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BASIC PRINCIPLES AND APPROACHES TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF MIGRATION POLICY OF KAZAKHSTAN

For Kazakhstan, migration policy – in terms of managing internal and international migration flows – has always been an important element of public service. Focusing on state interests, this policy is a complex socio-economic phenomenon that is directly and indirectly related to all aspects of social life. Thus, the migration process is a new impetus for development in the international arena and an important direction for the world economy. The purpose of this study was to determine the main principles and approaches to the development of migration policy of Kazakhstan. The study used the methods of analysis, differentiation, systematisation. As a result of the study, three main stages of migration policy development in the history of Kazakhstan were identified. The first stage (1991–2000) is characterised by the deterioration of the country's socio-economic situation due to the destruction of the Soviet Union and the change of the administrative system; the second stage (2001–2010) is characterised by economic growth, dynamic socio-political changes and reforms; the third stage (2011–2022) is characterised by special conditions of globalisation, which reveals the dominant influence of external social and socio-economic factors. Thus, the main principles and approaches to the development of migration policy in Kazakhstan ensure the state-wide priorities in the field of demographic, economic, social, political and cultural development and allow for the effective implementation of legislation, regulation and management of migration processes.

Key words: Kazakhstan, migration policy, development, basic principles, approaches.

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Қазақстанның көші-қон саясатын дамытудың негізгі қағидаттары мен тәсілдері

Қазақстан үшін көші-қон саясаты – ішкі және халықаралық көші-қон ағындарын басқару тұрғысынан – әрқашан мемлекеттік қызметтің маңызды элементі. Мемлекеттік мүдделерге назар аудара отырып, бұл саясат әлеуметтік өмірдің барлық аспектілерімен тікелей және жанама байланысты күрделі әлеуметтік-экономикалық құбылыс болып табылады. Осылайша, көші-қон процесі халықаралық аренадағы дамудың жаңа серпіні және әлемдік экономика үшін маңызды бағыт болып табылады. Бұл зерттеудің мақсаты Қазақстанның көші-қон саясатын дамытудың негізгі принциптері мен тәсілдерін анықтау болды. Зерттеуде талдау, саралау, жүйелеу әдістері қолданылды. Зерттеу нәтижесінде Қазақстан тарихындағы көші-қон саясатын дамытудың негізгі үш кезеңі анықталды. Бірінші кезең (1991–2000) Кеңес Одағының ыдырауына және әкімшілік жүйенің өзгеруіне байланысты елдің әлеуметтік-экономикалық жағдайының нашарлауымен сипатталады; екінші кезең (2001–2010) экономикалық өсумен, қарқынды қоғамдық-саяси өзгерістермен және реформалармен сипатталады; үшінші кезең (2011–2022) сыртқы әлеуметтік және әлеуметтік-экономикалық факторлардың басым әсерін ашатын жаһандандудың ерекше жағдайларымен сипатталады. Осылайша, Қазақстандағы көші-қон саясатын дамытудың негізгі қағидаттары мен тәсілдері демографиялық, экономикалық, әлеуметтік, саяси және мәдени даму саласындағы жалпы мемлекеттік басымдықтарды қамтамасыз етеді және заңнаманы, көші-қон процестерін реттеу мен басқаруды тиімді жүзеге асыруға мүмкіндік береді.

Түйін сөздер: Қазақстан, көші-қон саясаты, дамыту, негізгі қағидаттар, тәсілдер.

