

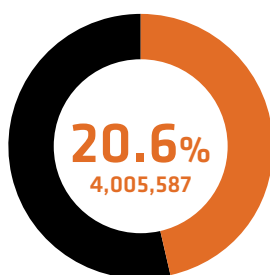


Diaspora engagement mapping KAZAKHSTAN

Facts & figures

Emigration¹

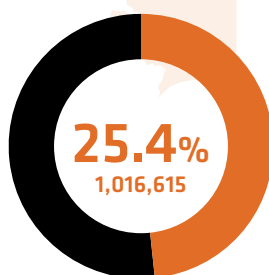
% of emigrants in total population



♂ 46.6%
♀ 53.4%



% of which in the EU



♂ 48.4%
♀ 51.6%



Remittances as a share of GDP: **0.2%**
Remittances inflow (USD million): **374**



Top countries of destination

Russia	2,559,711
Germany	940,296
Ukraine	224,467
Belarus	69,084
US	31,199 ²



Political rights



Dual citizenship³



Right to vote in national elections for citizens residing abroad⁴



Voting from abroad:

At embassies/consulates⁵



Terminology: The country's legislation operates with different terms: diaspora, (former) compatriot, ethnic Kazakh, Oralman (replacing by the term Qandash, "blood relative" since 30 April 2020). The term 'diaspora' is defined in the Art.1 para 1 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan concerning languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan as follows: *Diaspora is the part of people (ethnic group), living outside of the country of its historical origin⁶*. The term 'former compatriot' means *a person who was born in or acquired citizenship of the Kazakh Socialist Soviet Republic or the Republic of Kazakhstan, and permanently live abroad⁷* (Art. 1 para 1 of the Law on Population Migration of the Republic of Kazakhstan).

Kazakhstan does not have a diaspora engagement policy.

1 https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/data/UN_MigrantStockByOriginAndDestination_2019.xlsx

2 https://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/data/UN_MigrantStockByOriginAndDestination_2019.xlsx

3 Article 3 of the Law on Citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan determines that "a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan is not recognized as a citizen of another country", https://online.zakon.kz/document/?doc_id=1000816#pos=3;-155

4 Art 24- 8 of the Law on Election of the Republic of Kazakhstan, https://online.zakon.kz/document/?doc_id=1004029#pos=622;-18

5 Article 23 (3) the Law on Election of the Republic of Kazakhstan, https://online.zakon.kz/document/?doc_id=1004029#pos=585;-63

6 https://online.zakon.kz/m/Document/?doc_id=1008034



Overview of the policy and legislative framework

- 2014
2020
2017
2021
- **Concept of Foreign Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan** states that support of the Kazakh diaspora and the Kazakh language is a part of the country's foreign policy.⁷
- **The Concept of Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan** consists of measures intensifying cultural and humanitarian ties with and encouraging the return of ethnic Kazakhs living abroad⁸. These measures include the formation of cultural centres that aim to promote Kazakhstan and inform the Kazakh diaspora about the country's repatriation policy, education scholarships and employment possibilities in Kazakhstan. The Action plan in the framework of the abovementioned Concept promotes Kazakhstan's immigration policy in order to attract foreign investors, businesspersons and high-qualified specialists, including former compatriots.⁹
- 2018
- **Law on the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan** stipulated that the activity of the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan is aimed at "supporting the Kazakh diaspora in preserving and developing native language, culture and national traditions, strengthening its ties with the historical homeland."¹⁰
- 2018
2022
- **Action Plan to support ethnic Kazakhs abroad** was adopted by the Head of State to support the implementation of the tasks set at the Fifth World Kurultai of Kazakhs. Among them is the idea of the Otandastar Foundation, which aims to support compatriots living abroad, as well as ethnic Kazakhs who arrived in Kazakhstan. It covers activities in four directions: education support and language preservation; cultural and humanitarian support; information support and communication; intensification of the activity of the World Kazakh Association¹¹.
- 2020
- **Law on Population Migration** covers the issue of ethnic return migration and deals with regulating the whole process of repatriation from procedures to obtain the "oralman" status, to measures on adaptation and integration.¹² The law was amended to replace "oralman" with "qandas" (meaning 'blood relative,' literally 'blood-fellow,' or 'fellow tribesman') in all legal documents.¹³

» Trends and achievements

After the dissolution of the USSR, Kazakhstan had neither a government agency nor an official institution dedicated to the diaspora abroad. Nowadays the Kazakh government attempts to institutionalise relationships along two strands: the first part of the policy is aimed at targeting ethnic Kazakhs, so called Qandash (previously Oralmans); the second part of the policy is focused on Kazakhstanis, i.e. those who hold the citizenship of Kazakhstan and reside abroad. Kazakhstan has shown little interest in the recognition of the diaspora's economic and investment potential.

