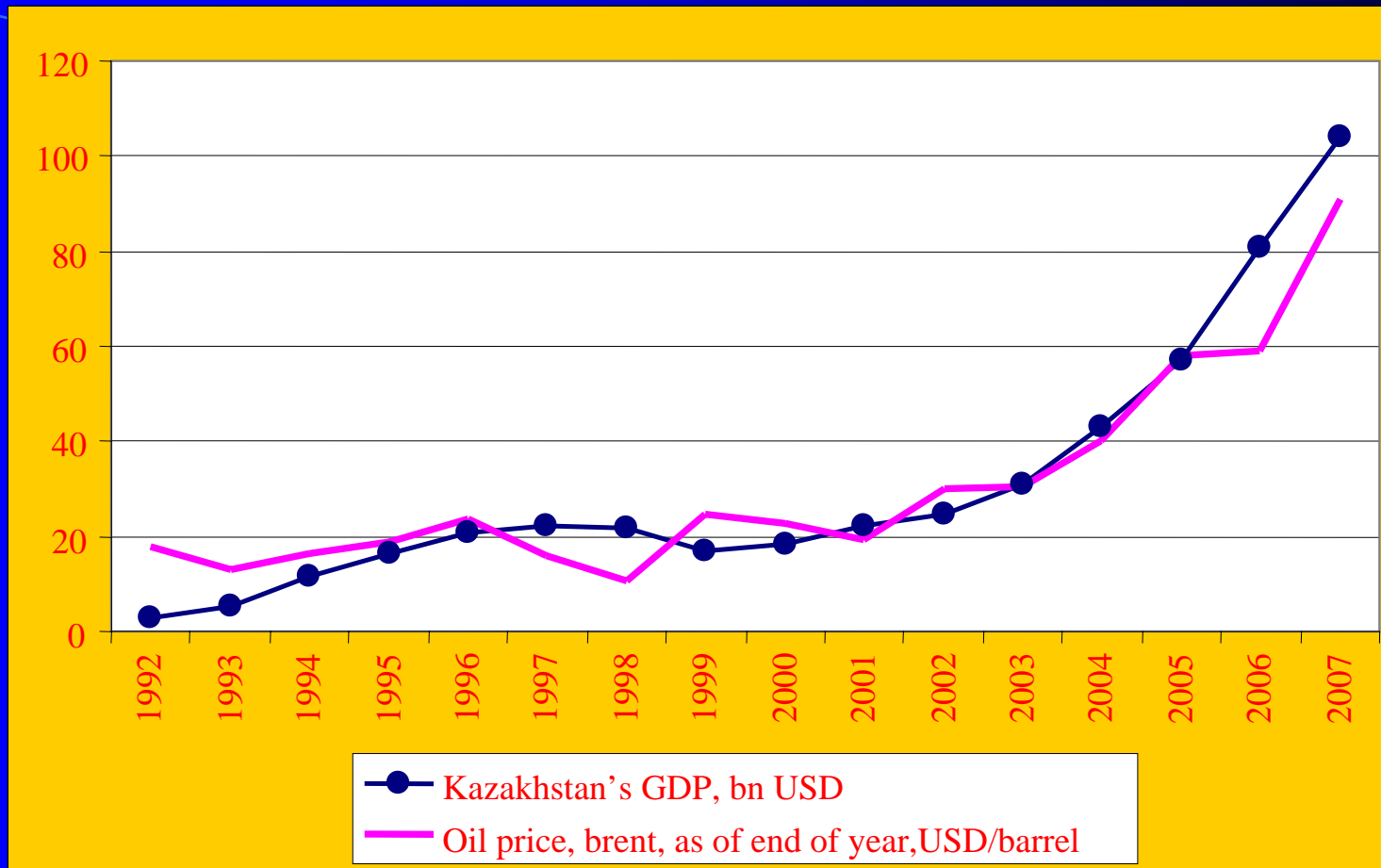


Concept of «mobile economy»: new opportunities and methods of diversification in the age of globalization

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Comparative dynamics of Kazakhstan's GDP and the world oil price



GDP Structure in 2000-2007 (share of most important sectors, %)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Production of goods	45,9	44,9	43,8	42,9	42,5	44,0	44,8	43,4
Agriculture, hunting, forestry; fishing, Fish breeding	8,1	8,7	8,0	7,9	7,1	6,4	5,5	5,7
Mining industry	13,0	11,4	12,1	12,1	13,6	15,8	16,1	15,1
Processing industry	16,5	16,4	14,5	14,2	13,3	12,0	11,6	11,5
construction	5,2	5,5	6,3	6,0	6,1	7,8	9,8	9,4
Trade, servicing Of auto vehicles for don use	12,4	12,1	12,2	11,6	12,5	11,8	11,4	12,4
Transportation	10,0	9,7	10,1	10,8	10,1	9,8	9,3	9,0
communication	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,7	2,0	2,2	2,5
Financial activity	3,1	3,4	3,5	3,2	2,9	3,2	4,7	5,9
Real estate operations								
Rent and servicing	10,8	12,1	12,5	14,3	15,3	15,1	14,9	14,9

Benefits of the concept of «mobile economy» against traditional diversification

- 1. Immediate return of investments**
- 2. Broader opportunities for diversification in sectoral and geographical structure**
- 3. Opportunities for diversification by using advanced sectors non-existent in Kazakhstan**
- 4. Possibility of reinvestment in case of non-favorable market conditions**
- 5. Exclusion of a threat of overheat in Kazakhstan's economy**