

Source: Information system "PARAGRAPH"  
Document: Order of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan from February 2, 2022 № 802 "On approval of the Concept of anti-corruption policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022 - 2026 and amendments to certain decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan" (as amended on as of 26.11.2022).  
Status of the document: valid. Date: 02.02.2022.

**ORDER  
OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE  
REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

**On Approval of the Concept of Anti-Corruption Policy of the Republic of  
Kazakhstan for 2022-2026 and Amendments to Certain Decrees of the  
President of the Republic of Kazakhstan**

In accordance with paragraph 88 of the National Action Plan of the implementation of the Message of the Head of state to the people of Kazakhstan dated September 1, 2021 "The unity of the people and systemic reforms are solid foundation for the nation's prosperity", approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated September 13, 2021 №659, **I HEREBY ORDER:**

1. Approve the attached:
  - 1) Concept of anti-corruption policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022 -2026 (hereinafter-the Concept);
  - 2) amendments to certain decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. The central and local executive bodies, state bodies directly subordinated and accountable to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as interested organizations (by agreement) are responsible for the implementation of the Concept:
  - 1) to take measures to implement the Concept;
  - 2) to provide information on the progress of the Concept implementation in the manner and timeframe established by the System of state planning.
3. Recognize invalid some presidential decrees of the Republic of Kazakhstan according to the Annex to this Decree.
4. The Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Combating Corruption (Anti-Corruption Service) shall take measures arising from this Decree.
5. The Administration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be responsible for the execution of this Decree.
6. The present Decree shall enter into force on the date of its signature.

**President of the  
Republic of Kazakhstan**

Nur-Sultan, Akorda, February 02, 2022

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APPROVED  
By Decree of the President  
of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
of february 02, 2022, № 802

## Concept of anti-corruption policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022-2026

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### Section 1. Passport of the Concept

Name	Concept of anti-corruption policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022-2026
Basis for development	Instruction of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (paragraph 88 of the Nationwide Plan) measures to implement the Address of the Head of State to the people of Kazakhstan from September 1, 2021 "Unity of the people and systemic reforms are solid foundation for the country's prosperity"
State body responsible for its development	Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Combating Corruption (Anti-Corruption Service)
State bodies and organizations responsible for implementation	State bodies, subordinate organizations, quasi-public sector entities
Implementation timeframe	2022-2026

## **Section 2: Analysis the current situation**

### **2.1. Results achieved**

Kazakhstan's anti-corruption policy is constantly being improved based on the demands of society, taking into account national practices and best foreign practices.

A consistent and comprehensive approach in this direction is ensured through the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2015-2025 approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 26, 2014 № 986 (hereinafter - the Anti-Corruption Strategy).

With the adoption of the Law "On Combating Corruption", a system of anti-corruption measures with a reasonable balance of preventive and criminal legal instruments has been created.

Civil society is actively involved in the fight against corruption through anti-corruption education and the creation of an atmosphere of "zero" tolerance for any manifestations of corruption.

An independent authorized anti-corruption body, the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Combating Corruption (Anti-Corruption Service), subordinate and accountable to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, has been established.

As the main promoter of the State's anti-corruption policy, the Agency combines elements of effective prevention, extensive education, constructive partnership with society and criminal and legal measures in its activities.

The introduction of a standardized anti-corruption baseline for each state body within the framework of project management has strengthened the coordination capacity of the anti-corruption service.

#### *Preventive measures in the public service*

The new Law "On the Civil Service of the Republic of Kazakhstan" ensures the transition to a "career" model of civil service, introduces the principles of meritocracy through the mechanisms of open competitive selection and promotion based on competence. The conditions for team movements have been reduced, the system for assessing the effectiveness of civil servants has been fundamentally revised, and a new system of performance-based remuneration has been tested.

The Code of Ethics for Civil Servants is in force, and an institute of ethics commissioners has been established in local and central state bodies. Ethics councils are functioning.

A new anti-corruption restriction is introduced for civil servants, members of Parliament and judges on holding accounts in foreign banks.

There is a complete ban on accepting and giving gifts in connection with the performance of official duties to persons holding responsible public office, as well as those authorized to perform public functions, equated to them, and their family members.

The norms on the in admissibility of joint service (work) of the above persons with close relatives, spouses and in-laws have been strengthened. Candidates for public office are obliged to notify about relatives working in a state organization.

Financial control measures have been improved. In 2021, civil servants, persons equal to them, as well as their spouses submitted "entry" declarations, recording all their assets, as part of the universal declaration. From 2022, income and expenditures will be compared.

The assessment of akims' performance was supplemented with the target indicator "level of corruption" and the methodology for regional measurement of the corruption index was approved.

*Minimizing the preconditions for corruption in courts and law enforcement agencies*

The system of selection and evaluation of judges has been improved. Commissions on judicial ethics are functioning in regional and equivalent courts, and a division for internal security and prevention of corruption in courts has been established by the Department for Ensuring the activities of the courts under the Supreme Court.

The figure of a "conciliating judge" was introduced, which reduced the burden on the courts threefold: almost half of the cases end in conciliation, the parties themselves deal with the dispute, minimizing corruption risks.

Court processes have been transferred to the online mode. The possibility of manipulations in the algorithm of automated distribution of cases has been eliminated.

In order to unconditionally apply the principle of the rule of law for the prompt resolution of civil and commercial disputes of international business, an independent Court of the International Financial Center "Astana" was established, operating under a special legal regime.

A three-link model of criminal procedure is being introduced, aimed at strengthening guarantees of respect for the constitutional rights of citizens, the inevitability of punishment and the prevention of corruption.

Video surveillance is being introduced in penitentiary institutions and police offices, as well as in all operational and investigative units of law enforcement agencies.

The electronic systems of pre-trial investigations, administrative proceedings, records of subjects and objects of inspections, as well as the information service "Qamqor" are used in daily practice.

A striking example of the use of digitalization to reduce corruption risks in the activities of law enforcement agencies is the scaling up of the practice of Sergek video monitoring of road traffic, which eliminates direct contact between offenders and officials.

The introduction of civil service recruiting standards in to the law enforcement system helps to ensure transparency in selection and, consequently, the quality and purity of personnel.

In addition to strengthening the criminal liability of law enforcement officers for corruption, measures have been taken to increase their salaries, and compensation has been provided for the cost of renting and purchasing housing for certain categories.

*Expansion of public control, ensuring openness of state bodies*

Public control, represented by a number of non-governmental organizations, has been strengthened in Kazakhstan.

The national preventive mechanisms and public supervisory boards are actively functioning. The National Council of Public Trust under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan has been established.

An effective institutional and legal framework for the involvement of civil society in decision-making processes has been formed within the framework of the concept of a "hearing state".

The legal status of public councils has been expanded by amending the Law "On Public Councils".

Political parties play an important role in the process of introducing public control. The "NurOtan" Party has adopted the Anti-Corruption Program until 2025, and a number of anti-corruption initiatives are being implemented within the framework of the election program "The Way of Change: a decent life for everyone!».

A special monitoring group consisting of representatives of the public has ensured the assessment of the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Strategy.

The Law on Access to Information lays the foundation for a publicly accountable and transparent State.

Five open data portals have been created on the "Open Government" electronic platform: "Open Budgets", "Open NPAs", "Open Data", and «Assessing the Effectiveness of Government Bodies», «Open Dialogue».

These resources allow citizens to participate in the discussion of budget programs, draft regulatory legal acts, obtain statistical information and address problematic issues to the heads of state bodies and quasi-state sector entities.

The work with citizens' appeals was restarted by introducing a special service "e-Appeal", which allows to conveniently and quickly submitting complaints, tracking their consideration in online mode.

With the adoption of the Code of Administrative Procedure, effective mechanisms have been introduced to protect the rights of individuals and legal entities in the consideration of public law disputes, and guarantees of citizen participation in the decision-making process of the authorities have been strengthened.

With the involvement of 150 independent experts from among the public, an anti-corruption examination of 11.2 thousand draft regulatory legal acts was carried out, which made it possible to identify more than 30 thousand corruption risks.

An effective model of local self-government is being developed, based on the participation of citizens in addressing important issues of regional importance.

A "people's participation budget" has been introduced, allowing residents of the capital and cities of republican and regional significance to initiate projects for the improvement, landscaping and sanitation of territories.

Through the formation of the fourth level of the budget, the rural population has the opportunity to independently determine what the budget funds will be spent on.

Electivity of akims of cities of district significance, rural districts, settlements and villages was introduced.

The "Adaldyk Alany" project has been scaled up throughout the country to build channels for interaction between State bodies and civil society in preventing corruption.

*Anti-corruption education, promotion ideology of integrity and «zero tolerance» to corruption*

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The national anti-corruption movement involves every interested party: pupils, students, teachers, civil servants, entrepreneurs, investors, independent experts, volunteers and others.

For all bachelor's degree specialties, the educational programs are supplemented with the elective subject as "Fundamentals of anti-corruption culture".

