ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
(INCLUDING GENDER-SPECIFIC ASPECTS) ON RELEVANT POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS FOR INTERACTION WITH THE DIASPORA IN KAZAKHSTAN
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Analysis and recommendations (including gender-specific aspects) on relevant policy and institutions for interaction with the diaspora in Kazakhstan were created with financial support from the International Organization for Migration Development Fund (IDF).

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SUMMARY

In the modern world, the role and contribution of diasporas to the development of economic, human, social and cultural capital in their countries of origin and residence is increasing. Globalization and the development of modern technologies create conditions for their active participation in sustainable development.

According to the World Bank, global remittances reached $540 billion in 2020 despite the COVID-19 pandemic, exceeding aggregate foreign direct investment ($259 billion) and overseas development assistance ($179 billion) in 20201.

Since gaining state sovereignty, Kazakhstan has headed for support and interaction with the Kazakh diaspora abroad. Due to the active repatriation policy since 1991, about 1.1 million ethnic Kazakhs (kandases) have returned to Kazakhstan, who contribute to the development of the country.

The development strategy of the state organization of the Otandastar Foundation indicates that the approximate number of ethnic Kazakhs abroad is 5-7 million people with huge capacity to contribute to the development of Kazakhstan that is not yet being effectively used2.

Kazakhstan has its own experience of interaction with the diaspora. Legislation, conceptual and policy documents indicate the need to support and expand ties with the diaspora. There is an authorized state body represented by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its subordinate organization, Otandastar Foundation, with its own budget for the implementation of projects and activities for the diaspora.

At the same time, the diaspora capacity is not sufficiently used for national development. For example, in education and health care, it is possible to attract qualified personnel from the diaspora for training, exchange of experience. Diaspora business owners could also be engaged for entrepreneurship mentoring and business projects. Currently, there is a low level of complex interaction with the diaspora in various spheres. The work is fragmented, there is no interaction strategy and, accordingly, there are no clearly stated results of this activity.

The purpose of this research is to study and analyze relevant policies and institutions that affect the ability of the diaspora to participate in the country’s development, including any gender issues, and develop recommendations for Kazakh state and non-state entities for the necessary adjustments to facilitate and enhance diaspora’s contribution to socio-economic development.

The desk research method was used to review the literature, as well as strategic, regulatory documents on the studied topic, as well as the websites of authorized state bodies, public organizations working in this area.

The study summarizes the results of the analysis of various sources in the form of specifically stated problems and proposed recommendations, which together form a strategic concept of a model for further interaction with the diaspora. The advantage of this approach is the ability to build a strategy for further task decomposition.

Although further research is required, at this stage some issues can be identified for the involvement of diasporas in national development and diaspora engagement:

- Not all strategic and industry documents include the consolidation of the diaspora as a development partner.
- There are no tasks or functions in the field of interaction with the diaspora in the regulations of the industry local executive bodies.
- There are no programs for the transfer of knowledge and skills (brain circulation) of the diaspora members.
- Accounting for the diaspora’s contribution to the socio-economic development of the country is not ensured.
- There is no recent research on the diaspora in different countries of the world.
- There is no public monitoring and evaluation of programs, projects for the development of relations with the diaspora, publication of its results.
- Diaspora members are not represented in the consultative and advisory bodies in various fields.
- Vulnerable categories such as women and girls are not distinguished in the state support measures for representatives of the diaspora.
- In the reporting of state bodies and organizations, information on work with the diaspora is not indicated in the gender aspect.

Based on the results of the study, the following general recommendations can be listed (more detailed recommendations are provided at the end of each section).

**Forming a National Diaspora Policy:**

- Include the diaspora as a development partner in all documents of the state planning system, ensure that the diaspora’s contribution to the Republic of Kazakhstan is considered.
- Provide guidelines on formulating the tasks and functions of local executive bodies in the field of interaction with the diaspora.
- Develop a system of indicators to assess the quality of diaspora mobilization for national development and the depth of changes in society necessary to build a long-term strategy for interaction with the diaspora.
- Continue scientific research on the study of the diaspora in different countries of the world. It is important to introduce a culture of monitoring and evaluation of ongoing programs, projects, publication of its results in order to learn lessons for improving activities and achieving final results.
- When allocating state support measures, take into account gender-specific aspects and vulnerable categories such as women and youth. In order to prevent the marginalization of the participation of women from the diaspora in national development, when publishing reports of authorized bodies and organizations on the work done to support the diaspora, pay attention to this issue and indicate information in the context of gender. It is also necessary
to develop the Young Leaders Network and the Network of the Kazakh Diaspora Women.

Creating targeted diaspora-oriented programs.

- Create a national employment strategy to attract the diaspora, linking qualified diaspora with employment opportunities in the public and private sectors. This could include the creation of a database of qualified specialists - members of the diaspora within the framework of national employment projects developed by the Ministry of Labor or sectoral projects in education, tourism, etc. It is necessary to provide access to this database of public and private structures for recruitment or training activities. Thus, it will help to establish links between experts in diaspora communities and local communities, as well as between different diaspora communities.

- Organize exchange programs for schoolchildren, students, youth between educational institutions, families of countries of origin and residence.

Creating opportunities for interaction with the diaspora:

- Ensure support for interaction with the diaspora at the highest state level, sufficient financial and human resources, effective interdepartmental cooperation, and partnership.

- The prospects of interaction with the diaspora should be linked to the qualitative implementation of the tasks assigned to the responsible state bodies, as well as integration into performance indicators as benchmarks for the development of indicators of the diaspora’s contribution to the country of origin.

- Improving the mechanism of consultations with the diaspora is an important aspect in strengthening of trust for successful interaction. It is necessary to include initiative representatives of the diaspora in the consultative and advisory bodies in various fields at the central and local levels.

- In addition to establishing links and cooperation at the central level, local authorities should also strive to establish partnerships with the foreign diaspora. Local authorities need to understand how to integrate the diaspora members’ contributions into existing local development plans.

- Ensure awareness-raising, mobilization and strengthening of partnership for development between the diaspora and the government, as well as informing the diaspora about problems, needs and opportunities within the country.
INTRODUCTION

CONTEXT

In December 2018, 152 countries, including Kazakhstan, supported the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM). The 19th goal of the GCM aims to «Create conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries».

On April 5, 2022, the Global Diaspora Summit adopted the Future Agenda for Global Diaspora Engagement (Dublin Declaration).

The number of studies at the international level is also increasing. Thus, the www.idiaspora.org portal contains about 100 studies from 2007 to 2022 on the study of interaction with diasporas.3

In the legislative acts and documents of the State Planning System Kazakhstan paid special attention to the issues of interaction with the diaspora. Thus, in the Law on Population Migration, one of the main tasks of state policy in the field of population migration is to support and develop relationships with former compatriots and ethnic Kazakhs living abroad, including in the field of cultural cooperation and information support.4

The National Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025 states that a special program will be developed to attract compatriots working in leading foreign scientific centers and universities and that it is important to introduce new mechanisms for working with compatriots to form a positive image of the country abroad.5

The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kassym-Jomart Tokayev, in his «Independence is above all» article noted that conditions should be created for our compatriots working in the most advanced companies in the developed countries of the world to transfer experience and knowledge to their peers in Kazakhstan.6

In the Foreign Policy Concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020-2030, among the priorities in the field of human rights, humanitarian diplomacy, there is «support for the development of the Kazakh language and culture in places with large concentrations of Kazakh diaspora, supporting their ties with their historical homeland, including through the World Association of Kazakhs and the Otandastar Foundation»7.

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3  IDIASPORA RESOURCES - https://www.idiaspora.org/en/learn/resources/research-and-studies
5 Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan No.636 dated February 15, 2018 - https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U1800000636
6 “Independence above all” Article of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Kassym-Jomart Tokayev - https://senate.parlam.kz/ru-RU/statyaindependence
7 Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 280 dated March 6, 2020 - https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U2000000280
MAIN GOALS

The purpose of this research – is to study and analyze relevant policies and institutions that affect the ability of the diaspora to participate in the country’s development, including any gender issues, and develop recommendations for Kazakh state and non-state entities for the necessary adjustments to facilitate and enhance diaspora’s contribution to the socio-economic development.

Research objectives:

- analysis and evaluation of current policies, institutional structures, and organizations (including non-governmental organizations), as well as government programs to attract the diaspora;

- promoting an understanding of what the various initiatives are, how these initiatives work, what their current shortcomings are, and what opportunities exist for better coordination or reorganization of existing diaspora engagement efforts;

- development of recommendations for the development of a coordinated strategy for interaction with the diaspora, which may include recommendations, among other things, regulatory reforms, institutional structures, and interagency coordination, including between governmental and non-governmental entities.

- to study the experience of female diaspora to determine the extent to which current policy and programs may exclude or marginalize the participation of female diaspora and recommend corrective actions.

- to identify areas where professional women from the diaspora are well represented and can contribute to the socio-economic development of Kazakhstan, and support the promotion of women in socio-economic development.

This report is designed for civil servants, professionals working in the field of interaction with the diaspora, representatives of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and researchers involved in diaspora issues. Its results are intended to change approaches to assessing the quality of interaction with the diaspora, as well as to become the basis for the formation of a new system of relations with the diaspora.

DOCUMENT STRUCTURE

The first section is devoted to the international foundations and policies in the field of interaction with the diaspora, that is, from the international normative documents and the experience of mapping, research in other countries. This knowledge will help better understand the international context and the global agenda in the field of interaction with the diaspora.

The second section contains an analysis of the experience of research on this topic in Kazakhstan to understand whether there are initial data not only for this, but also for future research. In addition, this analysis allows us to show what concerns arise in the study of the topic and form appropriate recommendations on the policies and activities of institutions.
The third section contains an analysis and recommendations on policy in Kazakhstan for interaction with the diaspora in the most relevant areas (education, culture, economy) that have developed in international practice (transfer of knowledge, skills, tourism, money transfers, etc.)

The fourth section contains an analysis of the institutional structure in the field of interaction with the diaspora. Thus, Kazakhstan is a member of international structures and has several state bodies, state, and public organizations whose activities need to be analyzed, as well as to form recommendations.

**METHODOLOGY**

**Survey.** The results of a survey conducted among 180 Kazakhs abroad and Kazakhs in the Russian Federation (RF) and 10 experts in the diaspora were used in this report. The results of the survey gave many examples, relevant lessons and conclusions, which can be found in this report.

The results of a survey conducted among 200 ethnic Kazakhs who are citizens of the RF and permanently reside in the RF were also used. Detailed interviews revealed some of the issues and problems faced by representatives of the diaspora locally.

**Consultations.** The data and recommendations of the seminar dated July 1, 2022, in Astana on the discussion of the preliminary results of gender-sensitive mapping of the diaspora in the Russian Federation and in-depth research, as well as onomastic analysis were used.

**Literature review,** as well as review of strategy and program documents. Desk analysis was conducted with regulatory documents, fundamental, applied research on the studied subject, as well as websites of authorized state bodies, public organizations working in this area.
INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND POLICY IN THE FIELD OF INTERACTION WITH THE DIASPORA
1.1. INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS IN THE FIELD OF INTERACTION WITH THE DIASPORA

In December 2018, Kazakhstan, having signed the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), undertook to ensure the implementation of migration goals for the benefit of all.

The GCM is based on the objectives and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. It is also based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, other major international human rights treaties, as well as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and the New Urban Development Program.

Objective 19 of the GCM is aimed at «Creating conditions for migrants and diasporas to fully contribute to sustainable development in all countries».

On April 5, 2022, the Global Diaspora Summit (GDS) adopted the Future Agenda for Global Diaspora Engagement (Dublin Declaration). The vision of the outcome document is to institutionalize diaspora capital across policies, programmes, and partnerships in a coherent and consistent framework.

The Global Diaspora Summit, organized by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Government of Ireland in Dublin, represented a milestone in the recognition of migrant and diaspora development contributions in the high level. The Summit was based on the awareness reached at the 2013 International Diaspora Ministerial Conference, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and, most importantly, the 2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Legal Migration (GCM). The landmark Global Diaspora Summit brought objective 19 of the GCM to the forefront of global discussions. It advanced the understanding of migration and development linkages beyond remittances to embrace the multitude of economic, human, social and cultural capital contributions that diasporas – as transnational development agents – make to their countries of origin and destination.

1.2. EXPERIENCE OF INTERACTION WITH THE DIASPORA IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

As part of the analysis of foreign experience of interaction with the diaspora, examples were selected that are most relevant for Kazakhstan, in particular the involvement of the diaspora in development at the local level, the existence of a separate state body to work with the diaspora and a special legislative act, a policy document on interaction with the diaspora, the presence of many institutionalized diaspora organizations.

