



**CARRYING OUT THE
ONOMASTIC ANALYSIS
FOR MAPPING THE
KAZAKH DIASPORA**

ASTANA 2022

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International Organization for Migration (IOM) / UN Migration Agency,
Subregional Coordination Office for Central Asia in the Republic of Kazakhstan:

IOM Astana

14, Mambetov Str., UN Building,
010000, Astana,
Telephone: +7 (7172) 69-65-53
E-mail: iomastana@iom.int

IOM Almaty

303, Baizakov Str., UN Building,
050040, Almaty,
Telephone: +7 (727) 258-26-43
E-mail: iomalmaty@iom.int
Website: kazakhstan.iom.int

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Authors: Botagoz Rakisheva, Public Opinion Research Institute, Republic of Kazakhstan, Elian Carsenat, Namsor

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ABBREVIATIONS

ORCID	Open Researcher and Contributor Identifier
ARPOKC	Astrakhan Regional Public Organisation of Kazakh Culture
USRIE	Unified State Register of Individual Entrepreneurs
USRLE	Unified State Register of Legal Entities
L.N. Gumilyov ENU	L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University
IOM	International Organization for Migration
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
RNCEA	Russian National Classifier of Economic Activities
PO	Public Organization
UN	United Nations
RSCI	Russian Science Citation Index
RPO	Regional Public Organisation
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises

INTRODUCTION

Kazakhs of Russian Federation are settled mainly in 12 regions bordering the Republic of Kazakhstan: Astrakhan, Orenburg, Omsk, Saratov, Volgograd, Chelyabinsk, Tyumen, Samara, Kurgan, Novosibirsk regions, Altai Republic, Altai Krai, which border 7 regions from Kazakhstan: Atyrau region, West Kazakhstan region, Aktope region, Kostanay region, North Kazakhstan region, Pavlodar region, East Kazakhstan region.

*Figure 1. Map of border regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation**



**This map is for illustrative purposes only. The borders and names shown, as well as the designations used on this map, do not imply official approval or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.*

Green color indicates 7 regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan bordering 12 regions of the Russian Federation, highlighted in peach. The black line indicates the border between the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation.

The table below shows the number of Kazakhs living in various administrative regions of the Russian Federation according to the All-Russian Census of 2010.

Table A. Distribution of Kazakhs by regions of Russian Federation according to the 2010 All-Russian Census

Regions	Population size (persons)	Share of Kazakhs in Russian Federation, %	Percentage of population in the region, %
Astrakhan region	149 415	23,07	14,79
Orenburg region	120 262	18,57	5,91
Omsk region	78 303	12,09	3,96
Saratov region	76 007	11,73	3,01
Volgograd region	46 223	7,14	1,77
Chelyabinsk region	35 297	5,45	1,01
Tyumen region	19 146	2,96	0,56
Samara region	15 602	2,41	0,48
Altai Republic	12 524	1,93	6,07
Kurgan region	11 939	1,84	1,31
Novosibirsk region	10 705	1,65	0,40
Moscow	9 393	1,45	0,08
Altai Krai	7 979	1,23	0,33
Republic of Kalmykia	4 948	0,76	1,7
Sverdlovsk region	4 406	0,68	0,10
Khanty-Mansiisk Autonomous District	4 382	0,68	0,28
Republic of Bashkortostan	4 373	0,68	0,11
Moscow region	3 507	0,54	0,05
St. Petersburg	3 349	0,52	0,07
Rostov region	3 046	0,47	0,07
Krasnoyarsk Krai	1 970	0,30	0,07
Stavropol Krai	1 861	0,29	0,07
Tatarstan	1 758	0,27	0,05
Tomsk region	1 705	0,26	0,16
Kemerovo region	1 701	0,26	0,06
Krasnodar Krai	1 616	0,25	0,03
Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	1 532	0,24	0,29
Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	1 338	0,21	0,14
Primorski Krai	1 235	0,19	0,63
Regions with a population of less than 1 thousand people	12 210	1,89	-
Total	647 732	100,00	0,45

The urban population is 238,905 people, the rural population is 408,827 people.

Table B. The ratio of urban and rural population

	Urban and rural population			Urban population			Rural population		
	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women	men and women	men	women
Kazakh people	647 732	321 135	326 597	238 905	118 978	119 927	408 827	202 157	206 670

A total of 653,962 ethnic Kazakhs lived in Russian Federation according to the 2002 census¹. According to the 2010 census, the number of Kazakhs decreased and amounted to 647,732 people (down by 6,230 people)². The category «Kazakhs» included those who noted the following in the census forms – Adai, Argyn, Bersh, Zhagaybayly, Zhappas, Kalmaks (with Kazakh language), Kerey, Kipchak (with Kazakh language), Kolbits, Kosh-Agach Kazakhs, baptized Kazakhs, Kipchak (with Kazakh language), Naiman (with Kazakh language), Nogai (with Kazakh language), steppe Kazakhs, Tabyн, Tama, Torkara, Turatinsky Kazakhs, Uak, Shekty.

Table C. Results of the 1989, 2002, 2010 All-Russian Population Censuses

	1989	2002	2010
Kazakh people	635 865 people	653 962 people	647 732 people
		+18 097 people	-6 230 people

The Republic of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation have one of the longest land borders - 7598.8 km. There are 51 checkpoints on the border of Russian Federation and Kazakhstan: 20 railway checkpoints, 30 automobile checkpoints, 1 river checkpoint.

According to Russian researcher S.V.Golunov, «the modern border between Russian Federation and Kazakhstan is a unique, unparalleled political and geographical phenomenon of the Eurasian and global scale»³. The researcher of the Russian Federation - Republic of Kazakhstan border believes that «the modern border between Russian Federation and Kazakhstan was formed as a result of a complex interweaving of social, economic and political processes» (p.84).

According to the 2010 census, 90.1% of Kazakhs in the Russian Federation live in the border regions, and 9.9% of Kazakhs live in other regions of the Russian Federation.

Table D. Number of Kazakhs living in the Russian Federation

	Number	Percentages
The number of Kazakhs living in the border regions	583 402	90,1
The number of Kazakhs living in other regions	64 330	9,9
	647 732	100

The presence of a common border between the countries predetermined a high level of frontier migration, including educational migration. International educational mobility of students of Kazakhstan is part of the migration interaction between Kazakhstan and Russian Federation. Thus, according to the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation⁴ 61 thousand students from Kazakhstan study in the country in 2021: «students from Kazakhstan (61 thousand students), Uzbekistan (48.7 thousand students), China (32.6 thousand students), Turkmenistan (30.6 thousand students), Tajikistan (23.1 thousand students), India (16.7 thousand students), Egypt (12.4 thousand students) mainly come to the Russian Federation for higher education, Belarus (10.2 thousand students), Ukraine (9.1 thousand students) and Kyrgyzstan (8.6 thousand students)».

1 BAll-Russian population census of 2002 // <http://www.infostat.ru> // http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/ssp/rus_nac_02.php (access date: 17.10.2022)

2 All-Russian population census of 2010 // http://www.gks.ru/free_doc/new_site/perepis2010/croc/perepis_itogi1612.htm // http://www.demoscope.ru/weekly/ssp/rus_nac_10.php (access date: 17.10.2022)

3 S.V.Golunov. Russian-Kazakh border: history of formation//Bulletin of VolGU. Series 4. Edition 10.2005. p. 68

4 The number of foreign students in Russian Federation has increased by 26 thousand in three years// <https://minobrnauki.gov.ru/press-center/news/mezhdunarodnoe-sotrudnichestvo/46158/> (access date: 17.10.2022)

Kazakhs of Russian Federation have preserved their language, culture, religion, traditions and customs. They know the clan and the zhuz to which they belong, are united by a common historical memory, honor Kazakh customs and traditions. «Russian Federation Kazakhs, without losing their ethnic identity, fully feel themselves citizens of Russian Federation, recognize this state as their own, which is the basis of their national identity»,⁵ note Russian Federation researchers E.I.Larina, O.B. Naumova in her book «Through Modernization. Traditions in the modern life of Russian Federation Kazakhs», published in 2016.

This study consists of two parts:

- 1) A survey of Kazakh citizens of the Russian Federation, a survey of experts.
- 2) Analysis of five databases conducted by NamSor.

5 E.I.Larina, O.B. Naumova. Through Modernization. Traditions in the modern life of Russian Federation Kazakhs. p.16.

CHAPTER 1.

THE RESULTS OF THE SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY

1.1 METHODOLOGY

This study is based on quantitative (survey of respondents) and qualitative (survey of experts, in-depth interviews) methods of collecting information collected in December 2021 - August 2022.

Purpose: to study the institutionalization of the Kazakh community of the Russian Federation.

The study consists of two parts:

- 1) survey of respondents – ethnic Kazakhs living in the Russian Federation (citizens of the Russian Federation),
- 2) survey of expert specialists, scientists, researchers in the field of migration, diasporology, anthropology, international relations, etc.

The object of the study: Ethnic Kazakhs are citizens of the Russian Federation.

Survey geography: the Russian Federation.

Survey form: mixed (telephone, online survey).

Sample: 200 respondents.

Respondent's age: 18 years and older.

Survey method: interview.

Interview length: 25–35 minutes.

The survey language: Russian.

1.2 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

108 women and 92 men took part in the survey, most of the respondents aged 30 to 60 years. All respondents attributed themselves to the Kazakh ethnic group. The respondents are mainly residents of the border regions, Kazakhs from Moscow, St. Petersburg and other major cities also participated in the survey.

Table 1. Gender of respondents

Answer options	Number	Percentages
Male	92	46,0
Female	108	54,0
Total	200	100,0

Table 2. Age of respondents

Answer options	Number	Percentages
18-29 years old	17	8.5
30-45 years old	85	42.5
46-60 years old	78	39.0
61+	20	10.0
Total	200	100.0

1.3 RELATIONS WITH KAZAKHSTAN

Most of the survey participants have relatives in Kazakhstan, living mainly in the border area. The ties between the Kazakhs of the two countries are very close. Most Kazakhs living in the border zone of Russian Federation have relatives, friends, acquaintances in the border areas of Kazakhstan. These ties are maintained by frequent mutual visits. The presence of 51 checkpoints facilitates communication between the two countries.

Table 3. «Do you have relatives in Kazakhstan?»

Answer options	Number	Percentages
Yes	185	92.5
No	15	7.5
Total	200	100.0

The majority - 71.8% - actively communicate with relatives by phone, go to visit each other, 10.3% write letters to each other or call each other. A number of respondents noted that they hardly communicate with relatives from Kazakhstan.

Table 4. «How often do you keep in touch with relatives?»

(this question is answered only by those respondents who have relatives in Kazakhstan – 185 respondents (92.5%))

Answer options	Number	Percentages
We constantly talk on the phone, we go to visit each other	133	71.8
We write to each other, sometimes we call up	19	10.3
We communicate little and less every year	22	11.9
We don't communicate at all	11	6.0
Total	185	100.0

In addition to relatives, respondents communicate with friends, classmates, business partners, work and colleagues.

Table 5. «And who else do you communicate with from Kazakhstan?»

Answer options	Number	Percentages*
Relatives	185	92.5
Friends	120	60.0
Classmates, fellow students, etc.	53	26.5
Business partners	36	18.0
Work partners	25	12.5
Fellow soldiers (served in the army)	8	4.0

*The amount is not equal to 100%, because respondents could mark several answer options.

Visits to Kazakhstan are quite frequent, with only 33 respondents out of 200 indicating that they have never been to Kazakhstan. The rest indicated that they visited the country occasionally. During the quarantine period, it was difficult to travel to Kazakhstan, and a number of crossing points were closed.

From the interview:

«before the pandemic we used to go there often, during the quarantine period of course it was physically impossible to travel»,

«we are close by, in the border area, we travel to Kazakhstan very often»,

«once a year we go to Kazakhstan for sure, in the summer, when the children are on holiday».

Table 6. «Please tell me, have you ever personally been to Kazakhstan? If so, how often do you personally visit Kazakhstan?»

Answer options	Number	Percentages
I never have been	33	16.5
3-4 times a month	2	1.0
1-2 times a month	5	2.5
Once a quarter	16	8.0
Once every six months	42	21.0
Once a year	74	37.0
3 or 4 times a year	17	8.5
Very rarely, as far as possible	11	5.5
Total	200	100.0

Respondents mostly visit their relatives and come to family events (weddings, funerals, etc.).

From the interview:

«come to celebrate children’s births, weddings, Til ashar»,

«we often come to the celebration of Nauryz, Qurban Ait or Ait».

A number of respondents said that they went on holiday to Kazakhstan, with many noting that they had come to the Borovoe resort. Kazakhs also come to Kazakhstan to sell their goods. A number of respondents noted that they come to the country to give lectures, participate in international scientific conferences, business seminars and hold creative meetings.

Table 7. «For what purposes have you visited/are you visiting Kazakhstan?»

(only those respondents who have visited/are visiting Kazakhstan answer this question - 167 respondents (83.5%))

Answer options	Number	Percentages*
Going to visit my relatives	124	74.5
I go to events (funerals, weddings, etc.)	71	42.5
I go on holiday	33	19.5
I go to sell my products	23	14.0
I go to work/seasonal jobs	8	4.5

*The amount is not equal to 100%, because respondents could mark several answer options.

Kazakhs of the Russian Federation have close family, professional, friendly ties with Kazakhs of the Republic of Kazakhstan. This is largely due to the traditions, customs, culture of the Kazakhs, which are passed down from generation to generation. Traditional Kazakh hospitality is one of the important customs that strengthen relations between people, families, societies, and plays a key role in the communication system. The institution of family and clan is an important component of the cultural code of the Kazakh – it unites the generation, transmits historical memory, preserves continuity.

1.4 SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Survey participants are interested in events in Kazakhstan - 51.5% follow them regularly and 19% occasionally. Don't follow events at all -18.5%.

Table 8. «Are you following the events in Kazakhstan?»

Answer options	Number	Percentages
Yes, on a regular basis	103	51.5
I follow, from time to time	38	19.0
Rarely	22	11.0
No, I don't follow it at all	37	18.5
Total	200	100.0

The main source of information is the Internet, social media and messengers. Television is also an important source of information. Close family and friendships are also channels of information.

Table 9. «Where do you get your information about Kazakhstan?»

(only those respondents who follow events in Kazakhstan answer this question - 163 respondents (81.5%))

Answer options	Number	Percentages*
Online resources	157	96.3
Social media	113	69.3
Television channels	127	77.9
From relatives, friends, partners in Kazakhstan	114	69.9
Messengers	74	45.4
Radio	26	15.9
From relatives, friends, partners in Russian Federation	9	5.5

*The amount is not equal to 100%, because respondents could mark several answer options.

The majority of survey participants responded that information about Kazakhstan was available to them.

In general, respondents indicated that they are interested in various information about Kazakhstan, Kazakhstani people and life in the country. Many survey participants need additional information about social and political life in Kazakhstan. Also, respondents noted that they need accessible information on opportunities to work with partners from Kazakhstan, conducting joint business projects, understanding the specifics of starting businesses, pricing policy, etc.

A number of respondents noted that they are interested in culture, traditions, customs, etc.

From the interview:

«any information about Kazakhstan is of interest to us»,

«everything related to politics in Kazakhstan, to social life...»,

«we need information about Kazakh culture, it seems we all have the same traditions and customs, but they still differ, they depend on the region, I would like to know how to celebrate this or that rite, custom»,

«I am interested in the simple life of the people of Kazakhstan»,

«I'm interested in laws for entrepreneurs, how to do business, how to start a business, what taxes to pay, how to report... that is, you need information to develop your business»,

«there is a lot of information on the Internet, but we need more down-to-earth information, how to open an IE or LLP, how to report to the tax authorities, how to pay costs, etc.».

An important and main source of information is the Internet and social media. And the most accessible for obtaining information about Kazakhstan.

In second place is television as a traditional source of information.

Table 10. «From what sources would you like to receive information about Kazakhstan?»

Response options (as recorded by respondents)	Number	Percentages*
Internet	188	94.0
Television	165	82.5
Social media	79	39.5

*The amount is not equal to 100%, because respondents could mark several answer options.

Slightly less than a quarter of the survey participants replied that they are aware of information resources / websites/portals/ blogs where representatives of the Kazakh community of Russian Federation communicate. It should be noted that there are quite a large number of blogs, platforms, websites and other resources on the network that host information of various kinds. First of all, these are the websites of Kazakh cultural centers of the Russian Federation, where you can find the necessary information.

