A number of Kazakhstani universities with high anti-corruption standards have united to form the Academic Integrity League.

A differentiated system of rewarding citizens who report corruption and otherwise assist in combating corruption has been introduced. Now rewards are paid depending on the amount of the bribe or damage caused, rather than being fixed, as was previously the case. The maximum payment may amount to four thousand monthly calculation indices.

Comprehensive measures have been taken to improve anti-corruption culture in society. According to a study by the Public Foundation "Transparency Kazakhstan" "Monitoring the State of Corruption in Kazakhstan for 2020", 60% of Kazakhstan is expressed their willingness to assist in the fight against corruption.

#### *Automation of business processes*

The application of new technologies allows providing services to citizens in electronic and mobile formats, reflecting the priority task of customer-oriented government agencies.

According to the results of 2020, Kazakhstan ranked 29<sup>th</sup> among 193 UN member countries in the rating on the level of development of "e-government" (in 2018 - 39), among CIS countries-1st place, among Asian countries - 6<sup>th</sup> place.

The improvement of Kazakhstan's position was the result of comprehensive and consistent work within the frame work of the State Program "Digital Kazakhstan".

Transformation processes have contributed to minimizing corruption risks in many socially sensitive areas.

Transferring the functions of central and local executive bodies to a competitive environment has reduced administrative barriers and other prerequisites for corruption.

Standards, regulations and rules for public services have been consolidated into a single document. Public services are provided in service centers for the population and entrepreneurs on the principle of "one window" and proactive services are being developed.

The share of electronic public services in 2020 amounted to 90%, the level of satisfaction of service recipients with their quality and accessibility - 75.1% (2018 -72.4%, 2019- 74.8%).

#### *Countering corruption in the quasi-public and private sectors*

The creation of anti-corruption compliance services is enshrined in law.

The Law "On Procurement of Certain Entities of the Quasi-Public Sector" was adopted, which unified the procurement to f Samruk-Kazyna JSC, other national holdings, national companies and their subsidiaries.

An electronic procurement mechanism with desk control, are glister of unfair participants, and higher requirements for non-competitive procedures have been introduced.

From 2021, public councils are being established in the quasi-public sector to enhance accountability.

The range of potential subjects of corruption offenses in the quasi-public sector has been expanded. This includes persons authorized to make decisions on the organization and conduct of procurement or responsible for the selection and implementation of projects financed from the state budget and the National Fund.

The business community has adopted the Charter of Entrepreneurs of Kazakhstan on Combating Corruption, which calls on domestic businesses to introduce additional anti-corruption mechanisms based on international best practices.

*Strengthening accountability for corruption and ensuring inevitability of punishment*

There is a lifetime ban on employment in the civil service and quasi-public sector entities for persons who have committed corruption offenses.

Sanctions for corruption offenses are toughened for law enforcement officers, judges, bribe-givers and intermediaries in bribery.

For those convicted for grave and especially grave corruption offenses the possibility of application of parole is excluded. A ban on serving a sentence for bribery immediately in a minimum security institution has been established.

The institute of personal responsibility of heads of state bodies, organizations and quasi-state sector entities for corruption of their subordinates was introduced. Since its introduction, 8 political officials have resigned 13 political officials, 98 administrative civil servants at the executive level, 109 leaders of the power block and 21 top managers of the quasi-state sector have been brought to disciplinary responsibility.

In general, more than 3 thousand persons were convicted for corruption offenses in 2018-2020, including 1 minister, 3 vice-ministers, 8 akims of regions and their deputies, 31 akims of cities, districts and their deputies, 8 heads of national companies.

*International cooperation*

Kazakhstan has acceded to the main international conventions in the field of combating corruption and money laundering, the Istanbul Action Plan against Corruption (within the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) network) and joined the Group of States against Corruption (GRECO).

Constructive cooperation has been established with international organizations and foreign anti-corruption bodies.

In 2019, at the Plenary Meeting of the OECD Anti-Corruption Network for Eastern Europe and Central Asia, the monitoring group presented a positive assessment of Kazakhstan's interim report on the implementation of the recommendations of the 4<sup>th</sup> round of the Istanbul Plan (out of 29 recommendations, 20 recommendations show progress).

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The measures taken laid a solid foundation for further addition of corruption in society, which allowed Kazakhstan to score 38 points in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index for the first time in 2020 (+7 points over two years), moving to 94<sup>th</sup> place (+30 positions over two years) among 180 countries.

## **2.2. Key issues to be addressed in the medium term**

### *"Domestic" corruption*

"Domestic" corruption, caused by the interaction of citizens and entrepreneurs with representatives of state bodies and organizations in everyday life, persists in many areas.

According to the results of the sociological survey "Monitoring the State of Corruption for 2020", conducted by the Public Foundation "Transparency Kazakhstan", the list of sensitive from the point of view of corruption bodies and institutions practically does not change from year to year: state polyclinics and hospitals, police, departments of land relations, central offices, state kindergartens and universities.

In the structure of corruption crime over the last three years, bribery has taken a significant part-more than 50%.

Among the main reasons: persistent administrative barriers, ambiguous and discretionary regulations, lack of openness State bodies, a high share of public services provided on an alternative (paper) basis.

There are no standards of accessible and understandable explanation to different social groups of their rights, obligations and procedures based on specific situations, regional, sectoral and other peculiarities.

It is also related to shortcomings and gaps in the automation of public administration business processes.

Some digital solutions, due to their poor quality and half-hearted implementation, create corruption risks. Often officials, using the "supposed" digitalization, continue to commit corrupt acts, and citizens and entrepreneurs are forced to seek illegal ways to solve their issues due to technical failures, unnecessary processes in "digitized" state functions and other shortcomings in the operation of information systems.

Along with this, poor database integration does not allow for a proactive service model for the state.

### *Corruption risks in the public and private sectors*

There is a weak interest of state bodies and quasi-public sector in eliminating the preconditions of corruption identified by the authorized anti-corruption body within the framework of external analysis.

The institution of internal analysis of corruption risks has not yet become an effective tool of "self-cleansing" for state bodies and quasi-state organizations.

At the same time, there is no effective mechanism to respond to the principle of "region-center" on the identified risks of the intrasectoral system of public administration.



The passivity of state bodies and quasi-public sector entities in combating corruption does not allow us to count on a real reduction in the level of corruption.

Remuneration of civil servants and employees of state organizations remains insufficiently competitive compared to the corporate sector.

There is no effective mechanism for preventing conflicts of interest in the performance of public functions.

The current declaration system is not adequately supported by effective tools to respond to the facts of significant discrepancies between expenditures and income received.

The search for stolen assets and their return to the budget remains in the background due to the difficulty of proving the criminal origin of the property.

Preventive measures are predominantly aimed at countering corruption among civil servants. This reduces the effectiveness of preventing corruption by individuals who are not, but who have a high impact on citizens' perception of the level of corruption.

In this context, countering corruption in the non-state sector and the need to support Good business is of particular importance.

*High corruption vulnerability of the budget allocation process*

Insufficient transparency of information on the formation and spending of budget funds is among the systemic factors that increase the risk of corruption in public finance management.

The key reason for the negative practice is the insufficient relationship between the planning system and budget utilization. Budget requests are often formed on the basis of unreasonably inflated price proposals of companies, often affiliated with responsible persons.

Ineffective planning leads to serious consequences such as economic loss and lost profits, and create safer tile ground for embezzlement in budget utilization.

The lack of a unified information system containing data on expenditures of the republican and local budgets contributes to the closed necessary and dispersion of relevant data.

No conditions have been created for the public to familiarize themselves with a "simplified" version of the budget with only key information - no technical details and, therefore, no restrictions on civilian scrutiny.

The lack of transparency in budgeting decision-making procedures reduces opportunities for accountability and fosters corruption.

The pandemic and post-pandemic period exposed the problem of lack of linkage between allocated funds and socio-economic outcomes.

Mechanisms of distribution of state support (subsidies, grants, guarantees, preferential lending) for business entities allow its efficient and inappropriate use.

This is due to the fact that the authorized bodies do not determine the final indicators for assessing the effectiveness of budget support. There are incorrect triggers, including those that promote corrupt behavior.

The decision on the appropriateness of subsidizing business entities is made without the participation of the scientific community of the relevant specialization. The availability of discretionary funding allows the diversion of resources and circumvention of budget discipline mechanisms.

This situation reduces the effectiveness of measures to create equal, competitive and fair conditions for receiving budget support.

There is a tendency to withdraw budget funds from the state control by increasing the authorized capital of legal entities of the quasi-public sector. By passing the procedures of public procurement and conclusion of civil law transactions between the administrator of the budget program and the subordinate organization; funds are transferred for purposes unrelated to the development of the industry. The result is blurred contractual obligations, irrational budget spending and embezzlement.

The four-tiered system of state audit and financial control bodies, largely duplicating each other, does not allow to fully ensuring the prevention of corruption in the budget process.

#### *Lack of transparency in procurement*

In 2020, the share of public procurement in total budget expenditures amounted to 35%, which is 7% of Kazakhstan's GDP, demonstrating a very significant economic impact on the market.