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ENGAGING THE DIASPORA IN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT.

In 2015, the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in Moldova started to develop a five-pillar approach to make emigration work for local development.

The first component consisted of integrating emigration at the institutional level, when individuals were selected and assigned responsibilities for implementing diaspora, migration, and development issues. An updated job description was developed for each local migration coordinator, in which migration-related functions cover emigration and local development issues, implementation of diaspora, migration, and development policies, and coordination of consultative processes, such as communication with emigrants and local populations. UNDP also supported local government capacity building by developing a training program based on a preliminary needs assessment and covering topics related to emigration, local development, and diaspora participation.

The second component was the integration of emigration into local policymaking. UNDP supported the creation of local databases on emigration, which allowed local governments to collect data on their natives abroad and helped local governments incorporate an emigration component into the development of local strategies and policies.

The third component included diaspora involvement through the creation of countrymen’s associations.

The fourth component consisted of supporting targeted diaspora initiatives through joint projects at the local level. UNDP developed and piloted a proportional grants scheme tailored to observed needs and aimed at implementing joint projects in support of local services and economic development. The scheme strengthened the capacity of both local governments and the diaspora, increasing responsibility for the effective management of joint local initiatives and building mutual trust. This partnership involved a collaborative approach from the beginning, engaging emigrants as co-authors of local initiatives (including through online consultations), co-creators, and finally co-executors.

The fifth component involved disseminating the model and ensuring its sustainability. The emigrant recruitment model, developed and tested by UNDP in 38 localities through the project, was expanded to 101 additional localities across the country. The Government of Moldova has recognized the practical applicability of the UNDP model and supported its dissemination throughout the country11.

Currently, it is important for Kazakhstan to develop interaction with the diaspora at the local level. In addition to interaction at the central level through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Otandastar Foundation, local executive bodies need to involve the diaspora in local development. For this purpose, it is necessary to integrate the issues of interaction with the diaspora into the development plans of state bodies, and regional development plans relating to the documents of the State Planning System.

THE PRESENCE OF A SEPARATE STATE BODY TO WORK WITH THE DIASPORA.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Diaspora Affairs of the Republic of Armenia is functioning in Armenia. This is the primary responsible link in the Armenia-Diaspora relationship, which develops and implements the strategy of this partnership and the policy pursued, supports the activation of repatriation and integration, studies, collects and maps the Diaspora capacity, develops programs to integrate it in Armenia life, etc. Interaction with the Diaspora consists of two areas: Strong Armenia (Consolidation and implementation of pan-Armenian capacity in all spheres of Armenia life; Repatriation and integration; Activation of investments and business ties) and Strong Diaspora (Formation of a state-centric identity; Promoting youth leadership in communities and establishing permanent contacts with Motherland; Strengthen relations with the diaspora through visits, conferences, forums, and partnerships)12.

On July 5, 2002, the State Committee for Work with Azerbaijanis Living Abroad was established in the Republic of Azerbaijan, which on November 19, 2008, was renamed to the State Committee on Affairs with Diaspora. The Committee is the central executive body that proves the implementation of state policy on the affairs with the Azerbaijanis living abroad, extension and development of the relations with them, with diaspora organizations established by them, as well as other diasporas friendly to Azerbaijan, coordination of the activities of state bodies and non-governmental organizations in this area13.

In 2000, Mali created a Ministry for Malians Abroad and African Integration. This ministry promotes the active participation of the diaspora in the economic and social development of the country. Furthermore, the government considers the Malians in the Diaspora as the «ninth region of Mali». Among other initiatives, the Government has established the High Council for Malians Abroad as an advisory body composed of representatives elected by the national councils of Malians living in more than 50 countries. Furthermore, the Government of Mali organized a Diaspora Forum on Investment in 2009 and a Diaspora Forum on Intellectual Engagement in 2010 to maximize the contribution of the diaspora to the overall development of the country14.

The experience of these countries is remarkable for Kazakhstan in having a separate state body to work with the diaspora, which allows a focused work to involve the diaspora in the socio-economic development of the country. It is known that Kazakhstan has a Department for Work with the Kazakh Diaspora within the Consular Service Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Department for Work with the Kazakh Diaspora has a staff of several employees and is located at the lowest level in the structure of government bodies, unlike specialized Ministries, Agencies and Committees in terms of departmental hierarchy.

THE EXISTENCE OF SEPARATE POLICY DOCUMENTS ON INTERACTION WITH THE DIASPORA.

The main strategic policy documents of cooperation between the Republic of Belarus and Belarusians abroad are the Law «On Belarusians Abroad» of 2014 and the subprogram

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13 Regulation - http://diaporgov.az/ru/esasname/

«Belarusians in the World». The central state bodies of the Republic of Belarus responsible for regulation and management in cooperation are the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Culture and Press represented by the Republican Center of National Cultures. A new element of cooperation was also the diaspora interaction with the parliamentary group on the affairs of Belarusians abroad, created in 2017 under the House of Representatives of the National Assembly of the Republic of Belarus. The activities of this working group are aimed at expanding economic and cultural ties with compatriots abroad. Also, the State Committee on Science and Technology of Belarus has created a national scientific and technical portal for compatriot scientists15.

In Ukraine, there has been a law «On foreign Ukrainians» since 2004. The National Commission on Foreign Ukrainians functions under the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine16. There are about 1,000 Ukrainian diaspora organizations in the world. The largest (and oldest) communities live in the Russian Federation, Canada, and the USA. In 2018, remittances to Ukraine from Ukrainians living and working abroad amounted to $14 billion. According to recent estimates, the size of the Ukrainian diaspora is about 7 million people, although other estimates suggest a more realistic figure of 12-20 million. Most diaspora organizations focus their humanitarian response on health care and quick aid, such as providing food, money, and clothing to those in need17.

Senegal was the first country in Africa to create a Diaspora-related ministry when the Ministry of Senegalese Living Abroad was established in 1993. Furthermore, Senegal is one of the few countries in Africa to have developed a national Diaspora strategy through intensive consultations with the Diaspora abroad. The Ministry of Senegalese Living Abroad has set up a branch office in Paris to facilitate face-to-face communication with the Senegalese Diaspora in France. Furthermore, Senegal has succeeded in compiling a database of 5,000 skilled Senegalese abroad, which it uses to entice them to return for short missions to share their expertise.

Rwanda has a significant diaspora around the world, and they are playing an increasingly important role in the development of the country through the transfer of funds, technology, know-how and skills. Understanding that the diaspora is a valuable and underutilized resource, the Rwandan government is committed to its mobilization and integration in the development of the country. To this end, a General Office for the Diaspora was formed in 2008 and a Rwanda Diaspora Policy was developed in 2009. The government’s definition of «diaspora» focuses on its willingness and readiness to contribute to the development of the country. The Rwandan diaspora is defined as «all Rwandans who have voluntarily left their country or have been forced to live elsewhere in the world and are willing to contribute to Rwanda.»18

About four million Egyptians live abroad. Egyptian Law on Emigration No. 111/1983 establishes a number of incentives for Egyptians to participate in Egypt’s development. These incentives include exemption from all taxes and fees on income received by Egyptian diasporas on their deposits in any of the Egyptian banks operating in Egypt. In

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addition, this law allows the Egyptian diaspora to enjoy all the benefits and incentives that are available to non-Egyptian (foreign) citizens, investors in Egypt. The experience of the «Association of Egyptian-American Scholars» can be seen as a model for cooperation between diaspora communities and Egypt. The experience of these countries is interesting for Kazakhstan because legislative and conceptual documents have been adopted that more comprehensively define the issues of determining status, interaction with the diaspora, its support, and the provision of benefits. Kazakhstan does not have a separate law on the diaspora and a concept of interaction with it, and the content of the concept of «foreign compatriots» is not defined.

INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF DIASPORA ORGANIZATIONS.

For the Afghan diaspora, we can note the existence of a significant number of diaspora organizations abroad. For example, there are 462 Afghan diaspora associations in Denmark, Germany, Sweden, and the United Kingdom. As part of the study, the Danish Refugee Council commissioned a map of Afghan diaspora organizations, assessed the capacity, and needs of these organizations, and developed recommendations for their further involvement. The Serbian Ministry for Diaspora Affairs estimates that there are between 3.9 and 4.2 million Serbs abroad. Serbia is also the largest recipient of remittances, with about $4.9 billion in remittances annually, or 14 percent of its gross domestic product (GDP). Contacts with other members of the diaspora are maintained through diaspora cultural and professional associations, which number more than 1,000. These diaspora associations are seen as an entry point for direct interaction with the diaspora and maintaining close ties that can enhance Serbia's development opportunities.

Some diaspora associations (especially those from Gambia and Guinea) established in Italy are working to address the needs (for admission and orientation) of newly arrived citizens.

The experience of these countries is noteworthy for Kazakhstan because the work is being done to assess the capacity and needs of diaspora organizations, close ties are maintained with diaspora associations that can expand the country's development opportunities, and diaspora organizations help compatriots who arrive. In Kazakhstan it is necessary to conduct systematic research of diaspora organizations, to expand areas of interaction not only on cultural and humanitarian, but also on socio-economic issues.

2
NATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF RESEARCH OF THE KAZAKH DIASPORA
2.1. FUNDAMENTAL RESEARCH

From January 1992 to June 2022, the National Scientific Portal of the Republic of Kazakhstan (RoK) was developed to contain information on 27,624 theses. A general search revealed 9 thesis works in such specialties as: History, Philology, Philosophy, International Relations, Pedagogy.

In addition to thesis works, research in Kazakhstan is carried out as part of the projects of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MES RoK). Thus, the Institute of Philosophy and Political Science of the MES RoK in 2000-2002 implemented a fundamental study on «The Kazakh Diaspora: Problems and Prospects».

The Department of Ethnology and Anthropology of the Ch. Valikhanov Institute of History and Ethnology of the MES RoK since the beginning of 2000 has been developing the important themes: «Kazakhs of China (historical and ethnographic research)», «Culture of Kazakh Diaspora in the modern era: the traditional foundations and the current innovations (on the example of ethnic groups in China and Mongolia)».

In 2007-2009, the «Kazakhs of Uzbekistan, Russia and China are an integral part of the Kazakh people and a tool of dissemination of the national idea of the Republic of Kazakhstan» Project (World Association of Kazakhs) was implemented under the «National idea - as the basis for the development of Kazakhstan» Program.

In 2009-2011, the Institute of Oriental Studies of the Committee of Science of the MES RoK implemented the «Comparative analysis of ethnic policy in the countries of Eurasia (on the example of the Kazakh Diaspora and irredenta)» Project.

A search on the portal of the National Center for State Scientific and Technical Expertise did not allow us to find scientific projects for 2017 to 2021 from the Ministry of Education and Science of the RoK, dedicated to the study of diaspora topics in competitions for grant and program-targeted funding.

According to the data given in the Collection of Documents of the Archive of the President of the RoK by the «World Association of Kazakhs» Republican Public Association books by foreign Kazakhs were published on Kazakh diaspora topics in Mongolia, China, Iran, and the Volga Region (Russian Federation).

Thus, it should be noted that there are no works on economics, sociology, political science, cultural studies, jurisprudence, and more modern works of other sciences on the study of the diaspora, its capacity and involvement in national development at the thesis level.

Many studies are more than 10-20 years old. During this time, the quantitative and qualitative composition of the diaspora has changed.

24 About the Department of Ethnology and Anthropology - https://iie.kz/?page_id=17519&lang=ru
26 Home/Competitions/NCS JSC - https://www.ncste.kz/ru/competition
27 Collection of documents from the Archive of the President of Kazakhstan - https://kazneb.kz/ru/catalogue/view/1172622
In addition, there are no full-scale studies of Kazakh diasporas in other countries of the world. For example, in the State program of development of the tourist branch of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2019-2025 it is specified that the Kazakh diaspora abroad is located in 23 countries. According to the World Association of Kazhks, ethnic Kazhks live in more than 40 countries. In order to build a successful engagement policy, we need to know our diaspora better.

2.2. APPLIED RESEARCH

The World Association of Kazhks (WAK) has mainly published materials on Kazakh diaspora topics in the form of collections of conference and roundtable articles in 2000, 2009, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014. This format does not involve specialized in-depth research on more narrow topics but is compiled as a collection of individual articles on various thematic areas.

The list of other works on the WAK website could not be found. Many thematic sections on the WAK website contain information starting from 2018, which does not allow us to fully analyze their activities in the studies field before this period.