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Основные принципы и подходы к развитию миграционной политики Казахстана

Для Казахстана миграционная политика – с точки зрения управления внутренними и международными миграционными потоками-всегда была важным элементом государственной службы. Ориентируясь на государственные интересы, данная политика представляет собой сложное социально-экономическое явление, прямо и косвенно связанное со всеми аспектами общественной жизни. Таким образом, миграционный процесс является новой динамикой развития на международной арене и важным направлением для мировой экономики. Целью данного исследования было определение основных принципов и подходов к развитию миграционной политики Казахстана. В исследовании использовались методы анализа, дифференциации, систематизации. В результате исследования определены три основных этапа развития миграционной политики в истории Казахстана. Первый этап (1991–2000) характеризуется ухудшением социально-экономического положения страны в связи с распадом Советского Союза и изменением административной системы; второй этап (2001–2010) характеризуется экономическим ростом, интенсивными общественно-политическими изменениями и реформами; третий этап (2011–2022) характеризуется особыми условиями глобализации, раскрывающими преобладающее влияние внешних социальных и социально-экономических факторов. Таким образом, основные принципы и подходы к развитию миграционной политики в Казахстане обеспечивают общегосударственные приоритеты в области демографического, экономического, социального, политического и культурного развития и позволяют эффективно осуществлять законодательство, регулирование и управление миграционными процессами.

Ключевые слова: Казахстан, миграционная политика, развитие, основные принципы, подходы.

Introduction

Currently, the socio-economic development of the region is influenced by various factors, including the state of the region's geopolitical position, the level of development of productive forces, natural resource endowment, demographic development, including population migration. Population migration is a complex socio-economic phenomenon, directly and indirectly related to all aspects of social life. Today, the migration process has become a new engine of development on the international front and an important sector of the global economy (Turekulova D.M., 2016). Migration, as one of the few processes that respond quickly to socio-economic, political changes in society, affects demography, national composition of the population, lifestyle (Saparbekova A., 2013). Immigration in a given society can compensate for natural population decline or exacerbate the negative consequences of population decline if the death rate is higher than the birth rate. Natural migration processes lead to a reduction in the size of the local population, concentration of population in certain places, which in turn leads to socio-economic or political consequences.

The concept of “migration” comes from the Latin word “migratio”, which means “resettlement,

movement”. In a broad sense, migration refers to all socially significant or spatial population movements, as well as personnel, occupational, and social mobility. In a narrower sense, it refers to the process by which populations move spatially and form regional distributions (Ryazantsev S., 2013).

In other words, the quantitative and qualitative composition of the economically active population changes. In the years following independence, the main migration flows in the CIS were formed between Kazakhstan and Russia, Ukraine, and Central Asian countries. Outside the Commonwealth, there was a positive balance of immigration with China, Mongolia, Turkey, and Iran, and a negative balance with Germany, Canada, the United States, and Israel. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, 5.6 million foreign nationals from 200 countries visited Kazakhstan in 2019, while 5.3 million foreign nationals left the country. More than 21,000 foreign specialists worked at more than 2,200 enterprises in Kazakhstan (Amrin A.K., 2020). In 2021, 255 thousand foreign workers organised by the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Migration and Demography were employed in Kazakhstan (Aukenov Ye., 2022).

Kazakhstan has partially implemented a solution to the problem of internal migration, which is implemented through a programme of resettlement

of the population from the Southern regions to the Northern regions of the country (Bodaukhan K., 2020). According to the statistics committee, the importance of internal migration is significant. For example, in the first half of 2017, 172 thousand people moved to other regions, which is quite a lot compared to 2012 (Statistics Committee, 2021). The priority migration flow is tracked from Almaty and Astana. In this regard, it is relevant to study the impact of migration flows on the development of the region.

Thus, the set of normative-legal documents of migration policy of Kazakhstan is formed, first of all, on the basis of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, as well as the laws “On Migration of Population” and “On Citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan” (Korganova S.S., 2016). Therefore, the aim of this study was to identify the main principles and approaches to the development of migration policy in Kazakhstan. The research used the methods of analysis, differentiation, systematisation to identify the main principles of migration policy development. The purpose of the study is to propose the main principles and approaches that optimize and develop compliance with immigration law and protection of Kazakhstan’s citizens, prevention of discrimination of all kinds, ensuring the rights and legitimate interests of migrants and citizens, and fulfillment of domestic legal provisions and international obligations. The hypothesis of this study is that the basic principles and approaches of migration policy development in Kazakhstan can effectively guarantee socio-economic, political and cultural development and migration processes.