Such turnover of budget funds increases the corruption attractiveness of the public procurement system. Every fifth corruption offense is committed in this sphere.

The fragmentation of the legal framework, different platforms and procurement sites is a consequence of the lack of a unified implementation approach and a common strategy for the development of this area, despite the single source of funds - the state budget.

In these conditions, facts of artificial over estimation of purchase prices are wide spread.

The assessment of the supplier's capacity is not always objective due to the lack of transparency of the supplier's contracting with subcontractors in fulfillment of its obligations under the public procurement contract.

The signing of fictitious acts remains a common problem. The inevitability of disciplinary responsibility for late implementation generates "forced" violation of the law. As a result, the priority is not the quality of work, but formal budget execution.

The share of direct procurement by single-source method is still high (61% on average for 2018-2020).

The possibility of making purchases in paper format limits public monitoring, which restrains unjustified procurement of goods, works and services, artificial inflating of their cost and other violations.

As experts from international organizations (Asian Development Bank, World Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Islamic Development Bank, OECD) note, the lack of a unified legislative and regulatory legal framework in Kazakhstan creates obstacles to common and cost-effective procurement practices.

#### *High level of state participation in the economy*

A significant share of state participation in the economy restrains competition between economic agents, hinders the formation of a strong private sector and hinders the country's transition to a new model of economic growth.

Privileged access of state-owned enterprises to resources, markets and finance disadvantages private companies and undermines efforts to promote economic diversification, foreign direct investment and productivity growth, and creates conditions for corruption.

Their dominance in the domestic market reduces the overall competitiveness of domestic enterprises, which, when projected on the foreign market, leads to the loss of economic positions in relation to neighboring countries.

A significant part of public procurement is distributed without alternative among companies with state participation, which devalues the possibility of using this institution for the development of small and medium-sized businesses.

Some quasi-public sector entities were created without a deep study of their necessity. External analyses of corruption risks found that a number of them duplicate the activities of structural subdivisions of ministries. As noted in the Concept of Civil Society Development in the Republic of Kazakhstan, today, together with the quasi-state sector, the specific weight of the state in the economy reaches 60-80%.

At the same time, the current mechanism of privatization and transfer of assets in a competitive environment does not exclude conflicts of interest and allows the acquisition of facilities for a price lower than the guarantee fee.

The format of preparation of relevant proposals, including determination of conditions, methods, size of shareholdings, terms of realization and pre-sale preparation of objects, does not imply openness of this process.

*Inadequate mechanisms for constructive interaction between civil society institutions and the state*

The experience of countries with low levels of corruptions shows that the main condition for its minimization is the broad involvement of civil society.

At the same time, Kazakhstan lacks sufficient legal regulation of the institute of public control.

Closed data limits the ability of citizens to participate directly in decision-making and the information available is difficult to understand and formal in nature.

This approach restrains the pluralism of opinions. The potential of the media in countering corruption is not fully utilized.

Bureaucratized ways of reporting corruption reduce the activity of citizens in identifying and exposing corrupt officials.

Current legislation does not provide for a system of protection measures for whistleblowers in line with international standards.

*Inadequate system for monitoring the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures*

There is no unified national public system for assessing the level of corruption in the context of all entities, spheres and territories.

The monitoring of anti-corruption measures is not based on a stable and transparent methodology of sociological measurements.

There is no exhaustive, justified, understandable and stable list of measurable targets for the heads of state bodies and organizations, quasi-public sector entities in terms of corruption prevention.

Analysis of the current situation in the area of anti-corruption in general shows that, despite the measures taken, there is still a public demand for justice, equality of all before the law and inevitability of responsibility.

### **Section 3: Overview of international experience**

International experience of best foreign practices shows that effective anti-corruption efforts require a systemic approach that combines many factors and elements in a comprehensive manner. At the same time, special attention should be paid to the development of institutional mechanisms and legal instruments, raising public awareness and involvement of civil society.

Without broad public support, anti-corruption efforts are doomed to failure. In this context, the creation of an appropriate culture plays a significant role. That is why the Doha Declaration emphasizes the role of education in preventing crime and corruption and creating a culture of law-abidingness.

The practice of the most developed countries shows that the minimization of corruption is greatly facilitated by broad access to information, transparency in decision-making processes and the establishment of mechanisms for public participation.

For example, the availability of information on public expenditures is one of the main factors in ensuring control over the activities of government agencies. The most detailed information on budgets is provided by the portals of Brazil, USA, Ukraine and South Korea.

Another example is Georgia's e-procurement system, which, along with standard functionality, provides the ability to ask online questions and publicly provide answers on the tender page, file claims at any stage of the tender process, and identify tender risks digitally as part of the State Agency for Procurement and Tenders' monitoring.

The availability of open information also creates conditions for journalistic investigations. This practice is widespread in Great Britain, France, Sweden and other European countries.

The World Bank's engagement tool is an interesting one. The Integrity App allows citizens to report problems related to fraud and corruption. For example, users can send a photo of an unfinished school, an audio recording of a bribe request, or any other file or document.

Digitalization is an important factor in reducing administrative barriers reducing the discretion and improving the quality of public service delivery.

The Estonian state database contains almost everything - from economic statistics and court archives to medical records and citizens' complaints. At the same time, any action leaves its trace in the system's history, which ensures data security and minimizes corruption, allowing finding the offender in a short time. In addition, interaction between officials and citizens is simply absent or minimized.

In South Korea, UNI-PASS, an electronic customs clearance system, has been introduced, which has reduced corruption risks by reducing personal contacts between customs officials and service recipients.

Australia, Hungary, Moldova, Romania, Hungary, Romania and the United States have successfully used integrity testing to prevent and detect corruption. It is a simulated situation to detect corrupt behavior of which the person being tested is unaware.

An important preventive mechanism is the management of conflicts of interest, which includes measures of declaration of personal interests, response and responsibility.

At the same time, the "revolving door" is an integral part of anti-corruption regulation. This term refers to the transfer of employees from the public to the private sector.

For example, in Norway, "quarantine" rules are applied for civil servants and businessmen for up to six months for transitions to private entrepreneurial structures when they enter government structures. Similar measures are applied in France, Germany, Spain, Latvia, the USA and other countries.

Along with the expansion of restrictive measures, social guarantees for civil servants are also being established. Different approaches are applied worldwide: special pension systems, free medical insurance, transportation costs, child allowances, housing payments and others.

For example, France and Japan provide housing and transportation compensation. In the UK, pension contributions for civil servants are 15% higher than in the private sector.

At the same time, foreign countries have fewer restrictions on additional sources of income for civil servants.

Thus, in Greece, civil servants may perform other paid work with authorization and provided that it does not interfere with the quality of the performance of official duties.

The effectiveness of anti-corruption agencies directly depends on access to the necessary data. For example, in Hong Kong, Serbia and Singapore, anti-corruption agencies have broad access to electronic data bases and the right to request from banks and other financial institutions information on the accounts and funds of officials without their consent in order to perform their functions.

The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on Money Laundering notes the importance of ensuring that competent authorities have the ability to receive or have access to sufficient, accurate and timely information on the beneficial ownership of legal persons.

With this in mind, a register of persons has been introduced in the UK since 2016, "Register of people with significant control over the company (Register of people with significant control). It includes persons who own more than 25% of the company's capital or have the ability to control or influence its management.

A topical anti-corruption trend is the promotion of good business behavior. In Eastern Europe, an initiative of transparent business labeling of products, services and marketing material "Clear Wave" has been implemented. This label is a symbol of business ethics, transparency, responsibility and sustainability.

Good faith covenants, which set standards for business behavior, are also practiced. In most cases, they are linked to a specific open public tender or bidding process for major projects.

Internationally, the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and Construction Sector Transparency (CoST) are well-known integrity pacts.

In general, the analysis of best practices identifies the following trends and prospects for the development of anti-corruption policies:

- 1) Systematization of educational activities aimed at strengthening the culture of integrity in society;
- 2) Incentivizing business integrity;
- 3) Involvement of civil society in the implementation of the state anti-corruption policy;
- 4) Increasing access to information on the activities of the state apparatus and ensuring transparency in decision-making;
- 5) Digitalization as a tool to minimize corruption;
- 6) Expansion of social guarantees for civil servants;
- 7) Preventing and managing conflicts of interest;
- 8) Increasing the effectiveness of legal coercive measures in the civil-legal, disciplinary, administrative- legal and criminal- legal aspects.

#### **Section4: Vision for anti-corruption policy development**

Kazakhstan aims to move from routine anti-corruption efforts to a fundamental change in public consciousness, public rejection of any form of corruption and nepotism, and prioritization of preventive measures.

A holistic anti-corruption policy will continue to be developed, taking into account the results achieved, international standards and strategic goals for the coming period.

Relevant measures and target indicators are stipulated in the strategic documents of the country - Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050": a new political course of the established state", National Priorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025, the National Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025, the National Security Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025, the Concept of Development of Public Administration in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030, the Concept of Legal Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030 and others.