In 2008, the Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Russian Federation published the «Kazhks in Russia» Biographical Collection in 2 volumes. The collection contains additional information about the most prominent representatives of the Kazakh people, whose life turned out to relate to Russia, its history and culture. Such research is useful in its applied relevance to compiling the intellectual capacity of the diaspora. However, this was conducted in the Russian Federation 14 years ago.

In 2014, the Ministry of Education and Science of the RoK, at the expense of the «Kazakh Diaspora Abroad: UK, Germany, Poland, Finland» grant No. 1296, financed the publication of the «Diaspora» Bibliography, the «Language, culture, diaspora: Kazhks of Europe» multi-authored monograph dated 2014, the «Kazakh Diaspora of Europe» brief statistical handbook dated 2014, which provides information about the Kazakh diaspora in Europe, their geographical location, state location, as well as the results of ethnolinguistic and linguocultural analysis based on the language of the Kazakh diaspora. Similar studies are needed for other countries where the Kazakh diaspora resides, as well as existing studies need to be periodically updated after several years.

30 Collection of documents from the Archive of the President of Kazakhstan - https://kazneb.kz/kk/catalogue/view/1172622
34 The book “Kazhks in Russia”. Volumes 1,2 - https://www.kazembassy.ru/rus/diaspora/kazahi_v_rossii/
37 The Kazakh Diaspora in Europe - https://kazneb.kz/ru/catalogue/view/1164579
Otandastar Foundation NJSC with the help of the state assignment carries out analytical research on issues of interaction with compatriots abroad and repatriation. Thus, by the Order of the Minister of Finance of the RoK dated March 18, 2022, support for compatriots abroad and kandases within the country is classified as a state task. On the website of the Otandastar Foundation information about analytical studies in 2019, 2020, 2021 is available. Based on the results of these studies a draft law «On state support of compatriots abroad» and other related draft laws were prepared. The studies themselves are not published on the organization’s website.

On December 24, 2021, on the website of the Kazakhstan Institute for Strategic Studies under the President of the RoK the «The current state of work with the Kazakh diaspora abroad: main trends» three-page work was published. On August 11, 2021, the «State Diaspora Policy of Kazakhstan» three-page work was published. There is a need for more in-depth research on the diaspora, current issues of diaspora policy, and the development of practical recommendations to government agencies.

In addition, there are separate works that demonstrate the contribution of diaspora representatives who moved to Kazakhstan. For example, in the «Kandastar үлесі» book one can learn about the biographies and merits of outstanding scientists, talented athletes, and entrepreneurs from among the Kandases, who are leaders in their labor niche. The Proceedings of the Republican Scientific and Practical Conference on «Contribution of Compatriots to the Development of Kazakhstan Society» had been published as well.

As for the data on professional skills of the diaspora, there are separate expert works. For example, the researcher Muratkhan Shokan’s «Kazakh entrepreneurs in China» work contains information about 45 successful entrepreneurs. Information about famous Kazakhs, who are leaders abroad, can be found in the «Kazak World» 2-volume book, which was published by the Otandastar Foundation. However, they do not give a complete and holistic view of the Kazakh diaspora, located in dozens of countries around the world.

Various government plans periodically plan to conduct research on compatriots living abroad. However, the search did not assist in finding the results of these research pieces. Moreover, there are no visible applied results. For example, the

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38 Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 872 dated December 9, 2021 - https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P2100000872
39 Order of the Minister of Finance of the RoK No. 296 dated March 18, 2022 - https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/V2200027241#z9
Action Plans for 2011-2013\textsuperscript{50}, 2017-2019\textsuperscript{51} to implement the State Program of languages development and functioning envisaged sociological and analytical studies on the issues of compatriots living abroad, as well as their statistics. However, to date, estimates of the number of the Kazakh diaspora vary, and detailed knowledge of diaspora profiles is lacking.

Thus, it should be noted that part of applied research was conducted long ago, there is no public access to the studies conducted, which reduces their theoretical and practical relevance, the results of research are not demonstrated, and there is no mapping of the diaspora in all countries of its location.

2.3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL RESEARCH.

To engage the diaspora in national development, first, it is necessary to carry out a full collection of data on mapping the location and the list of skills and experience of the diaspora, as well as collecting the expectations and proposals of the diaspora.

The Government of Kazakhstan, by understanding the importance of these issues, prescribed ways to solve them in the regulations of state bodies, plans, concepts. Thus, the functions of the Agency for Migration and Demography, established on January 12, 1998, included studying the problems of the Kazakh diaspora abroad, related to voluntary resettlement to their historical homeland\textsuperscript{52}. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated September 29, 2004, the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Migration and Demography was reorganized by joining the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan\textsuperscript{53}.

The action plan for the implementation of the Action Program of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 1998-2000 included a study of the socio-economic conditions of life and the mentality of the Kazakh diaspora abroad, their legal status, demographic, and migration processes, as well as the formation of a scientific and information base and an assessment of the number of Kazakhs who wish to return to their historical homeland\textsuperscript{54}.

The Concept for the Strengthening and Development of Kazakhstan’s Identity and Unity dated December 28, 2015, states that the OECD experience will be implemented in such projects as: modernization of interaction with organizations of compatriots living abroad\textsuperscript{55}.

\textsuperscript{50} Government Resolution No. 878 of July 29, 2011 - https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P1100000878


\textsuperscript{53} Decree of the President of the RoK N 1449 dated September 29, 2004 - https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U040001449_.


\textsuperscript{55} Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 147 dated December 28, 2015. Invalid by the Decree of the President of the RoK dated May 5, 2018, № 681 - https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U1500000147
However, to date, there is no data on the evaluation of the work done to learn lessons and make conclusions for the subsequent planning of activities and the adoption of appropriate decisions.

This study also reveals the problem of the lack of modern research on the study of the Kazakh diaspora, interaction with it, involvement in national development, as well as their accessibility to the general public.

In addition, determining the quantitative and qualitative composition of the Kazakh diaspora is a bottleneck of scientific research, programs, concepts, and expert assessments. Thus, the spread of statistical data on foreign Kazakhs ranges from 3 to 8 million people.

Embassies of the Republic of Kazakhstan in all countries where the Kazakh diaspora lives, following the example of the Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Russian Federation, should work on the release of bibliographic and other works with information about the most prominent representatives of the Kazakh people, which will make it possible to collect data on the potential of the Kazakh diaspora for subsequent integration into government programs.

**IMPROVED COORDINATION BETWEEN INSTITUTIONS.**

The Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the RoK, as well as higher educational institutions, need to formulate a list of relevant topics and conduct research in the field of studying the Kazakh diaspora through various sciences.

Interagency coordination and cooperation among the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Science and Higher Education, and Culture and Sports is needed to identify a systematic and consistent government interest in more contemporary research on diaspora policy in order to avoid gaps and duplication of research topics.

It is also important to annually prepare the National Report on the state of implementation of the policy on working with the Diaspora, submitted to the President, by analogy with reports in the areas of youth policy, science, etc., which will raise the level of research in this area to a higher quality level.

**WIDE ACCESS TO STUDIES CONDUCTED.**

It is necessary to create a separate section on the WAK website, where all information on the results of the research activities of this organization for the entire period of their existence would be consolidated. This would greatly simplify the search and study of these works by researchers of the Kazakh diaspora and would also provide prompt access to the beneficiaries of research - government agencies for use in their daily activities, including in the development of policies and programs in this area, as well as civil society institutions for expertise on the quality and effectiveness of the work performed. In addition, it is necessary to publish on public portals (for example, the portal of the Kazakhstan National Electronic Library56) the results of all studies that were carried out under state programs, plans and at the expense of budgetary funds to ensure transparency and accessibility of the results to the public.

56 ABOUT THE PROJECT - https://kazneb.kz/ru/about
It will also be of practical benefit to state agencies in providing institutional memory and access to research regardless of staff turnover, relocation to another office, etc. In addition, it will provide equal and prompt access to all state agencies, including local ones, who can apply them in their work of engaging the diaspora in national and local development.
ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (INCLUDING GENDER-SPECIFIC ASPECTS) ON RELEVANT POLICY AND INSTITUTIONS FOR INTERACTION WITH THE DIASPORA IN KAZAKHSTAN
ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (INCLUDING GENDER-SPECIFIC ASPECTS) ON RELEVANT POLICY FOR INTERACTION WITH THE DIASPORA
3.1. POLICY EVOLUTION ON INTERACTION WITH THE DIASPORA

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF DIASPORAS AS PART OF THE NATION AND AN INTEGRAL PART OF NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT.

Since gaining sovereignty, the country has embarked on a course of support and interaction with the Kazakh diaspora abroad. The Declaration on State Sovereignty and the Constitutional Law «On State Independence» laid the legal foundation for supporting compatriots living abroad. Declaration on State Sovereignty dated October 25, 1990, stated that the Kazakh SSR takes care of meeting the national-cultural, religious, and linguistic needs of Kazakhs living outside the Republic. On December 16, 1991, in the constitutional law «On the State Independence», the Republic of Kazakhstan declared that it takes care of meeting the national-cultural, religious, and linguistic needs of Kazakhs living abroad, protects their interests based on agreements concluded with those states whose citizens they are.

This was followed by the adoption of the Laws on Immigration, on Education, and several other normative documents that laid the foundation for supporting ethnic Kazakhs abroad and the resettlement to the historical homeland of ethnic Kazakhs (Kandases), whose contribution to the development of the country is noted in various sources. Thus, the Otandastar Foundation and the World Association of Kazakhs launched a new project on YouTube called «Kandaspen kelgen kazyna» to present to the public the compatriots who have achieved high results by moving to Kazakhstan. Kazak Radio, which broadcasts to 89 percent of the country, broadcasts the «Kandastar» program which also tells about their contribution to the development of their homeland. On the Qazaq TV national satellite channel, which is available to viewers in 118 countries, four continents, and has a combined audience of over three hundred million viewers, a television project called «Otandastar» is about our compatriots who have returned to the land of their ancestors and are building their new lives here.

In 1996 and 2005, two targeted state programs to support compatriots living abroad were adopted.

In the period from 1996 to 2000, support to compatriots living abroad was provided in accordance with the State Program to Support Compatriots Living Abroad, approved by Presidential Decree No. 3308 of December 31, 1996. The program was represented by a complex of measures and consisted of six main sections: scientific support, legal framework, education, culture, tourism and sports, issues of book publishing and mass media, and organizational measures. However, due to the reorganization of the State Committee for National Policy, which was responsible for overseeing the implementation of this state program, consistent coordination of activities to implement the planned activities in it was not ensured.

59 «Қандаспен келген қазына» - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aRlqIHaqIq8&list=PLGkumaJyAlhI8TmzcNKuah28bD56d6Pi
The next State Program for Supporting Compatriots Living Abroad was adopted for the period 2005-2007, the purpose of which was to establish a state system for the socio-economic, legal protection and support of compatriots living abroad as an integral part of the unified Kazakh nation.

The Action Plan to Support Compatriots Living Abroad for 2008 planned to develop a State Support Program for Compatriots Living Abroad for 2009-2013. However, for some reason the program was not adopted.

After that the issues of interaction with the diaspora are reflected in general program documents on migration policy. Thus, the «Nurly kosh (Нұрлы көш)» Program for 2009-2011 noted the low efficiency of image and outreach work among representatives of the Kazakh diaspora in foreign countries.

In the Concept of Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2007-2015 it was declared to pursue a policy focused primarily on stimulating the return of compatriots living abroad. The issues of support and interaction with the diaspora were not reflected in the document. In addition, the document prematurely expired in 2011.

Six years later a new Migration Policy Concept for 2017-2021 was adopted, which also notes that the current state of ethnic migration is characterized by insufficient outreach work among members of the Kazakh diaspora abroad. The main focus of the Concept was to create conditions and incentives for national consolidation and the return of ethnic Kazakhs living abroad to their historic homeland. Support for the diaspora was envisaged through the provision of teaching aids for Kazakh schools and the provision of opportunities to obtain temporary work permits, work with residence in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Other issues of interaction with the diaspora in the form of attracting intellectual and financial potential, the implementation of joint projects, and the integration of the topic of diaspora mobilization into documents of the state planning system were not reflected in the Concept. In addition, there is no public monitoring and evaluation of the results of the implementation of the Concept, which is also relevant for previous program documents.