Materials and methods

Currently, migration policy is an important factor in international life and national security of all countries. The main trend in the migration processes of Central Asian countries is that the village is disappearing as a socio-economic link (Duysen G. M., 2018). On the other hand, states that did not pay attention to solving problems related to internal migration acquired contradictory peripheral environments that destabilized development around the poles of regional growth (Bokayev B., 2020). In China, for example, the growth of large cities has made internal migration a development issue that threatens stability and development. In Central Europe and the Baltic countries, the transition to a market economy has had a significant impact on the

development of the job market. At the beginning of the transition period, there was a system of wage equalisation and no official unemployment. Ongoing reforms have led to job losses, rising unemployment and low activity of the population. The level of internal migration is consistently low and is driven by unemployment. The countries of the European Union have a single economic zone of free movement. France, Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland and others form the basis of the Western European migration system (Sukhov A., 2011). The third economic zone is Hungary, the Czech Republic, Poland, Latvia, Malta, and others. In the 90s they lost their population mainly due to natural loss or migration flows. These countries are transit countries for migrants and in the last few years the level of illegal migration in them has increased to 80% of all countries crossing the border (Tsapenko I., 2014).

However, Austria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary are also interested in receiving skilled and cheap labour migrants. Many sectors of the Austrian economy work for employees from these countries, including illegally (Bonnenfant I. K., 2012). Austrian authorities are against simplification of migration procedures, as Austria is one of the EU leaders in terms of the share of migrants living on its territory and working in the country’s economy. Secondly, the share of unemployed foreigners is on average twice as high as the unemployment rate, so this leads not to saturation of the labour market, but to an increase in the number of recipients of social benefits. The authorities and business cannot compromise on this issue. Let’s talk about internal migration in France. The traditional demographic disparity between Paris and provincial France is weak. Ile-de-France remains the main centre of attraction for the French. Paris primarily attracts young people who go to study in the capital and live independently. It is the most powerful generator of internal migration, accounting for 42% of the country’s total migration turnover. People are looking for good living conditions, so families with children are coming from Paris in much greater numbers (Delovarova L. F., 2018, Satybaldin, A.A., 2016).

Workers in the United States also have their own reasons to change jobs more frequently, which means that there are also many labour mobility programmes in the United States and significant resources are allocated to them. For example, key statistics on labour migration in the United States in 2018 are as follows:

- 28 billion has been allocated to relocate them to new homes and jobs in the public and private sectors;

- on average, U.S. companies spend \$16.3 million on employee mobility or take steps to create new branch and satellite workspaces;

- citizens pay more than 1 million in taxes for changing their place of residence;

- more than 381 thousand Americans have changed their place of residence within their states. The US has various programmes in place to support workers and provide local social protection. (Holmes S. M., 2023).

So, having studied the research materials, we can say that there is a deficit of labour force in foreign countries, as low rates of demographic processes in them and a small share of able-bodied population, rapid growth of high-tech production create a deficit in the labour market. Often this problem is solved at the expense of foreign labour force.

Results and discussion

As a result of the conducted research, three main periods in the history of Kazakhstan's independence can be distinguished, based on the fact that immigration policy occupies an important place in the economic sphere. The beginning of the *first stage* (1991-2000) is characterised by the deterioration of the socio-economic situation in the country due to the collapse of the Soviet Union and changes in the administrative system. During this period the demographic shape of the country changed significantly; under the influence of migration processes the population of the country sharply decreased from 16.5 million people in 1991 to 14.8 million people in 2000, the birth rate decreased to 14.9 per thousand people and the death rate increased to 10.6 per thousand people (Dyussebekova G. S., 2019). The state migration policy during this period was aimed at repatriation of ethnic Kazakhs, which was reflected in legislative acts to regulate migration processes.