In the area of anti-corruption, the strategic goal is to achieve 47 points in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index by 2026 and 55 points by 2030.

Given that this indicator reflects an assessment not only of anti-corruption measures, but also of political, social and economic reforms, all anti-corruption actors will be involved in its achievement.

The anti-corruption measures developed will be aimed at comprehensively eliminating the preconditions for corruption, especially "domestic" corruption, ensuring inevitability of responsibility, and broad involvement of civil society in combating corruption.

Absolute rejection of corruption will be achieved by increasing anti-corruption culture, systematizing upbringing and educational measures, and motivating representatives of the state apparatus and the business community to behave with integrity.

State bodies, organizations, quasi-public sector entities will become more interested and active in combating corruption, including through the introduction of a public system for assessing their real contribution.

In general, anti-corruption policies are aimed at creating conditions where corruption is economically and reputational disadvantageous.

## **Section 5: Basic Principles and Approaches of Anti-Corruption Policy Development**

The anti-corruption policy is based on the principles of:

- 1) Equality of all before the law and justice;
- 2) publicity, transparency and accountability to the public;
- 3) comprehensive use of anti-corruption measures;
- 4) prioritizing the prevention of corruption;
- 5) interaction between the state and civil society;
- 6) efficiency and effectiveness;
- 7) rejection of corruption in all its manifestations;
- 8) protection of persons assisting in combating corruption;
- 9) the inevitability of responsibility for corruption;
- 10) qualitative digital transformation.

Approaches to the development of anti-corruption policy will be realized through the implementation of the following tasks:

- 1) Formation of intolerance to corruption;
- 2) Eliminating opportunities for corruption;
- 3) Improvement of measures to ensure the inevitability of responsibility;
- 4) Strengthening the role of civil society in countering corruption;

5) ensuring effective monitoring of the implementation of anti – corruption measures  
6) further improvement of the activities of the authorized body on combating corruption.

**Task 1: Fostering intolerance to corruption**

*Changing values and enhancing anti-corruption culture*

Honesty, legality and pragmatism must become everyone's inner value beliefs.

The society should not perceive corruption as a guarantor of simplified problem solving, combining friendly relations and protectionism with work. Creationists shall be subject to the public censure.

A person's choice to commit or not to commit a corrupt act should not be weighed against the severity of the punishment and the expected benefits of the offense.

The adoption of a set of communication measures with decomposition at the level of different target groups will play a key role in the anti-corruption evolution of public consciousness.

It is necessary to develop point information of citizens about their rights with explanation of legal acts in clear language, briefly, as well as with the use of digital solutions, including automated messages on certain life situations and legal facts.

Large-scale explanatory work will protect citizens from having to look for illegal ways to resolve issues.

The education of the younger generation with new views and life principles that do not tolerate corrupt practices plays a fundamentally important role in the formation of a system of integrity.

The fundamental success factor lies in inculcating anti-corruption values at all stages of personal development.

In this aspect, it is necessary to develop anti-corruption behavior through the institution of the family, including using the potential of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan.

The immunity of young people against corruption will be strengthened through the implementation of international practices and initiatives to enhance the role of education and their empowerment in the prevention of corruption.

The topics of integrity and anti-corruption culture will be included in the education system. It is necessary to accompany children at different ages with anti-corruption education, starting from the preschool.

Academic honesty, so prevalent in the developed world, should be an effective tool in this endeavor.

This will create a new generation of citizens with strong social immunity from corruption.

*Improving the integrity of the state apparatus*

According to OECD standards, the basic principles of public service are transparency, ethics and integrity.

In order to increase citizens' trust in the authorities, serious attention should be paid to strengthening the positive image of the civil service, including through broad coverage of examples of honest, honorable civil servants.



It is necessary to develop mandatory anti-corruption training for civil servants, ensuring its continuity, consistency and relevance.

To ensure the "cleanliness" of the state apparatus, measures will be developed to work with employees whose job duties entailing corruption risks.

Another important element of integrity is the management of conflicts of interest. This requires detailed regulation of the identification and management of conflicts of interest, with effective accountability measures, as well as the principle of "cooling off "before employment and after dismissal from public service.

This requires motivation of the employees themselves. In this context, ensuring competitive remuneration and a social package based on the principle of personalization of everyone's contribution is of key importance.

There should be a strong anti-corruption culture in the state apparatus, where corruption will be materially disadvantageous.

*Promoting business integrity*

In light of the adoption of measures to counter corruption in the sphere of entrepreneurship, it is relevant to stimulate honest business.

An effective measure in this direction is the voluntary implementation of the anti-corruption standard.

As an integral part of it, it is important to provide for the practice of developing and implementing internal anti-corruption programs with specific measure stop recent corrupt practices in the activities of companies and their personnel.

Another recommendation is the possibility of including an anti-corruption clause in the contract with counter parties aimed at mutual understanding by the parties of the in admissibility of committing corruption offenses and readiness to prevent them in a timely manner.

For these measures to be effective, it is necessary to expand the competencies of anti-corruption compliance services and develop the market of compliance specialists with the introduction of relevant educational programs in universities.

A continuous process of training employees in the basics of anti-corruption behavior should be established.

In order to increase transparency and responsibility in the business environment and reduce corporate corruption, it is necessary to widely implement the business register – an open integrated data base on business entities, which allows accumulating comprehensive information on business entities, including from the point of view of their integrity and reliability.

The assessment by entrepreneurs of potential counterparties using such a data base and compliance with the principle of due diligence will protect bona fide entrepreneurs from corruption risks.

Financial processes exposed to high corruption risks require a system of corruption indicators and algorithms for their detection.

The results of the application of the proposed anti-corruption instruments should be of a recommendatory nature and not contradict the established standards and principles of business conduct.

Compliance of business entities with the anti-corruption recommendations will serve as a basis for the application of measures to encourage them through economic and reputational incentives.

### **Task 2: Eliminate opportunities for corruption**

#### *Reduction of risks of inefficient budgets pending and corruption in procurement*

In order to eliminate irrational capital investments, especially in the public sector, the mechanism for assessing the economic feasibility of projects involving budgetary injections will be revised.

The introduction of the block budget, including the one-signature rule, will be accompanied by the adoption of new budget rules, an objective methodology for the allocation of budget limits.

This will improve the speed of decisions, the accountability of public servants and the efficiency of financial management.

It is also necessary to move from financial deadlines to project deadlines in the budgeting process, which will eliminate the hasty signing of certificates of completed work at the end of the calendar and related violations of the law.

In general, the introduction of project management in the implementation of government documents and projects will be an effective tool for preventing corruption at all levels of government.

Projects will be financed only if there are targets and measurable results of public investment, which will require the formation of a methodology for calculating indicators with a forecast of their impact on the socio-economic development of the country as a whole or a particular region.

The assessment will be carried out through the prism of improving the quality of life of the population and the presence of corruption factors. The principle of "money follows the man" should become fundamental, providing for per capita financing of socially important spheres and excluding the allocation of budget funds to cover losses.

However, reliable statistical information needed to set realistic target sand indicators and to monitor the achievement of performance indicators. In this regard, the current methodologies for calculating indicators will be revised.

Such measures will increase the level of forecasting activity of the public sector, organization of "scenario" planning and targeted use of budget funds.

In order to achieve transparency in budget policy, it is necessary to unify the processes of public procurement, budget planning and public finance management on a single platform.

Openness of information about how much budget funds reach the final recipients significantly minimizes corruption risks.

The introduction of budgetary funds accompaniment according to the principle of "money coloring"(from the moment of allocation to disbursement) will exclude their misuse.

A review of the legal basis for single-source procurement from the point of view of its appropriateness, particularly for intellectual property, special procedures and government procurement, will contribute to reducing the share of single-source procurement.

The determination of the average selling price, which will be based on the market value of goods, will be the basis for the efficient organization of the procurement system.

With the growth of pure competition, the development of an organized commodity market will be influenced by the expansion of the limits of exchange trading in homogeneous and easily substitutable commodities.

The establishment of uniform requirements for public procurement and quasi-public sector procurement can provide a unified approach in regulating this sphere.

In order to improve the efficiency of management and use of budgetary funds, state assets and quasi-public sector entities, the system of state audit and financial control bodies will be optimized with the elimination of duplication of functions and strengthening their independence.

*Improving the economic efficiency of budget support*

Given the high corruption risks in the sphere of state support (multiple administrators, fragmented legal acts, closed and uncontrolled spending of significant budget funds), it is necessary to change the state policy in this direction.

The state financial support will be subject only to reliable subjects of entrepreneurship.

The audit of this area will also allow optimizing the types of state support, while excluding areas that are inconsistent with the priorities of program and strategic documents, have duplicate objectives, and do not provide economic and/or social effect. The result of automating the distribution of state support elements will be the formation of a unified IT platform that integrates the relevant electronic infrastructure into a universal portal controlled by the state.

The introduction of a public register of beneficiaries of budget allocations will make it possible to track an individual recipient of state support and will significantly increase its targeted use, minimizing conflicts of interest.