Respondents noted that they are interested in the materials posted on the sites, especially of an informational nature. There were also interesting materials concerning various household traditions, customs of the Kazakhs used in rituals at the wedding, the birth of children.



















Table 11. «Are you aware of information resources/websites/portals/blogs where representatives of the Kazakh community of Russian Federation communicate?»

Answer options	Number	Percentages
Yes	45	22.5
No	155	77.5
Total	200	100.0

Below in the table is a list of some information resources on which representatives of the Kazakh community of the Russian Federation communicate.

Table 12. Information resources/websites/portals/blogs

Social networks/ Sites	Address	Number of subscribers	Last activity
Cultural centers			
LLC «Federal National and Cultural Autonomy of Kazakhs of Russian Federation»			
	http://kazah.org/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	-	28.02.2022
	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC4cyt6opej7-v8zuYW3IBFA (access date: 17.10.2022)	353	27.03.2022
	kz_office@mail.ru	-	-
RPO «Kazak tili» («Kazakh language»)			
	https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100065933072467 (access date: 17.10.2022)	364	08.06.2020
RPO «Kazakh National-Cultural Autonomy in Moscow»			
	https://www.instagram.com/kaznka/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	125	18.11.2016
	https://vk.com/kaznka (access date: 17.10.2022)	37	18.11.2016
Foundation for the Promotion of Friendship of Peoples and National Cultures «Astana»			
	https://www.facebook.com/astanafond/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	371	16.01.2022
	astana_f@mail.ru, rahimbai@yandex.ru	-	-
Non-commercial Assotiation «Memory»			
	https://www.facebook.com/sonkopamiat/?ref=page_internal (access date: 17.10.2022)	117	28.11.2020
ARPOKC «Zholdastyk»			
	https://www.instagram.com/zholdastyk/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	7 722	10.02.2022
	https://vk.com/zholdastyk (access date: 17.10.2022)	5 802	04.09.2022
RPO «Kazakhs of Omsk»			
	https://www.kazahiomska.ru/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	-	06.10.2022
	https://www.instagram.com/kazahi_omska/?hl=ru (access date: 17.10.2022)	8 120	03.08.2022
	https://vk.com/kazahi_omska (access date: 17.10.2022)	11 835	13.10.2022
	https://web.facebook.com/kazahiomska001 (access date: 17.10.2022)	636	29.09.2022
	https://t.me/kazahi_omska (access date: 17.10.2022)	415	29.09.2022

	https://twitter.com/KazahiOmska (access date: 17.10.2022)	2	10.10.2022
	https://ok.ru/kazahiomska (access date: 17.10.2022)	9 398	17.10.2022
Kazakh National-Cultural Autonomy of the Republic of Tatarstan «Kazakhstan»			
	http://kaz.addnt.ru/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	-	16.10.2022
	https://www.instagram.com/nca_kz/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	406	17.10.2017
	https://vk.com/nca_kz (access date: 17.10.2022)	87	02.11.2017
	ancort@yandex.ru an-tatarstan@yandex.ru	-	-
Interregional Public Organisation «Ata-Meken Kazakh National Cultural Society of St. Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast»			
	https://vk.com/club373569 (access date: 17.10.2022)	4 759	15.10.2022
Regional public organization «Kazakh National and Cultural Autonomy of the Novosibirsk region «OTAN»			
	https://vk.com/sibirqazaqtar (access date: 17.10.2022)	346	30.09.2022
	https://vk.com/nkmo_akzhol (access date: 17.10.2022)	1 456	09.10.2022
	https://vk.com/club1929083 (access date: 17.10.2022)	325	03.07.2022
Novosibirsk regional public organization «Center of Kazakh culture «Otan»»			
	http://otan-nso.ru/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	-	-
	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCeMXhKAVK2FyjnuqqSe2H8g/featured (access date: 17.10.2022)	30	31.08.2022
Local public organization national-cultural autonomy of Kazakhs of Tomsk			
	https://www.instagram.com/kazakh_tomsk/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	246	14.06.2020
	https://vk.com/kazakh_tomsk (access date: 17.10.2022)	1 637	13.12.2021
Samara regional Kazakh national-cultural autonomy «Ak Zhol»			
	https://www.instagram.com/kmooso__kairat/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	891	06.02.2022
	https://vk.com/kmooso_kairat (access date: 17.10.2022)	4 932	05.10.2022
Orenburg Regional Public Organization «Association of Kazakhs of Orenburg region»			
	https://www.instagram.com/askz_oren/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	900	04.03.2022
	https://vk.com/club76681877 (access date: 17.10.2022)	1 628	13.10.2022









«Regional Kazakh national-cultural autonomy of Omsk region»			
	https://vk.com/kz_rnka55 (access date: 17.10.2022)	757	15.10.2022
	https://vk.com/club89617144 (access date: 17.10.2022)	56	02.04.2022
	https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100081559765011 (access date: 17.10.2022)	86	26.03.2021
Regional public organization of Kazakhs of Omsk region «Birlik»			
	https://vk.com/birlik_edinstvo (access date: 17.10.2022)	60	06.04.2015
Regional public organization Center of Kazakh culture «Moldir»			
	https://vk.com/moldir.omsk (access date: 17.10.2022)	1 328	13.08.2022
	https://www.facebook.com/groups/498602010327398/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	401	28.12.2021
	https://ok.ru/group/54402411790456 (access date: 17.10.2022)	436	04.07.2022
National-cultural autonomy of Kazakhs of Tyumen region			
	https://vk.com/wekazahy72 (access date: 17.10.2022)	539	16.10.2022
Chelyabinsk regional public organization Kazakh Public Center «Azamat»			
	https://www.instagram.com/qc_azamat/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	119	20.04.2018
	https://vk.com/qc_azamat (access date: 17.10.2022)	184	29.04.2022

Table 13. Social networks

Name	Address	Number of subscribers	Last activity
Instagram			
tamashaproject	https://www.instagram.com/tamashaproject/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	8 249	Closed account
kazakhinmoscow	https://www.instagram.com/kazakhinmoscow/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	4 829	28.03.2022
Vkontakte			
Qazaqsun	https://vk.com/qazaqsun (access date: 17.10.2022)	10 861	15.10.2022
Union of Kazakh Youth	https://vk.com/kzmsk (access date: 17.10.2022)	1 629	29.09.2022
Kazakhs in Moscow (Kazakhs of Moscow)	https://vk.com/kazakh_in_moscow (access date: 17.10.2022)	15 675	17.10.2022
Official group "Kazakhs of Kurgan region"	https://vk.com/club15526129 (access date: 17.10.2022)	857	15.10.2022

Contribution of Kazakhs of Russian Federation in the years of the Great Patriotic War, Novosibirsk	https://vk.com/public212870412 (access date: 17.10.2022)	70	20.09.2022
"Zhas tulpar" Kazakhs in Moscow, students in Russian Federation	https://vk.com/zhas_tulpar (access date: 17.10.2022)	4 452	23.09.2022
Kazakh Football League of the Russian Federation. KFL	https://vk.com/club213605900 (access date: 17.10.2022)	1 866	01.10.2022
Kazakhs of Novosibirsk	https://vk.com/kazahinsk (access date: 17.10.2022)	1 539	19.09.2022
Tamasha Project	https://vk.com/tamashapromo (access date: 17.10.2022)	8 986	16.10.2022
Facebook			
Kazakhs in Moscow	https://web.facebook.com/groups/kazakhinrussia/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	2,5 thousand	16.10.2022
Kazakhs of Russian Federation. «Resei qazaqtary»	https://www.facebook.com/groups/resei qazaqtary/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	1,5 thousand	28.02.2022
Odnoklassniki			
Siberian Kazakhs	https://ok.ru/sibirqazaqtar (access date: 17.10.2022)	3 736	17.10.2022

Table 14. Blogs

Surname, given name, patronymic	Address	Number of subscribers	Last activity
Torgyn Ashenova's blog	https://vk.com/torgyn_ashenova (access date: 17.10.2022)	6 576	04.10.2022
Azamat Musagaliev	https://www.instagram.com/azabraza1984/?hl=ru (access date: 17.10.2022)	2.7 million	18.03.2022
Azamat Duskaliyev	https://www.instagram.com/azamat.duskaliyev/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	95.6 thousand	28.08.2022

Kazakhs of the Russian Federation have a high level of internal communication within the ethnic group, which is facilitated by the Internet and social networks. An important channel for obtaining information is the immediate environment: relatives, friends, partners, etc., which also indicates the frequency of contacts. On the Internet, almost all, but mostly in the social networks VK (Vkontakte), Instagram, Odnoklassniki, there are information resources of associations, individuals or famous bloggers, cultural figures, etc.

The study analyzed more than 60 blogs, pages that contain information of various kinds – events for the Kazakhs of the Russian Federation, news of Kazakhstan, publications about customs, traditions, the Kazakh language, etc.

The study showed that there are stable communication channels that allow broadcasting and exchanging information.

1.5 INSTITUTIONS OF INTERACTION

The Republic of Kazakhstan has been pursuing a policy of ethnic repatriation since independence. According to the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan, since 1991 315.8 thousand families or 1 062.2 thousand people have arrived in the country under this policy⁶.

During the survey, respondents were asked about the policy pursued by the Republic of Kazakhstan to support communication with Kazakhs living in different countries.

Respondents were divided into two categories in matters of awareness of Kazakhstan's diaspora policy: some (60.5%) know about it, some (39.5%) do not.

Table 15. «Do you know that the Republic of Kazakhstan pursues a diaspora policy, maintains ties with Kazakhs living in various countries?»

Answer options	Number	Percentages
Yes, I know	121	60.5
No, I didn't know about it until that time	79	39.5
Total	200	100.0

The diaspora policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is carried out by a number of state and public organizations: diplomatic agencies, the World Association of Kazakhs, non-commercial joint-stock company «Otandastar Foundation», etc.

The **diplomatic offices** of the Republic of Kazakhstan operate in the Russian Federation: Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Russian Federation (Moscow), Consular Department of the Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Russian Federation (Moscow), Consulate General of the Republic of Kazakhstan in St. Petersburg, Consulate General of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Kazan, Consulate General of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Astrakhan, Consulate General of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Omsk.

The **World Association of Kazakhs** was established on September 29, 1992 by the decision of the I World Kurultai of Kazakhs, which was held in Almaty. It was attended by 800 delegates from 33 countries. The main task of the World Association of Kazakhs is to establish ties with ethnic Kazakhs living outside the historical homeland, in the spiritual, cultural, scientific, educational and entrepreneurial spheres⁷.

6 Ethnic migration//<https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/enbek/activities/1765?lang=ru&parentId=193> (access date: 17.10.2022)







7 Chairman of the World Association of Kazakhs//
<https://elbasy.kz/ru/predsedatel-vsemirnoy-associacii-kazakhov> (access date: 17.10.2022)

Table 16. Internet resources of the World Association of Kazakhs

Social network/ website	Address	Languages used	Number of subscribers
	http://ru.qazaq-alemi.kz/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	Kazakh, Russian (Cyrillic and Latin), English, Uighur	-
	kazakhofworld@gmail.com		
	https://www.instagram.com/alem_qazaqtary__dqq/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	Kazakh	220
	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCAqs8GQmgeTmv80TFCeagaA (access date: 17.10.2022)	Kazakh, Russian	86
	https://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=100069836051204 (access date: 17.10.2022)	Kazakh	1.9 thousand

The non-commercial joint stock company «Otandastar Foundation» was established in 2018. The purpose of the Company's activities is to provide support for foreign and ethnic Kazakhs who have arrived in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The objectives of the company are: provision of adaptation and integration services for compatriots in foreign countries and ethnic Kazakhs who have arrived in the Republic of Kazakhstan; support and establishment of contacts, exchange of information with public associations of compatriots, with international governmental and non-governmental organizations to provide legal advisory, informational and explanatory support to compatriots⁸.

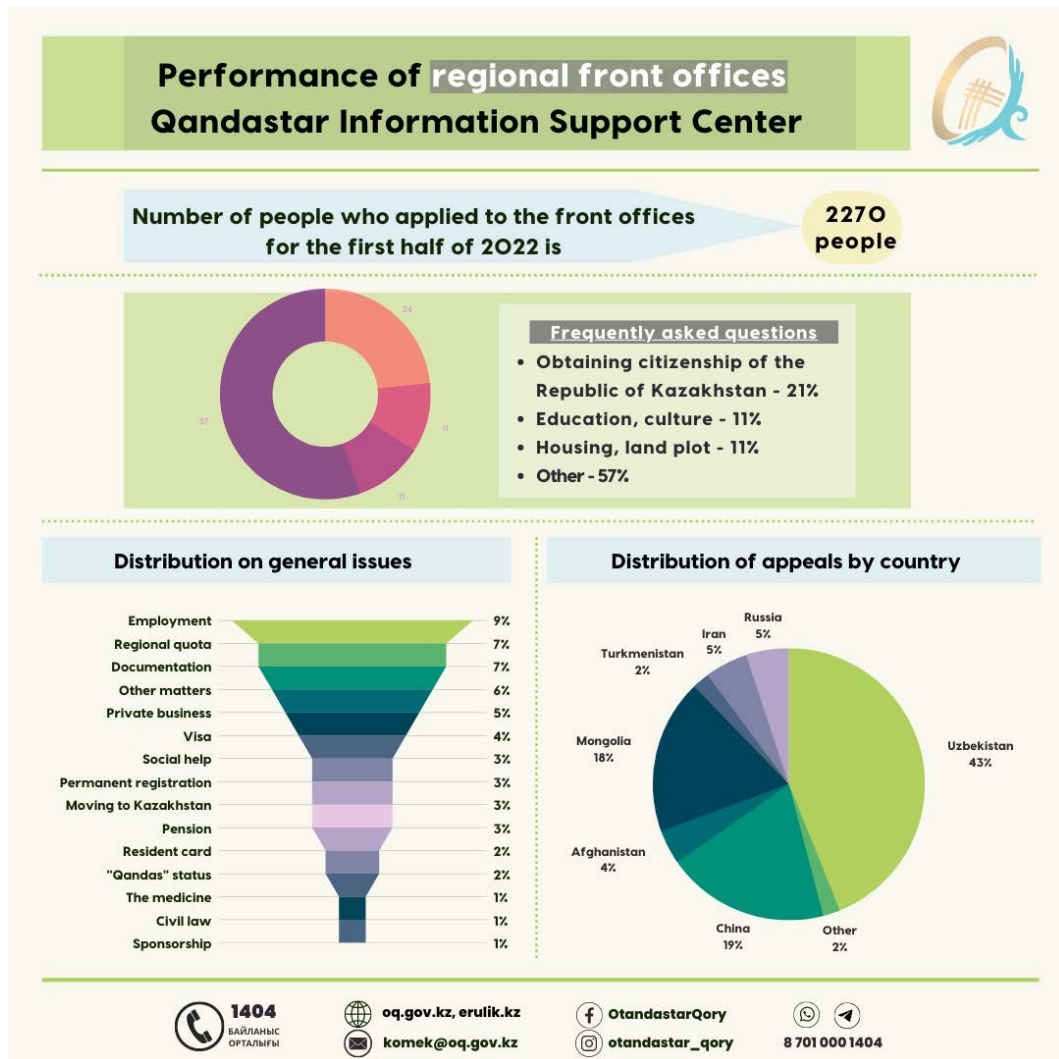
Table 17. Internet resources of non-commercial joint stock company «Otandastar Foundation»

Social network/ website	Address	Languages used	Number of subscribers
	https://www.oq.gov.kz/ru (access date: 17.10.2022)	Kazakh, Russian, English	-
	komek@oq.gov.kz		
	https://www.instagram.com/otandastar_qory/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	Kazakh (Cyrillic and Latin)	76.1 thousand
	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCuKN7IPPq7fGjKWz9MjaYYA (access date: 17.10.2022)	Kazakh, Russian	5.99 thousand
	https://www.facebook.com/OtandastarQory/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	Kazakh and Russian (Cyrillic and Latin)	8 114
	https://twitter.com/otandastar (access date: 17.10.2022)	Kazakh (Cyrillic and Latin)	109
	https://vk.com/fondotandastar (access date: 17.10.2022)	Kazakh (Cyrillic and Latin)	64
	https://t.me/otandastar (access date: 17.10.2022)	Kazakh (Cyrillic and Latin)	404

⁸ About non-commercial joint stock company «Otandastar Foundation»// <https://oq.gov.kz/ru/statutory-tasks> (access date: 17.10.2022)

One of the major projects of the non-commercial joint-stock company «Otandastar Foundation» is a Single contact center 1404, which can be contacted by an ethnic Kazakh and ask questions. According to the Foundation, in the six months of 2022, 2,270 people applied to Information Support Centers. 5% of the total number of callers to the contact center came from the Russian Federation.