On May 18, 2018, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, after a 10-year break since the adoption of a separate document to support the diaspora (Action Plan to Support Compatriots Living Abroad in 2008), adopted a targeted document - the Action Plan to Support Ethnic Kazakhs Abroad for 2018 - 2022. Based on its name, the document is more aimed at supporting foreign Kazakhs, and it lacks specific measures and indicators to mobilize the intellectual, financial potential of the diaspora for national development.

The «Strong regions are the driver of the country’s development» National Project dated October 12, 2021, fixed the «The number of compatriots (Kandases) who moved to the Republic of Kazakhstan» indicator. There are no other indicators assessing the results of interaction with the diaspora.

On January 10, 2022, on the portal of e-government a draft concept of migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022-2026 was published. In comparison with previous concepts, it specifies a new direction to stimulate the involvement of representatives of
the intellectual Kazakh diaspora in scientific, innovative projects and other initiatives to use the creative, intellectual, investment capacity of Kazakhs staying abroad, including in the form of remote employment. At the same time, there are no specific measurable indicators to assess the success of this direction.

Thus, after gaining sovereignty, the Kazakh diaspora was recognized as an integral part of the Kazakh nation, and its care and support was entrusted to state bodies. However, after the adoption of two specialized programs in 1996 and 2005, the issues of support to compatriots living abroad began to be considered within the framework of general program documents on migration policy, which lacked specific measures to mobilize the diaspora for national development and indicators to assess the effectiveness of this work.

To date, the following basic concepts in the field of diaspora policy have been set forth in legislation:

According to the Law «On Languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan», «diaspora» means a part of the nation (ethnic community) living outside the country of its historical origin\(^{68}\).

The Law “On Migration of the Population” contains the concepts of «former compatriots», «ethnic Kazakh» and «Kandas», while there is no definition of the concept of «compatriots abroad», which is often found in program and conceptual documents.

A former compatriot is a person who was born or previously held the citizenship of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic or the Republic of Kazakhstan and permanently resides abroad.

An ethnic Kazakh is a foreigner or a stateless person of Kazakh nationality.

Kandas is an ethnic Kazakh and (or) members of his family of Kazakh nationality who were not previously citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, who arrived in their historical homeland and received the appropriate status in accordance with the established procedure\(^{69}\).

### 3.2. ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT POLICY IN THE FIELD OF INTERACTION WITH THE DIASPORA

#### 3.2.1. GENERAL APPROACHES

The African Diaspora Policy Center’s study, «A Diaspora Engagement Model for Development», published in 2021, presented a comprehensive diaspora engagement strategy. It is based on best practices that have been successfully used in the past to attract diasporas to development in their countries of origin. Here, the benchmark for success is governments that have succeeded in forging valuable partnerships with the diaspora in the context of broader national development efforts. It is noted that the model is a diaspora engagement strategy for governments of countries of origin and can be adopted worldwide, as it provides governments with a step-by-step process.

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for engaging the diaspora in national development - at any scale and in any location. It is designed to promote tangible, realistic, and actionable results within the existing human resource capacity of any country.⁷⁰

In the «Development of a Roadmap for the involvement of Diasporas in the development process. A handbook for policymakers and practitioners in home and host countries» study of Dovelyn Ranweig Agunias and Kathleen Newland dated 2012, it is noted that the government’s strategy for interaction with the diaspora should include the following elements:

- defining goals
- mapping the territorial distribution and professional skills of the diaspora,
- establishing trusting relations between diasporas and governments of both countries of origin and destination
- and, ultimately, the mobilization of diasporas to promote sustainable development⁷¹.

**Defining goals.** The Development Strategy of Kazakhstan until 2050 outlines the main goal of the country - to become one of the 30 most developed countries in the world by 2050⁷². The Concept of Kazakhstan’s entry into the top 30 most developed countries of the world has been approved⁷³. In the context of achieving this large countrywide goal, engaging the potential of the diaspora for comprehensive national development becomes even more urgent.

The Republic of Kazakhstan, in its policy of involving the diaspora in the country’s development and interaction with it, needs to define the following goals:

1. Conduct a mapping of its diaspora to establish a clear knowledge of its numbers, location, profiles, skills, interests, and expectations.
2. Create a diaspora-friendly environment.
3. Formulate a national diaspora policy with integration into State Planning System documents at all levels.
4. Ensure the creation and functioning of a consultative mechanism at the national and local levels.
5. Formulate an information and communication strategy.
6. Establish a multilateral partnership that includes capacity building for relevant stakeholders at all levels.
7. Create targeted diaspora-oriented programs.

**Mapping the territorial distribution and professional skills of the diaspora.** To date, despite some research and expert works, Kazakhstan does not have accurate data on the number of the diaspora itself in different countries, not to mention their mapping by location and available skills. So, the data are very fragmented and estimates of the number of diasporas vary. On December 31, 1996, the State

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⁷⁰ [DIASPORA ENGAGEMENT MODEL FOR DEVELOPMENT](https://www.idiaspora.org/en/learn/resources/project-materials/diaspora-engagement-model-development)

⁷¹ [Developing a Road Map for Engaging Diasporas in Development: A Handbook for Policymakers and Practitioners in Home and Host Countries](https://www.iom.int/jubs/diaspora-handbook-ru.pdf)

⁷² [Kazakhstan-2050 Strategy dated December 14, 2012](https://adilet.zan.kz/ru/docs/K12000002050)

⁷³ [Decree of the President of the RoK dated January 17, 2014, № 732](https://adilet.zan.kz/ru/docs/U1400000732)
Program of Support for Compatriots Living Abroad was approved. For the first time, an estimated data on the number of the Kazakh diaspora in the countries of the far and near abroad, as one third of the Kazakh nation or 4.3 million people, were indicated in a state document74.

In the Concept of Repatriation of Ethnic Kazakhs to their historical homeland dated September 16, 1998, the number of the diaspora is estimated at 4.1 million ethnic Kazakhs outside the Republic of Kazakhstan. For the first time in a state document, the number of the diaspora is given broken down by countries: Uzbekistan - up to 1.5 million people, China - about 1.5 million people, Russia - 740 thousand people, Mongolia - 100 thousand people, Turkmenistan - 70 thousand people, Afghanistan - 30 thousand people and Turkey - 25 thousand people75.

The next official document indicating the number of the diaspora is the State Program of Support for Compatriots Living Abroad, designed for 2005-2007. In this document, the estimated data of the number of the Kazakh diaspora in the countries of the far and near abroad were indicated as one third of the Kazakh nation or 4.5 million people. Broken down by countries, it looked as follows: 1.5 million Kazakhs live in Uzbekistan, China - 1.3 million, Russia - 900 thousand, Turkmenistan - 100 thousand, Mongolia - 80 thousand, Kyrgyzstan - 45 thousand76.

The General Plan of the city of Shymkent dated April 22, 2004, indicated that one of the promising economic sectors is ethnic tourism, which provides an opportunity for emigrants from Kazakhstan to come to their homeland. The basis for the tourist flow is the Kazakh diaspora, numbering up to 3 million people77.

The State Program for the development of the tourism industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2019-2025 indicates that one of the elements of the promotion of ethnic tourism can be the Kazakh diaspora abroad, whose number exceeds 4 million people in 23 countries78.

The data on the research results of the Otandastar Foundation for 2019 indicates that according to some expert estimates, Kazakhs abroad in the countries of the far and near abroad now amount to 7-8 million people79.

The website of the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan provides data that the Kazakh community in Europe has more than 7 thousand people80, and 3,700 representatives of the Kazakh diaspora live in Tajikistan81.

81 The head of the Kazakh diaspora in Dushanbe received an award within the framework of the project “Kazakhtanu” - https://assembly.kz/ru/news/rukovoditel-kazakhskoy-diaspory-v-dushanbe-poluchil-nagradu-v-ramakh-proekta-aza-tamu/
82 The head of the Kazakh diaspora in Dushanbe received an award within the framework of the project “Kazakhtanu” - https://assembly.kz/ru/news/rukovoditel-kazakhskoy-diaspory-v-dushanbe-poluchil-nagradu-v-ramakh-proekta-aza-tamu/
Thus, to date, despite some relevant data and statistics, Kazakhstan does not have accurate data on the number of diasporas in different countries, by location and available skills. It is necessary to carry out mapping and as much as possible about the profiles of the diaspora in different countries of the world to develop a targeted strategy for working with the diaspora. It is also a prerequisite for understanding the needs, expectations, and development potential of the diaspora.

**Creating a diaspora-friendly environment.**

It is very important for the environment in which it is planned to involve the diaspora to contain a legal and institutional framework that encourages the active participation of the diaspora in the development of the country, without bureaucratic delays and administrative barriers. It is necessary to have constant advisory support and accompaniment of projects.

In this aspect, it should be noted that the Otandastar Foundation maintains contact with all operators working in the field of business support in the Republic of Kazakhstan and is ready to be a link to organize business support mechanisms for compatriots wishing to come to our country and do business\(^3\). The Foundation has a Single Contact Center, compatriots living abroad can apply with their questions to this center\(^3\).

In addition, to create a favorable investment climate, promote business contacts and further implementation of the tourist potential of the country, visa-free entry was introduced for the citizens of 60 countries\(^4\).

**Formulation of the national policy on the Diaspora with integration into the documents of the State Planning System at all levels.**

The documents of the State Planning System include (in order of hierarchical importance):

1) Development Strategy of Kazakhstan until 2050.

2) Nationwide priorities.


4) Plan of territorial development of the country.

5) Concept of industry/sphere development, national projects.

6) Development plans of state bodies, development plans of regions, cities of republican significance, the capital, development plans of national management holdings, national holdings, and national companies.

To date, from this hierarchy of documents, the issues of interaction with the Diaspora are reflected in the National Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025 and the Concept of Foreign Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020-2030. For the full involvement of the diaspora in national development, it is necessary to

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83 Single point of contact - https://www.oq.gov.kz/ru/contact

reflect short-, medium- and long-term goals of interaction with the diaspora at all levels of the State Planning System with cascading specific tasks and indicators for state bodies. Then it will be possible to talk about creating a complete legal and regulatory framework, creating conditions for the mobilization of the diaspora.

Ensure the creation and operation of a consultation mechanism at the national and local levels.

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, public councils are formed by ministries, bodies, directly subordinated and accountable to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, bodies of local state administration, subjects of the quasi-public sector, together with non-commercial organizations and citizens, as advisory and supervisory bodies. The purpose of activity of public councils is to express the opinion of civil society on socially significant issues. Public councils are formed at two levels - national and local. However, representatives of a diaspora cannot be a member of public councils because a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan, who has reached the age of eighteen, can be a member of a public council and in case of formation of a public council at the local level - a permanent resident of a corresponding administrative-territorial unit.

The Public Commission under the Otandastar Foundation also lacks representatives of the diaspora.

In addition, there were no representatives from the diaspora in the Commission on the Affairs of Compatriots Living Abroad, which operated until 2010, and the Interdepartmental Commission for the Development of Cultural and Humanitarian Relations with Compatriots Abroad under the RoK Government, which operated until 2022.

Thus, it is necessary to establish a consultative mechanism at the national and local levels to develop formal channels of communication with the diaspora, establish trust and ensure constructive dialogue in formulating diaspora and development policies.

Formulating an information and communication strategy.

Good communications are essential to establishing long-term partnerships with the diaspora. This work is also relevant for Kazakhstan. In the conceptual and program documents the low efficiency of information work has been repeatedly pointed out. Thus, the «Nurly Kosh (Нұрлы көш)» Program for 2009-2011 points out the low efficiency of image and outreach work among the representatives of the Kazakh diaspora in foreign countries. In the Concept of Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017 - 2021, the current state of ethnic migration was also characterized by insufficient awareness-raising work among representatives of the Kazakh diaspora abroad.

For information and communication work it is necessary to use various communication channels in the form of the media, social networks, messengers, advisory councils, etc. It is important to involve NGOs, business structures and academia that work with the diaspora. For example, the Minister of Digital Development, Innovation and Aerospace Industry of the Republic of Kazakhstan Bagdat Mussin uses messengers in his work.
to communicate with compatriots abroad: “I have my own group in messenger with IT-specialists from Kazakhstan, who work in large technological giants. In two weeks, 250 people were added to the chat room, and we had to stop recruiting participants. We would like to create a community of Kazakhstan people who are abroad and want to help Kazakhstan. Now there are a few initiatives, such as a federation of sub programming. We want to invite some of our guys from Google to hold meetings with schoolchildren, university students. A few dozen of them responded to the request to be mentors for our students. We are working with them.”

This example can be noted as the political will in the leadership of the state body to engage the diaspora and as part of a broader communication strategy for the diaspora.