For all types of state support, it is necessary to develop a methodology for managing corruption risks.

Potential recipients will receive reliable and timely information about the types of budget support and deadlines for its receipt. It will be introduced "proactive" format of its allocation with unconditional objectivity of supporting information.

Human involvement and direct contact will be minimized while integrating the information resources involved in data collection, processing and storage, and assessing recipient eligibility.

*Reduction of state participation in the economy*

Reducing the share of state-owned companies in procurement will be one of the fundamental principles of state policy.

Optimization of the list of monopoly benefits and exemptions for state-owned enterprises (national holdings) will lead to an increase in the efficiency of procurement procedures and price competitiveness.

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(as amended on as of 26.11.2022).

Status of the document: valid. Date: 02.02.2022.

Continued comprehensive functional analysis of public sector operations will identify functions to be transferred to a competitive environment.

One of the effective mechanisms may be the introduction of the institute of public law legal entities.

In order to avoid corruption risks, it is important to strengthen the relevant requirements and control when making decisions on privatization. Delegation of powers to the private sector should be accompanied by the introduction of result-oriented reporting systems.

It is necessary to revise the list and mechanisms for transferring facilities to the non-public sector, ensuring transparency of procedures and fair market value not lower than the guarantee fee.

Legislatively enshrined mechanisms for effective management of state property will be implemented within the framework of the Concept of Development of Public Administration in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030.

At the same time, it is necessary to work on establishing a ban on the receipt of state support (subsidies, grants) by organizations with 100% state participation, except for areas within sufficient competition.

#### *Quality digitalization as a factor in reducing corruption*

In addition to ensuring the availability of public services, digitalization guarantees the de-bureaucratization and transparency of all procedures, eliminating direct contact between citizens and officials and, consequently, the prerequisites for "domestic" corruption.

Further application of advanced technological solutions through digitization of business processes of state bodies will be aimed at preventing corruption in all spheres without exception.

The creation of a new digital government architecture based on a single data set will greatly simplify the lives of citizens. There will be no need to go to government agencies and population service centers, as the required documents will be provided automatically.

A consistent step will be the elimination of hidden public services, as well as the reduction of alternative modes of public service delivery while expanding the electronic format through non-state platforms.

Systemic measures of proactive delivery of public services and reengineering of business processes of state bodies will be implemented within the framework of the Concept of Development of Public Administration in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030.

The examination of draft regulatory legal acts for their compliance with the requirements of digital transformation, as well as the identification and elimination of corruption risks in the development and operation of information systems will contribute to the reduction of corruption.

An essential measure will be to increase the share of non-cash payments by expanding the infrastructure of instant payments, including the use of a digital "social wallet" of a citizen, which will simplify and ensure the transparency of money flows.

*Improving tools for identifying and eliminating pre conditions for corruption*

Publicity of internal analysis of corruption risks will help government agencies and quasi-public sector entities to increase the activity of independent eradications of corruption pre conditions.

Quality and objectivity will be ensured through the involvement of public councils in the process of internal analysis of corruption risks and monitoring the implementation of recommendations.

The development of the institution of external analysis of corruption risks within the frame work of the project approach will increase its effectiveness; ensure personal responsibility, comprehensive problem solving and prevention of formalism.

This will be facilitated by the development of sector cartograms with indicators that signal possible corruption vulnerabilities. Such risk profiles will become the basis for targeted preventive measures in the most sensitive areas for citizens, taking away from the fruitless discussion of the overall picture of corruption.

Recommendations of external and internal analyses of corruption risks will be included in the list of sources of legal monitoring, the results of which will be the subject of consideration of meetings of the Public Council.

It is necessary to further develop the institute of scientific anti-corruption expertise of draft normative legal acts, including through the development of expert capacity.

A scientific approach and the introduction of artificial intelligence elements will improve the quality and coverage of this work, ensuring rational use of resources.

In general, to achieve the greatest preventive effect in combating corruption, additional measures will be taken to develop the scientific component of anti- corruption policy.

**Task 3: Improvement of measures to ensure inevitability of responsibility**

The principle of inevitability of responsibility should consist not only in punitive practice, but also in ensuring law and order in the country, compensation for the damage caused and restoration of social justice.

Key here should be the rule of law and an impeccable justice system where all offenders are held accountable for corruption, regardless of position and connections.

As part of the implementation of the Concept of Legal Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030, the independence of the judiciary and judges will be strengthened, the transparency of their activities and the fairness of their decisions will be ensured.

The introduction of the three-tier model of criminal proceedings will also be an effective measure in ensuring law and order in the country.

Illegal methods of work and provocative actions in the fight against corruption are unacceptable. The constitutional principle of presumption of innocence should be strictly applied.

It is necessary to develop mechanisms for the implementation of integrity checks, which will make it possible to identify and dismiss dishonest employees in a timely manner, preventing damage to society from their potential acts of corruption.

There will be safeguards in place to protect against abuse by inspectors.

Illegal obtaining of benefits is the main motive for committing a corruption offense. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce mechanisms that will make corruption "unprofitable", i.e. will lead to the impossibility of using illegally gained funds.

One such tool would be the introduction of liability for unjust enrichment when expenses significantly exceed revenues.

To ensure the effectiveness of this institution, effective risk-oriented verification of declarations, including through electronic systems, will be applied within the framework of universal declaration of income and expenditures.

The introduction of a register of public positions will allow financial monitoring to track large purchases and transactions not only of persons who will be included in this list, but also of their close relatives.

The next step will be the implementation of the fundamental principle of the UN Convention against Corruption - ensuring the search for and recovery of criminal assets in the investigation of criminal offences, especially those involving risks of criminal proceeds and money laundering.

To that end, mandatory financial investigations should be made mandatory on the basis of the "follow the money" principle, ensuring the appropriate specialization of law enforcement officers and their active cooperation with authorized government agencies and organizations.

There is also the business environment which occurs to be an interested party corruption along with unscrupulous officials. According to expert estimates, the profit of legal entities from a bribe is on average ten times higher than the size of the bribe itself.

Therefore, one of the prerequisites for reducing corruption is the strengthening of liability legal entities for committing corruption misdemeanors.

Large fines and other restrictive measures will make it uneconomic for companies to bribe officials.

At the same time, work will continue to protect business entities from unlawful actions of officials, including raiding.

In the context of systemic measures to eradicate "domestic" corruption, approaches to suppressing extortion of illegal material remuneration by employees of State bodies and organizations, as well as non-State organizations, will be reviewed.

For a more effective preventive mechanism, the offer/promise of a bribe should be criminalized, which would be in line with international standards.

In order to achieve significant progress in combating corruption and ensuring inevitability of accountability, Kazakhstan will have to accede to new international legal instruments-the Council of Europe Convention on the Criminalization of Corruption and the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions.

#### **Task 4: Strengthening the role of civil society in combating corruption**

##### *Development of the institute of public control*

The opinion of civil society shall become a "litmus test" of the effectiveness of government agencies in implementing anti-corruption policies.

The mechanisms of realization of public control will not be limited to the activity of public councils.

In this context, it is important to adopt the Law "On Public Control", which will give tangible contours to this institution as an alternative to state control.

It is necessary to improve the processes of interaction between representatives of civil society and the state through their participation in the budget process, monitoring of public procurement, assessment of the quality of public services, identification of the most problematic, a acute issue in a particular sphere, region.

Effective public monitoring of projects implemented at the expense of the state budget and the National Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan will be introduced.

Publicity of information about the decisions of state bodies will promote constructive dialog with civil society and will eliminate the need for unnecessary contacts of the population with officials.

At the same time, fragmentation and multi-tasking in the provision of information by government agencies and quasi-public sector actors should be eliminated.

For effective feedback it is necessary to ensure the simplification of public information resources of state bodies with the placement of relevant and understandable for citizens data.

The functions of public councils of state bodies and quasi-public sector entities should be objectively reviewed in terms of strengthening their role in preventing corruption.

The broad involvement of journalists and other media representatives in combating corruption will contribute to strengthening the active citizenship of Kazakhstan.

It is necessary to promote the fullest utilization of the potential of the powers and rights of journalists in anti-corruption issues.

##### *Improving mechanisms for reporting corruption*

Existing reporting mechanisms will be developed to encourage citizen participation in the detection of corruption.

It is important to form the right attitudes in the public mind. A culture of rejection of corruption should not be associated with whistle blowing.

Citizens should be given the opportunity to report corruption through simplified means of digital communication.

At the same time, special attention should be paid to the signals that create public resonance on the issues of rational use of budgetary funds. Such a broad response should be the basis for incentives to prevent misuse and inefficient spending.

In accordance with the OECD and GRECO recommendations, a comprehensive system of protection for whistle blowers is required at the legislative level.

Measures to protect the labor rights of whistle blowers by shielding them from persecution and harassment in the work place should be enshrined.

Confidentiality of information about the applicant and the assistance provided by him/her in combating corruption should be guaranteed, with criminal liability for its disclosure.