The *second stage* (2001-2010) is characterised by economic growth, rapid socio-political changes and reforms. Due to an increase in the birth rate during the period under review, a significant decrease in mortality and an influx of ethnic Kazakhs, the population reached 16.4 million. For the first time since 2004, a surplus of the total migration flow was recorded, which reached +33.0 thousand people by 2006 and was maintained until the end of the period (Buribayev Y.A., 2016). There is a growing

attractiveness of the country for foreign specialists, the largest number of legal labour migrants (58.8 thousand people) was registered in 2007. There is also a revival of internal migration, the number of participants of which exceeded 300 thousand people due to the resettlement of the rural population to large cities and the new capital (Turganbayev Y., 2018).

The *third stage* (2011-2022) revealed conditions characteristic of globalisation, the predominant influence of external social and socio-economic factors, under the influence of which the rates of ethnic repatriation decreased and the outflow of qualified personnel increased. In 2012, for the first time since the crisis of the 1990s, the country had a negative migration balance (-1.4 thousand people), which subsequently tended to increase both in absolute terms and in relation to the total population of the country. In general, between 2011 and 2022, 367.1 thousand people with higher (38%) and vocational (34%) education, mostly of working age, left the country for permanent residence. In 2019-2021 alone, 106,500 people will leave the country for permanent residence abroad (45,200 people in 2019, 29,100 people in 2020, 32,300 people in 2021), of these, 90% went to the Commonwealth of Independent States ("CIS") for employment or to return to their historic homeland (Amerkhanova I.K., 2021).

The dynamics of migration flows in recent years shows an increase in the number of emigrants with higher education and a decrease in the reverse flow of immigrants with higher education into the country: in 10 years, the number of people with higher education arriving in the country has more than doubled to 1.9 thousand people in 2020. This indicates that educated young people and qualified specialists mainly leave for emigration, which affects the quality of human capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan. By age groups, in 2019 the share of people aged 0-15 years in the number of people leaving was 25.8 per cent, in 2020 this data showed that in the number of people leaving was 13.8 per cent, in 2020 it is 25.6 per cent and 15.7 per cent respectively. This indicates a high proportion of children and adolescents who leave with their parents (Zhumashbekova S., 2023). In 2021, 89.3 thousand citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan studied in 55 foreign universities (Figure 1). Unfortunately, this departure of Kazakhstani students to foreign universities has a great impact on the migration flow in the country. The number of highly educated emigrants is also growing.