At the same time, the state order for the implementation of the state information policy at the national level among the periodicals (newspapers and magazines), online resources and TV, radio channels for 2020, 2021, 2022 does not indicate the themes of the diaspora, compatriots abroad. For example, at one time the program of the state demographic policy in the city of Almaty, the holding of television and radio programs under the «Our compatriots abroad» heading was indicated as the main measures to reduce immigration, etc. The «Implementation of the state information policy through newspapers and magazines» Passport of the national budget program 031 for 2003 included a separate line for outreach support of the country’s migration policy, coverage of the life of compatriots and Kazakh diasporas abroad, and information about the social and political life of Kazakhstan and Kazakh diasporas abroad.

**Establishment of a multilateral partnership.**

The creation of a multi-stakeholder partnership mechanism involving government agencies (at local and national levels), the private sector, and civil society organizations is necessary to create a comprehensive approach to interacting with the diaspora at the national level.

Here it is necessary to involve all stakeholders as much as possible for a deeper involvement of the diaspora in the national development. In addition to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, all other ministries, local governments, the «Atameken» National Chamber of Entrepreneurs, the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan, business entities, the National Bank and second-tier banks, development funds, philanthropists, and NGOs play an important role.

Central and local executive bodies need to fix in their plans the system of measures to support the Kazakh diaspora in foreign countries, to increase their contribution in expanding and strengthening the links of these countries with the Republic of Kazakhstan. For example, the strategic plans for 2009-2011 for the Ministry of Culture and Information, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population, and

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92 The decision of the IX session of the Almaty city Maslikhat of the II convocation on April 4, 2001. Repealed by the decision of the Maslikhat of Almaty from 30.10.2009 N 253 - https://adilet.zan.kz/ru/docs/V01R000328-
93 Постановление Правительства РК от 29 декабря 2002 года N 1429 - https://adilet.zan.kz/ru/docs/F0200042916
95 Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 23, 2008, Nr 1218 - https://adilet.zan.kz/ru/docs/P080001218-
the Ministry of Education and Science\textsuperscript{96} contain objectives for work with the Kazakh diaspora abroad, along with measurable indicators.

The «Atameken» National Chamber of Entrepreneurs, whose mission is to provide a favorable legal, economic, and social environment for the implementation of entrepreneurial initiatives can be involved in the process of mobilizing the diaspora for the development of the country through its «Atameken services»\textsuperscript{97}, Atameken academy\textsuperscript{98} projects and other non-financial measures to support business. Currently, the proposed solutions for the development of human capital indicated in the National reports on the state of entrepreneurial activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan lack a vision for involving the diaspora in the development of the country\textsuperscript{99}.

The Damu Entrepreneurship Development Fund, whose mission is to play an active role in the sustainable development of micro, small and medium enterprises in Kazakhstan, through the implementation of comprehensive and effective support tools, can also participate in mobilizing the diaspora through online training projects\textsuperscript{100} and other entrepreneurship development programs\textsuperscript{101}.

In addition, it is necessary to attract the potential of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan and NGOs, by creating an effective mechanism for exchange of information on business entities between the national diasporas for cooperation, attracting advanced technologies, investors, creating ways to enter foreign markets.

Scientific centers can also be involved in the process of building multilateral partnerships. For example, scientific entities can implement scientific projects with the participation of representatives of the Kazakh diaspora abroad, to address the development of science.

To stimulate the involvement of NGOs in multilateral partnerships in this area it is worth considering amendments to the legislation to supplement the areas of implementation of the state social order, grants and awards, a new area to support relations with compatriots abroad (Article 5 of the Law on the state social order, grants, and awards for non-governmental organizations in the Republic of Kazakhstan)\textsuperscript{102}.

\textit{Creation of targeted programs focused on the diaspora.}

The Government of Kazakhstan needs to identify priority areas and develop strategies through which the diaspora can make a tangible contribution in such key economic and social sectors of the national development program as health care, education, business development, etc. This will allow to avoid ad hoc and fragmented involvement of the diaspora in national development. For example, in the State Program of Education and Science Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2020 - 2025 it was noted

\textsuperscript{96} Decree of the Government of RK No. 1207 of December 23, 2008 - https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P080001207_

\textsuperscript{97} Government for Business - https://services.atameken.kz/

\textsuperscript{98} Free Knowledge for Entrepreneurs - https://atameken.co/ru

\textsuperscript{99} National report on the state of entrepreneurial activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan - https://atameken.kz/ru/pages/127-doku

\textsuperscript{100} Online Training - https://damu.kz/programmi/trainings/onlayn-obuchenie/

\textsuperscript{101} ONLINE DAMU - https://online.damu.kz/

\textsuperscript{102} Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan of April 12, 2005, N 36 - https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/Z050000036_
that in order to support international cooperation in science a special program will be developed to attract compatriots working in leading foreign scientific centers and universities. The 1st quarter of 2022 was indicated as the deadline for implementation, and the unit of measurement was signed contracts. The same programs to attract the diaspora should be developed in other key sectors.

In addition, it is necessary to develop indicators to monitor the exact contribution of the diaspora to the development of the country.

The sufficiency of funding is one of the main reasons for the success of the program of attracting the diaspora to national development. Thus, in the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 2, 2021 «On the Republican Budget for 2022-2024», the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan has a separate line fixed expenses in the amount of 650,307,000 KZT to promote the development of ties and contacts with compatriots abroad and ethnic Kazakhs who arrived in the Republic of Kazakhstan. This is 0.003 percent of the entire budget.

In 2021, money transactions from abroad to Kazakhstan amounted to 283.5 billion KZT, and GDP - 82.2 trillion KZT, that is, money transactions amounted to 0.344 percent of GDP, and this is more than the republican budget expenditures to promote the development of ties and contacts with compatriots abroad a hundred times.

According to a study of the experience of 56 countries in the field of interaction with the diaspora, institutions, strategies, and programs for working with the diaspora do not differ in many respects from other development initiatives: they thrive only with sufficient funding, appropriate technical know-how and full-fledged partnerships.

Analysis of current policies and programs that may exclude or marginalize the participation of women from the diaspora.

Kazakhstan has adopted several legislative and conceptual documents to ensure equal rights and equal opportunities for men and women. For example, the Law «On the Accession of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women» was adopted in 1998, the Law «On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women» was adopted in 2009, the Concept of Family and Gender Policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2030 was adopted in 2016.


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108 Decree of the President of the RoK dated December 6, 2016, №384 - https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U2200000853#z24
All Forms of Discrimination against Women were approved and sent to the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women.  

Analysis of policies and programs to support the diaspora has shown that potentially vulnerable and under-represented categories such as girls and women are not listed in them in a separate capacity, nor are they assigned separate quotas. Therefore, in order to prevent gender imbalance, and particularly under-representation of women within diaspora engagement, state agencies need to consider gender aspects, gender focus and gender impact in the development and implementation of state programs, plans, concepts, so that vulnerable and under-represented categories enjoy equal opportunities to receive measures of state support in all areas provided to representatives of the Kazakh diaspora.

It should be noted that information on the gender ratio of participants in training activities of the Otandastar Foundation is not specified in their publications, and it is impossible to determine what was the involvement of women to understand the degree of their participation or marginalization.

The authorized body in the field of education annually since 2015 publishes national reports on the state of education development, which contain information on the number of people of Kazakh nationality, who are not citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, receiving education under the quota allocated to them in the organizations of technical and vocational, post-secondary and higher education. For example, in 2016 the number of diaspora members receiving education amounted to 2,739 people, in 2017 - 2,876 people, in 2018 - 3,107 people, in 2019 - 3,170 people, 2020 - 3,275. However, none of the reports indicate the gender ratio for this contingent and no targets relating to gender balance are listed.

However, information on the number of people of Kazakh nationality who are not citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan (representatives of the diaspora) and were admitted under the quota allotted to them in technical and vocational, post-secondary and higher education in the gender profile is available on the website of the National Statistics Bureau of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms of the Republic of Kazakhstan since 2009. On average, from 2009 to 2021, the average number of women enrolled in educational organizations of the Republic of Kazakhstan according to the allocated quota for persons of Kazakh nationality who are not citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan is 51.1 percent, and the number of women who have graduated is 53 percent. Based on this, it can be concluded that the program of providing education to persons of Kazakh nationality who are not citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan according to the quota allocated for them is successful in achieving gender parity.

At the same time, it should be noted that out of 12,253 people accepted for training, only 7,712 people have graduated, and this is only 62.9 percent. The authorized body in the field of education needs to analyze the causes of the current situation, separately

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113 National report on the state and development of the education system of the Republic of Kazakhstan - https://iac.kz/?page_id=6126&lang=ru
keep statistics on them. For example, statistics are currently being conducted on the reasons for the departure of students in the whole country, by region, gender. Among the reasons the following are listed: due to financial difficulties, due to poor academic performance, transferred to other forms of study at this educational institution, transferred to other higher educational institutions, conscripted into the Armed Forces, at their own request, for health reasons, for violating academic discipline, internal regulations and the Charter of the educational institution, other reasons. Similarly, for representatives of the Kazakh diaspora, it is also necessary to keep separate statistics on the reasons for dropping out of school for subsequent measures to address the identified problems.

According to the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On the Legal Status of Foreigners», foreigners permanently residing in the Republic of Kazakhstan have the same rights and obligations in labor relations as citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Foreigners temporarily staying in the Republic of Kazakhstan may be subjects of private entrepreneurship.

On this basis, women representatives of the Kazakh diaspora, including those with the status of «Kandas», can conduct business in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Thus, according to the results of a survey of 200 ethnic Kazakhs who are citizens of the Russian Federation and permanently residing in the Russian Federation, 35.7 per cent of respondents said that they took part in events held by Kazakh business associations.

In addition, according to the results of a survey conducted among 180 former Kazakhstanis and Kazakhs in the Russian Federation, 55.2 per cent of respondents are interested in a possible permit to purchase land and other property in Kazakhstan while retaining Russian citizenship.

Since 2021, Kazakhstan has switched to a system of national projects instead of state programs. In the National Project on Entrepreneurship Development for 2021-2025, within the framework of the «Creating conditions for opening and developing your own business» and «Increasing the availability of financing for business entities» tasks, the following indicators were approved:

- “An increase in the proportion of people who have opened their own business after training under the “Bastau Business” project,”
- “Number of business entities that have received non-financial support measures”
- “Number of business entities that have received financial support measures”,
- “Creation of new business entities in rural areas”.

However, these indicators do not indicate the proportion of vulnerable and under-represented categories such as youth and women, which, when implementing a national project, may lead to an unintended imbalance in favor of one sex compared to the other.

116 Report on the project “Onomastic analysis for mapping the Kazakh diaspora”. Author: Rakisheva Botagoz Islyamovna, Candidate of Social Sciences. Nursultan, 2022
117 The study “Support of the Government of Kazakhstan in working with the Diaspora in Russia”. Author: Dmitry V. Poletaev, Candidate of Economics (Russian Federation). Nursultan, 2022
Areas in which professional women from the Diaspora are well represented and can contribute to the socio-economic development of Kazakhstan.

Despite the lack of comprehensive studies on the potential and role of women of the Kazakh diaspora, nevertheless, thanks to individual publications, it can be noted that professional women from the Kazakh diaspora are well represented in various fields. So, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, researchers note the creativity of several Kazakh figures of music. These are the soloist of the opera Guli Aitzhanova, band director Aida Abdullayeva, ballet soloist Dinara Mustakhisheva, director and producer, author of films Firuza Yegemberdiyeva and others.\textsuperscript{119} In the Russian Federation, actress Natalia Arinbassarova, ballet dancer Altyna Assylnuratova, scientist-historian Dina Amanzholova, scientist-doctor Sholpan Amanzholova, scientist-philologist Uldanai Bakhtikireyeva, scientist-historian Naiia Bekmakhanova, etc.\textsuperscript{120}

In addition, female doctors from the Kazakh diaspora in Europe offered to contribute to the field of medicine in Kazakhstan.\textsuperscript{121}

In media interviews, women from the Kazakh diaspora in the United States indicate that during the COVID-19 pandemic, they established a fund, raised funds, purchased masks, sanitizers, artificial respirator and sent it all to Kazakhstan.\textsuperscript{122}

It should be noted that the Kazakh media monitor the achievements of representatives of the Kazakh diaspora, including publishing success stories of women. Several examples can be given. So, in the field of sports, there were publications about Aknar Adak, an ethnic Kazakh woman who participated in speed skating at the XXIV Winter Olympics in Beijing\textsuperscript{123}, Nurzhamina Batyrbek, who took third place in boxing at the national championship in Mongolia\textsuperscript{124}, Assel Roberts (Tolenova), deputy head of the protocol of the US President\textsuperscript{125}, Zhadyra Kablykyzy, head of a «Liaoning»\textsuperscript{126} «Chinese navy ship, etc. There are also thematic hashtags in Instagram #kazakhzarubezhom (#казахизарубежом, Kazakhs abroad), #sootechestvennikizarubezhom (compatriots abroad), which can be used to find success stories of citizens of Kazakhstan, as well as representatives of the Kazakh Diaspora.