#### **Task 5: Ensuring effective monitoring of anti-corruption measures implementation**

Achievement of the best results in combating corruption and objective assessment of the effectiveness of measures taken will be ensured through a holistic monitoring system.

Taking into account the project approach, it will be built on the principles of objectivity and publicity and will become an indicator reflecting in real time the situation in the field of combating corruption.

Such an instrument will ensure full participation of citizens in the prevention of corruption, and will also become a source for rating the work of heads of state bodies and quasi-public sector entities in combating corruption, encouraging them to actually improve the quality of life of citizens.

The issue of developing sociological measurements of the level of corruption with broad public access to the results of such studies, methods and techniques of conducting them requires special consideration.

The formation of a national corruption perception index is becoming an urgent issue. This will make it possible to understand how effective anti-corruption measures are, assess changes and make adjustments to the anti-corruption policy being implemented.

#### **Task 6: Further improvement of the activities of the authorized body to counter corruption**

In light of the shift in emphasis on corruption prevention, the use of integrated analytics tools based on big data analysis becomes relevant, with further elaboration of the issue of granting the anti-corruption service access to databases and information systems of state bodies and organizations with the establishment of clear grounds for access, mechanisms for control over the information obtained, excluding opportunities for abuse and disclosure of the data obtained and their use for off-duty purposes.

Such a mechanism would facilitate the establishment of hidden patterns and correlations of risks and trends in corruption offenses and other insights.

Citizens' signals about the presence of corruption prerequisites should also be used in the framework of big data analysis for subsequent response measures.



The «1424» Call Center will be at the forefront of staffing and technical standards. The coordinating role of the authorized anti-corruption body will be strengthened with regard to the activities of anti-corruption compliance services of quasi-public sector entities.

To ensure comprehensiveness and completeness in the prevention of corruption, it is necessary to regulate the interaction of ethics commissioners with the anti-corruption service.

The emergence of new ways of committing corruption offenses requires a continuous process of qualitative professional development of anti-corruption officers.

Measures will be taken to detect and suppress crimes committed through the use of digital financial assets, crypto exchanges and other digital platforms.

As part of further substantive international cooperation on anti-corruption issues, work will continue on the implementation of advanced anti-corruption standards, including through the implementation of GRECO and OECD recommendations.

## **Section 6: Target Indicators and Expected Results**

### 6.1. Target indicators at the end of 2026:

- 1) Transparency International's corruption perceptions index - at least 47points;
- 2) the percentage of persons who have had at least one contact with a public official in the previous 12 months and who paid a bribe to a public official or from whom the public official demanded a bribe (global indicator in the list of national indicators of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals)- not higher than 25.3%;
- 3) The World Bank's Government Effectiveness Index (Government Effectiveness) -at least 74-75 percentiles;
- 4) Institutions" indicator of the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Index- at least 48<sup>th</sup> place;
- 5) World Justice Project Rule of Law Index (Rule of Law Index)- at least 0.57 points;
- 6) The World Bank's Voice and Accountability Index (Voice and Accountability) – at least 57.5 percentile;
- 7) World Bank's Control of Corruption Index (Control of Corruption) - at least 48-50 percentile;
- 8) reduction of the share of the state participation in the economy in the structure of the country's GDP – no higher than13.9%;
- 9) the level of public confidence in the anti-corruption service (as part of the performance assessment conducted by the Presidential Administration of the Republic of Kazakhstan) – not less than 66%.

### 6.2. Key results expected at the end of 2026:

- 1) High involvement of civil society in combating corruption;

- 2) an open and publicly accountable state apparatus;
- 3) an effective corruption risk management system;
- 4) transparent budget processes and competitive procurement;
- 5) A fair system of accountability for corruption.

*The plan was amended in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 26, 2022 №5 (see seniored plan).*

ANNEX

To the Concept of Anti-Corruption Policy of  
the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022-2026

**ACTION PLAN**  
**on implementation of the Concept of anti-corruption policy of the**  
**Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022-2026**

№	Name of reforms / main activities	Form of Completion	Completion date	Responsible executors
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Strategic indicator:</b> Transparency International's corruption perceptions index, score: for 2022 - 42, for 2023 - 43, for 2024 - 44, for 2025 -45, for 2026 - 47				ACA, CSB, LEB
<b>Task 1: Fostering intolerance to corruption</b> Target Indicators: Percentage of individuals who, in the previous 12 months, had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official or from whom a bribe was demanded by a public official (global indicator in the list of national indicators of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals), percentage: for 2022 - 31.2, For 2023 - 29.6, for 2024 - 28.3, for 2025- 27, for 2026 - 25.3; World Bank Government Effectiveness Index, percentage: for 2022-62-65, for 2023-65-68, for 2024-68-73, for 2025- 74-75, for 2026 - 74-75				ACA, MNE, MISD, MDDIAI, ACSA
<b>1.1. Changing values and enhancing anti-corruption culture</b>				
1.	Adoption of an action plan for the implementation of the information work with decomposition at the level of different target groups	Ordinance Governments	Quarter IV of 2022	MISD, APC,MX,IC RIAP,MON, Interested government agencies,

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Status of the document: valid. Date: 02.02.2022.

2.	Introduction of a public register of corrupt persons into the system of measures anti-corruption with defining clear mechanisms for inclusion and exclusion of persons	Draft law	Quarter IV of 2023	MISD, ACA, MCS, MDDIAI, MES, interested state bodies, APK (by agreement)
3.	Improving legal advocacy by providing targeted informing citizens and entrepreneurs about their rights with an explanation of existing legal acts in clear and concise language, as well as using digital solutions to specific life situations and legal facts	methodological recommendations orders	Quarter III of 2022  Quarter III of 2023	ACA
4.	Working out the issue of accession to the UNODC initiative "A global resource for anti-corruption education and empowerment". of youth opportunities"	proposals submitted to the AP	Quarter I of 2023	MJ government stakeholders
5.	Introducing the themes of integrity and anti-corruption culture in educational programs at all levels of education	Educational programs	Quarter IV of 2024	ACA, MES
6.	Implementation in all higher education institutions: 1) international/national anti-corruption standard; 2) Instruments academic integrity	Certificates of conformity orders rectors	Quarter I of 2026	MES

<b>1.2. Improving the integrity of the state apparatus</b>				
7	Preventive work with civil servants, including: 1) Establishing criteria for to identify positions that are susceptible to corruption risks; 2) organization by ethics commissioners of systemic preventive work with public servants holding positions, exposed corruption risks	Methodological recommendations information in AP	Quarter IV of 2022  Quarter II of 2024	ACA, ACSA, other government stakeholders
8	Development of anti-corruption of learning with continuity, consistency and relevance	Educational programs	Quarter IV of 2023	ACSA, SC, GPO, MID, MD, APA, MF
9	Regulation of identification and settlement Conflicts of interest in the public service and quasi-public sector	Draft law	Quarter IV of 2024	ACA, ACSA
10	Working on the issue of increasing attractiveness of the civil service, including by: 1) extensions welfare package; 2) creating conditions for the organization of work public servants; 3) expanding opportunities to engage in other gainful activity	proposals submitted to the AP	Quarter I of 2023	ACSA, ACA, MNE, MF, GPO

<b>1.3. Promoting business integrity</b>				
11	Training of compliance specialists in the framework of postgraduate education	Educational programs	Quarter IV of 2023	MES, ACA, MLSP
12	Voluntary implementation of the anti-corruption standard ISO 37001 or ST RK 3049 in the Activities of quasi-public and private sector actors	certificate of conformity	2022 -2026	ACA, MNE, interested state bodies, APA, Atameken NCE (by agreement)
13	Anti-corruption training for employees of the entities quasi-public and private sectors on a pro bono basis	Educational programs	2022 -2026	ACA, CSB, LEB, Atameken NCE (by agreement)
14	Improvement of functionality informational of the "Register of Business Partners" system, including: 1) index development: "tax payer integrity index", "financial stability index" and "payment discipline index"; 2) introduction of "due prudence" principle; 3) supplemented by anti-corruption indicators; 4) working out the issue of product labeling of companies that have implemented voluntary anti-corruption standard, the "clear wave" label; 5) working out the introduction of an anti-corruption rating of businesses; 6) consideration opportunities to implement the functionality of start-up support entrepreneurs in the first year after registration.	Commissioning certificate	Quarter III of 2023	Atameken NCE (by agreement), ACA, MF, interested government stakeholders