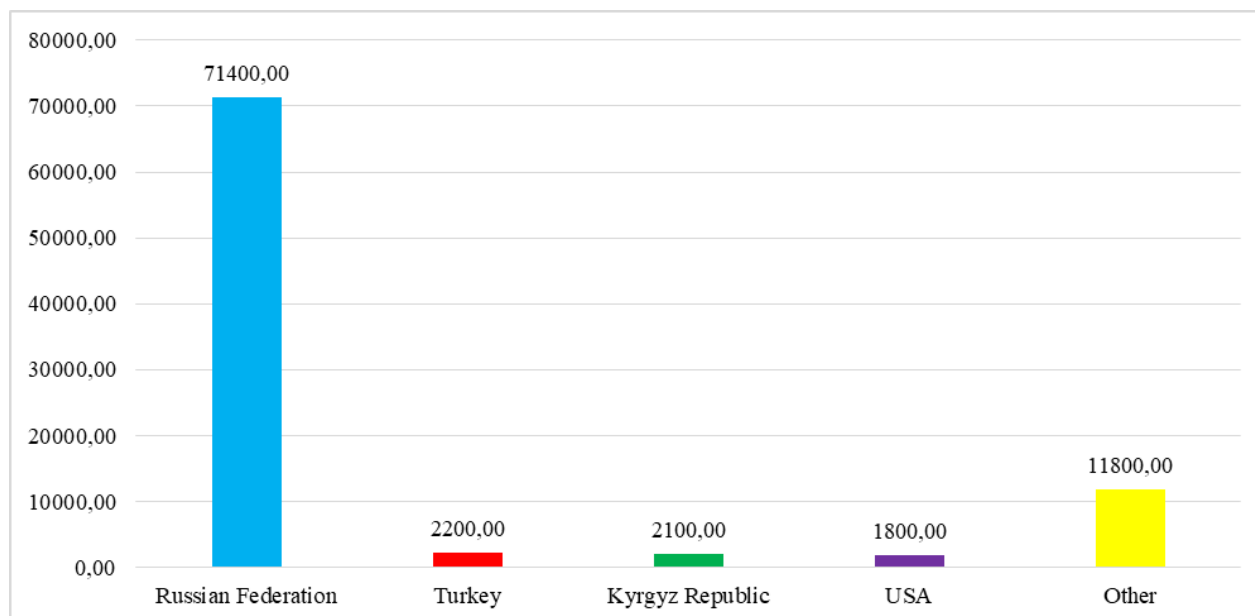


Figure 1 – Number of students enrolled in foreign universities in 2021, by country

The ongoing migration processes revealed the problem of the need to develop “human capital”, and through its prism the state policy aimed at promoting the modernisation of the country was formed. In this regard, a new law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Migration of Population” was adopted in 2011, and the priority of attracting qualified foreign labour force was reflected in the concept of migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2021. As a result of migration movements, directed mainly from the northern regions to the corners of the country and from the southern regions to megacities, there has been a multidirectional dynamics of the population of the regions of the Republic of Kazakhstan and a change in the distribution of the population across the country. The population growth of Astana, Almaty and Shymkent is ahead of other regions and in August 2022 compared to the beginning of 2019 was 23.1 %, 15.1 % and 16.8 % respectively, and their share in the total population of the country increased from 21.4 % to 23.6 % during the same period (Ismukhanova L., 2022). Among the regional centres there are such dynamically developing urban centres as Aktobe, Kostanai, Karaganda, Pavlodar.

Kazakhstan’s large cities are attractive to migrants because of their infrastructure and opportunities: most Kazakhs prefer to live in cities. From the state’s point of view, urbanisation is a catalyst for development: the economy will diversify more efficiently, new forms of production will emerge, services will expand, professional

knowledge will deepen, and innovation will revive. However, mass spontaneous migration from rural to urban areas creates problems for both rural and urban areas, where there is a shortage of labour. In cities, these problems are related to housing construction, development of urban transport and engineering infrastructure, the need to develop social services, and ensuring environmental safety of the population. Due to natural and migration growth, the population of Mangistau region increased by 12.0% from 2019 to September 2022, Atyrau region – by 8.6%, Zhambyl region – by 7.9%, Almaty region – by 7.6%, Aktobe region – by 6.3 (Jussibaliyeva A. K., 2022). If we look at the indicators of the last year 2023, the natural increase in the republic was 270,370 people. The highest indicator was in Turkestan region (48,468 people). Negative indicator of natural increase (-366 people) was North-Kazakhstan oblast (Table 1).

Thus, natural and migration growth in Kazakhstan is at different levels in different regions and cities. After all, population density, land area and employment have a direct impact on migration. In this regard, employment programmes implemented between 2011 and 2021 have identified measures to address regional disparities in resettlement. At the same time, the resettlement of citizens to regions with a shortage of labour force faced problems with the quality of housing construction, insufficient measures to provide adaptation services, which led to the departure of migrants to the regions of origin

(Iskakova D., 2022). In addition, there are problems with the lack of a differentiated approach to determining the amount of social support (wholesale benefits and budget credits) under the project “With

Diploma to Village”, i.e. the distribution of funds does not take into account regional peculiarities and living standards in different regions, which makes this project unattractive for young people.