Modern Kazakhstan has sought to build a state truly of and for the titular ethnicity, in order to overcome issues of Russification of its population. The repatriation programme is one of the main pillars of the migration strategy of Kazakhstan. From 1991, when Kazakhstan gained its independence, to the 1st January 2020, 1,057,280 ethnic Kazakhs or 313,256 Kazakh families, came back to the historical homeland and were granted the status of ethnic Kazakh, so called Qandash (previously Oralman).¹⁴

7 http://www.akorda.kz/ru/legal_acts/decrees/o-koncepcii-vneshnei-politiki-respubliki-kazakhstan-na-2014-2020-gody

8 Ministry of Labour and Social Protection (2016): Press release to the draft Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On concept of migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the years 2017-2021", <https://www.enbek.gov.kz/en/node/341772>

9 <https://www.enbek.gov.kz/ru/node/345460>. In English: <https://cis-legislation.com/document.fwx?rgn=101042#A51DODLB8G>

10 https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=30352401#pos=2;-155

11 <http://adilet.zan.kz/rus/docs/P1800000280>

12 https://online.zakon.kz/document/?doc_id=31038298#pos=3;-155

13 Kazpravda.kz, The term "oralman" has to be legally replaced by the term "qandas" in Kazakhstan [Termin "oralman" zakonodatel'no zamenyat na termin "kandas" v Kazahstane], available at <https://www.kazpravda.kz/news/obshchestvo/termin-oralman-zakonodatel-no-zamenen-na-termin-kandas-v-kazahstane>, 30 April 2020.

14 [zakon.kz/\(https://www.zakon.kz/5003829-skolko-oralmanov-pribyli-v-kazakhstan.html](http://www.zakon.kz/5003829-skolko-oralmanov-pribyli-v-kazakhstan.html)

A main achievement is the introduction of the “Kazakhs card” that is aimed to allow its holder to get a long-term national visa, a work permission and to be engaged in any form of business activities, as well as to receive financial assistance from the state.¹⁵

In June 2019, the Ministry of labour and social protection of the population, the Otandastar foundation and the World Association of Kazakhs signed a Memorandum on mutual cooperation and strengthening of partnerships¹⁶ in order to provide support to ethnic Kazakhs and compatriots living abroad. The Memorandum provides assistance in the development of cultural and humanitarian ties with the Kazakh Diaspora. The State Program for the Development and Functioning of Languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011 - 2020 provides a framework of “political, diplomatic, methodological and organizational support for the study of the native language by diaspora.” In addition, within the framework of this program, the Kazakh diaspora is regarded not only as a recipient, but also as a tool to popularize the Kazakh language. In particular, it is supposed to attract representatives of the diaspora who speak the Kazakh language for special Public Relations campaigns.¹⁷

Obstacles



- **Data:** There is no comprehensive mapping of diaspora. Current data is based on those who register with the Kazakhstan’s embassies.
- **Institutional issues:** There is a number of state actors involving in shaping and managing diaspora policies of Kazakhstan and overlaps in their powers. As a result, there are a lot of internal issues that hinder policy development and impact. The World Association of Kazakhs and the establishment of the Otandastar Foundation could be seen as efforts towards developing a more effective institutional system and reducing the burden on the government bodies and building more efficient and effective work in this direction.

15 <https://turanews.kz/en/news/kazakh-card-application-is-launched-in-kazakhstan/>

16 https://www.inform.kz/ru/kazakhstan-budet-podderzivat-etnicheskih-kazahov-za-rubezhom_a3538040

17 https://online.zakon.kz/document/?doc_id=31024348#pos=33;-46

SPOTLIGHT: effective practices



The World Kazakh Kurultays and Small Kazakh Kurultays, 1992

NETWORKS

Events that aim to unite Kazakh diaspora around the world, to discuss common issues, and to develop strategies for diaspora - Kazakhstan interaction. The last World Kazakh Kurultai (5th edition) was conducted in Nur-Sultan in June 2017¹⁸ where the Head of State defined the directions of state support of compatriots abroad and underlined the need to rebuild and strengthen relations with Kazakh diaspora. This event led to the establishment of the Otandastar Foundation.¹⁹

Qazaq House, 2019

EDUCATION + CULTURE

Launched by the Otandastar Foundation, this Kazakh cultural project consists of two branches: "Abay" Cultural Center and "Atameken" Business House. The Qazaq House organises several events (e.g. training courses and competitions in Kazakh language and Kazakh literature, culture and history; educational camps for children of ethnic Kazakhs; celebration of the Kazakhstan's state and national holidays).²⁰

International Festival of Arts "Saint Qazaq State" 2019

CULTURE

The festival was launched with the participation of compatriots in the frame of the Otandastar Foundation activities. It is dedicated to identifying and supporting talented performers, and popularising traditional types of national culture and art.²¹

Kazakhstan Culture Days

CULTURE

are administrated by the MFA and include different cultural events: exhibitions of Kazakhstani artists, presentations of books in Kazakh languages and/or Kazakhstan's authors, music, dance and theater performances.²²