15	Working through the issue of introducing benefits, preferences, conditional discounts in public procurement and other support measures for private sector entities of entrepreneurship that have implemented and upholding anti-corruption standards	proposals submitted to the AP	Quarter I of 2023	ACA, MNE, MF, MIID, Atameken NCE (by agreement), other government stakeholders
<b>Task 2: Eliminate opportunities for corruption</b> Target Indicators: the reduction in the GDP of the share of state participation in the country's economy: for 2022-14.7, for 2023-14.5, for 2024-14.2, for 2025-14.0, for 2026-13.9; "Institutions" indicator in the World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Index, place: for 2022 – 58, for 2023 – 56, for 2024 – 53, for 2025 – 50, for 2026 – 48				MNE, MF, AZRK, MNE, MIO
<b>2.1. Reduction of risks of inefficient budget spending and corruption in procurement procedures</b>				
16	Working out the issue of introducing project financing in the sphere of construction and installation works, which excludes risk of involuntary signing fictitious acts	proposals submitted to the AP	Quarter IV of 2022	MF, MNE
17	Improving the efficiency of the state Financial management in line with national priorities, including: 1) one-signature rule under the implementation of the block budget; 2) revision current methods of calculating indicators; 3) working on increasing accountability administrators budget programs for proper monitoring and management investment projects;	Draft Law Orders  proposals submitted to the AP  public data on a single Internet portal of open data commissioning certificate	Quarter IV of 2024  Quarter III of 2023  Quarter I of 2022  Quarter IV of 2023	MNE, MF, ASPR, MDDIAI, Atameken NCE (by agreement), other government stakeholders  BNS ASPR, MNE, other government stakeholders  MNE, other government stakeholders  MF, MDDIAI, MISD, MNE

	4) publication on the unified Internet portal of open data of the process from planning to the timing of budget utilization, including procurement activities and data on recipients of budgetary funds, including the formation of a public register budget recipients; 5) mechanism implementation "coloring of money" in the processes of budget funds absorption			MF, ACA, MDDIAI
18	Enhancement Efficiency of the per capita system financing in socially important spheres ("money follows the man")	proposals submitted to the AP	Quarter I of 2023	MNE, MF, other government stakeholders
19	Strengthening the competitive environment in procurement, including: 1) Creation of a unified catalog of goods for standardization and unification of technical specifications for purchased goods; 2) determination of the average selling price of goods; 3) exchange trading expansion	Commissioning act  methodological recommendations  draft Law	Quarter I of 2024  Quarter IV of 2022  Quarter I of 2024	MF, NWF Samruk-Kazyna JSC (by agreement), NMH Baiterek JSC (by agreement), national companies MF, Atameken NCE (by agreement) MTI
20	Reducing the legal bases for single-source procurement and procurement conducted in the special procedure, as well as within the framework of State assignments (except for purchases to meet the needs of the following law and order and national security)	Draft law	Quarter III of 2025	MF, MJ, MNE, NSC, MD, MIA

21	Elaboration of the issue of establishing unified requirements for public procurement and procurements quasi-public sector	proposals submitted to the AP	Quarter I of 2025	MF, NWF Samruk-Kazyna JSC (by agreement)
22	Improvement of the system of state audit and financial control, including by means of optimization, elimination of duplication and independence	Draft law	Quarter I of 2026	SAC, MF
<b>2.2. Improving the economic efficiency of budget support</b>				
23	Increasing the economic efficiency of state measures endorsements entrepreneurship in all areas of the economy (subsidizing, guaranteeing, granting) on the basis of Comprehensive analysis of their effectiveness and audit of the relevant Normative legal acts	Draft law	Quarter II of 2024	MNE, ASPR, APDC, ACA, MDDIAI, MF, Atameken NCE (by agreement), other government stakeholders, providing state support measures
<b>2.3. Reducing the share of state participation in the economy</b>				
24	Working out the issue of imposing restrictions on all state measures support to organizations with 100% state participation, except for areas with insufficient state participation. competition	proposals submitted to the AP	Quarter II of 2022	MNE, MF, APDC, NWF Samruk-Kazyna JSC (by agreement), Atameken NCE (by agreement), other government stakeholders
25	Reducing state involvement in the economy through demonopolization and creation of a favorable competitive environment (pro except for the sphere related to the provision of national security)	Draft law	Quarter III of 2024	APDC, MF, other government stakeholders, NWF Samruk-Kazyna JSC (by agreement), Atameken NCE (by agreement)
<b>2.4 Quality Digitalization as a Factor in Reducing Corruption</b>				



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26	<p>"Digital Reboot" of public administration:</p> <p>1) analysis and optimization of business processes;</p> <p>2) development of a proactive format of public services;</p> <p>3) reduction of alternative forms of provision of public services;</p> <p>4) expansion of the electronic format for the provision of public services through non-state platforms</p>	proposals submitted to the AP, orders	Quarter IV of 2025	MDDIAI, ACSA, other government stakeholders
27	Examination of draft regulatory legal acts for their compliance the requirements of digital transformation	Draft law	Quarter IV of 2022	MDDIAI
28	Creating a new architecture for digital government, Based on a single dataset	Commissioning certificate	Quarter IV of 2025	MDDIAI
29	Identification and elimination of corruption risks in the development and operation of information systems	orders	2022 - 2026	MDDIAI, ACA
30	Expansion of non-cash payment infrastructures	proposals submitted to the AP	Quarter I of 2024	NB, MTI, MF, MDDIAI, MNE, other government stakeholders
31	Development of digitalization of medical services within the framework of the SGBMP/EMS with ensuring their accessibility and transparency, including by:	proposals submitted to the AP	Quarter III of 2025	MH, other government stakeholders

	<p>1) identifications of the recipient through QR coding at Receiving health care services, especially in outpatient settings drug coverage;</p> <p>2) purchase transfer medicines and medical devices, services from healthcare entities on the web portal of public procurement</p>			
<b>2.5 Improving tools for identifying and eliminating preconditions for corruption</b>				
32	Consideration of the establishment of a research center on counter measures corruptions	proposals submitted to the AP	quarter I of 2023	ACA
33	<p>Development of anti-corruption expertise of draft regulatory legal acts, including through implementation of:</p> <p>1) unified anti-corruption expertise of standard and similar projects regulatory legal acts;</p> <p>2) elements artificial intelligence</p>	Ordinance Governments	Quarter II of 2023	ACA
34	<p>Development of internal and external analyses of corruption risks, including:</p> <p>1) implementation of the project approach;</p> <p>2) improving the rules of conducting the Corruption risk analysis;</p> <p>3) mandatory involvement of public councils in the process of internal and external reviews corruption risks, discussions and monitoring the implementation of the recommendations;</p> <p>4) supplementing the sources of the legal</p>	Ordinance of the Government, order	Quarter IV of 2022	ACA, MJ, CSB, MFA

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	monitors recommendations of external and internal corruption risk analyses; 5) consideration of results of legal monitoring at meetings of public councils			
35	Development of the institution of anti-corruption standard, including by: 1) endowments of the authorized body for counteracting corruption with the competence to approve the relevant methodologies; 2) methodology approval; 3) Creating corruption mapping maps with corruption risk profiles for economic and public administration sectors	Draft law order cartograms	Quarter IV of 2023  Quarter IV of 2024  Quarter IV of 2025	ACA, other government stakeholders
<b>Task 3: Improvement of measures to ensure inevitability of responsibility</b> Target Indicator: World Justice Project Rule of Law Index, score: for 2022 –0.53, for 2023-0.54, for 2024-0.55, for 2025-0.56, for 2026 -0,57				MJ, MISD, MDDIAI, MIA, MLSP, MNE, MTI, MF, SC, GPO, NSC, AC, ACA, ACSA, MH
36	Development of the smart-cell project in part: 1) Further increase in the proportion of cases processed in "virtual court." 2) Implementations artificial intelligence in legal proceedings (digital analytics)	Commissioning certificate	Quarter III of 2023	BC, MDDIAI

37	Developing a mechanism for implementing integrity checks	proposals submitted to the AP	Quarter I of 2023	ACA, SC, GPO, MIA, NSC, AFM, other government stakeholders
38	Introduction of liability for unjust enrichment	Draft law	Quarter IV of 2023	ACA, GPO, AFM, NSC, MF, MJ
39	Implementation of a risk-based system for monitoring of declarations with regard to income and spend compliance	reporting to the AP	Quarter III of 2026	MF, ACA, AFM
40	Implementation of the financial investigation based on the "follow the money" principle	Draft law	Quarter IV of 2023	ACA, AFM, GPO, NSC, MIA, MD
41	Criminalization of promising/offering bribe	Draft law	Quarter IV of 2023	ACA, GPO, SC, NSC, MIA
42	Improving work to identify crimes related to extortion of illegal remuneration by an employee of a government agency, state and non-state organizations	Draft law	Quarter IV of 2023	ACA, GPO, MIA, SC
43	Strengthening the liability of legal entities for committing Corruption offenses	Draft law	Quarter IV of 2023	ACA, GPO, SC, NSC, MJ, MF, Atameken NCE (by agreement)
44	Improvement of legal mechanisms of liability for failure to take measures on anti-corruption	Draft law	Quarter IV of 2023	ACA