Figure 2. The work of the regional front offices of the Kandastar information support Center of the non-commercial joint-stock company «Otandastar Foundation»



Source: Official website of the non-commercial joint-stock company «Otandastar Foundation» <https://www.oq.gov.kz/ru/news/772-podpisan-memorandum-medgdu-nao-fond-otandastar-i-aktsionernym-obschestvom-natsio> (access date: 17.10.2022)

Respondents take an active part in events held by the diplomatic departments of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Otandastar Foundation, and the World Association of Kazakhs.

They also take part in events organized by Kazakhstani organizations, business associations, scientific and educational circles. Kazakhs attend cultural and sports events.

Table 18. «Have you participated in events held by Kazakh state and non-governmental organizations?»

	Yes		No	
	N	%	N	%
Embassy, Consulate of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Russian Federation	96	48.0	104	52.0
World Association of Kazakhs	69	34.5	131	65.5
The non-commercial joint-stock company "Otandastar Foundation"	83	41.5	117	58.5
Kazakhstan organizations (NGOs, universities...)	53	26.5	147	73.5
Kazakhstan business associations	28	14.0	172	86.0
Kazakhstan scientific and educational circles	19	9.5	181	90.5
Cultural events (concerts, exhibitions)	75	37.5	125	62.5
Sports events	46	23.0	154	77.0

Kazakh cultural centers have a permanent connection with state and non-state institutions of Kazakhstan, whose functions include interaction with the Kazakh diaspora. A special role is assigned to the World Association of Kazakhs and the Otandastar Foundation, whose goal is to provide support for foreign ethnic Kazakhs. In addition, the Kazakhs of the Russian Federation have permanent business, scientific, educational ties with Kazakh circles.

1.6 KAZAKH CULTURAL CENTERS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Kazakh community consists of two forms: institutional, consisting of Kazakh cultural centers with legal status, around which mainly Kazakhs are concentrated, and networking, i.e. related, professional and other networks that maintain connections on a personal level

Below, there is information about the number of cultural centers (98) located in various regions of the Russian Federation prepared on the basis of open services for checking counterparties of the Russian Federation. The full list of cultural centers is given in the Appendix.

Table 19. Number of cultural centers of Kazakhs by regions of the Russian Federation

Region	Quantity
Omsk region	13
Orenburg region	11
Saratov region	10
Altai Republic	8
Moscow	6
Novosibirsk region	6
Altai Krai	6
Samara region	5
St. Petersburg	4
Tyumen region	4
Astrakhan region	3
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	3
Krasnoyarsk Krai	2
Republic of Tatarstan	2
Chelyabinsk region	2
Moscow region	1
Volgograd region	1
Ivanovo region	1
Kaliningrad region	1
Kurgan region	1
Rostov region	1
Sverdlovsk region	1
Tomsk region	1
Kamchatka region	1
Primorsky Krai	1
Republic of Bashkortostan	1
Republic of Buryatia	1
Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	1
Total	98

67% of respondents - participants of the survey know about the work of Kazakh cultural centers and associations.

Table 20. «Did you know that there are more than 60 Kazakh cultural centers and associations operating in Russian Federation?»

Answer options	Number	Percentages
Yes	134	67.0
No	66	33.0
Total	200	100.0

The mass media of Kazakhstan and Russian Federation often publish information about the activities of Kazakh cultural centers or individual representatives of the Kazakh community.

Table 21. Kazakh media about the Kazakhs of Russian Federation

Title of the article	Placement of the article	Time of article placement
Nauryz was celebrated in the Kazakhstan pavilion at VDNH (National Economy Achievement Exhibition) in Moscow for the first time after its restoration	https://informburo.kz/novosti/v-moskve-nauryz-otprazdnovali-v-pavilone-kazahstan-na-vdnh-vpervye-posle-ego-restavracii (access date: 17.10.2022)	23.03.2022
Holiday of Unity and Harmony: how Nauryz was celebrated in Moscow	https://ru.sputnik.kz/20220324/prazdnik-edinstva-i-soglasiya-kak-otmetili-nauryz-v-moskve-23696257.html (access date: 17.10.2022)	24.03.2022
Russian Federation celebrated the 100th anniversary of Rosa Baglanova	https://ru.sputnik.kz/20220416/v-rossii-otmetili-100-letie-rozy-baglanovoy-24248211.html (access date: 17.10.2022)	16.04.2022
The Astrakhan region celebrated the 100th anniversary of Rosa Baglanova	https://forbes.kz/news/2022/04/17/newsid_273874 (access date: 17.10.2022)	17.04.2022
The Kazakh fighter from Omsk knocked out the Brazilian in 58 seconds	https://tengrinews.kz/sports/boets-kazah-iz-omska-nokautiroval-braziltsa-za-58-sekund-468141/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	06.05.2022
The Ambassador of Kazakhstan to Russian Federation presented the Order of Dostyk to the Governor of the Omsk region	https://ru.sputnik.kz/20220512/posol-kazahstana-v-rossii-vruchil-gubernatoru-omskoy-oblasti-orden-dostyk-24763835.html (access date: 17.10.2022)	12.05.2022
The Governor of the Astrakhan region was awarded the Kazakhstan Order "Dostyk"	https://ru.sputnik.kz/20220528/gubernator-astarakhanskaya-oblast-orden-dostyk-25136355.html (access date: 17.10.2022)	28.05.2022
The trade turnover between Kazakhstan and the Astrakhan region amounted to almost \$17 million in 2021	https://forbes.kz/news/2022/05/28/newsid_276787 (access date: 17.10.2022)	28.05.2022
Days of culture of Kazakhstan started in Russian Federation	https://forbes.kz/news/2022/09/06/newsid_283917 (access date: 17.10.2022)	06.09.2022

Table 22. Russian Federation media about the Kazakhs of Russian Federation

Title of the article	Placement of the article	Time of article placement
A center for playing goat dragging will be created in the Novosibirsk region	https://lenta.ru/news/2022/03/10/centr/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	10.03.2022
In Russian Federation, the spring holiday of Navruz was celebrated	https://lenta.ru/news/2022/03/21/navruz/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	21.03.2022
The trade turnover between the Tyumen region and Kazakhstan increased by 1.8 over the year	https://tass.ru/ekonomika/14238463 (access date: 17.10.2022)	31.03.2022
Red caravan-leader (historical essays about Kazakhs)	https://www.kommersant.ru/doc/5353947?query=%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B0%D1%85%D0%B8 (access date: 17.10.2022)	14.05.2022
Alash-members of the Golden Horde about Dzhangildin	https://www.kommersant.ru/doc/5354033 (access date: 17.10.2022)	14.05.2022
Tyumen resident Yesengali Ibraev was elected Leader of the Russian Federation Kazakhs	https://www.kommersant.ru/doc/5421699?query=%D0%BA%D0%B0%D0%B7%D0%B0%D1%85%D0%B8 (access date: 17.10.2022)	18.06.2022
The Kazakh holiday "Tugan Zher" will be held in the Russian Federation region	https://lenta.ru/news/2022/07/31/zher/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	31.07.2022
The Tugan Zher holiday will take place in the Southern Urals	https://chel.mk.ru/culture/2022/08/02/na-yuzhnom-urale-sostoitsya-prazdnik-tugan-zher.html (access date: 17.10.2022)	02.08.2022
About five thousand guests were gathered by the regional Kazakh festival	https://chel.mk.ru/culture/2022/08/08/okolopyati-tysyach-gostey-sobral-regionalnyy-kazakhskiy-festival.html (access date: 17.10.2022)	08.08.2022

In the course of the study, an analysis of the databases of open services of counterparties of the Russian Federation was carried out – List-Org (<https://www.list-org.com/>), RBC Companies (<https://companies.rbc.ru/>) – in which 98 organizations were identified, in the name of which was the word «Kazakh». It should be noted that among the regions in which these organizations are located, there are both border and non-border ones - Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug, Yakutia, Sakha Republic, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Kamchatka Krai, Primorsky Krai, etc.

The activities of these organizations are covered in both Russian Federation and Kazakhstan media. Requests «the Kazakhs of Russian Federation» and «the Kazakhs in Russian Federation» in Google give 1 500 000 and 1 800 000 references, respectively, in Mail.ru – 5 thousand, 354 000 links to the Yandex – 3 thousand, showing a high degree of activity of the Kazakh cultural centers, and individual representatives of the Kazakh community.

1.7 PARTICIPATION IN THE WORK AND EVENTS OF KAZAKH CULTURAL CENTERS

26 respondents out of 200 noted that they are members of Kazakh cultural centers, associations or alliances.

Table 23. «Are you a member of any public associations (unions), centers of the Kazakh community of Russian Federation?»

Answer options	Number	Percentages
Yes	26	13.0
No	173	86.5
Total	200	100.0

The two main reasons why respondents are not members of public associations and cultural Kazakh centers are lack of time and lack of information about the work of cultural centers.

From the interview:

«there was no opportunity to get acquainted with such an organization, I have never contacted members of this or that organization»,

«there is no time, work takes a lot of time»,

«I have no desire, I am not interested»,

«there was no need yet»,

«there is my own circle of communication, my own Kazakh community»,

«the village is far away (I live in a remote village)».

Figure 3. Pages of cultural centers in VKontakte

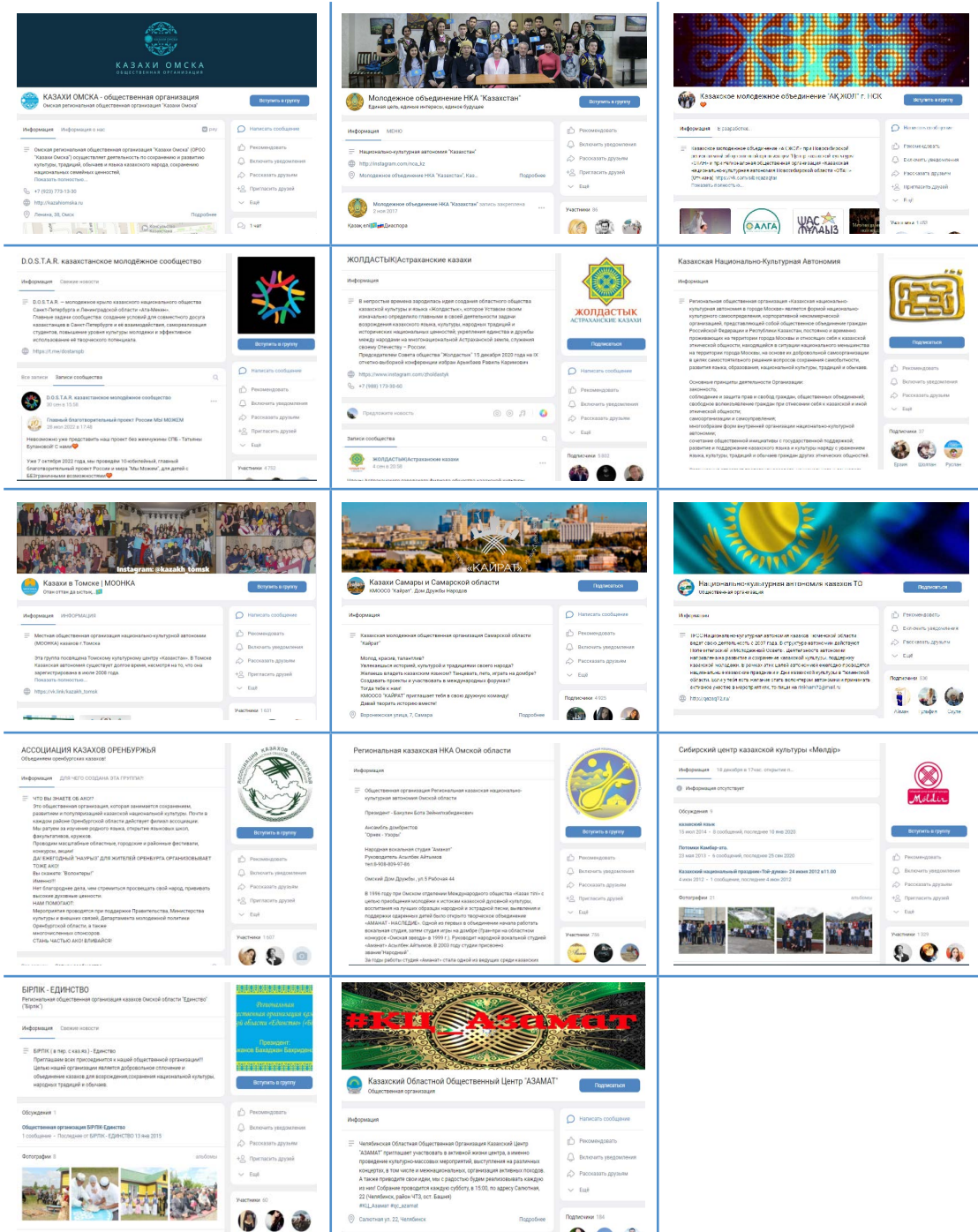


Figure 4. Facebook pages of cultural centers

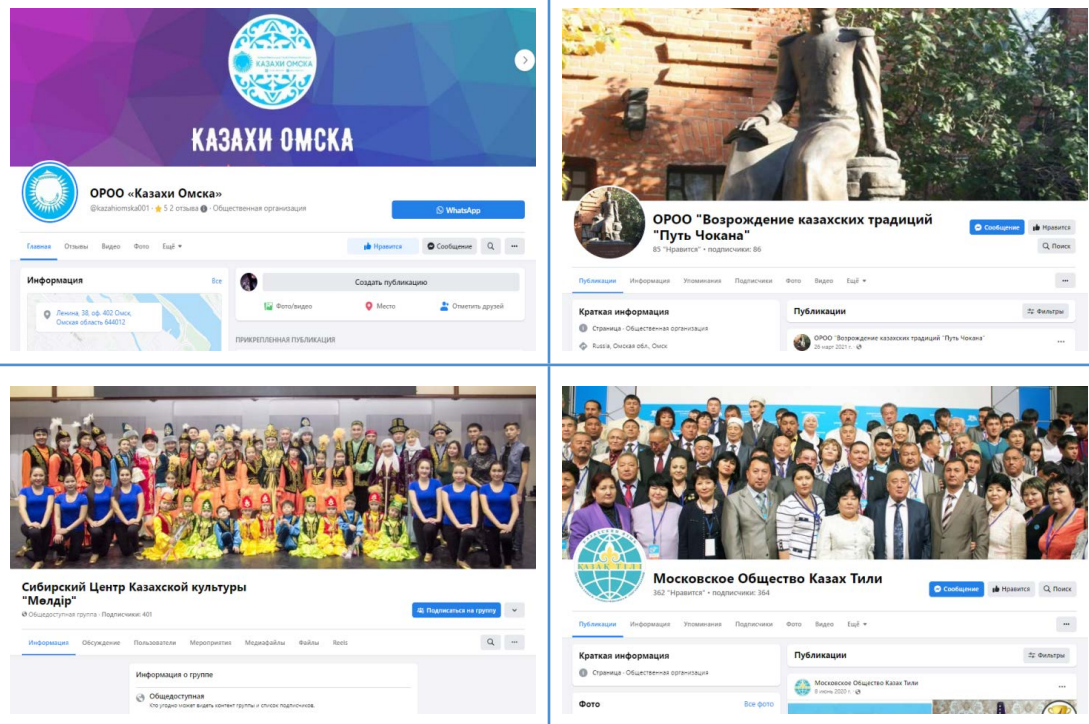
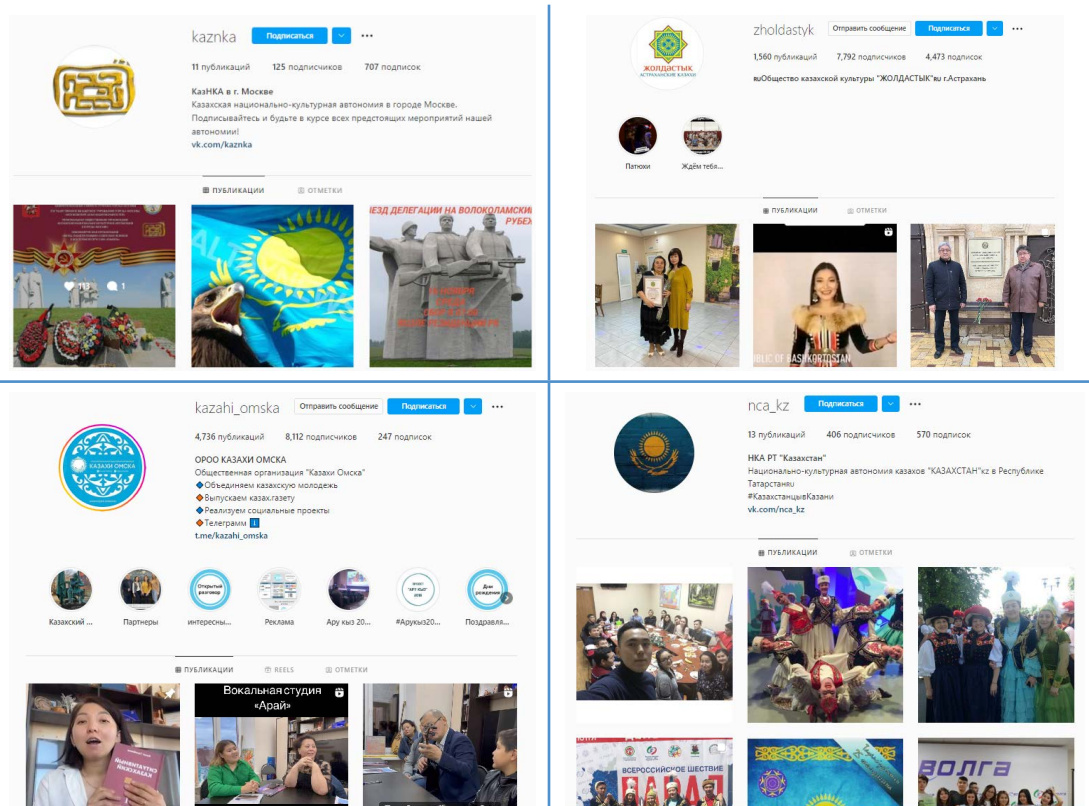


Figure 5. Instagram pages of cultural centers



Almost a third of respondents participated in the work of Kazakh cultural centers.