Table 1 – Natural and migration growth in Kazakhstan (Note: data obtained from the National Bureau of Statistics, 2023)

Regions	Growth of total population	Including		Population in 2023	Reporting period	
		Natural growth	Migration growth		Growth rate, %	Average number
Republic of Kazakhstan	263648	270370	-6722	19766807	1,35	19634983
Abay region	-1690	5373	-7063	610198	-0,28	611043
Akmola region	2305	4390	-2085	788013	0,29	786861
Aktobe region	11409	13657	-2248	928159	1,24	922455
Almaty region	27400	25491	1909	1505896	1,85	1492196
Atyrau region	11838	13592	-1754	693079	1,74	687160
West Kazakhstan region	4800	7007	-2207	688127	0,70	685727
Zhambyl region	8493	19464	-10971	1218158	0,70	1213912
Zhetysu region	-31	9155	-9186	698726	0,00	698742
Karaganda region	-111	5337	-5448	1134855	-0,01	1134911
Kostanay region	-3452	1471	-4923	832234	-0,41	833960
Kyzylorda region	10415	16252	-5837	833666	1,27	828459
Mangystau region	21197	18514	2683	767106	2,84	756508
Pavlodar region	-1 567	3139	-4706	754944	-0,21	755728
North Kazakhstan region	-5007	-366	-4641	534104	-0,93	536608
Turkestan region	30716	48468	-17752	2119226	1,47	2103868
Ulytau region	508	2616	-2108	221421	0,23	221167
East Kazakhstan region	-2728	1011	-3739	730238	-0,37	731602
Astana city	58845	25008	33837	1354556	4,54	1325134
Almaty city	60417	23889	36528	2161902	2,87	2131694
Shymkent city	29891	26902	2989	1192199	2,57	1177254

The development of internal resettlement and equalisation of regional imbalances will have a great impact on the revision of approaches to the provision of educational grants based on the principle of territorial settlement. In this regard, it is necessary to institutionally renew the work of employment centres, revise working procedures and ensure coordination of migration measures on the ground (Kappassova G.M., 2018). One of the main components of migration processes for the Republic of Kazakhstan is ethnic migration – the return of ethnic Kazakhs to their historical homeland. From 1991 to 1 October 2022, 379,000

families or 1 million 101,000 ethnic Kazakhs from the Republic of Uzbekistan, the People’s Republic of China, Turkmenistan and Mongolia received the status of blood relatives in their historical homeland. In recent years, due to socio-economic factors, the number of Kazakhs visiting the country has decreased. While 33.7 thousand blood relatives arrived in 2016, 17.7 thousand arrived in 2019 and more than 14 thousand in 2021. Arriving ethnic Kazakhs settled mainly in the cities of Almaty (27%), Mangystau (16.6%) and Turkestan (7.1%) regions (Figure 2) (Nurlybekovich A.A., 2023).