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45	Introduction to the Majilis of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the issue of Accession to the Council of Europe Convention on the Criminalization of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. corruption	Draft law	Quarter IV of 2026	ACA, GPO, NSC, AFM, MIA, MFA
46	Introduction to the Majilis of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan on the issue of Accession to the OECD Convention on Combating Foreign Bribery officials in the implementation of international commercial transactions	Draft law	Quarter IV of 2026	ACA, GPO, NSC, AFM, MIA, MFA
<b>Task 4: Strengthening the role of civil society in combating corruption</b> Target Indicator: World Bank Voice and Accountability percentile: for 2022- 27.5, for 2023- 35, for 2024-42.5, for 2025-50, for 2026-57.5				MISD, ACSA
<b>4.1. Development of the institution of public control</b>				
47	Public monitoring of the implementation of national projects, regional development plans and other documents of the State Planning System with the provision of the project role of a "public controller"	Providing access to the project management information system	2022- 2026	MNE, MDDIAI, ASPR, MISD, Office for monitoring the implementation of national projects, other government stakeholders

48	Strengthening the role of public councils in corruption prevention	recommendations in the National report on the activities of public councils in the Republic of Kazakhstan	2022 - 2026	MISD
49	Simplification of public information: 1) Improvement of formats and descriptions of information posted on the internet portals "Open Data" and "Open Budgets", to ensure that they are convenient and easy for citizens to understand; 2) improving the interface and Automated content of "Open Government" Internet portals	Orders acts of commissioning	Quarter III of 2023,  2022 -2026	MISD, MDDIAI, MF, MNE, NB
50	Studying the issue of expanding the potential of journalists in combating corruption	proposals submitted to the AP	Quarter II of 2023	MISD, ACA
<b>4.2 Improved mechanisms for reporting corruption</b>				
51	Developing channels of communication: Development of communication channels: 1) performance improvement of "1424" call center; 2) introduction of modern digital channels for reporting corruption facts	Commissioning certificate	Quarter III of 2024	ACA, MDDIAI

52	Improving the Rules for rewarding persons reporting corruption offenses or assisting in combating corruption in other ways	Ordinance Governments	Quarter IV of 2023	ACA, MF
53	Strengthening state protection of whistleblowers, including by protecting their labor rights, guaranteeing confidentiality of personal information and assistance provided to them	Draft law	Quarter IV of 2022	ACA, GPO, ACSA, MLSPP
<b>Task 5: Ensuring effective monitoring of anti-corruption measures implementation</b> Target Indicator: World Bank's Control of Corruption index (Control of Corruption), percentile: for 2022-39-41, for 2023-41-43, for 2024-43-46, for 2025-46-48, for 2026-48-50				ACA, CSB, LEB
54	Introduction and development of a system for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures	Draft law	Quarter IV of 2023	ACA, GPO
55	Creation of a public anti-corruption portal	act of commissioning	Quarter III of 2024	ACA, MDDIAI
56	Elaboration of proposals for the formation of a national corruption perception index	proposals submitted to the AP	Quarter III of 2022	ACA, ASPR
<b>Task 6: Further improvement of the activities of the authorized body on combating corruption</b> Target Indicator the level of public confidence in the Anti-Corruption Service, % (as part of the performance assessment conducted by the Administration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan): for 2022 – 64%, for 2023 – 64.5%, for 2024 – 65%, for 2025 – 65.5%, for 2026 – 66%				ACA

57	Development of integrated analytics, including addressing the issue of providing the Anti-Corruption Service with access to databases and information systems of government agencies and organizations with establishment of clear grounds for access, control mechanisms for information received, excluding a possibility of abuse and disclosure of received data and its use for off-duty purposes	proposals submitted to the AP	Quarter IV of 2022	ACA, MDDIAI, other government stakeholders
58	Strengthening the coordination of government agencies and subjects of the quasi-public sector in prevention of corruption: 1) strengthening the coordinating role of the Anti-Corruption Service in activities of anti-corruption compliance; 2) regulation of the interaction of ethics commissioners with the Anti-Corruption Service	Law draft  Law draft	Quarter IV of 2022  Quarter IV of 2023	ACA, ACSA
59	Implementation of a continuous process of advanced training of employees of the Anti-Corruption Service	compliance training programs	2022 2026	ACA, GPO, ACSA
60	Countering corruption crimes committed using digital financial assets, crypto exchanges and other digital platforms	guidelines	Quarter IV of 2025	ACA, GPO, AFM, NB



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61	Development of proposals to improve the effectiveness of anti-corruption policy based on the recommendations of international organizations (GRECO, OECD and others)	consolidation of recommendations	2022-2026	ACA, other governmental stakeholders
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**Note:** explanation of abbreviations:

MISD - Ministry of Information and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 Atameken NCE- Atameken National Chamber of Entrepreneurs of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 MJ - Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 NMH Baiterek, JSC - Baiterek National Managing Holding, Joint Stock Company  
 MES - Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 APDC- Agency for Protection and Development of Competition of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 GPO - Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 GRECO - Group of States Against Corruption  
 MH - Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 SAC - Supreme Audit Chamber of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 MLSP- Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 LEB - Local Executive Body  
 SC - Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 MIID - Ministry of Industry and Infrastructure Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 MF -Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 AFM Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Financial Monitoring  
 MD - Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 NS RK - National Standard of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 APK - Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan  
 MSHI - Mandatory Social Health Insurance  
 APA - Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 ACSA - Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Civil Service Affairs  
 MCS-Ministry of Culture and Sports of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 CGB - Central Government Bodies  
 AP - Administration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 NWF Samruk- Kazyna, JSC - Samruk-Kazyna National Wealth Fund, Joint-Stock Company  
 ACA - Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Anti-Corruption Service)  
 ASPR - Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
 BNSASPR - Bureau of National Statistics of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan

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MTI - Ministry of Trade and Integration of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
MFA - Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
GVFMC - Guaranteed Volume of Free Medical Care  
NB - National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
NSC - National Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
MNE - Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
MDDIAI - Ministry of Digital Development, Innovation and Aerospace Industry  
of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
MIA - Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
OECD - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development  
ISO - International Organization for Standardization

APPROVED  
By Decree of the President  
of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
of february 02, 2022, №802

**Amendments,  
introduced to some decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan**

1. In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 29, 2015 №154 "On Approval of the Procedure for developing and submitting the National report on combating corruption to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its publication ":

Procedure for developing and submitting the National report on combating corruption to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and its publication, approved by the above Decree:

paragraph 5 to be read as follows:

"5. State bodies, local executive bodies, subjects of the quasi-public sector shall submit

the information to the authorized body by April 15 of the year following the reporting year."; paragraph 11 to be read as follows:

"11. The national report shall be submitted by:

1) the authorized authority in Administration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan not later than May 15 of the year following the reporting year;

2) the administration of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan not later than June 30 of the year following the reporting year."".

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2. In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 15, 2018 №636 "On approval of the Strategic development plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025 and invalidation of certain decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan":

In National development plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025, approved by the above Decree:

In section "4. Approaches to implementation and expected results":

in the subsection "National Priority 4. A fair and efficient state to protect the interests of citizens":

in task 4. "Prevention of corruption and integrity policy":

part three shall be amended as follows:

"Digital mechanisms will ensure public monitoring of the implementation of programs and policies. State bodies will be actively involved in the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Policy Concept, developing joint measures with civil society and business."

3. In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 26, 2021 №522

"On Approval of the Concept of Development of Public Administration in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030":

In the Concept of Development of Public Administration in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030, approved by the above Decree:

In section "1. Introduction":

Part eight shall be amended to read as follows:

"The target development parameters established in the document should serve as a basis for the realization of the next steps of the public administration reform. The provisions of the Concept of Public Administration Development are closely linked to the concepts of legal policy, local self-government development and anti-corruption policy.";

In section "5. Formation of a new model of public administration oriented towards people":

In task "9. Transformation of the judicial system and administration, as well as the law enforcement system to build a service model of the state":

In paragraph "3. Anti-corruption policy":

part eight shall be amended to read as follows:

"Mechanisms for the development of anti corruption are provided for within the framework of the Concept of anti-corruption policy.";

In section "6. Implementation of the Concept":

In subsection "6.1. Strategy, priorities and terms of implementation":

part two shall be amended to read as follows:

"The provisions of this Concept will be realized through the implementation of the relevant Action Plan, including those providing for the improvement of legislative and other normative legal acts on public administration, documents of the state planning system, as well as the implementation of the Concept of Legal Policy until 2030, the Concept of Local Self-Government Development, and other strategic documents."

In subsection "6.2. Expected results from the Concept realization":

the second paragraph shall be amended to read as follows:

"World Bank's Governance Performance Index-not below the 80<sup>th</sup> percentile;"

Source: Information system "PARAGRAPH"

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ANNEX  
to the Decree of the President  
of the Republic of Kazakhstan  
February 02, 2022, №802

**LIST**  
**of certain decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan that**  
**have become invalid**

1. Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 26, 2014 №986 "On the Anti-Corruption Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2015-2025".
2. Paragraph 7 of the amendments and additions to some decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 4, 2018 №723 "On some issues of the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Civil Service and Anti-Corruption and amendments and additions to some decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan".
3. Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated May 27, 2020 №341 "On Amendments and Additions to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 26, 2014 № 986 "On the Anti-Corruption Strategy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2015-2025".