Table 24. «Have you participated/are you participating in the work of Kazakh cultural centers?»

Answer options	Number	Percentages
Yes	56	28.0
No	144	72.0
Total	200	100.0

41% of respondents took part in various events held by Kazakh cultural centers.

Table 25. «Have you participated/are you participating in any events held by the Kazakh Cultural Center?»

Answer options	Number	Percentages
Yes	82	41.0
No	118	59.0
Total	200	100.0

About the activities of cultural centers (examples):

- The V Anniversary competition of traditions, talent and beauty «Aru kyz 2021» was held by the RPO «Kazakhs of Omsk», together with the Kazakh cultural and business house «Abai Uii» with the support of the non-commercial joint-stock company «Otandastar Foundation» on November 4, 2021. «The contestants demonstrated their creative abilities, knowledge of biographies of famous Kazakh public figures whose life was connected with Omsk, told how national traditions are observed in their families, shared their genealogy»⁹.

- A number of cultural centers are part of the Associations of National Cultural and National Organizations of the Russian Federation. One of the examples - Novosibirsk regional public organization «Center of Kazakh Culture «OTAN» (head - Orynkul Nastausheva). «The Association of National Cultural Autonomies and national organizations «Commonwealth» of the city of Novosibirsk and the Novosibirsk region also has an anniversary in 2019 - it will turn 25 years old. Today, the association consists of 27 national organizations, including 14 national-cultural autonomies. «OTAN» has been a member of the «Commonwealth» since 2006 and works for the development of interethnic relations»¹⁰.

A quarter of respondents noted that they were members of Kazakh cultural centers. The main reasons for the lack of membership are lack of time and lack of information about the work of cultural centers. Everyone can participate in mass events organized by Kazakh cultural centers, and therefore in the survey about half of the respondents noted that they took part in various events.

⁹ «Kazakhs of Omsk» chose the most beautiful girl// http://vomske.ru/news/23265-v_omske_vybrali_samuyu_prekrasnuyu_predstavitelnit/ (access date: 17.10.2022)

¹⁰ We've always lived here. Chairman of the Center of Kazakh Culture «OTAN» about Siberian Kazakhs and friendship of peoples//Publishing House of the Novosibirsk region «Soviet Siberia»//<http://sovsibir.ru/news/168347> (access date: 17.10.2022)

1.8 KURULTAI OF KAZAKHS

One of the important events of the Kazakh diaspora is the participation of Kazakhs in the World Kurultai. In total, five Kurultai were held: in 1992 in Almaty, 2002 in Turkestan, 2005, 2011, 2017 in Astana. In the countries where representatives of the Kazakh ethnic group live, Kurultai are also held, for example, in Western Europe, Turkiye and others.

Small kurultai of Kazakhs are held in various countries. The organizers are state or public organizations (World Association of Kazakhs, NAO «Otandastar Foundation») of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazakh cultural centers.

During the survey, respondents repeatedly noted that they participated in the Small Kurultai of Kazakhs held in the Russian Federation. One of the Small Kurultai Kazakhs of Russian Federation was held on December 8, 2018 in Omsk. Organizers: The World Association of Kazakhs and the Otandastar Foundation. Following the results of the work of the Small Kurultai, «The leadership of the World Association of Kazakhs and the Otandastar Foundation and the heads of national cultural organizations of Kazakhs of Russian Federation decided to draw up a joint action plan to support the Kazakh language and culture, to organize recreation for children of the Kazakh diaspora of Russian Federation in Kazakhstan, to increase the quota for Russian Federation students in universities of Kazakhstan»¹¹.

Earlier, on October 3-4, 2015, a Small Kurultai of Kazakhs of Russian Federation was held in the city of Samara. According to the information posted on the website of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan, «Guests arrived from Astana, Almaty, Petropavlovsk, Kostanay, Uralsk, Astrakhan, Omsk, Orenburg, Saratov, Volgograd, Novosibirsk, Kurgan, Tyumen, Chelyabinsk to the city of Samara, where the headquarters of the Federal National-Cultural Autonomy of the Kazakhs of Russian Federation has been located since 2007, Gorno-Altaysk, Barnaul, Moscow, Kazan, Ufa, Vologda, Yekaterinburg, Ivanovo, Yaroslavl, Samara, as well as representatives of the regional branches (branches) of the Samara regional national-cultural autonomy «Ak Zhol». ...The Kurultai was held in various formats and aroused great public interest... Medals for the 20th anniversary of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan were awarded to the leaders of the Kazakh ethno-cultural movement of Samara (Toktarbai Dusenbayev) and Moscow (Ernazar Nuriyev). The presentation of the scientific work of the World Association of Kazakhs «Kazakh diaspora and repatriation. 1991-2012» and the book «Kazakhs of the Tyumen Land», published in Russian Federation by the public organization of the Kazakhs of Tyumen. Candidate of Historical Sciences, co-author of the scientific work Kulgazira Baltabayeva (Almaty) and Kalil Kabdulvakhitov - member of the Union of Journalists of the Russian Federation, press secretary of the Regional National and Cultural Autonomy of the Kazakhs of the Tyumen region (Tyumen) spoke on this issue»¹².

11 About the small Kurultai of Kazakhs in Omsk//Website of the Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Russian Federation/// https://www.kazembassy.ru/rus/diaspora/tekushaya_deyatelnost/?cid=0&rid=2657 (access date: 17.10.2022)

12 The Small Kurultai of Kazakhs of Russian Federation has successfully completed its work <https://assembly.kz/ru/news/uspesшно-zavershil-svoyu-rabotu-malyy-kurultay-kazakhov-rossii/> (access date: 17.10.2022)

An important event in the life of the Kazakh diaspora of the world is the Kurultai of the Kazakhs. This event is regularly held in a number of countries around the world – in Western Europe, Turkiye, etc. Small kurultai of Kazakhs are also held in the Russian Federation, where the most acute topics are discussed, introductory and other events are held. The first Kurultai was held in Almaty. In total, five Kazakh Kurultai were held in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

1.9 AREAS OF ACTIVITY

It should be noted that the Kazakhs of Russian Federation work in various sectors of the economy, there is no predominance in one of the economic niches. Kazakhs are represented in state, non-state, private and international companies. In large cities (Moscow, St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Tomsk, etc.), many Kazakhs work in the field of higher education and science.

Biographical analysis of the book «Kazakhs in Russia»¹³ (Volume 2, published by the Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Russian Federation), published in 2008, which presents biographies of 254 Kazakhs of Russian Federation demonstrates a wide range of fields of activity of Kazakhs. The book presents biographies of state and public figures, representatives of creative and scientific intelligentsia, administrative and business circles, heads of cultural centers.

Among 254 personalities presented in the book, 27.2% are women (69 people), 72.8% are men (185 people).

Part (52.7% or 133 people) of representatives of the Kazakh ethnic group were born in Kazakhstan and later moved to the Russian Federation, 96 people or 37.8% were born in the Russian Federation.

The sectors in which Kazakhs work are diverse: the education and science system (22.4%), public figures (18.1%), culture (15%), public service (8.7%), medicine (7.5%), agriculture (4.7%) and others.

77 Kazakhs have scientific degrees: 28 have a doctorate degree and 49 have a PhD degree.

¹³ Kazakhs in Russia: Biographical collection in 2 vols. 2nd ed., corr. and add.- M.: VeGa Publishing House, 2008.-Vol.2

Table 26. Some characteristics of Kazakh biographies from the book «Kazakhs in Russia»

		Quantity	%
Sex	Women	69	27.2
	Men	185	72.8
Total		254	100
Country of birth		Quantity	%
	the Republic of Kazakhstan	133	52.7
	the Russian Federation	96	37.8
	Other countries (Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan)	5	2.0
	Not specified	20	7.9
Total		254	100
Branch		Quantity	%
	Culture	38	15.0
	Medicine	19	7.5
	Education, science	57	22.4
	Industrial production (plant, factory)	11	4.3
	Civil service, public administration bodies	22	8.7
	Extractive sector	2	0.8
	Paramilitary law enforcement agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the National Security Committee, the Armed forces	17	6.7
	Financial sphere	9	3.5
	Agricultural industry	12	4.7
	Other	2	0.8
	Jurisprudence (16)	4	1.6
	Public activities (17)	46	18.1
	Sports (18)	4	1.6
	Business (19)	11	4.3
Total		254	100
Education level		Quantity	%
	With PhD degrees	49	63.6
	With doctorate degrees	28	36.4
Total		77	100

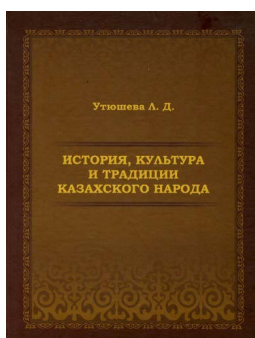
The main spheres of activity of Kazakhs shown in the book «Kazakhs in Russia», published in 2008¹⁴, have been preserved – there are still many representatives of scientific, cultural, and creative intelligentsia in the Kazakh environment.. Today, modern spheres of activity have been supplemented. Analysis of social networks of famous Kazakhs of the Russian Federation showed that Kazakhs are represented in the field of pop culture, production, etc.

¹⁴ Kazakhs in Russia: Biographical collection in 2 vols. 2nd ed., corr. Add.ed.: VeGa Publishing House, 2008. - V.2. - 218 p.

Table 27. Social networks of famous Kazakhs in Russian Federation

Surname, given name, patronymic	Address	Number of subscribers	Last activity
Culture			
Azamat Musagaliyev	https://www.instagram.com/azabraza1984/?hl=ru (access date: 17.10.2022)	2.7 million	18.03.2022
Arman Davletyarov	https://www.instagram.com/arman_dav/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	1.2 million	17.10.2022
Diana Korkunova	https://www.instagram.com/diana_korkunova/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	1.3 million	17.10.2022
Albina Dzhanaeva	https://www.instagram.com/albinadzhanaeva/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	569 thousand	01.09.2022
Timur Bekmambetov	https://www.instagram.com/bekmambetovtimur/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	145 thousand	06.02.2022
Aivar Azamatov	https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCExC9s_LFLuSGGLK7V-ROBA (access date: 17.10.2022)	105 thousand	May 2022
Azamat Duskaliev	https://www.instagram.com/azamat.duskaliev/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	95.6 thousand	17.10.2022
Kay Metov	https://www.instagram.com/kay_metov/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	65.1 thousand	19.09.2022
Renat Mukhambaev	https://www.instagram.com/rmukhambaev/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	8 303	17.10.2022
Vyacheslav Dushmanmetov	https://www.instagram.com/vyacheslav_dushmanmetov/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	1 429	13.01.2021
Public activities			
Aman Tuleev	https://www.instagram.com/tuleev_a.g/ https://vk.com/tuleev_aman (access date: 17.10.2022)	43.5 thousand 20 673	17.10.2022
Elvira Agurbash	https://www.instagram.com/elvira_agurbash/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	26.3 thousand	11.03.2022
Esengaliy Ibraev	https://vk.com/e.ibraev77 https://www.instagram.com/esengaliy_ibraev/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	1 368 10.8 thousand	14.10.2022 13.03.2022
Torgyn Ashenova	https://vk.com/torgyn_ashenova (access date: 17.10.2022)	6 576	07.10.2022
Kuanysheleutaev	https://www.instagram.com/eleutaev/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	1 168	02.10.2022
Business			
Serikbai Bisekeev	https://www.instagram.com/serikbai.bisekeev/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	230 thousand	02.09.2022
Sport			
Damir Smagulov	https://www.instagram.com/ismagulov_damir/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	310 thousand	17.10.2022
Rinat Beysekeev	https://www.instagram.com/rinat_beysekeev/ (access date: 17.10.2022)	1 282	24.02.2022

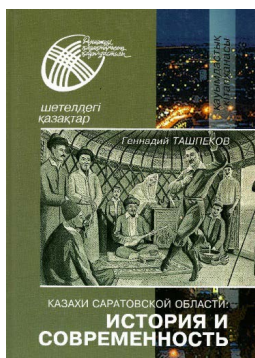
There are many scientists, researchers, and writers among the Kazakhs in the Russian Federation. A number of books were written by representatives of the Kazakh community about the history, traditions, customs of the Kazakh people. Among them there is a piece of work by Larisa Dmitrievna Utyusheva, Candidate of Economic Sciences, researcher of the Institute of Economic and Social Research Foundation (Volgograd), leading analyst of the Center for International Cooperation «Prospector» (Moscow) «History, culture and traditions of the Kazakh people», published in 2016 in the publishing house «Panorama» in Volgograd. And the book by Tashpekov Gennady Alexandrovich, Candidate of Historical Sciences, Associate Professor, Honorary Worker of Secondary Professional Education of the Russian Federation, delegate of the 2nd and 3rd World Kurultai of Kazakhs «The Kazakhs of Saratov Region: History and Modernity», published in 2015 by the World Association of Kazakhs (Almaty) Atazhurt Publishing Centre.



Volgograd, 2016

Utyusheva L.D. History, culture and traditions of the Kazakh people (excerpt from the book).

The author introduces readers to the history and ethnography of the Kazakh people. The initial sections tell about the history of the formation of Kazakhstan as a state, provide details of the accession of the Kazakh zhuzes to Russian Federation and the formation of the Bukeyev Khanate. Data on the tribal structure, religious beliefs, military, trade and cattle breeding activities of the Kazakh nomadic society are of particular interest. The book contains fascinating information about Kazakh folklore, folk customs and family and household rituals. The work is based on the scientific works of famous historians, ethnographers and statesmen of the XVIII-XX centuries. To form a complete picture of the culture of the steppe people, the book contains brief folk concepts, proverbs and sayings. The work is provided with extensive illustrative material.



Almaty, 2015

Tashpekov G.A. Kazakhs of the Saratov region: history and modernity (excerpt from the book).