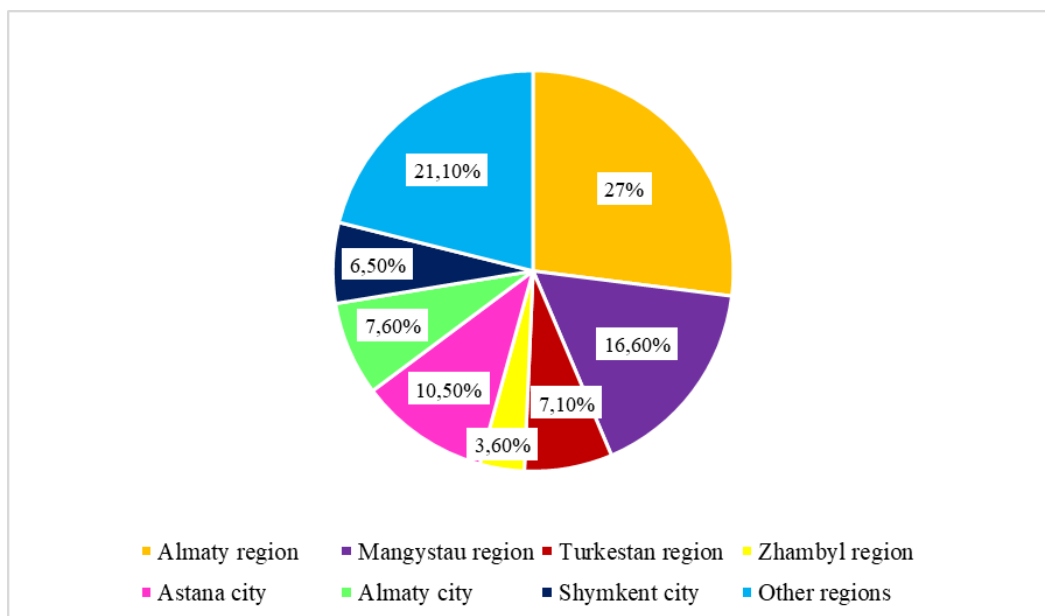


Figure 2 – Settlement of Kazakh returnees between 1991 and 2022 by city and oblast, %

Nowadays, the state provides great support to ethnic Kazakhs – compatriots who emigrated to Kazakhstan. At the same time, Kazakhs permanently residing in foreign countries and not intending to move to their historical homeland in the near future remain unnoticed by the state authorities. In this regard, the mechanism for attracting foreign labour force has been brought in line with international standards, the procedure for obtaining work permits for highly qualified specialists has been simplified, and the principle of free movement of workers for transnational corporations has been introduced. At the same time, the conditions for ensuring a proportional ratio of Kazakhstani and foreign specialists and equal remuneration for equal labour have been regulated. The quota system has been reoriented to a sectoral format with the introduction of differentiated rates of payment for foreign labour depending on its category and industry (Dufhues T., 2022).

Thus, additional measures were taken to regulate the migration flow from the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union. As part of these measures, immigrants from visa-free countries were issued more than 1,618,900 permits to carry out labour activities in households, while they paid personal income tax to the budget of Kazakhstan in the amount of more than 29.9 billion tenge. In the near future, given the geopolitical situation in neighbouring countries, the Republic of Kazakhstan will remain attractive for labour migrants, primarily immigrants

from the Eurasian Economic Union countries (Nurlanova N.K., 2015). There is a growing trend of illegal labour migration, primarily due to “seasonal migrants” from Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and the Republic of Tajikistan. Also, the moratorium on inspections of small and medium-sized businesses and insufficient control by the migration service and the labour inspectorate at facilities that attract foreign labour (construction, services, trade) have led to an increase in illegal migration. One of the problems in the area of migration is the lack of requirements for repatriation insurance for both citizens arriving in our country and citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan travelling abroad.

Conclusion

Summarising the results of the study, based on the current situation in the world and the ongoing global geopolitical changes, the need to find solutions within three key clusters (external migration and migration and internal migration or mobility) in seven main areas along with internal risks was identified. In this regard, the proposed measures are planned to attract the best specialists in scarce specialities. The prerequisites for this are:

- the current geopolitical situation in the region and the narrowing of the Bologna system in the CIS;
- Kazakhstan’s successful experience in attracting foreign teaching staff;

- competitiveness of education in the Republic of Kazakhstan compared to CIS countries;

- one of the main regularities of the migration process is the problem of shortage of universities in Central Asian countries, along with short-distance migration of migrants.

Implementation of this direction will minimize the cost of integration of immigrants into Kazakh society while creating a strategic reserve of human resources to accelerate the country's economic development. The structuring of educational system facilities providing training services on the example of the best world practices will contribute to the overall improvement of the quality of educational services in the medium term, as well as to the elimination of demographic imbalances when additional measures are taken. The following initiatives should be implemented within the framework of this direction:

1) *Expansion of educational infrastructure.*

It is necessary to create branch universities with modern campuses, the best scientific laboratories, production sites and educational infrastructure in regional centres and a number of single-industry towns. The selection of new sites for educational infrastructure facilities should be based on demand, elimination of demographic imbalances and equal development of all regions of the country.

