



Overall performance

Kazakhstan has made positive progress in recent years to increase support for the creation of businesses and reforms aimed at increasing protection for insolvency. Despite efforts to increase foreign investment, there is an opportunity to increase the efficiency of infrastructure investment by introducing additional planning measures and improving infrastructure governance through conducting post-completion reviews.

Drivers	Rank (1/6)	Rank change (2017-20)	Score (1/100)	Emerging	Aspiring	Contender	Top performer	Global leader
Governance	63	↑ 1	40	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Regulatory frameworks	45	↓ 7	59	Green	Green	Green	Light Blue	Light Blue
Permits	16	—	83	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue
Planning	27	↓ 2	88	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue	Dark Blue
Procurement	47	↓ 4	71	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green	Light Green
Activity	58	↓ 3	23	Teal	Teal	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Funding capacity	36	↓ 2	38	Orange	Orange	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue
Financial markets	68	↓ 1	21	Yellow	Yellow	Light Blue	Light Blue	Light Blue

Kazakhstan at a glance

\$9,139
GDP per capita
(USD, 2019)

18.6 million
Population
(2019)

3.4% of GDP
Infrastructure investment
(2019 estimate)

1.3% of GDP
Infrastructure gap
(2019 estimate)

68.3
Infrastructure quality
(0-100, 100 is best, 2019)

\$216 million
Private infrastructure investment
(5-year average, USD, 2019)

Top performing metrics



99.6/100

Cost to start a business

According to the World Bank, the cost to start a business in Kazakhstan is 0.2% of income per capita, easing the entry of new firms.



96/100

Registering property

According to the World Bank, it takes 4.5 days to register a property in Kazakhstan, lower than the Upper Middle Income Countries' average of 20 days. In 2019, Kazakhstan reviewed the process to register a property and decreased the cost of registration fees.



90.6/100

Strength of insolvency framework

Reforms to modernise Kazakhstan's insolvency framework were implemented in 2014, resulting in a score higher than the Upper Middle Income Countries' average of 63. Strong insolvency protections help attract companies to invest locally.

Opportunities to grow

For guidance on how to improve these metrics, please see the [Kazakhstan Country Page](#) on the InfraCompass website.



No

Post-completion reviews

Kazakhstan does not undertake post-completion reviews for infrastructure projects. The implementation of post-completion reviews could help determine whether projects have achieved their objectives efficiently, and better identify areas for improvement.



No

Environmental impact analysis

According to the World Bank, Kazakhstan does not have a regulated requirement for environmental impact assessment. Undertaking environmental feasibility studies can help countries understand and balance environmental and infrastructure outcomes.



0.5/100

Value of closed infrastructure deals with foreign equity sponsorship

Kazakhstan had 0.02% of GDP in deals with foreign equity over the last five years, lower than the Upper Middle Income Countries' average of 0.14%. Kazakhstan is working to increase this, launching the Astana International Financial Centre in 2018 to facilitate an increased flow of foreign capital.



ECONOMY OVERVIEW

GDP (\$US billion, 2019)	170.3	Population (million, 2019)	18.6	Unemployment rate (2019)	5.4%
GDP per capita (\$US, 2019)	9,139	Urbanisation ratio (2018)	57.0%	Inflation rate (2019)	5.3%
GDP growth rate (annual, 2019)	3.8%	Gross Government Debt (% of GDP, 2019)	21.0%	Digital Adoption Index (0-1 best, 2016)	0.67
GDP per capita growth rate (annual, 2019)	-2.8%	Sovereign risk rating (2019)	56	Gini coefficient (0-100 worst, 2017)	27.5

METRIC SCORES

The below metrics are normalised so that they all range from 0 to 100. For original metrics and data sources, please see <https://infracompass.github.org/>

GOVERNANCE		REGULATORY FRAMEWORKS		PERMITS	
Post-completion reviews?	No -	Effect of taxation on incentives to invest	43.1 ↓	Cost to start a business	99.6 ↑
Infrastructure or PPP unit/agency?	Yes -	Prevalence of foreign ownership	47.5 ↓	Dealing with construction permits	67.5 ↑
Recovery rate	39.8 ↓	Product market regulation, network sectors	35 -	Quality of land administration	56.7 ↑
Rule of law	41.4 ↑	Regulatory (including competition) quality	52.8 ↑	Registering property	96 ↓
Shareholder governance	60 ↑	Strength of insolvency framework	90.6 ↓	Time required to start a business	89 ↑
Political stability and absence of violence	50 ↓	Investment promotion agency?	Yes -		
PLANNING		PROCUREMENT		ACTIVITY	
Published project pipeline?	Yes -	Average procurement duration – transaction RFP	81.7 -	Infrastructure investment	50.1 ↑
Published infrastructure plan?	Yes -	Degree of transparency in public procurement	50 -	Private infrastructure investment	9.5 ↓
Preparation of PPPs	59 -	Published procurement guidelines?	Yes -	Value of closed PPP infrastructure deals	33.2^ ↓
Economic analysis assessment?	Yes -	Procurement of PPPs	51 -	Value of closed infrastructure deals with foreign equity sponsorship	0.5 ↓
Market sounding and/or assessment?	Yes -	PPP contract management	59 -		
Environmental impact analysis?	No -				
FUNDING CAPACITY		FINANCIAL MARKETS		Drawing on data from: International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Bank, World Economic Forum, IJ Global, CEPII, Oxford Economics, Trading Economics, and Deloitte.	
GDP per capita	11.7 ↑	Domestic credit to private sector	12.5 ↓		
Gross government debt	83.7 ↓	Financing through local equity market	31.5 ↓		
Long term GDP growth trend	39.2 ↓	Stocks traded	0.6 ↑		
Summary credit rating	56 -	Financial depth	27.7 ↑		
		Financial stability	82.8 ↑		

Metric key:

↑ Increase from InfraCompass 2017 ↓ Decrease from InfraCompass 2017 - No change from InfraCompass 2017

Note:

'Top performing metrics' are the metrics with the highest score out of 100.

'Opportunities to grow' are generally the metrics with the lowest weighted score out of 100.

^Denotes interpolated metric data. See Technical Appendix for further explanation on the interpolation techniques.