The book examines the processes of formation and development of the Kazakh diaspora of the Saratov region, taking into account the socio-economic, political, cultural, educational features that took place in various historical periods, and describes the activities of Kazakh cultural and national organizations. Analysis of biographical data, interviews with experts, survey of respondents showed that among the Kazakhs of the Russian Federation there are citizens of various professions working in various sectors of the economy. Kazakhs work in the government, business sector, are represented in international organizations, in the NGO segment. There are many Kazakhs working in scientific, educational, research structures in the border cities – Tomsk, Novosibirsk, as well as in Moscow, St. Petersburg.

1.10 PROSPECTS FOR COOPERATION

Respondents expressed a desire to interact more with Kazakhstan, with compatriots in various events of Kazakh cultural centers, in interstate programs, in joint projects of Russian Federation and Republic of Kazakhstan.

Some respondents found it difficult to answer the question about the conditions for more serious interaction with compatriots from Kazakhstan. The main reasons: shortage of time, lack of time, busy at work, etc.

Some of the survey participants believe that there are no obstacles to cooperation.

As a format of cooperation, it is proposed to use the online format as the most mobile, accessible means.

The survey participants – representatives of various fields of activity offered to develop a variety of directions.

Respondents from the field of education offer to conduct exchanges of university students, undergraduates, doctoral students.

Respondents from the field of science offer joint research projects, participation in interstate projects, lectures (guest lectures), etc.

Respondents – entrepreneurs, representatives of SME offered to develop joint projects in the field of agriculture, tourism, industry, trade, construction, technology, medicine, education. In general, they expressed a desire to exchange experience in the production of industrial, food products, to produce joint products, etc.

An important role in the recommendations for expanding cooperation is given to IT technologies.

The entrepreneurs noted that they have permanent Kazakh partners, but do not have branches or representative offices of their companies.

Entrepreneurs would be:

- interested in opening a branch of their organization in Kazakhstan,
- interested in getting the opportunity to work, engage in entrepreneurial activity, and conduct business in Kazakhstan,
- interested in getting tax benefits when starting a business in Kazakhstan.

The difficulties and obstacles for the development of cooperation by entrepreneurs are the following:

- *«it's hard to find reliable partners»*,
- *«lack of information»*,
- *«consequences of quarantine»*,
- *«bureaucracy»*,
- *«customs problems»*,
- *«pricing policy»*,
- *«remoteness of the border, congestion of the border.»*

Among the specific business projects: development of tourist routes on the territory of Kazakhstan and Russian Federation to the main attractions, holy places, etc.

The survey participants – entrepreneurs noted a number of recommendations or steps that they can take to develop relations with the Russian Federation business environment:

- «*Customs duties should be reviewed*»,
- «*To conduct joint seminars. Give more information*»,
- «*These issues need to be resolved at the state level*»,
- «*Joint meetings. More information*»,
- «*Favorable offers*»,
- «*The information is complete. What? Where? When? What is the pricing policy?*»
- «*To cover, to give full information in the media, on TV, on the Internet*»,
- «*Favorable conditions*»,
- «*Advertising, use social media to promote*»,
- «*Invite to forums, seminars*»,
- «*More contacts*»,
- «*Restore logistics*»,
- «*Open lending to people.*»

Respondents noted that they need information about the possibilities of cooperation with Kazakhstan and the Internet can be used as information channels, VK and Odnoklassniki can be used as social networks.

During the survey, respondents expressed a desire to cooperate with Kazakhstan. Prospects for cooperation depend mainly on the availability of consolidated information about the possibility of expanding the business, finding partners and opening branches. The introduction of the «single window» principle for Kazakhs planning to open a business in Kazakhstan would be a good information opportunity. Here an important role is played by National Chamber of Entrepreneurs «Atameken», in the structure of which there is a need to open a department / department for interaction with Kazakhs abroad who want to have a business partnership with Kazakhstan.

CHAPTER 2 APPLIED ONOMASTICS FOR MAPPING DIASPORAS¹⁵

2.1 METHODOLOGY

NamSor SAS is a European provider of specialized software for the intelligent analysis of «big data», which can perform various types of analysis of personal names. Onomastics is a branch of sociolinguistics that can be used to collect «big data» and classify personal names according to various taxonomies (such as gender, linguistic and cultural origin). Software development began in 2012, and since 2014 NamSor has been using this technology of applied onomastics to map the diaspora and target interaction with the diaspora.

As a simplification, the following describes how computer artificial intelligence can be «trained» to classify personal names. A name like Amangeldy Zhubanov is more like a Kazakh name than John Smith.

All personal names given in this report are names that are either very frequent and cannot be attributed to a specific person (for example, John Smith, ...), or the names of very famous personalities and public figures of Kazakhstan.

We can start, for example, with a publicly available list of names in the United Kingdom and a list of names in Kazakhstan.

The list of names can be a list of dentists, entrepreneurs, or any publicly available registry with personal names. Dentists in the UK are more likely to have English names, unlike dentists in Kazakhstan; conversely, more dentists in Kazakhstan are likely to have Kazakh names, unlike dentists in the UK.

The NamSor classifier first studies the features of the name (including the frequency of the name, morphology and ending, etc.), and then can detect the English name in the list of dentists in Kazakhstan and, conversely, the Kazakh name in the list of dentists in the UK.

The same method can be applied to more than 150 countries (Japan, Russian Federation, Türkiye, Iran, etc.). To estimate the error rate, other databases are used, i.e. to determine the similarity of mixing a name from Kazakhstan with a name from Japan, Russian Federation, Türkiye, Iran, etc.

Our overall approach includes three stages: (1) calibration (2) evaluation (3) application.

1. Calibration: we train NamSor artificial intelligence to recognize Kazakh names among many other names;
2. Evaluation: evaluating the work of the model;
3. Application and documentation: the model can be applied to any databases with personal names (for example, company directors, scientists, etc.).

15 This Chapter was prepared by the founder of NamSorSAS (<https://namsor.app/>) - Elian Carsenat

Table 28. Stages in carrying out onomastic analysis

Stage	Initial data	Result
Calibration	Calibration set of open data with Kazakh names	Controlled Artificial Intelligence model: result Calibration is a model that can be reused for future IOM projects (note: reuse of the model outside the framework of this project requires a special license for the «NamSor Origin API» software).
Evaluation	A set for checking open data with Kazakh and non-Kazakh names Controlled Artificial Intelligence model	The Matrix of Confusion: the evaluation result is a set of classification indicators (usually: accuracy, completeness and confusion matrix), which will help in the application of models.
Appendices and documentation	Open database Matrix of confusion Controlled Artificial Intelligence model	The output data of the appendix is an impersonal aggregation of data according to the size of the source database (e.g. geography, position, type of company, etc.) with documentation on how to interpret the results of onomastic analysis and how the results correspond to the broader diaspora mapping project.

2.2 RESULTS OF DATA EXTRACTION FROM THE UNIFIED STATE REGISTER OF LEGAL ENTITIES

The Unified State Register of Legal Entities (**USRLE**) is the official register of legal companies of the Russian Federation. It contains about 5.4 million names of entrepreneurs. Data extraction from the USRLE was carried out in two stages. Firstly, the classification of Diaspora and Origin was added to the raw set of data of the USRLE. This data extraction was manually verified by the research team. The results of manual verification were used to further improve the classification. Secondly, extraction was started again, then additional contact information was added to the received file.

From these data, it is possible to use manual verification to estimate the probable number of real Kazakh names from the probability table of the Diaspora model.

For example, according to the data on the last line, which corresponds to the highest probability that the name will be Kazakh (with an assumed probability of 0.9 and higher). For names classified as probable Kazakh with probability > 0.9, 72 names were manually checked as «Unlikely Kazakh» and 153 names were checked by the research team as «Probable Kazakh». So, assuming that the manual classification is completely accurate, the actual probability is 0.68 instead of 0.9, and the predicted number of probable cases is 2149 instead of 3161.

Table 29. Number of Kazakh names in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities according to Diaspora model probability

Designation of lines	Probability	Not confirmed	Confirmed as unlikely that Kazakh	Confirmed as Kazakh	Total	Adjusted probability	Cumulative actual number of Kazakh names	Actual Kazakh names (predicted)
1	P<0.1	8			8	0.18	6 839	
2	0.1<p<0.2	1 755	47		1 802	0.18	6 839	
3	0.2<p<0.3	4 401	158	2	4 561	0.18	6 839	57
4	0.3<p<0.4	9 326	337	16	9 679	0.19	6 782	439
5	0.4<p<0.5	7 973	379	13	8 365	0.25	6 343	277
6	0.5<p<0.6	8 965	608	33	9 606	0.23	6 065	495
7	0.6<p<0.7	6 585	583	84	7 252	0.29	5 571	913
8	0.7<p<0.8	4 692	476	161	5 329	0.38	4 658	1 347
9	0.8<p<0.9	2 501	221	150	2 872	0.51	3 311	1 161
10	0.9<p<1	2 936	72	153	3 161	0.68	2 149	2 149
Total		49 142	2881	612	52 635		6 839	

For any further analysis, it is proposed to use a threshold value of 0.8 for the probability of Diaspora, which corresponds to an adjusted probability of 0.5 and the selection of an approximately representative sample of 50% of real Kazakh names.

Table 30. Adjusted sample from the Unified State Register of Legal Entities to represent the demographic indices of the Kazakh diaspora

	Number
Total number of names	5456305
Total number of applicants for Kazakh names	52635
Adjusted number of Kazakh names	6839
Sample with P>0.8 and adjusted P>0.5	3311

Gender breakdown

According to the results, in the gender breakdown of entrepreneurs of the Kazakh diaspora in the Unified State Register, women make up 22%.

Table 31. Estimated gender breakdown of Kazakh diaspora entrepreneurs in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities

Sex	Number	Percentages
Men	5317	78
Women	1522	22
Total	6839	100.0

Geographical breakdown

Geographically, it shows that 17.7% of individual entrepreneurs of the Kazakh diaspora in the base of the Unified State Register of Legal Entities are registered in Moscow.

Table 32. Geographical breakdown of Kazakh diaspora individual entrepreneurs in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities

Location	Number	Percentages
City of Moscow	1 210	17.7
Republic of Bashkortostan	545	8.0
Omsk region	471	6.9
Republic of Tatarstan	468	6.8
Orenburg region	356	5.2
Astrakhan region.	288	4.2
City of Saint Petersburg	244	3.6
Moscow region	244	3.6
Chelyabinsk region	212	3.1
Republic of Dagestan	204	3.0
Volgograd region	202	3.0
Tyumen region	187	2.7
Saratov region	143	2.1
Novosibirsk region	128	1.9
Sverdlovsk region	127	1.9
Samara region	124	1.8
Altai Republic	114	1.7
Krasnodar Krai	103	1.5
Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	65	1.0
Republic of Crimea	65	1.0
Altai Krai	62	0.9
Krasnoyarsk krai	59	0.9
Rostov region	59	0.9
Chechen Republic	50	0.7
City of Baikonur	48	0.7
Perm region	48	0.7
Nizhny Novgorod region	47	0.7
Republic of Tyva	45	0.7
Ulyanovsk region	44	0.6
Primorski Krai	41	0.5
Other locations	836	12.0
Total	6 839	100

Breakdown by industry

When assessing the sectoral breakdown of entrepreneurs of the Kazakh diaspora in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities (according to the OKVED number), it is clear that representatives of the female half of the Kazakh diaspora are engaged in entrepreneurship in the field of education (64%), provision of other personal services (48%), tourism (41%).

Table 33. Sectoral breakdown of Kazakh diaspora entrepreneurs in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities (according to OKVED number - Russian National Classifier of Economic Activities)

RNCEA	Summary total	Sector	Men	Women	% of men	% of women
46	1046	Wholesale trade, except wholesale trade in motor vehicles and motorcycles	873	174	83	17
94	1027	Activities of public organizations	830	197	81	19
68	477	Real estate transactions	322	155	68	32
41	407	Construction of buildings	354	52	87	13
1	401	Crop and animal husbandry, hunting and provision of related services in these areas	311	89	78	22
47	376	Retail trade, except for trade in motor vehicles and motorcycles	265	111	71	29
43	248	Specialized construction works	214	33	86	14
85	235	Education	85	150	36	64
49	150	Land and pipeline transport activities	129	21	86	14
52	144	Warehousing and auxiliary transport activities	120	24	83	17
56	127	Activities for the provision of food and beverages	95	32	75	25
86	121	Health care activities	87	34	72	28
84	118	Activities of state administration bodies to ensure military security, compulsory social security	98	20	83	17
45	115	Wholesale and retail trade of motor vehicles and motorcycles and their repair	103	12	90	10
69	113	Activities in the field of law and accounting	76	37	67	33
71	112	Activities in the field of architecture and engineering design of technical tests, research and analysis	94	18	84	16
64	97	Activities providing financial services, except insurance and pension services	68	30	69	31
93	95	Sports, leisure and entertainment activities	78	16	83	17
62	83	Computer software development, consultancy services in the field and other related services	69	13	84	16
10	80	Food manufacturing	67	13	83	17
73	69	Advertising and market research activities	47	21	69	31
42	60	Construction of engineering structures	52	8	86	14
82	59	Administrative and business activities, support activities for the operation of the organisation, activities providing other support services for business	37	21	63	37

RNCEA	Summary total	Sector	Men	Women	% of men	% of women
96	55	Other personal services activities	28	27	52	48
70	54	Activities of head offices, consulting on management issues	39	16	71	29
80	52	Security and investigative activities	49	4	93	7
38	52	Collection, processing and disposal of waste, recycling of secondary raw materials	32	20	62	38
72	47	Research and development	39	9	81	19
79	44	Activities of travel agencies and other organizations providing services in the field of tourism	26	18	59	41
81	41	Maintenance of buildings and territories	30	11	72	28
25	40	Production of finished metal products, except machinery and equipment	35	5	87	13
33	39	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	34	4	89	11
55	38	Activities for the provision of places for temporary residence	33	5	87	13
Other	618		497	123	80	20
Total	6 839		5 316	1 523	78	22

Breakdown by position

By position, 28% of women are CEO, 23% are founder, and 18% hold both positions. Among the male representatives of the Kazakh diaspora, 82% are founders and general directors, 77% are founders and 72% are general directors.

Table 34. Breakdown by position of Kazakh diaspora entrepreneurs in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities

Position	Summary total	Men	Women	% of men	% of women
Founder and chief executive officer	2 845	2 342	503	82	18
Founder	2 288	1 761	527	77	23
Chief Executive Officer	1 706	1 232	474	72	28
Total	6 839	5 335	1 504	78	22

Breakdown by the size of the company

Below is a breakdown of entrepreneurs of the Kazakh diaspora by the size of the company in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities. Usually, the size of an enterprise is determined by the number of employees and the maximum amount of revenue. Thus, micro – up to 15 employees, revenue – a maximum of 120 million rubles; small – 15-100 employees, a maximum of 800 million rubles, average – 101-250 employees, a maximum of 2 billion rubles¹⁶.

¹⁶ Small and medium-sized enterprises // https://www.banki.ru/wikibank/malyie_i_srednie_predpriyatiya/ (access date: 17.10.2022)

Thus, according to a breakdown of 20% of women entrepreneurs have micro and small businesses, 11% have medium business. 89% of male entrepreneurs represent medium-sized businesses, 80% represent micro and small businesses.

Table 35. Breakdown by business size of Kazakh diaspora entrepreneurs in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities

Business Size	Summary total	Men	Women	% of men	% of women
Micro	3700	2959	741	80	20
Small	456	366	90	80	20
Medium	47	42	5	89	11
Unknown	2636	1950	686	74	26
Total	6 839	5 317	1 522	77	22

Analyzing the breakdown by company income, it is noted that larger companies are less often run by women, nevertheless, women from the diaspora work in companies of any size.

Table 36. Breakdown by company income of Kazakh diaspora entrepreneurs in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities

From small to large income	Summary total	Men	Women	% of men	% of women
3	28	14	14	50	50
4	116	91	25	78	22
5	553	403	150	73	27
6	1 615	1 222	393	76	24
7	2 540	2 038	502	80	20
8	1 689	1 407	282	83	17
9	269	226	43	84	16
10+	29	14	15	95	5
Total	6 839	5 415	1 424	79.2	20.8

2.3 RESULTS OF DATA EXTRACTION FROM THE UNIFIED STATE REGISTER OF INDIVIDUAL ENTREPRENEURS

USRIE (Unified State Register of Individual Entrepreneurs) is the official register of individual entrepreneurs of the Russian Federation. It contains about 3.6 million names of individual entrepreneurs.