'Kazakh Card' 2022

RIGHTS + ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The card allows Kazakhs abroad who do not have the citizenship of Kazakhstan to open their own businesses in the country and eliminate visa restrictions on entering and exiting the country. While card holders can get a residence permit in Kazakhstan for up to 10 years, only 100 people will be able to benefit from the application at the first stage.²³

18 http://www.akorda.kz/ru/events/astana_kazakhstan/participation_in_events/uchastie-v-v-vsemirnom-kurultae-kazahov

19 <http://www.oq.gov.kz/en/statutory-tasks>

20 <http://qazaqhouse.oq.gov.kz/en.htm>

21 <http://oq.gov.kz/en/projects/19en.htm>

22 <http://mfa.gov.kz/ru/content-view/v-rossii-prosli-dni-kultury-kazahstana>; <http://mfa.gov.kz/ru/content-view/dni-kultury-kazahstana-v-turkmenistane>; <https://24.kz/ru/news/social/item/202825-dni-kazahstanskoj-kultury-otmetili-v-turtsii>

23 <https://turaneews.kz/en/news/kazakh-card-application-is-launched-in-kazakhstan/>

Annex:

List of Actors

Diaspora related institutions



- **National institutions**

- At ministerial level

President of the Republic of Kazakhstan is in charge of the internal and foreign policy of Kazakhstan. He determines the main strategy for the country's development, including diaspora and migration policies. As an example, the issue on the need for changing the term "oralman" was put forth by the former president Nazarbayev²⁴ <https://www.akorda.kz/ru>

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is a key institution in providing assistance to the members of the Kazakh diaspora and in promoting Kazakh language <http://mfa.gov.kz/en/>

The Ministry of Culture and Sports leads in the support and development of the Kazakh language and culture. One of its objectives is to follow "the implementation and coordination of activities in the field of international cultural cooperation, development of cultural ties with compatriots."²⁵ <https://www.mks.gov.kz/eng/>

The Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population is in charge of launching and shaping the state labour migration and repatriation policy <https://www.enbek.gov.kz/en/frontpage>

The Ministry of Education and Science is responsible for providing textbooks and teaching materials in Kazakh languages for compatriots abroad and setting up the quotas for returnees²⁶ <http://edu.gov.kz/en/>

The Department for inter-ethnic relation was established in 2016 under the Ministry of Information and Social Development to coordinate interaction with diasporas and organisations of compatriots living abroad. It monitors and analyses the social, economic, and cultural situation of compatriots, ethnic Kazakhs living abroad, etc. <http://qogam.gov.kz/en/pages/regulation-4>

The Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan is engaged in activities of development and preservation of the Kazakh language and culture among the Kazakh diaspora.²⁷ <https://assembly.kz/ru/ank/deyatelnost-assamblei-naroda-kazahstana>

The Unified Contact Center of "Otandastar Foundation" is a key institution dealing with diaspora, compatriots and returnees. It provides compatriots and returnees (oralmans) with information on repatriation, citizenship acquisition procedures, adaptation and integration measures, employment possibilities, etc <http://www.oq.gov.kz/ru>

The World association of Kazakhs is a nongovernmental organization. Since 1992 it has been responsible for maintaining relations with compatriots living abroad <http://qazaq-alemi.kz/bolimder/lem-aza-tary/>

24 https://tengrinews.kz/kazakhstan_news/tokaev-nado-otkazatsya-ot-slova-oralman-379519/

25 https://mks.gov.kz/rus/o_ministerstve/polozhenie_o_ministerstve/

26 <https://informburo.kz/novosti/kvotu-na-granty-dlya-oralmanov-v-kazahstane-uvelichili-s-2-do-4.html>

27 https://online.zakon.kz/Document/?doc_id=30352401#pos=2;-155

Diaspora organisations in Europe



Association des Kazakhs en France 2010

<https://www.facebook.com/Association-des-Kazakhs-en-France-242052839170814/>

The aim of the association is to develop friendly and business contacts between members of the association, to participate in the development of economic and cultural cooperation between Kazakhstan and France.

Federation of European Kazakh Associations (FEKA) Europe 2008 <https://www.facebook.com/fekazakh/>

FEKA is an independent, non-profit organization that promotes communication between European Kazakhs and Kazakhs in the world and with Kazakhstan. FEKA unites Kazakh association of Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Netherlands, Norway, and Sweden.

Kazakh House Germany 2009 <https://vk.com/club11104301>

Kazakh House in Berlin is a centre that aims to develop business and cultural relationships between Kazakhstan and Germany. The following organisations and companies branches are presented at Kazakh House: the Chamber of Industry and Commerce of the Republic of Kazakhstan in Germany; the Association of Entrepreneurs and Legal Entities “Eurasian Entrepreneurs Association” in Germany; Official dealer of Kazphosphate LLP, among others.

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