Despite the existence of separate publications, it is impossible to get a complete picture of the contribution of women from the diaspora to the socio-economic development of Kazakhstan. Although the country has approved a Methodology for the formation of a system of indicators of gender statistics, which consists of 10 sections and 72 indicators characterizing the socio-economic situation of men and women in the republic\textsuperscript{127} and the Bureau of National Statistics publishes the «Women and Men of Kazakhstan» annual statistical collection\textsuperscript{128}, now it is impossible to single out and indicate the contribution of members of the Kazakh diaspora.


\textsuperscript{120} The book “Kazakhs in Russia”. Volumes 1,2 - https://www.kazembassy.ru/rus/diaspora/kazahi_v_rossii/

\textsuperscript{121} Kazakh doctors in Europe are ready to help the country - https://qazulymedia.kz/hogom/2839-europadagy-kazak-d-rigeleni-komeki-beruge-dayn/

\textsuperscript{122} how Kazakh diasporas live in Europe and the USA - https://www.caravan.kz/news/kazakh-d-pokoril-krasotu-i-high-end-kvartiry-v-evrope-i-amereka-

\textsuperscript{123} Kazakh girl participates in the XXIV Winter Olympics in Beijing - https://caspianlife.kz/13494/

\textsuperscript{124} Kazakh boxer from Bayan-Ulgii won a prize at the national championship - https://qazaaqtimes.com/article/1958

\textsuperscript{125} What do we know about the Kazakh girl who serves in the US presidential administration - https://kaz.nur.kz/society/1883696-aks-prezident-kemziyle-kyzmet-etet-krilalgie-kyzmet-etet-

\textsuperscript{126} Kazakh girl managing a sea vessel - https://turkystan.kz/article/95087-te-is-kamesin-bas-ar-an-aza-yzy/

\textsuperscript{127} Order of the Acting Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the Ministry of National Economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 23, 2015, № 219 - https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/V1500012909

\textsuperscript{128} WOMEN AND MEN OF KAZAKHSTAN https://stat.gov.kz/edition/publication/collection
3.2.2. IN EDUCATION

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, conditions are being created for representatives of the diaspora to receive technical and professional, post-secondary and higher education. For example, for persons of Kazakh nationality who are not citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the admission quota is set at 4 per cent of the approved state educational order.

In addition, there are scholarship programs, providing for training in Kazakhstan organizations of higher and (or) postgraduate education of foreigners, including Kazakhs who are not citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and funded from the state budget (Article 62 of the Law on education). For example, the following number of scholarships has been allocated for the 2022-2023 academic year: Bachelor’s degree – 490, Master’s degree – 50, PhD doctorate - 10. The scholarship program covers the costs of the entire period of study: 4 years – bachelor’s degree, 2 years – master’s degree, 3 years – doctoral studies, as well as a monthly allowance equal to the amount that Kazakhstan students receive. There are certain difficulties in implementing this program.

At the same time, information on the number of scholarships received by representatives of the diaspora, including breakdown by gender, is not publicly available.

To implement international cooperation for educational organizations, one of the main tasks is to expand the access of representatives of the foreign Kazakh diaspora and Kandases to study in educational institutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Kazakhs who are not citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan, except for the 4 percent quota for admission to the university, have the opportunity to study at the preparatory departments of universities. For this purpose, for the 2018-2019 academic year, a state order has been allocated for 1,200 places, as well as 100 places for foreign citizens and 200 places for students from the Republic of Turkey and other Turkic-speaking republics at the H.A. Yasawi International Kazakh-Turkish University. According to the results of comprehensive testing in the 2018-2019 academic year, 992 persons of Kazakh nationality who are not citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan were enrolled in 19 higher educational institutions. The selection and training of representatives of the Kazakh diaspora is carried out in accordance with the Rules on the procedure, conditions for the selection and referral of representatives of the Kazakh diaspora to study in educational organizations of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Annually, representatives of the Kazakh diaspora from more than 10 countries take part in the competition.

In general, in the field of education, it is important that the country’s policy towards the diaspora focuses on the knowledge and skills that they can bring to their country.

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131 Scholarship programs - https://enic-kazakhstan.edu.kz/ru/stipendialne-programmy/operativnaya-informaciya
of origin and the establishment of relations between educational institutions of the countries of origin and destination with which members of the diaspora have ties.

Such goals of the country’s policy towards the diaspora can be traced in the documents of state bodies and state organizations. Thus, the National Development Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025 states that a special program will be developed to attract compatriots working in leading foreign research centers and universities.\(^\text{136}\) The Concept of the Development of Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2022-2026 indicates that, according to the experience of developed countries, for Kazakhstan it is preferable to implement measures to attract specialists working abroad and to introduce a special program to stimulate the return of fellow scientists from near and far abroad.\(^\text{137}\)

However, as the previous practice of implementing such policies and programs shows, a statement of intent in documents is not a guarantee of success. For example, in the previous time, in such state documents as the Concept of Development of the National Center of Biotechnology for 2006-2008,\(^\text{138}\) the Program of modernization of housing and communal services until 2020,\(^\text{139}\) the Concept of Innovative Development until 2020,\(^\text{140}\) the Comprehensive Plan to solve Migration Problems from 2013,\(^\text{141}\) the State Program for the Development of Science for 2007-2012,\(^\text{142}\) the State Program for the Development of Education for 2020-2025,\(^\text{143}\) it was planned to attract qualified specialists, entrepreneurs, investors from among foreign compatriots. However, to date, there is no public monitoring and evaluation of these programs to achieve these goals.

### 3.2.3. IN CULTURE

According to the law “On Culture”, one of the main principles of the state policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of culture is the development of cultural ties with compatriots living abroad as one of the factors of preserving the integrity and mutual enrichment of the Kazakh national culture.

Among the main tasks of the State in the field of culture is to ensure the implementation of citizens’ rights to the protection and development of national and cultural identity, including the freedom to participate in national and cultural associations, the creation of cultural organizations, participation in the expansion of cultural ties with compatriots abroad in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The competence of the authorized body in the field of culture indicates its assistance in the development of cultural ties with compatriots.\(^\text{144}\)

\(^{136}\) Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated February 15, 2018, No. 636 - https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U1800000636
\(^{140}\) Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 4, 2013, No. 579 - https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U1300000579
\(^{142}\) Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 20, 2007, No. 348. Became invalid by Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated April 1, 2011, No. 1179 - https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/U1100001179
In 2021, with the support of the Ministries of Information and Public Development, Foreign Affairs, the Otandastar Foundation opened 31 online classes to study the Kazakh language in 12 countries around the world. Thanks to this, 1,391 representatives of the Kazakh diasporas of Turkey, Russia, the USA, the UK, Belgium, Germany, France, Iran, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, Mongolia, and Belarus attended 780 online lessons. 336 participants were awarded certificates. 30 online lessons on the Kazakh language are posted on the YouTube video hosting to constantly self-study the Kazakh language.145

Within the framework of providing methodological and organizational support to representatives of the Kazakh diaspora abroad in learning their native language in 2021, Kazakh language courses were organized offline for 100 Kazakh diasporas of Russia, Iran, Paris, Belgium, France, Germany, Mongolia.

In August, October 2021, advanced training courses for Kazakh language teachers were held online within the framework of the Abai Institutes project in the USA, Russia, Turkey, France, Germany, Belgium, Iran, Mongolia, Uzbekistan. 162 teachers took part in the professional development work in August, 77 teachers in October (Uzbekistan – 122, Mongolia – 50, Russia – 41, Hungary – 2, Turkey – 4, Poland – 1, the UK – 2, Belgium – 2, Iran – 3, France – 2, Germany – 8, Omsk – 1).

In addition, speaking club classes were held in August and December 2021 for additional study of the native language by ethnic Kazakhs abroad.146

The «Abai institute» open educational project was implemented, that was launched in 2020 to teach and popularize the Kazakh language in Kazakhstan and abroad. The portal is loaded with content on teaching the Kazakh language to representatives of the Kazakh irredent (diaspora) and abroad, where every language learner has the opportunity to open his/her personal account. The portal is available in 6 languages (English, German, French, Russian, Turkish, Persian) and as of today the number of users is 20,183 people.

Also, Kazakh language courses were held for the Kazakh diaspora in Russia, Turkey, France, Germany, Belgium, Iran, Mongolia with about 100 participants.

In addition, in accordance with the instruction of the Head of the Presidential Administration of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 5002-10 ПАБ dated September 23, 2020, a universal publication has been developed for teaching the Kazakh language to the Kazakh diaspora abroad. The content of the publication on A1, A2 levels is developed in Kazakh, Russian, Turkish, English and is posted on the «Abai institute» online platform.147

In Turkey (Istanbul city), a «Zhahandanu orkeniyetindegi kazak alemi» small Kurultai of Kazakhs was held, dedicated to the 30th anniversary of Kazakhstan’s Independence. The organizers of the Small Kurultai were the Otandastar Foundation together with the World Association of Kazakhs with the support of the Ministry of Information and Public Development of the RoK. More than 100 representatives of Kazakh communities from Turkey and European countries, representatives of cultural institutions and HEIs of Kazakhstan took part in the work of the Small Kurultai of Kazakhs. A productive

145 For Kazakhs from 12 countries of the world, lessons in their native language were held - https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/qogam/press/news/details/305015?directionId=1382&lang=ru
147 Implementation of the operation plan for 2021
exchange of views on the most interesting issues of the Kazakh diaspora abroad took place. The program of the Small Kurultai covered a lot of cultural and educational events\textsuperscript{148}.

The «Kazakh uyi» Kazakh Cultural and Business House is one of the key projects of the Otandastar Foundation to expand and strengthen cultural, humanitarian and business ties with the Diaspora abroad. The centers are designed to become conductors of Kazakh culture and traditions, national brands, to promote the preservation of the language, as well as to assist in the promotion of Kazakh products for export, to participate in the conclusion of business contracts, to search for talented specialists and partners for the implementation of innovative and breakthrough projects.

The Otandastar Foundation has created a Single contact center for Compatriots, advising and providing information support on topical issues to all Kazakh diasporas and Kazakhstanis, regardless of their place of residence\textsuperscript{149}.

3.2.4. IN ECONOMY

ATTRACTING INVESTMENTS.

Governments of many countries, banks and other organizations are now purposefully offering members of the diaspora priority information about investment procedures and requirements in their countries of origin, including information on how to obtain loans for doing business. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Department for Work with the Diaspora maintains a reference portal on investment opportunities at the local level\textsuperscript{150}.

In Kazakhstan, networks of business houses and cultural centers are being created all over the world, which are part of the so-called «Kazakh Uyi» Kazakh Cultural and Business House which is one of the key projects of the Otandastar Foundation to expand and strengthen cultural, humanitarian and business ties with the diaspora abroad. The centers are designed to become conductors of Kazakh culture and traditions, national brands, to promote the preservation of the language, as well as to assist in the promotion of Kazakh products for export, to participate in the conclusion of business contracts, to search for talented specialists and partners for the implementation of innovative and breakthrough projects\textsuperscript{151}.

There is an investment attraction agency in Kazakhstan - KAZAKH INVEST National Company JSC, which provides «one-stop shop» services for investors, it is a source of information, organizes visits to the regions, assists in obtaining financing, subsidies, grants, preferences, permits and other government services, establishes connections, provides post-investment support\textsuperscript{152}. More than 150 investment proposals are

\textsuperscript{148} Small Kurultai of Kazakhs was held in Turkey - /press/news/details/260035?directionId=1382&lang=ru

\textsuperscript{149} A business forum was held with compatriots living in Sweden in Stockholm, Denmark, Norway, and Finland - https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/oqgum/press/news/details/29943?directionId=1382&lang=ru


\textsuperscript{151} A business forum with compatriots was held in Stockholm - https://www.oq.gov.kz/ru/news/54-v-stokholme-proshel-biznes-forum-s-sootechestvennikami-prodovayuschimi-s-prodovayuschimi

\textsuperscript{152} How do we help - https://invest.gov.kz/ru/about-us/how-we-help/
presented on their website for investors to choose from\textsuperscript{153}, which may be of interest to representatives of the diaspora. Thus, according to the results of a survey conducted among 180 former Kazakhstanis and Kazakhs in the Russian Federation, 44.1 percent of respondents consider joint investments with Kazakhstan in the development of Kazakhstan\textsuperscript{154}.