From this data, we can use a manual check performed by the research team to estimate the likely number of actual Kazakh names from the probability table of the Diaspora model.

The data on line 10 correspond to the highest probability that the name will be Kazakh (with an estimated probability of 0.9 and higher). For names classified as Kazakh with probability > 0.9, 276 names were manually checked as «unlikely Kazakh», and 1039 names were checked by the research team as «probable Kazakh». So, assuming that the manual classification is completely accurate, the actual probability is 0.79 instead of 0.90, and the predicted number of likely Kazakhs is 2260 instead of 2860.

Table 37. Number of Kazakh names according to the Diaspora probability model in the Unified State Register of Individual Entrepreneurs (USRIE)

Country	Probability	Not confirmed	Confirmed as unlikely that Kazakh	Confirmed as Kazakh	Total	Adjusted probability	Cumulative actual number of Kazakh names	Actual Kazakh names (predicted)
1	$p < 0.1$	15	1		16	0.28	8 594	
2	$0.1 < p < 0.2$	1 496	164	6	1 666	0.28	8 594	
3	$0.2 < p < 0.3$	3 621	598	17	4 236	0.28	8 594	117
4	$0.3 < p < 0.4$	7 059	1 399	64	8 522	0.29	8 477	373
5	$0.4 < p < 0.5$	5 583	1 523	109	7 215	0.47	8 104	482
6	$0.5 < p < 0.6$	5 718	2 350	263	8 331	0.35	7 623	839
7	$0.6 < p < 0.7$	3 521	2 402	527	6 450	0.42	6 784	1 161
8	$0.7 < p < 0.8$	1 594	2 039	1 170	4 803	0.53	5 623	1 751
9	$0.8 < p < 0.9$	420	911	1 361	2 692	0.67	3 872	1 613
10	$0.9 < p < 1$	1 545	276	1 039	2 860	0.79	2 260	2 260
Total	30 572	11 663	4 556	46 791		8 594		

For any further analysis, it is proposed to use a threshold of 0.7 for the probability of Diaspora, which corresponds to an adjusted probability of 0.5 and taking an approximately representative sample of > 50% of actual Kazakh names.

Table 38. Adjusted USRIE sample to represent the demographic indices of the Kazakh diaspora

	Number
Total number of names	3664113
Total number of applicants for Kazakh names	46791
Adjusted number of Kazakh names	8594
Sample with $P > 0.7$ and adjusted $P > 0.5$	5623

Gender breakdown

According to the results of the assessment, by gender of individual entrepreneurs of the Kazakh diaspora in the USRIE, women make up 30%.

Table 39. Estimated gender breakdown of Kazakh diaspora individual entrepreneurs in the Unified State Register of Individual Entrepreneurs

Sex	Number	Percentages
Men	6039	70
Women	2555	30
Total	8594	100.0

Geographical breakdown

According to the geographical breakdown, the largest share of entrepreneurs of the Kazakh diaspora are located in the Orenburg region (36%) and the Astrakhan region (31%).

Table 40. Geographical breakdown of Kazakh diaspora individual entrepreneurs in the Unified State Register of Individual Entrepreneurs

Location	Number	Percentages
Orenburg region	631	7
Astrakhan region	553	6
City of Moscow	504	6
Republic of Bashkortostan	483	6
Omsk region	422	5
Republic of Tatarstan	410	5
Republic of Dagestan	391	5
Moscow region	371	4
Republic of Crimea	342	4
Chelyabinsk region	309	4
Saratov region	298	3
Volgograd region	213	2
City of St.Petersburg	187	2
Krasnodar Krai	167	2
Tyumen region	163	2
Samara region	155	2
Sverdlovsk region	154	2
Stavropol Krai	154	2
Khanty-Mansi autonomous district - Yugra autonomous district	152	2
Novosibirsk region	131	2
Rostov region	121	1
Altai Republic	120	1
City of Baikonur	107	1
Chechen Republic	105	1
Republic of Tyva	101	1
Krasnoyarsk Krai	92	1
Other locations	1 758	21
Total	8 594	100

Breakdown by industry

An assessment of the breakdown by industry of individual entrepreneurs of the Kazakh diaspora in the USRIE (according to the OKVED (RNCEA) number) shows that the largest proportion of women entrepreneurs are involved in the provision of other personal services (62%) and clothing production (61%).

Table 41. Sectoral breakdown of Kazakh diaspora individual entrepreneurs in the Unified State Register of Individual Entrepreneurs (according to OKVED (Russian National Classifier of Economic Activities) number)

RNCEA	Summary total	Sector	Men	Women	% of men	% of women
47	3 029	Retail trade, except for trade in motor vehicles and motorcycles	1 679	1 350	55	45
49	1 053	Land and pipeline transport activities	911	142	87	13
1	1 027	Crop and animal husbandry, hunting and provision of related services in these areas	868	160	84	16
56	379	Activities for the provision of food and beverages	264	115	70	30
46	322	Wholesale trade, except wholesale trade in motor vehicles and motorcycles	260	62	81	19
43	315	Specialized construction works	283	32	90	10
68	298	Real estate transactions	206	92	69	31
45	253	Wholesale and retail trade of motor vehicles and motorcycles and their repair	221	32	87	13
96	231	Other personal services activities	87	144	38	62
41	159	Construction of buildings	144	15	90	10
62	102	Computer software development, consultancy services in the field and other related services	90	12	88	12
10	99	Food manufacturing	61	38	61	39
95	98	Repair of computers, personal items and household items	71	27	73	27
69	90	Activities in the field of law and accounting	47	44	52	48
73	71	Advertising and market research activities	51	21	71	29
85	69	Education	39	30	57	43
74	60	Other professional scientific and technical activities	46	13	77	23
70	60	Activities of head offices, consulting on management issues	37	22	62	38
93	59	Sports, leisure and entertainment activities	46	13	78	22
82	56	Administrative and business activities, support activities for the operation of the organisation, activities providing other support services for business	32	23	58	42
71	48	Activities in the field of architecture and engineering design of technical tests, research and analysis	41	7	85	15
16	42	Wood processing and manufacture of wood and cork products, except furniture, manufacture of straw products and materials for weaving	37	5	87	13
81	42	Maintenance of buildings and territories	28	14	67	33

RNCEA	Summary total	Sector	Men	Women	% of men	% of women
77	41	Rent and leasing	36	5	88	12
52	41	Warehousing and auxiliary transport activities	31	9	77	23
31	40	Furniture manufacturing	37	2	94	6
14	38	Clothing production	15	23	39	61
25	34	Production of finished metal products, except machinery and equipment	32	2	94	6
86	31	Health care activities	21	10	67	33
55	31	Activities for the provision of places for temporary residence	20	11	63	37
63	31	Information technology activities	23	8	75	25
33	26	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	25	1	96	4
90	25	Creative activity, activity in the field of art and entertainment organization	20	5	80	20
66	22	Auxiliary activities in the field of financial services and insurance	15	7	69	31
42	22	Construction of engineering structures	21	1	95	5
Other	250		196	58	78	22
Total	8 594		6 039	2 553	70,3	29,7

Breakdown by company size

The breakdown of individual entrepreneurs of the Kazakh diaspora by company size in the USRIE shows that both women and men are more involved in microbusiness.

Table 42. Breakdown by volume of business of Kazakh diaspora individual entrepreneurs in the Unified State Register of Individual Entrepreneurs

	Summary total	Men	Women	% of men	% of women
Micro	3700	2959	740	80	20
Small	456	366	90	80	20
Medium	47	42	5	89	11
Unknown	2636	1950	687	84	26
Total	6839	5317	1522	77.7	22.2

2.4 RESULTS OF DATA EXTRACTION ON LAWYERS AND NOTARIES

Lawyers and notaries are represented in the open data set of licensed lawyers and notaries of the Russian Federation. It contains about 164 thousand names of lawyers and notaries.

A threshold of 0.7 was used for the probability of Diaspora.

Table 43. Adjusted sample of lawyers and notaries to represent the demographic indices of the Kazakh diaspora

	Number	Lawyers	Notaries
Total number of names	164697		
Total number of applicants for Kazakh names	2497		
Adjusted number of Kazakh names	459	404	52
Sampling with P>0.7	437		

Gender breakdown

According to the gender breakdown of lawyers of the Kazakh diaspora, women make up 26%.

Table 44. Assumed gender breakdown of Kazakh diaspora lawyers

	Number	Percentages
Men	297	74.0
Women	107	26.0
Total	404	100.0

According to the gender breakdown of notaries of the Kazakh diaspora, women make up 69%.

Table 45. Estimated gender breakdown of Kazakh diaspora notaries

	Number	Percentages
Men	17	31.0
Women	38	69.0
Total	55	100.0

Geographical breakdown

Geographical breakdown of the database of lawyers of representatives of the Kazakh diaspora shows that 10% of them live in the Astrakhan region, the same proportion – in the Republic of Bashkortostan.

Table 46. Geographical breakdown of lawyers of the Kazakh diaspora

Location	Number	Percentages
Astrakhan region	42	10
Republic of Bashkortostan	39	10
City of Moscow	33	8
Orenburg region	26	6
Republic of Dagestan	23	6
Omsk region	15	4
Moscow region	14	3
Chechen Republic	13	3
City of St. Petersburg	10	3
Republic of Tyva	9	2
Stavropol Krai	9	2
Volgograd region	9	2
Republic of Tatarstan	9	2
Saratov region	8	2
Sverdlovsk region	7	2
Tyumen region	7	2
Khanty-Mansiisk autonomous district - Yugra autonomous district	6	2
Samara region	6	2
Rostov region	5	1
Chelyabinsk region	5	1
Krasnodar Krai	5	1
Tula region	4	1
Republic of Kalmykia	4	1
Udmurtian Republic	4	1
Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	4	1
Kurgan region	4	1
Krasnoyarsk krai	4	1
Republic of North Ossetia — Alania	4	1
Belgorod region	4	1
Kabardino-Balkar Republic	4	1
Other	68	17
Total	404	100

Regarding the geographical breakdown of notaries-representatives of the Kazakh diaspora, 12% (6 notaries) of them live in the Republic of Bashkortostan. 8% (4 notaries each) - in the Chelyabinsk and Orenburg regions.

Table 47. Geographical breakdown of notaries of the Kazakh diaspora

Location	Number	Percentages
Republic of Bashkortostan	7	12
Chelyabinsk region	5	8
Orenburg region	5	8
Republic of Tatarstan	3	5
Volgograd region	3	5
St. Petersburg	3	5
Yamalo-Nenets Autonomous District	3	5
Republic of North Ossetia — Alania	2	4
Republic of Dagestan	2	4
Saratov region	2	4
Sverdlovsk region	2	4
Karachay-Cherkess Republic	2	4
Republic of Crimea	1	2
Novosibirsk region	1	2
Kaluga Region	1	2
Ulyanovsk region	1	2
Komi Republic	1	2
Zabaykalsky krai	1	2
Nizhny Novgorod region	1	2
Kirov Region	1	2
Republic of Tyva	1	2
Kurgan region	1	2
Astrakhan region	1	2
Republic of Kalmykia	1	2
Kabardino-Balkar Republic	1	2
Altai Republic	1	2
Amur region	1	2
Republic of Adygeya	1	2
Total	55	100

2.5 RESULTS OF NGO DATA EXTRACTION

The NGO Database is the official register of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) registered in the Russian Federation. It contains about 716 thousand names of the heads of individual NGOs. Based on the results of the USRIE check, the same threshold of 0.7 was used for the probability of Diaspora.

Table 48. Adjusted sample of NGO leaders to represent demographic indicators of the Kazakh diaspora

	Number
Total number of names	716198
Total number of applicants for Kazakh names	9395
Adjusted number of Kazakh names	1726
Sampling with P>0.7	1618

Gender breakdown

Among the heads of NGOs of the Kazakh diaspora, according to evaluation, women make up 22%.

Table 49. Estimated number of the Kazakh diaspora NGO leaders

	Number	Percentages
Men	1346	78.0
Women	380	22.0
Total	1726	100.0

Geographical breakdown

The geographical breakdown shows that 10% of the heads of NGOs of the Kazakh diaspora live in the Republic of Bashkortostan, 8% - in the Orenburg region.

Table 50. Geographical breakdown of the Kazakh diaspora NGO leaders

Location	Number	Percentages
Republic of Bashkortostan	168	10
Orenburg region	132	8
Omsk region	120	7
Moscow city	114	7
Republic of Tatarstan	92	5
Astrakhan region	85	5
Republic of Dagestan	75	4
Altai Republic	62	4
Chelyabinsk region	55	3
Volgograd region	50	3
Tyumen region	47	3
Saratov region	46	3
St. Petersburg	38	2
Republic of Tyva	37	2
Moscow region	35	2
Sverdlovsk region	32	2
Republic of Crimea	30	2
Samara region	25	1
Novosibirsk region	23	1
Stavropol Krai	21	1
Krasnodar Krai	19	1
Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)	19	1
Khanty-Mansi autonomous district - Yugra autonomous district	19	1
Kabardino-Balkar Republic	18	1
Krasnoyarsk krai	16	1
Altai Krai	15	1
Chechen Republic	15	1
Kurgan region	14	1
Not defined	14	1
Perm Region	13	1
Other	277	15
Total	1 726	100

Breakdown by industry

When assessing the sectoral breakdown of the heads of Kazakhstani NGOs (according to the OKVED number), it is clear that the gender breakdown varies significantly depending on the industry.

Table 51. Sectoral breakdown of the Kazakh diaspora NGO leaders (according to OKVED (Russian National Classifier of Economic Activities) number)

RNCEA	Summary total	Sector	Men	Women	% of men	% of women
94	685	Activities of public organizations	568	117	83	17
68	135	Real estate transactions	97	38	72	28
91	117	Activities of libraries, archives, museums and other cultural objects	93	24	80	20
70	89	Activities of head offices, consulting on management issues	41	48	46	54
64	84	Activities providing financial services, except insurance and pension services	62	22	73	27
85	80	Education	46	34	57	43
52	77	Warehousing and auxiliary transport activities	69	8	90	10
1	75	Crop and animal husbandry, hunting and provision of related services in these areas	60	15	81	19
93	55	Sports, leisure and entertainment activities	50	5	90	10
88	27	Provision of social services without accommodation	10	17	38	62
65	25	Insurance, reinsurance, activities of non-state pension funds, except for compulsory social security	22	3	89	11
46	24	Wholesale trade, except wholesale trade in motor vehicles and motorcycles	18	5	78	22
10	24	Food manufacturing	21	3	89	11
69	22	Activities in the field of law and accounting	19	3	88	12
51	21	Air and space transport activities	18	3	87	13
80	18	Security and investigative activities	7	12	36	64
63	16	Information technology activities	12	4	75	25
47	12	Retail trade, except for trade in motor vehicles and motorcycles	5	7	44	56
58	10	Publishing activities	6	4	62	38
73	10	Advertising and market research activities	10	-	100	0

RNCEA	Summary total	Sector	Men	Women	% of men	% of women
74	9	Other professional scientific and technical activities	9	-	100	0
41	9	Construction of buildings	7	2	71	29
92	9	Activities related to the organization and conduct of gambling and betting, organization and conduct of lotteries	9	-	100	0
72	9	Research and development	8	1	86	14
87	8	Residential care activities	7	1	83	17
22	7	Production of rubber and plastic products	6	1	80	20
36	7	Water intake, purification and distribution	4	3	60	40
45	5	Wholesale and retail trade of motor vehicles and motorcycles and their repair	4	1	75	25
86	5	Health care activities	2	3	50	50
90	5	Creative activity, activity in the field of art and entertainment organization	3	2	50	50
Other	47		38	9	81	19
Total	1 726		1 331	395	77.2	22.8

2.6 RESULTS OF DATA EXTRACTION FROM THE ORCID

The ORCID database (the Open Researcher and Contributor Identifier) is a large database containing about 12 million scientists, from which 203,612 with Cyrillic names were selected. This is a replacement for the Russian Science Citation Index (RSCI), which the research team could not obtain a license for due to some unforeseen external events during the project. Unfortunately, there is not much information about Russian Federation scientists in this database. Usually, scientific databases contain many details, such as: affiliation to a university, a common subject of research, past scientific publications, a network of cooperation with other scientists (joint publications and citations). But in this case, it was found that this information was missing from the Russian Federation scientists in the ORCID database.

A threshold of 0.7 was used for the probability of Diaspora.

