Drawing on internationally accepted criteria developed by multilateral organizations, the Open Budget Survey uses 109 equally weighted indicators to measure budget transparency. These indicators assess whether the central government makes eight key budget documents available to the public online in a timely manner and whether these documents present budget information in a comprehensive and useful way.

Each country receives a composite score (out of 100) that determines its ranking on the Open Budget Index – the world’s only independent and comparative measure of budget transparency.

**How has the OBI score for Kazakhstan changed over time?**

![Graph showing the OBI score for Kazakhstan from 2008 to 2017]

Kazakhstan's score of 53 out of 100 is substantially higher than the global average score of 42.
Kazakhstan’s score of 53 on the 2017 Open Budget Index is largely the same as its score in 2015.

Since 2015, Kazakhstan has increased the availability of budget information by:
- Increasing the information provided in the Executive’s Budget Proposal.
- ...
The Open Budget Survey examines the role that legislatures, supreme audit institutions, and independent fiscal institutions play in the budget process and the extent to which they are able to provide effective oversight of the budget. These institutions play a critical role — often enshrined in national constitutions or laws — in planning budgets and overseeing their implementation.

These indicators were revised to better assess the role of formal oversight institutions in ensuring integrity and accountability in the use of public resources. Therefore, data on the role and effectiveness of oversight institutions in the Open Budget Survey 2017 should not be compared directly to data from earlier editions.

To what extent does the legislature in Kazakhstan provide budget oversight?

The legislature provides adequate oversight during the budget cycle. This score reflects that the legislature provides adequate oversight during the planning stage of the budget cycle and adequate oversight during the implementation stage of the budget cycle. The main barriers to effective legislative oversight are:

- A debate on budget policy by the legislature does not take place prior to the tabling of the Executive’s Budget Proposal.
- Legislative committees do not examine and publish reports on their analyses of the Executive’s Budget Proposal online.
- A legislative committee does not examine or publish reports on in-year budget implementation online.

To what extent does the Supreme Audit Institution in Kazakhstan provide budget oversight?

The supreme audit institution provides limited budget oversight.

- Under the law, it has significant discretion to undertake audits as it sees fit.
- Moreover, the supreme audit institution is provided with sufficient resources to fulfill its mandate, and its audit processes are reviewed by an independent agency.
- However, the head of the institution is not appointed by the legislature or judiciary and can be removed without legislative or judicial approval, which undermines its independence.

Oversight by an Independent Fiscal Institution

Kazakhstan does not have an independent fiscal institution (IFI). While IFIs are not yet widespread globally, they are increasingly recognized as an important source of independent, nonpartisan information. IFIs take a variety of different institutional forms. Common examples include parliamentary budget offices and fiscal councils.


RECOMMENDATIONS

For more detailed information on the survey findings for Kazakhstan, please see the Open Budget Survey Data Explorer at survey.internationalbudget.org.

How can Kazakhstan improve transparency?

Kazakhstan should prioritize the following actions to improve budget transparency:

- Publish a Pre-Budget Statement online in a timely manner.
- Produce and publish a Citizens Budget.
- Increase the information provided in the Executive’s Budget Proposal by increasing information on performance and policy and data on the macroeconomic forecast.
Research to complete this country’s Open Budget Survey was undertaken by:
Janar Jandosova and Fatima Jandossova
Sange Research Center
27 Mamyr-1, office 19
Almaty, Kazakhstan 050036
Email: sange.kz@gmail.com

Further Information
Visit openbudgetsurvey.org for more information, including:
- The Open Budget Survey 2017: Global report
- Data explorer
- Methodology report
- Full questionnaire

METHODOLOGY

The Open Budget Survey uses internationally accepted criteria developed by multilateral organizations from sources such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Organisation of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) and the Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT).

It is a fact-based research instrument that assesses what occurs in practice through readily observable phenomena. The entire research process took approximately 18 months between August 2016 and January 2018 and involved about 300 experts in 115 countries. The Open Budget Survey 2017 assesses only events, activities, or developments that occurred up to 31 December 2016. The survey was revised somewhat from the 2015 version to reflect evolving methods for disseminating budget information and to strengthen individual questions on public participation and budget oversight. A discussion of these changes can be found in the Open Budget Survey Global Report (see link below).

Survey responses are typically supported by citations and comments. This may include a reference to a public document, an official statement by the government, or comments from a face-to-face interview with a government official or other knowledgeable parties.

The survey is based on a questionnaire that is completed for each country by independent budget experts who are not associated with the national government.

The draft responses to each country’s questionnaire are then independently reviewed by an anonymous expert who also has no association with the national government.

In addition, IBP invites nearly all national governments to comment on the draft responses and considers these comments before finalizing the survey results.

Researchers respond to comments from peer reviewers and their government, if applicable, and IBP referees any conflicting answers in order to ensure consistency across countries in selecting answers.

The government of Kazakhstan provided comments on the draft Open Budget Questionnaire results.

How can Kazakhstan improve participation?
Kazakhstan should prioritize the following actions to improve public participation in its budget process:
- Pilot mechanisms for members of the public and executive branch officials to exchange views on national budget matters during both the formulation of the national budget and the monitoring of its implementation. These mechanisms could build on innovations, such as participatory budgeting and social audits. For examples of such mechanisms, see www.fiscaltransparency.net/mechanisms/
- Hold legislative hearings on the formulation of the annual budget, during which members of the public or civil society organizations can testify.
- Establish formal mechanisms for the public to participate in relevant audit investigations of the supreme audit institution.

How can Kazakhstan improve oversight?
Kazakhstan should prioritize the following actions to make budget oversight more effective:
- Ensure the legislature holds a debate on budget policy prior to the tabling of the Executive’s Budget Proposal and approves recommendations for the upcoming budget.
- Ensure a legislative committee examines and publishes reports on in-year budget implementation online.
- Require legislative or judicial approval to appoint and remove the head of the supreme audit institution.
- Consider setting up an independent fiscal institution.