KAZAKH INVEST National Company has its foreign representatives in 9 countries, including China, Turkey, Germany, the USA\textsuperscript{155}, where the Kazakh diaspora is present. The KAZAKH INVEST National Company is a subordinate organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which also includes the Otandastar Foundation.

Both organizations can cooperate closely in attracting the diaspora to national development. However, among the partners listed on the website of the KAZAKH INVEST National Company, there are no Otandastar Foundation and organizations of the Kazakh diaspora\textsuperscript{156}.

**DEVELOPMENT OF TOURISM.**

Global tourism is the dominant economic sector in many developing countries. For many developing countries, tourism is the main source of foreign currency income and job creation. At least three main types of tourism attract visitors from the Diaspora: medical tourism, business tourism and, most importantly, cultural, and historical tourism (travel to places of historical and cultural heritage)\textsuperscript{157}.

The website of the «Kazakh Tourism» National Company mainly provides information on cultural and historical tourism\textsuperscript{158}. Information on medical and business tourism is not found. Although there are successful domestic medical institutions that are at the advanced world level. For example, the National Scientific Cardiac Surgery Center is currently among the 22 best clinics in the world that perform the most complex heart operations and is the leading cardiac surgery clinic in Central Asia offering medical services and quality service\textsuperscript{159}. The «Kazakh Tourism» National Company needs to provide information and raise awareness of the diaspora about such medical institutions in Kazakhstan.

Several countries and regions offer themselves on the market as a place for medical tourism, offering high-quality medical infrastructure, experience, and services at competitive prices. The Philippines, India, Taiwan, a province of China and Cuba, for example, are conducting effective medical tourism campaigns that raise awareness among members of the diaspora about their medical services. As a result, many members of the diaspora have made investments, provided voluntary gratuitous assistance, or made charitable donations to the medical industry in their country. Some countries, including the Philippines, Colombia, and Estonia, have also included medical tourism as a major


\textsuperscript{154} The study “Support of the Government of Kazakhstan in working with the Diaspora in Russian Federation”. Author: Dmitry V. Poletayev, Candidate of Economics (Russian Federation). Nursultan, 2022

\textsuperscript{155} FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES - https://invest.gov.kz/ru/about-us/our-team/zarubezhnye-predstavitel/\textsuperscript{155}

\textsuperscript{156} Partners - https://invest.gov.kz/ru/about-us/partners/


\textsuperscript{158} Tourism in Kazakhstan - https://qaztourism.kz/

\textsuperscript{159} Website of JSC “National Scientific Cardiac Surgery Center” - https://heartcenter.kz/ru/
component in their overall strategies to attract tourists, but could do even more to establish links with their diasporas.\textsuperscript{160}

In some countries, there are demonstration programs that offer study tours for young people, academic exchange programs and VIP tours for business travelers and government officials. Such tourism programs are usually offered as part of a public-private partnership and offer intense emotional interaction with the country of origin. Thus, as part of the Taglit-Birthright program, since 1999, Israel has been inviting hundreds of thousands of Jews aged 18 to 26 from all over the world who have never come to Israel under a peer education program or a study program and have not lived in Israel for the past 12 years, to visit Israel on a paid ten-day tour in order to strengthen their political and ethnic attachment to Israel. The Birthright Armenia program offers young members of the Armenian Diaspora an internship and a job in a socially useful field for a period from eight weeks to a year in Armenia. The volunteer program promotes the development of leadership skills, fosters a sense of national Armenian identity and maintaining the image of an ambassador of Armenian culture.\textsuperscript{161}

For example, demonstration programs are also being implemented in Kazakhstan. So, for young people from among ethnic Kazakhs from abroad, from October 11 to 14, 2021, the «Kieli Kazakhstan» (Sacred Kazakhstan) excursion was organized to the sacred places of Almaty city and Almaty region. The event was organized with the support of the Ministry of Information and Social Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Otandastar Foundation together with the «Zhas Kazakh» (Young Kazakh) Youth Organization. The program of events was attended by young leaders of Kazakh public organizations from abroad, journalists and compatriots who have achieved success in the field of sports and art and live in Turkey, Iran, Russia, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, China, and Japan. Such excursions are held annually for young people abroad.\textsuperscript{162}

3.3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Kazakhstan has adopted several thematic concepts and programs, plans, but there is no thorough monitoring and evaluation of policies and programs. At least, there is no public access to such data, and it is difficult to track problems and successes arising on the basis of Kazakhstan’s experience, there are no clear assessments of whether these concepts and programs have achieved their goals or not. As a result, no useful experiences and lessons learned have been proposed that could be followed in the implementation of new initiatives.

It should be noted that in the modern legislative and regulatory framework there is no recognition of the diaspora as an integral part of national development, except in the fields of education, science, and tourism.

There are a lot of documents in the publicly available information that indicate

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\textsuperscript{162} Kazakhs abroad got acquainted with the sacred places of Zhetyсу - https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/qogam/press/news/details/269642?directionId=1382&lang=ru
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intentions to involve diasporas in the development of the country, but there is no accurate information about the results of this mobilization, including in the context of professions, spheres, regions, discoveries made, open industries, jobs, etc.

To successfully attract the diaspora to development, systematically collected and analyzed data is needed. We need relevant national statistics that take into account the contribution made by the diaspora, including gender. For example, when generating statistical data, we should collect information about investments, trade or tourism carried out by the diaspora. In all data collected, it is necessary to provide a breakdown of data by gender, age, citizenship, and other important characteristics. This will lead to a more reasonable policy to attract the economic contribution of the diaspora. It is worth paying attention to the experience of the German Federal Statistical Office (Destatis), which collects information and publishes statistics on persons with a migration background on 20 indicators, including gender, age, marital status, countries of origin, education, qualifications, employment in economic sectors, participation in elections, etc. Monitoring the effectiveness of interaction with the Diaspora according to the indicators of national statistical data will allow timely identification of areas that require strengthening of ongoing work or transformation of approaches and methods.

The Ministry of Science and Higher Education needs to indicate information on the number of persons of Kazakh nationality who are not citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan who have enrolled in the educational organizations by the quota allocated for them in the National Report on the state of education development in the gender context. In addition, by analogy with the current statistics on the reasons for the students’ dropping out of schools, representatives of the Kazakh diaspora also need to keep separate statistics on the reasons for leaving school and take appropriate measures to improve the situation.

The Otandastar Foundation also needs to provide information about the participants of the Otandastar Foundation’s training events in a gender context so that it can be determined what the involvement of girls and women was and understand the degree of their participation or marginalization.

The current Concept of the Cultural Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the «Ulttyk rukhani zhangyru (Ұлттық рухани жаңғыру)» National Project do not mention «diaspora» and «compatriots abroad».

State documents have repeatedly mentioned the need to conclude agreements with other countries where the Kazakh diaspora lives. For example, back in 1996, the State Program of Support for Compatriots Living Abroad set tasks for concluding contracts and agreements with foreign countries to support the Kazakh diaspora. To date, there are a very few contracts in this area.

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It is necessary to consider the possibility of introducing and celebrating the Diaspora Day. Within the framework of this event, it is possible to award citizens at the state level for outstanding services to the diaspora, as well as actively involved members of the diaspora, this will fill the gap in the information support of the diaspora policy and encourage people who are actively involved in building a multilateral partnership in attracting the diaspora to the development of the country.

To promote diaspora topics in the mass media on a systematic basis. For example, to publish positive stories related to Kazakhstan and members of the diaspora in the media to raise awareness among the countries of origin and residence. The Qazaq TV national satellite channel, which is available to viewers from 118 countries and has a combined audience of more than 300 million viewers, may have programs specifically designed for foreign diasporas.

The Ministry of Culture, in cooperation with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and relevant authorities in Kazakhstan, has a crucial role to play in preserving the national identity of diasporas. It is necessary to conduct regular and frequent educational programs abroad, including the popularization of the Kazakh cultural heritage among diasporas. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs could issue an online weekly newsletter with relevant economic and political information about Kazakhstan. Thus, according to the results of a survey conducted among 180 former Kazakhstanis and Kazakhs in the Russian Federation, 20.5 per cent of respondents consider the purchase of shares, securities of Kazakhstan, diaspora bonds as a possible interaction with Kazakhstan and 56.3 per cent of respondents are interested in the possibility of obtaining tax benefits in Kazakhstan while retaining Russian citizenship. According to the results of the survey of 200 ethnic Kazakhs who are citizens of the Russian Federation and permanently residing in the Russian Federation, the largest number of respondents - 34.3 per cent answered that they need information about politics, socio-political situation.

The fear of assimilation of subsequent generations into the culture of the host country is raised by representatives of diasporas as a serious problem. The Ministry of Education of the RoK, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the RoK, as well as the Youth Policy Council under the President of the RoK could initiate programs and events in which young Kazakh diasporas from abroad can be invited to participate. Schools and universities in Kazakhstan could organize exchange programs. Different exchange programs should be designed for different age groups and be gender-sensitive, taking into account the balance of participation of both sexes. In addition, there may also be exchange programs where a local Kazakh family will host young people from the diaspora during their stay in Kazakhstan to consolidate the study of the Kazakh language and preserve cultural traditions.

An important modern means of communication is the use of Internet technologies. It is necessary to create and maintain an up-to-date website, where information about upcoming events held in the country of residence and in Kazakhstan is published. Thus, according to the results of a survey of 200 ethnic Kazakhs who are citizens of the Russian Federation and permanently residing in the Russian Federation, 88.6 per

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167 Report on the project “Onomastic analysis for mapping the Kazakh diaspora”. Author: Rakisheva Botagoz Islyamovna, Candidate of Social Sciences. Nursultan, 2022

168 50th anniversary of resettlement to Europe: history, current state, and future of the Kazakh Diaspora in Europe (pp.174-178) -https://kazneb.kz/n/catalogue/view/1172190
cent of respondents said that they were receiving information about Kazakhstan via Internet resources, and 71.4 per cent via social networks\(^{169}\). In addition, there are many Kazakhstan Internet groups in social networks that need to be considered as a new platform for communicating with diasporas. The Government of Kazakhstan could help increase the online popularity of Kazakh cultural centers abroad. For example, the website of the Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Russian Federation contains a list of public organizations of compatriots in Russia with the data of their leaders, e-mail, and phone numbers\(^ {170}\). If these organizations have accounts in social networks, it is also necessary to specify them for the convenience of searching and subsequent communication to interested parties. Such a positive example should be used by all other embassies of Kazakhstan, on whose websites the search did not allow to find such data.

Diasporas play an important role in the transfer of knowledge and skills (brain circulation). For example, according to the State Program for the Development of Education and Science, more than 100 foreign top managers and more than 3,200 foreign scientists have been involved since 2016\(^ {171}\). There were also representatives of the Kazakh diaspora among them. There are positive examples in the field of medicine. As such, Begylan Stambol moved from China to Kazakhstan, breathed a new impetus into Kazakhstan’s healthcare, a specialist who brought new technologies. He was one of the first who introduced, uses, and develops such a concept as interventional cardiology in the field of treatment of vascular heart diseases\(^ {172}\). Nurbek Saulen is a pediatric surgeon of the highest category, who returned from Mongolia and is not limited to the development of pediatric surgery. As a qualified specialist, he shares his experience and vision with everyone. Foreign clinics are also trying to adopt his experience\(^ {172}\). The Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan may develop a scholarship program for the diaspora in order to establish and develop research ties and partnerships between the academic circles of Kazakhstan and the academic diaspora. Similar mechanisms can be created for the interaction of Kazakh diasporas with their counterparts in Kazakhstan not only in academic circles, but also in other fields. Kazakh institutions could invite specialized experts from the diaspora communities to conduct courses, lectures, or training of local experts. An important resource will be the creation of a database on the diaspora and ensuring its online access. On this portal, members of the diaspora could leave data on their knowledge and skills that may be in demand in Kazakhstan by using public and private structures to hire staff or attract them to conduct professional development activities. Thus, it will help to establish links between experts in diaspora communities and local communities, as well as between different diaspora communities.

The Government of Kazakhstan should draw up a list of priorities and exemplary projects and plans for attracting the diaspora, aimed specifically at groups of potential investors, and meeting their special needs and interests, and consider the possibility of holding a Diaspora Investment Forum and a Diaspora Intellectual Interaction Forum.