Table 52. Adjusted sample of ORCID scientists to represent demographic indicators of the Kazakh diaspora

	Number
Total number of names	~12000000
Total number of names (in Cyrillic)	203612
Total number of applicants for Kazakh names	9225
Sampling with P>0.7	5686

Gender breakdown

According to the assessment of the gender breakdown of Kazakh scientists in ORCID (in Cyrillic), women make up 64%.

Table 53. Estimated gender breakdown of Kazakh scientists in ORCID (Cyrillic)

Sex	Number	Percentages
Men	3323	36.0
Women	5902	64.0
Total	9225	100.0

Only a small part of the ORCID data (in Cyrillic) has geographical information, so it is possible to estimate the gender breakdown of ORCID scientists with Kazakh names working abroad (i.e. not in Kazakhstan).

Table 54. Estimated gender breakdown of Kazakh Diaspora scientists in ORCID (Cyrillic)

Sex	Number	Percentages
Men	45	69.0
Women	20	31.0
Total	65	100.0

Geographical breakdown

Only a small part of the ORCID data (in Cyrillic) has geographical information, so it is possible to estimate the geographical breakdown of scientists of the Kazakh diaspora, as well as the proportion of scientists working abroad. Thus, according to the data, 38 scientists-representatives of the Kazakh diaspora, including 23 men and 15 women, are registered in Russian Federation.

Table 55. Geographical breakdown of Kazakh scientists registered in ORCID

Country	Total	Men	Women	% of men	% of women
Kazakhstan	222	91	131	41	59
Russia	38	23	15	61	39
Ukraine	8	6	2	75	25
Uzbekistan	7	5	2	71	29
Belarus	4	3	1	75	25
Kyrgyzstan	4	4		100	0
Viet Nam	1	1		100	0
China	1	1		100	0
Tajikistan	1	1		100	0
Unknown	4886	1728	3158	35	65
Total	5172	1863	3309	36	64

When assessing the ratio of Kazakhstani scientists in the ORCID database in the diaspora and working in Kazakhstan, it was revealed that 77% work in Kazakhstan, while 23% work abroad.

Table 56. The ratio of scientists of Kazakhstan registered in ORCID in the Diaspora abroad and in Kazakhstan

Place of registration	Number	Percentages
Kazakhstan	222	77.0
Abroad	65	23.0
Total	287	100

CONCLUSION

Kazakhs of the Russian Federation are institutionalized, i.e. they have organizational forms aimed at preserving ethnic identity: There are more than 100 cultural centers, there are ethnic media, pages on social networks, messengers, internet sites, regular meetings and events, including Small Kurultai, active work of leaders of the Kazakh community.

The Kazakhs themselves call themselves a community (a community as a set of representatives of one nationality), denying the concepts of «diaspora» and «irredent», since they are autochthonous¹⁷ inhabitants of the territories where they live today.

Most of the Kazakh families (more than 90%) live compactly along the border of Kazakhstan and Russian Federation, which has become one of the factors of the preservation of the ethnic group.

Kazakhs of Russian Federation have preserved the main markers of identity: they consider themselves Kazakhs, speak their native language, are Muslims, adhere to the basic traditions and customs, know shezhire, genus and zhuzes to which they belong.

The Russian Federation Kazakhs participating in the survey have close relationships with Kazakhstanis through family ties. This is facilitated by living on the border, the absence of a language barrier, etc. The border area acts as a natural contact zone, restrictions were associated only with quarantine measures during the coronavirus pandemic (2020-2021). Respondents noted that they have frequent contacts with relatives, come to family events, etc. It is important for Kazakhs not to miss family events – weddings, the birth of children, funerals, commemorations, etc. The preservation of family ties is formed just the same at family meetings. Kazakhs often go on vacation to the Borovoye resort, Lake Balkhash, Almaty and other regions of Kazakhstan.

In addition to family ties, respondents indicated contacts with friends, classmates, fellow soldiers, work colleagues, etc. The level of professional contacts is quite high: participation in conferences, scientific seminars, lectures at universities. During the quarantine period, online contacts are relevant, which did not allow interrupting personal, business, and commercial ties. The survey participants noted that they often attend exhibitions, agricultural fairs, etc. Respondents also noted the regular forums of interregional cooperation between Kazakhstan and Russian Federation, which they attend.

An important event for cross-border cooperation is the Forums of Interregional Cooperation between Kazakhstan and Russian Federation held since 2003¹⁸. According to the information on the website, «More than 6800 Russian Federation enterprises and 3200 joint Kazakh-Russian companies are successfully operating in Kazakhstan today, which is more than a third of the total number of enterprises with foreign capital. Joint projects in the oil, energy, finance, engineering, mining, chemical and other sectors of the economy are actively developing. Since 2003, the Forum of Interregional Cooperation of Kazakhstan and Russian Federation has been held alternately in Russian Federation and Kazakhstan cities: Chelyabinsk, Uralsk, Novosibirsk, Aktobe, Orenburg, Ust-Kamenogorsk, Astrakhan, Pavlodar, Yekaterinburg, Atyrau, Sochi, Astana, Petropavlovsk, Omsk».

17 Kazakhs. The series «Peoples and Cultures». Responsible Editor S.E.Azhigali, O.B.Naumova, I.V.Oktyabrskaya; Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology named after N.N.Miklukho-Maklay of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, L.N.Gumilev ENU.- M: Science, 2021.-846 p.

18 Official website of the Forum of Interregional Cooperation of Kazakhstan and Russia // <https://regionalforum.kz/> (access date: 17.10.2022)

Respondents are interested in the situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan, they learn mainly through the Internet, social networks, television, from conversations of relatives, loved ones, friends or partners from Kazakhstan. Digital television, the availability of the main channels of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Internet format has expanded the opportunities for Kazakhs abroad to be in a permanent information space.

The internet is the main source of information and communication. In the course of the study, the information resources of Kazakh cultural centers were studied: websites, blogs, pages, communities, etc. Kazakh cultural centers are widely represented on the Web, have subscribers, organize events and meetings. Almost every cultural center has its own Internet resource. The most active on the Internet are the regional public organisation (RPO) «Kazakhs of Omsk», which have their own pages in six social networks, their own website. In the Instagram, the most popular are «Kazakhs in Moscow» (15568 subscribers).

Most of the survey participants are aware that Kazakhstan is pursuing a diaspora policy. The main institutions are state structures and the World Association of Kazakhstan (established in 1992) and the non-commercial joint-stock company (NC JSC) «Omandastar Foundation» (established in 2018). Respondents noted that they took part in events held by organizations of the Republic of Kazakhstan: diplomatic agencies, the Higher Attestation Commission, the Omandastar Foundation, NGOs, universities, business associations, scientific and educational circles. Respondents attend cultural events (concerts, creative evenings, exhibitions, etc.). Survey participants also indicated that they go to sports events.

There are more than 100 Kazakh cultural centres in the Russian Federation. The largest representation is in the Omsk Region (13 organisations), Orenburg Region (11), Saratov Region (10), Altai Republic (8), Altai Krai (6), Novosibirsk Region (6) and Moscow City (6).

The Federal National Cultural Autonomy of the Kazakhs of Russian Federation was established in 2007 and comprises a number of Kazakh cultural centres¹⁹. Its main objective is to preserve the ethno-cultural identity of the Kazakhs of Russian Federation and to contribute to strengthening inter-ethnic unity and harmony in society.

The All-Russian non-governmental organization Federal Autonomous Ethnic Cultural Organization of the Kazakhs of Russian Federation cooperates with the Federal Agency for Ethnic Affairs of Russian Federation and in April 2020 received support for the programme «On approval of the distribution of subsidies from the federal budget to support federal autonomous ethnic cultural organizations and other non-commercial organizations carrying out activities in the field of implementation of State ethnic policy in the Russian Federation for 2020»²⁰

The aim of the programme is to assist in implementing the main objectives of the State National Policy Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2025, the Presidential Decree «On ensuring inter-ethnic harmony», and the State Programme of the Russian Federation «Implementation of state national policy» by informing about the patriotic feat of the Kazakhs of Russian Federation and promoting and developing Kazakh culture in the Russian Federation.

19 Official website of the All-Russian Public Organisation «Federal National and Cultural Autonomy of the Kazakhs of Russian Federation»// <http://kazah.org/> (access date: 17.10.2022)

20 All-Russian Program «Kazakhs of Russian Federation in the dialogue of cultures» http://kazah.org/novosti/news_post/vserossijskaya-programma-kazahi-rossii-v-dialoge-kultur (access date: 17.10.2022)

The programme includes a set of 7 activities in different regions of the Russian Federation:

1. Interregional Youth Festival-Contest of Kazakh Art «Zhas Urpak-2020» («Young Generation -2020»), (Tyumen region).
2. XII Regional Traditional Festival of Kazakh Culture «Shanyrak-2020» in Dovolensky District of Novosibirsk Region.
3. XX Jubilee celebration of Kazakh culture of Samara region «Ata mura» («Legacy of ancestors»).
4. Exhibition «Feat of the Kazakh people of Russian Federation», dedicated to the 75th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War (Moscow, St. Petersburg, Republic of Altai, Republic of Kalmykia, Altai Region, Astrakhan, Volgograd, Orenburg, Saratov, Samara, Tyumen, Sverdlovsk, Kurgan, Chelyabinsk, Tomsk, Omsk, Novosibirsk regions)
5. Interregional festival of Kazakh culture with international participation «Tugan Zher-2020» («Native Land-2020») (Kurgan region).
6. Sixth Interregional Multinational Youth Forum «Multinational Siberia» (Novosibirsk Region).
7. Project «A special generation - the fate of war children» (Saratov region).

On 17-18 June 2022 an extraordinary congress of the Federal National and Cultural Autonomy of the Kazakhs of Russian Federation was held in Tyumen, which was attended by over 100 delegates from 13 regions of the Russian Federation. «A congress of the Federal National Cultural Autonomy of the Kazakhs of Russian Federation was held in the regional capital. It was attended by representatives of authorities, national and religious associations of the Tyumen region, delegates from regional national and cultural autonomies of the Kazakhs, and guests from 13 regions of Russian Federation, including Kurgan, Omsk, Orenburg, Novosibirsk, Samara regions, the Republic of Altai and others. The congress delegates voted unanimously to elect Esengali Ibraev, leader of the Tyumen Kazakhs, as its new chairman. Thus, the centre of the Federal National Cultural Autonomy of the Kazakhs of Russian Federation has moved from Samara to Tyumen»²¹.

From the plans put forward by the chairman of the Federal National Cultural Autonomy of the Kazakhs²²:

- The Federal National Cultural Autonomy - resource centre: The Federal National Cultural Autonomy of the Kazakhs can become a resource centre for increasing the level of competence of regional national cultural associations in managing the organisation, developing project activities, forming social partnerships and deepening inter-ethnic cooperation,
- strengthening the Russian Federation-Kazakhstan partnership: «This is what is now commonly referred to as people-to-people diplomacy. We can facilitate direct links and communication at different levels: cultural-humanitarian, scientific-educational and business cooperation. To become reliable assistants in promoting the interests of our country, to contribute to strengthening the strong traditions of good neighbourliness between Russia and Kazakhstan»,

21 The centre of Russian Kazakhs' autonomy has moved to the Tyumen region//<https://tumen.mk.ru/social/2022/06/20/centr-avtonomii-rossiyskikh-kazakhov-peremestilsya-v-tyumenskuyu-oblast.html> (access date: 17.10.2022)

22 Yesengali Ibraev identified the prospects for the development of the federal autonomy of the Kazakhs//Tyumen line//<https://t-l.ru/325148.html>(access date: 17.10.2022)

- establishing a Business Council as an example of the Centre for the Development of Russian Federation - Republic of Kazakhstan Business Friendship at the Kazakh Autonomy of the Tyumen region,
- promotion of Kazakh culture: «naturally, we should continue to work for the harmonious promotion of the culture of the Kazakh people in the palette of the cultures of the peoples of multinational Russian Federation. Kazakh Nauryz, Kurultai, Days of Kazakh Culture, baiga races and other projects should become part of a larger calendar of events of the peoples of Russian Federation. I believe it will be right to study, promote and scale up best practices in the implementation of ethno-cultural events of our regional autonomies of Kazakhs».

Most organisations have the word «culture» in their name, thus denoting the scope of their activities: preservation and development of Kazakh culture, preservation of language, revival of Kazakh traditions and customs, etc. There are centres for sporting activities: RPO «Federation of Kazakh Wrestling (Kazakh Kuresi) in Moscow», entertainment: Omsk regional Kazakh cultural and entertainment public organization «Tamasha».

It should be noted that since 2005, the Kazaksha Kures Wrestling Federation has been functioning in Russian Federation, which organized two Kazaksha Kures World championships (the 2nd in 2008 in Orsk and the 5th in 2014 in Orenburg), dozens of world championships, European, Russian Federation World cups and other competitions.²³

One third of the survey participants do not know about the functioning of Kazakh cultural centers. Some of the survey participants actively participate in the work or in events held by cultural associations.

26 respondents out of 200 are members of Kazakh cultural centers. One third of respondents participate in the work of the centers, half – in events held by Kazakh cultural organizations. Including at the Small Kurultai in Russian Federation or at the World Kurultai of Kazakhs in Kazakhstan.

It should be noted that Kazakhs are represented in various sectors of the economy, in the state, non-state, NGO sector, in international organizations, in private business, etc. The analysis of 254 biographies of famous Kazakhs of Russian Federation published in 2008 showed the palette of spheres in which Kazakhs of Russian Federation work. The study of biographies of Kazakhs in 2022 added new areas of pop culture, entertainment and film industry to the main areas of activity.

The survey participants expressed their desire to develop cooperation in various fields, participate in joint project of Russian Federation and Republic of Kazakhstan, development programs, including socio-cultural areas, especially in the field of preserving Kazakh cultural traditions and customs, native language. Respondents have a desire to know more about Kazakhstan, about the traditions and customs of the Kazakh ethnic group, especially of a domestic nature (weddings, tilashar, tusau keser, etc.).

The demographic profile of the Kazakhs of Russian Federation according to the statistical data of the Population Census in the Russian Federation in 2010 is as follows: more villagers (63%) than urban residents (37%), approximately the same proportion of men (49.6%) and women (50.4%), live more in the territory bordering Kazakhstan (90.1%).

²³ Association of National Wrestling// <http://www.anvb.su/kinds/kazakhsa-kures> (access date: 17.10.2022)

In general, it can be noted that the Kazakhs of Russian Federation are an important element of economic, cultural, humanitarian cooperation between Kazakhstan and Russian Federation. Kazakh cultural centers and the Federal National-Cultural Autonomy of Kazakhs play an important role in the formation of interstate relations, cooperation and partnership. The main goal of the centers is to preserve and develop Kazakh culture, language, traditions, customs, contribute to the preservation of historical memory, and educate young people in national traditions. In addition, the centers are leisure institutions in which everyone can participate, a place for intercultural dialogue. For young people, the centers are a place of formation of ethnic identity, socialization.

RECOMMENDATIONS

First of all, it is necessary to form a new paradigm – «Kazakhs abroad = cooperation» instead of the paradigm «Kazakhs abroad = ethnic repatriation» for the formation of interaction and partnership. In this regard, it is necessary to form public opinion both among Kazakhs abroad (about the ongoing diaspora policy of Kazakhstan, migration policy, etc.) and Kazakhstanis (about the reasons for the migration of Kazakhs, the number of Kazakhs abroad, the difficult migration path, etc.). There is an information vacuum in Kazakhstan's public opinion – society does not know about the existence of a large Kazakh diaspora, about the causes of migration, the current situation, etc. Ignorance often generates distrust or distorts information. At the same time, the survey showed a lack of knowledge in the Kazakh foreign environment about the diaspora policy pursued by Kazakhstan. In this direction, constant information support is needed both in the Kazakh society and among the Kazakh diaspora.

The Internet, social networks, messengers are the main sources of information that must be used in the information program. It is necessary to consider the possibility of creating a single website of Kazakhs abroad, which will contain all the necessary information, including contacts, extended information in text, audio and video format. Links to all pages in social networks, announcements of events, surveys, collection of proposals, lists of cultural centers with contacts, etc.

The creation of a single website with information about all cultural centers of the Kazakhs of the world would make it possible to consolidate the work of all centers, create a system of information exchange. Mandatory duplication in social networks – VK, Odnoklassniki, Tik-tok, Facebook, etc., focusing on the age of consumers.