2) *Formation of a knowledge centre ecosystem.*

In order to attract students to Kazakhstani universities and colleges, it is necessary to increase the number of grants for foreign students and change the timing of entrance exams, as well as to organise career guidance and admission commissions on behalf of educational institutions of the Russian Federation travelling to Central Asian countries. In addition, in order to assess the capacity and readiness of the infrastructure and to create additional incentives to improve the quality of education, it is necessary to modernise the system of accreditation of domestic universities to provide services in the framework of educational immigration.

3) *Visa for professions in demand.* The state should introduce privileges for in-demand specialists in science, health care, industry, information technology and issue visas with the right to obtain a residence permit. Residence permits should be issued to foreigners, including ethnic Kazakhs, who have valuable skills for our country in science, education, industry, information technology, sports and culture. It is necessary to attract qualified specialists in the field of art, sports, literature, creating conditions for opening public schools.

4) *Transfer of knowledge and training of Kazakhstani people.* It is necessary to attract the best foreign specialists in scarce professions to improve the qualifications of domestic personnel and create national (international/regional) competence centres in cooperation with leading global companies. For the invited specialists: favourable labour regime, simplification of all permit procedures, issuance of visas for in-demand professions with residence permits.

5) *Repatriation insurance.* For citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan travelling for more than 90 days and foreign citizens arriving in our country for such a period of time, the issue of compulsory repatriation liability insurance should be worked out. The repatriation insurance mechanism is especially necessary for labour migrants who may carry out illegal labour activities and for single citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

6) *Regulating ethnic migration.* It is necessary to preserve national traditions and strengthen economic ties with the historical homeland, involving ethnic Kazakh citizens of other countries in the development of Kazakhstan. Taking into account the needs of the national economy, it is necessary to utilise the potential of ethnic Kazakhs living in a particular country and to improve mechanisms for regulating the migration of arriving compatriots. In addition, it is necessary to improve the procedure for granting the status of "kandas" within the framework of regional quotas for the admission of migrants and compatriots to obtain citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

7) *Business and cultural grants for Kazakhs abroad.* It is necessary to introduce support measures in the field of culture, education and joint business for Kazakhstani businessmen living abroad through Authorized Organizations. Because support measures in the field of culture, education and joint business will allow Kazakhstanis living abroad to strengthen ties with their historical homeland. Therefore, such measures will contribute to the promotion of national culture through ethnic Kazakhs, the expansion of educational ties and the establishment of interaction in doing business, including in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

8) *Revision of the policy of resettlement of compatriots.* The principle of "one window" should be introduced for ethnic Kazakhs who wish to migrate to their historical homeland. In this case, the function of "one window" shall be performed by the foreign office of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Ethnic Kazakhs applying to foreign offices of the Republic of

Kazakhstan will receive not only entry visas, but also decisions on the status of blood relatives, information on the place of settlement, types of state support provided in the place of settlement, information on priority sectors of the economy and programs aimed at the development of entrepreneurial activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan. The district will also receive information on the types of state support offered in the settlement, as well as information on priority sectors of the economy and programs aimed at developing entrepreneurial activity in the Republic of Kazakhstan. For optimal settlement, it is necessary to develop an “Interactive Map of Kandastar Settlements” with areas delimited by district (by district and settlement).

9) *Legal labour migration*. It is necessary to work out the issues of assistance to Kazakhstani citizens in finding employment with foreign employers

and support in obtaining work permits outside Kazakhstan, identifying the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Population as the responsible state body. When concluding labour agreements (contracts) with foreign employers, it is important to take measures to support and ensure the protection of the rights of compatriots and labour conditions in employment abroad.

10) *Self-help centres for migrant workers*. Through Kazakh communities and authorised organisations, working emigrants from Kazakhstan should promote the functioning of public organisations of mutual assistance in the countries of arrival. This will ensure the protection of labour rights of Kazakh emigrants, involve Kazakh communities in the provision of legal assistance, mutual assistance in the return of emigrants in difficult life situations to their home country.

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