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\(^{169}\) Report on the project “Onomastic analysis for mapping the Kazakh diaspora”. Author: Rakisheva Botagoz Islyamovna, Candidate of Social Sciences. Nursultan, 2022

\(^{170}\) List of public organizations of compatriots in Russia - https://www.kazembassy.ru/rus/diaspora/spisok_oshb_organizaci/

\(^{171}\) New approaches in training and support for young talents - https://primeminister.kz/view/news/noveye-podhody-k-obucheniyu-i-podderzhki-molodykh-talantov-mov-k-otsvetstvennoy-obrazovatelnoy-obrazovaniyu-


ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (INCLUDING THE GENDER ASPECT) REGARDING THE RELEVANT INSTITUTIONS FOR INTERACTION WITH THE DIASPORA IN KAZAKHSTAN
4.1. ANALYSIS OF INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE IN THE FIELD OF INTERACTION WITH THE DIASPORA

According to the analysis of the constituent documents, the following structures interact with the Diaspora at the central level: the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, their subordinate state organization – Otandastar Foundation, the «World Association of Kazakhs» Republican Public Association and the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan.

These structures have established communication with the Diaspora through regular consultations, official meetings with members of the diaspora, which helps to strengthen their knowledge and technical skills. Since 1992, World Kurultai of Kazakhs have been held, small Kurultai are held directly in the countries of residence, many different events are held with the participation of the diaspora both in Kazakhstan and abroad.

In order to set realistic and promising goals for attracting the diaspora, it is necessary to conduct consultations with the members of the diaspora themselves. Thus, according to the results of a survey of 200 ethnic Kazakhs who are citizens of the Russian Federation and permanently residing in the Russian Federation, 48.6 per cent of respondents said they did not know that the Republic of Kazakhstan pursues a diaspora policy, maintains ties with Kazakhs living in various countries, 47.1 per cent of respondents would like to interact more with Kazakhstan, with compatriots from Kazakhstan174.

On April 25, 2006, by a Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a Commission on the Affairs of Compatriots living abroad was formed, which operated until 2010175. As part of the commission of 17 people, only 1 person represented a public organization - the «World Association of Kazakhs» Republican Public Association. There were no representatives directly from the Diaspora.

The Intergovernmental Commission for the Development of Cultural and Humanitarian Ties with Compatriots Abroad under the Government of the RoK (hereinafter referred to as the Commission) was established by the Order of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 11, 2019,176 and existed until April 29, 2022, when its activities were terminated by the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan177. It consisted of 17 people, there was not a single representative of public organizations and the diaspora.

At the same time, the Instruction on the procedure for the establishment, operation, and liquidation of advisory bodies under the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and working groups allows in some cases to include representatives of scientific, nongovernmental and other organizations, scientists, specialists, and other persons in the composition of commissions/working groups personally in coordination with them178.

For example, Mexico has established an Advisory Board of the Institute for Mexicans

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Living Abroad, which consists mainly of leaders elected by diaspora communities. The Advisory Board makes recommendations to the Government on the policy of its diaspora and participates in large-scale discussions on the programs of the Institute for Mexicans Living Abroad. Chile has established an Interdepartmental Committee on Chilean Communities Abroad to develop a state policy on working with the diaspora and consists of 12 State institutions that are more or less responsible for meeting the needs and requests of almost 1 million Chileans living abroad.

Some Governments have also set up special committees within their legislative bodies. For example, in Poland, a Commission on the Affairs of the Polish Diaspora has been established in the lower house of the country’s Parliament, which deals with policy issues related to the diaspora. China (Committee on Chinese Affairs Abroad) and the Philippines (Committee on Migrant Workers Abroad) have similar committees that operate within the framework of the country’s legislative bodies. The experience of these three countries shows that such committees facilitate the adoption of necessary laws that support the interests of the diaspora and, in turn, contribute to the contribution of diaspora members to development.

There are no such specialized committees in the lower and upper houses of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan. At the same time, in the lower House of Parliament – the Majilis of the Republic of Kazakhstan, there is an «Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan» deputy group, «support of the Kazakh diaspora in foreign countries in matters of preserving and developing their native language, culture and national traditions, strengthening its ties with the historical homeland» is indicated, among the main tasks of that. According to the information posted in the «Round tables» section of the website of the Majilis of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan, no round tables on the problems of the Kazakh diaspora were held in 2016-2020. In the «Work Plan» section, information is posted only for 2016-2019, while there is no Regulation on the deputy group itself. In the «Meetings» section, information is available from September 2016 to June 2022, while during this entire period, 1 meeting was held to discuss issues on strengthening ties with compatriots abroad.

In some foreign countries, such as the Dominican Republic, expatriates can apply for any position, even if their main place of residence is abroad. Some countries have gone even further and reserved seats in Congress to represent members of the diaspora. For example, Colombia allows its diaspora to elect representatives to the Colombian legislative bodies. IDEA International Institute reports on ten more countries with representatives of the diaspora in their legislative bodies: Algeria, Angola, Cape Verde, Croatia, Ecuador, France, Italy, Mozambique, Panama, and Portugal.

In addition to policy implementation at the central level, a particularly important role at the regional level is played by strong and motivated local authorities who...
demonstrate an understanding of the policy of interaction with diasporas. However, among the regional authorities, the task of interacting with compatriots is prescribed only in the Regulations of the Department of Social Development of the Akimat of Kostanay region\textsuperscript{186}, and the task of participating in the expansion of cultural ties with compatriots abroad is present only in the Regulations of the Department of Culture of the Akimat of Kostanay region\textsuperscript{187}.

Among the district authorities, the task of assisting the Kazakh diaspora in preserving and developing their native language is fixed only in the Regulation of the Department of Internal Policy, Culture and Language Development of the Zyryanovsky district\textsuperscript{188}.

On the website of the Ministry of Information and Social Development (MISD) of the RoK in the «News» section in the direction of «Interethnic relations» there is information starting only from October 11, 2019\textsuperscript{189}, which does not allow to fully consider their activities in the studied area before this period.

The website of the MISD of the RoK states that in accordance with paragraph 8 of the Strategic Plan of the Ministry for 2017-2021, the «Level of satisfaction of the population with the state policy on working with compatriots living abroad and repatriates» target indicator is provided in the field of diaspora policy. The target indicator was calculated based on the «Socio-political situation in the country» express survey conducted by the «Youth» Research Center. According to the results of the conducted research, the level of satisfaction of the population with the state policy on working with compatriots living abroad and repatriates in 2019 reached 65.6 percent, which is 2.1 percent higher than the planned value.\textsuperscript{190}

In the structure of the Department of Consular Service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs there is a department for work with the Kazakh diaspora.

One of the tasks of the Department of Consular Service is to promote the development of relations and contacts with representatives of the Kazakh diaspora\textsuperscript{191}. This Department has a wide range of other tasks and functions, which does not allow to focus on the comprehensive implementation of the diaspora task.

The purpose of the Otandastar Foundation is to provide support for foreign and ethnic Kazakhs who have arrived in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Within the framework of this goal, the Otandastar Foundation:
- supports educational events in the countries of the near and far abroad.
- provides Kazakh schools abroad with literature, textbooks and teaching aids and other literature not prohibited by law.
- provides support to compatriots living abroad in organizing the work of Kazakh national cultural centers, providing Kazakh national cultural centers with the necessary manuals and other literature not prohibited by law.

\textsuperscript{186} Decree of the Akimat of Kostanay region dated January 6, 2022, № 5 - https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/G22N000005A
\textsuperscript{187} Decree of the Akimat of Kostanay region dated October 20, 2021, № 481 - https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/G21N000481A
\textsuperscript{188} Decree of the Akimat of the Zyryanovsky district of the East Kazakhstan region dated May 17, 2016, N 159 - https://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/G16VL00159A
\textsuperscript{190} The level of satisfaction of the population with the state policy on working with compatriots living abroad and repatriates - https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/qogam/documents/details/42762?lang=ru
\textsuperscript{191} Department of Consular Service of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan - https://www.gov.kz/memleket/entities/mfa/about/structure/departments/leadership/3864?lang=ru
- assists in the study of the Kazakh language, traditions, and rituals, as well as supports cultural and other events in the countries of the near and far abroad.

- establishes and awards prizes and awards of the Society to compatriots abroad who have made a significant contribution to the development of relations with Kazakhstan, organization of donations to compatriots, support of patronage by compatriots[^192]. According to the results of a survey of 200 ethnic Kazakhs who are citizens of the Russian Federation and permanently residing in the Russian Federation, 95.7 per cent of respondents said that they did not participate in the events held by the Otandastar Foundation[^193].

The Law «On the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan» among the main activities of the Assembly indicates the support of the Kazakh diaspora in foreign countries in the preservation and development of their native language, culture, and national traditions, strengthening its ties with the historical homeland[^194]. At the same time, the official documents of the Assembly do not include a strategy or programs, concepts of interaction with the diaspora to strengthen its ties with the historical Homeland[^195]. This can lead to inconsistent and fragmented work. Also, the structure of the Assembly does not include responsible units for working with the Kazakh diaspora, which could monitor and evaluate, post information about the results and results of the work carried out in this direction[^196].

The support of the Kazakh diaspora in the preservation and development of the native language, culture and national traditions is duplicated in the tasks of the Otandastar Foundation and the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan.

### 4.2. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

To create a Council for Compatriots Abroad as an advisory body consisting of elected representatives of diasporas from various countries of the world. This will allow the diaspora to contribute to the formulation of a reasonable diaspora policy and its participation in national development, as well as to prevent inconsistency and fragmentation in communication with the diaspora.

To raise the status of the body directly engaged in the field of diaspora work from the Management level in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to a higher level (Department, Committee) with a mandate beyond consular affairs to improve intradepartmental coordination, cooperation, and the ability to promote new initiatives.

To create specialized commissions, councils, groups on the affairs of compatriots abroad at the level of the legislative body - the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In addition, it is necessary to institutionalize interaction with the diaspora by ensuring a permanent full-time specialist in interaction with the diaspora in foreign diplomatic missions and establishing contacts with diaspora leaders as a priority for newly appointed ambassadors. For example, the website of the Embassy of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the Russian Federation contains a «Responsible Embassy staff for working with


[^196]: The Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan structures - [https://assembly.kz/ru/struktury-ank/](https://assembly.kz/ru/struktury-ank/)
Besides establishing ties and cooperation at the central level, local authorities should also strive to establish partnerships with the foreign diaspora. Local authorities need to understand how to integrate the diaspora members’ contributions into existing local development plans. For example, the indicative plan of socio-economic development of the Mangystau region for 2003-2005 contains an analysis of the situation, identification of problems and prospects for their solution, including in the field of population migration, which also mentions the Kazakh diaspora abroad.\(^{199}\) It is necessary to work on raising awareness and building institutional capacity for effective management of emigration at the local level. It is necessary to create local databases on emigration, that is, to collect data on the natives abroad and include the emigration component in the development of local strategies and policies. As a new structure of interaction with the diaspora, it is possible to create associations of fellow countrymen. According to the results of a survey conducted among 180 former Kazakhstanis and Kazakhs in the Russian Federation, 51.5 per cent of respondents consider as a possible interaction with Kazakhstan: assistance to «their» regional communities (including Russian, German, etc.)\(^{200}\).

In addition, the authorized central state body for work with diasporas needs to address issues of methodological guidance of local executive bodies in the field of interaction with diasporas by developing and implementing unified approaches to the formulation of tasks and functions of local executive bodies in this area.

When determining the level of satisfaction of the population with the state policy on working with compatriots living abroad and repatriates, in order to ensure the completeness and reliability of the information provided, in addition to specifying the legal entity that conducted the survey, it is necessary to indicate the time of the survey, the method of collecting information, the exact wording of the question, the number of respondents (including in the gender context) and the margin of error survey results. It is also necessary to indicate the number of respondents broken down by countries in order to understand whether representatives of the diaspora from foreign countries took part in the survey.

\(^{197}\) Responsible staff of the Embassy for working with compatriots - https://www.kazembassy.ru/rus/diaspora/posolstvo_rabota_s_diasporoi/

\(^{198}\) Report on the project “Onomastic analysis for mapping the Kazakh diaspora”. Author: Rakisheva Botagoz Islyamovna, Candidate of Social Sciences. Nursultan, 2022


\(^{200}\) The study “Support of the Government of Kazakhstan in working with the Diaspora in Russia”. Author: Dmitry V. Poletaev, Candidate of Economics (Russian Federation). Nursultan, 2022