It is necessary to place links on this site to the main Kazakh resources dealing with the issues of Kazakhs abroad, ethnic repatriation, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Higher Attestation Commission, the «Otandastar Foundation», etc.

It would also be interesting to post information about the national culture on the website – acquaintance with traditions, customs, household rituals (how to conduct weddings, matchmaking), etc., Kazakh language courses (conducting language courses for different ages).

Among the Kazakhs abroad, there is an interest in national history, traditions and customs. Especially interest is shown in the formation of clans, zhuzes, Zheti ata, shezhire, dynasty, genealogical trees, etc. Given that belonging to a certain zhuz, genus is an important marker of the cultural code of the Kazakh and the communicative component, it is important to pay attention to this issue. The creation of an online shezhire of Russian Federation Kazakhs will give everyone the opportunity to include their family in the general family tree.

In general, when forming a communication strategy, it is necessary to consider the possibility of using the Russian language, which is the main language of the social and communicative environment of the Kazakhs of the Russian Federation. An important recommendation from respondents is to provide information in Russian on information sites, social networks of the World Association of Kazakhs, «Otandastar Foundation».

To develop business ties, it is necessary to consider the possibility of creating a structure in the National Chamber of Entrepreneurs of the Republic of Kazakhstan «Atameken» to work with Kazakhs abroad (consultations on the principle of a «single window», simplification of the process of opening a legal entity by non-citizens of Kazakhstan).

The creation of a separate state body on migration, diaspora and kandas issues would synchronize work in this direction by assembling a decision-making mechanism in a single center.

To form a communication strategy, there is a need to consider the possibility of:

- compiling a register of cultural centers and the number of members of cultural centers,
- conducting sociological surveys of managers, active members of cultural centers (studying the needs for preserving ethnic identity),
- compiling a complete list of websites, blogs, pages of cultural centers, famous personalities, etc.,
- holding regular Kurultai of Kazakhs, including separate kurultai of youth,
- continue the tradition of publishing books/reference books, including in online format with biographies of famous Kazakhs of the Russian Federation.

In the form of cooperation programs with the Kazakh diaspora, the Kazakh Card²⁴ project planned in Kazakhstan will be effective, as it should enable the opening of business projects in the country.

An important part of the interaction programs are programs related to target audiences (children, youth, students):

- summer camps for children from Kazakh families, while it is important that children have communication both with Kazakhs from different countries of the world and with Kazakh children, i.e. in one group there should be children from different countries of the world, including Kazakhstan,
- school programs (trip of schoolchildren to Kazakhstan for familiarization purposes, exchange of high school students, special tourist programs, Olympiads),
- students/ undergraduates/doctoral students undergo practical training, internships at Kazakhstani enterprises, etc.,
- increase the quota in Nazarbayev University, Nazarbayev Intellectual School and other educational centers, universities for Russian Federation Kazakhs.

To consider the possibility of participation of Russian Federation Kazakh scientists in grant funding projects for scientific and (or) scientific and technical projects of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, including for young people.

²⁴ New visa will be issued to ethnic Kazakhs for doing business in Kazakhstan // <https://www.zakon.kz/6025833-novuiu-vizu-budut-vydat-v-kazakhstane-etnicheskim-kazakham.html> (access date: 17.10.2022)

APPENDIX

Appendix No.1 List of Kazakh cultural centers in the Russian Federation

No.	Region/city	Organisation	Date of registration
1.	Moscow	RPO "Federation of Kazakh wrestling (Kazakh kuresi) of Moscow"	16.12.2010
2.	Moscow	RPO "Kazakh national and cultural autonomy in Moscow"	07.05.2014
3.	Moscow	Union of Non-Profit Organizations for the Preservation and Development of Kazakh Ethnoculture	30.10.2017
4.	Moscow	Foundation for the Promotion of Friendship of Peoples and National Cultures "Astana"	14.03.2008
5.	Moscow	Non-commercial Association "Memory"	-
6.	Moscow	RPO for preservation of Kazakh culture "Kazakh language"	31.12.1997
7.	Moscow region	Public organisation "Local Kazakh national and cultural autonomy of the Pushkin City district of the Moscow Region"	24.03.2021
8.	Astrakhan region	RPO for preservation and development of Kazakh national culture "Kazakhs of the Astrakhan region"	26.12.2013
9.	Astrakhan region	Astrakhan RPO of Kazakh culture "Zholdastyk"	20.09.1995
10.	Astrakhan region	Foundation for the Development of Kazakh Culture	12.03.2010
11.	Volgograd region	Private multidisciplinary institution "Kazakh National Cultural Center "Bolashak" ("Future")"	28.04.2021
12.	Ivanovo region	Kazakh Diaspora of the Ivanovo region	-
13.	Kaliningrad region	RPO "Kazakh Diaspora of the Kaliningrad region"	09.10.2019
14.	Kurgan region	PO "National and cultural autonomy of the Kazakhs of the Kurgan region"	29.06.2005
15.	Novosibirsk region	PO "Local national and cultural autonomy of the Kazakhs of the Chulymsky district of the Novosibirsk region"	25.06.2018
16.	Novosibirsk region	Local public organization of the Bagansky district of the Novosibirsk region for the development of social initiatives, preservation of the national Kazakh culture "Kazakh Center named after Abai"	22.07.2021
17.	Novosibirsk region	Novosibirsk local public organization "National - cultural autonomy of Kazakhs "Arman"	04.11.2005
18.	Novosibirsk region	Novosibirsk NGO "Center of Kazakh culture "Otan"	25.02.2010

19.	Novosibirsk region	PO "Local national and cultural autonomy of Kazakhs of the Kochenevsky district of the Novosibirsk Region "Kyzyl Tu" ("Red Banner")	08.08.2019
20.	Novosibirsk region	RPO "Kazakh national and cultural autonomy of the Novosibirsk region "Otan" ("Fatherland")	12.07.2019
21.	Omsk region	Omsk RPO "Kazakhs of Omsk"	08.07.2014
22.	Omsk region	Omsk RPO "Kazakh National Cultural Center"	21.01.2014
23.	Omsk region	Omsk RPO "Siberian Center of Kazakh culture "Moldir" ("Transparent")	08.02.2000
24.	Omsk region	PO "Regional Kazakh national and cultural autonomy of the Omsk region"	30.12.1997
25.	Omsk region	PO "Local national-cultural Kazakh autonomy of the Odessa district of the Omsk region "Armandastar" ("Dreamers")	25.03.2014
26.	Omsk region	"Omsk regional Kazakh cultural and entertainment public organization "Tamasha" ("Delicious")	22.09.2015
27.	Omsk region	Local public organization "Kazakhs of Poltava district of Omsk region"	30.04.2015
28.	Omsk region	Omsk regional public organization "Chokan Valikhanov Center of Russian-Kazakh Friendship"	01.10.2015
29.	Omsk region	Omsk regional public organization "Revival of Kazakh traditions "Chokan's Way"	18.01.2012
30.	Omsk region	Local public organization for the development and preservation of the Kazakh language and culture "Merey" ("Recognition") Isilkulsky district of Omsk region	13.02.2020
31.	Omsk region	Omsk regional public organization Kazakh National Cultural Center "Kaidaul"	08.06.2021
32.	Omsk region	PO "Local Kazakh national-cultural autonomy of Novovarshavsky municipal district of Omsk region "Birlík" ("Unity")	01.10.2018
33.	Omsk region	Autonomous non-profit organization of culture and creativity "Siberia Center"	15.02.2018
34.	Orenburg region	PO "Kazakh national and cultural autonomy of the city of Orenburg "Atameken" ("Land of the Fathers")	28.09.2015
35.	Orenburg region	Orenburg regional public organization "Association of Kazakhs of Orenburg region"	31.01.2014
36.	Orenburg region	PO "Kazakh national and cultural autonomy of the city of Novotroitsk"	25.04.2016
37.	Orenburg region	PO "Local national-cultural autonomy of the Kazakhs of Orsk "Alem" ("Mir")	01.08.2016

38.	Orenburg region	PO "Orenburg regional Kazakh national and Cultural Autonomy"	23.04.1998
39.	Orenburg region	Sorochinsky regional public movement for the revival of the national culture of the Turkic peoples (Tatar, Bashkir, Kazakh) "Tugal Tel"	30.08.2001
40.	Orenburg region	Orenburg regional public organization of Kazakh youth "Zhas Kanat" ("Young Wing")	01.03.2011
41.	Orenburg region	PO "Kazakh National and Cultural Autonomy of the Sol-Iletsksky district of the Orenburg region"	25.04.2016
42.	Orenburg region	Autonomous non-profit organization "Society of Russian-Kazakh Friendship "Eurasia"	27.09.2006
43.	Orenburg region	Autonomous non-profit organization "Center for Support and development of Russian-Kazakh socio-cultural relations "Miras" ("Heritage")	05.12.2016
44.	Orenburg region	Orenburg regional public organization of Kazakhs "Ak-Zhaiyk"	-
45.	Rostov region	Public organization of Kazakhs of the Rostov region	-
46.	Samara region	Local public organization national-cultural autonomy of the Kazakhs of Samara "Ak Zhol" ("Light Path")	13.10.2003
47.	Samara region	Local public organization national-cultural autonomy of Kazakhs of Krasnoyarsk region of Samara region "Kanat" ("Wings")	02.03.2005
48.	Samara region	Samara regional public organization national-cultural autonomy of Kazakhs "Ak Zhol" ("Light Path")	14.07.2005
49.	Samara region	All-Russian public organization "Federal National and Cultural Autonomy of Kazakhs of Russia"	09.11.2007
50.	Samara region	Samara regional public organization "Cultural Center "Kazakhs of Samara"	15.01.2020
51.	St. Petersburg	Public organization "Local Kazakh national-cultural autonomy of the inner-city municipality of St. Petersburg municipal district Porokhovoye"	01.03.2021
52.	St. Petersburg	Public organization "Local Kazakh national-cultural autonomy of the inner-city municipality of St. Petersburg municipal district Finlandsky district"	01.03.2021
53.	St. Petersburg	Interregional public organization "Youth Kazakh National Cultural Society of St. Petersburg and Leningrad region Youth Wing Ata-Meken "Dostar"	07.04.2016
54.	St. Petersburg	Interregional public organization "Kazakh National Cultural Society of St. Petersburg and Leningrad region "Ata-Meken"	05.08.1993
55.	Saratov region	Saratov regional public organization "Cultural Center "Kazakhstan"	04.12.2002
56.	Saratov region	Saratov regional public organization "National Cultural Center "Association of Volga Kazakhs"	26.11.1997

57.	Saratov region	Public organization "Regional national cultural Autonomy of the Kazakhs of the Saratov region"	11.09.2007
58.	Saratov region	Public organization "Regional national cultural Autonomy of the Kazakhs of the Saratov region"	09.02.2004
59.	Saratov region	Local public organization of Krasnokutsky municipal district of Saratov region "Kazakh National Cultural Center "Arman" ("Dream")	04.08.2015
60.	Saratov region	Public organization "Local national and cultural autonomy of the Kazakhs of the Novouzensky district of the Saratov region"	21.07.2020
61.	Saratov region	Public organization "Local national-cultural autonomy of Kazakhs of Engels district of Saratov region "Birlik" ("Unity")	09.11.2018
62.	Saratov region	Public organization "Local national and cultural autonomy of Kazakhs of Pugachevsky district of Saratov region"	31.01.2022
63.	Saratov region	Foundation for the Development of Sports and Kazakh Culture of the Saratov region "Dostar" ("Friends")	27.03.2015
64.	Saratov region	Public organization "Local National and cultural autonomy of the Kazakhs of the Soviet district of the Saratov region "Elim-Ai" ("My native land")	27.11.2018
65.	Sverdlovsk region	Public organization "Local national and cultural autonomy of the Kazakhs of the Pervouralsk city district of the Sverdlovsk region"	08.11.2021
66.	Tomsk region	Local public organization "National-cultural autonomy of the Kazakhs of Tomsk"	23.06.2008
67.	Tyumen region	Tyumen RPO "National-cultural autonomy of Kazakhs of the Tyumen region"	23.03.2007
68.	Tyumen region	Tyumen regional youth Kazakh public organization "Birlik" ("Unity")	26.03.2003
69.	Tyumen region	Public organization "National-cultural autonomy of Kazakhs of the Yurginsky municipal district of the Tyumen region"	16.01.2007
70.	Tyumen region	Regional public organization of Kazakhs "Dostyk"	-
71.	Altai Krai	Altai regional public organization "National-cultural autonomy of Kazakhs"	15.02.2008
72.	Altai Krai	Public organization "Local national and cultural autonomy of the Kazakhs of Slavgorod"	31.05.2007
73.	Altai Krai	PO "Local national and cultural autonomy of Kazakhs "Asyl-Mura ("Precious heritage") of Barnaul, Altai Krai"	06.12.2007
74.	Altai Krai	Altai regional public organization "Ata-Mura Center of Kazakh Culture" ("Heritage of ancestors")	06.05.2009

75.	Altai Krai	Public organization "Local national and cultural autonomy of the Kazakhs "Bolashak" of the village of Kirey of the Kulundinsky district of the Altai Territory"	17.12.2007
76.	Altai Krai	Public organization "Local National-Cultural Autonomy of Kazakhs of Burlinsky district"	-
77.	Kamchatka region	Kamchatka regional public organization "Kazakh community "Ak Zhol" ("White Road")"	31.03.2022
78.	Krasnoyarsk Krai	Local public organization national-cultural autonomy of Kazakhs "Yntymak" ("Commonwealth") of Norilsk"	03.05.2011
79.	Krasnoyarsk Krai	Public organization "Local Kazakh national and cultural autonomy of Krasnoyarsk "Ak Zhayk" ("White Space")"	28.04.2021
80.	Primorski Krai	Primorsky regional public organization "Kazakh Cultural Center "Asar" ("Cohesion")"	12.02.2010
81.	Altai Republic	RPO "Center of Kazakh National Games"	20.12.2018
82.	Altai Republic	RPO "Kazakh Cultural Center Ak-Zhol" ("Light Path")"	07.02.2022
83.	Altai Republic	RPO "National Cultural Center of Kazakhs "Nur" ("Luch")"	24.08.2015
84.	Altai Republic	Local public organization "National cultural autonomy of Kazakhs of Ulagan district of the Altai Republic"	14.03.2016
85.	Altai Republic	Local Public Organization "National cultural autonomy of Kazakhs of Gorno-Altaysk of the Altai Republic"	14.03.2016
86.	Altai Republic	Local public organization of Kazakhs of Kosh-Agach District of the Altai Republic	07.07.2016
87.	Altai Republic	RPO "National-cultural autonomy of Kazakhs of the Altai Republic"	10.10.2016
88.	Altai Republic	Local Public national-cultural organization of Kazakhs of the city of Gorno-Altaysk of the Altai Republic "Tauli Altai" ("Gorny – Altai")"	30.04.2009
89.	Republic of Bashkortostan	RPO "National Cultural Center Of Kazakhs "Ak Bata" In The Republic Of Bashkortostan"	27.10.1999
90.	Republic of Buryatia	RPO "Kazakh Diaspora "Atameken" ("Fatherland")"	21.05.2018
91.	Republic of Tatarstan	RPO "National-cultural autonomy of Kazakhs of the Republic of Tatarstan "Kazakhstan""	13.04.2000
92.	Republic of Tatarstan	Kazan Society "Kazakhstan"	01.01.2010
93.	Chelyabinsk region	RPO «Kazakh society – Aikap»	04.04.2018

94.	Chelyabinsk region	Chelyabinsk regional public organization «Kazakh public Center «Azamat»»	03.07.2003
95.	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	Local public organization "National cultural Society of the Kazakh people of Kogalym "Kyzyl Tu"	18.06.2018
96.	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	Public organization "Kazakh National Cultural Autonomy "Atameken" of Surgut"	03.09.2012
97.	Khanty-Mansi Autonomous District	Nizhnevartovsk city public organization "Center of the Peoples of Kazakhstan "Kazakh Diaspora "Dostar ("Friends")"	12.05.2012
98.	Yakutia, Sakha Republic	Kazakhs of Mirninsky district "Atameken" ("Motherland")	17.12.2001

Sources: services for checking counterparties of the Russian Federation: <https://www.rusprofile.ru/>, <https://www.list-org.com/>, <https://companies.rbc.ru/>, <https://companies.rbc.ru/> (access date: 17.10.2022)

