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MIGRATION POLICY OF KAZAKHSTAN: OVERVIEW OF EXTERNAL VECTOR

This article aims to provide an analysis of the external aspects of Kazakhstan's post-pandemic migration policy through the prism of evolving domestic legislation and expert assessments. Kazakhstan is becoming an increasingly important actor in migration processes in Central Asia and in the CIS generally.

The continual transformation of the region during the three decades since independence has accelerated and diversified migration within Central Asia and beyond the region. The effects of migration also significantly affect Kazakhstan, which has a diversified migration profile and regularly positions itself as a country of reception and transit. Additionally, there is an observable outflow of the young and able-bodied population. This situation requires the adoption of appropriate policies and approaches to meet the challenges and realities of migration.

This article examines the main approaches of the government of Kazakhstan to the development and implementation of its migration policy through the lens of the major trends of external migration. Its main emphasis is migration policy in relation to the regulation of the stay of foreign citizens within the nations of Central Asia and the CIS, for whom a visa-free regime exists. These foreign arrivals are mostly labor migrants. The categorization of such migrants as refugees and asylum seekers in Kazakhstan is considered.

The methodology used in the article is a survey of experts and analysis of legislation. The results of this research bring into focus the evolving legislation in the field of migration and diversification of migration policy in Kazakhstan in accordance with current trends and changes to the situation along the border.

Furthermore, an exploration of available resources on the subject reveals that greater attention is required to such aspects as an increasing proportion of female migrants, forced migration, and irregular migration patterns.

Key words: Migration policy, Kazakhstan, labor migration, refugee rights, "Otandastar Foundation (Qory)".

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Қазақстанның көші-қон саясаты: сыртқы векторға шолу

Бұл мақаланың мақсаты пандемиядан кейінгі кезеңдегі Қазақстанның көші-қон саясатының сыртқы векторын ішкі заңнама мен сараптамалық бағалау эволюциясы призması арқылы шолу талдау болып табылады. Қазақстан Көші-қон процестерінің, атап айтқанда, Орталық Азия өңірінде және ТМД кеңістігінде барған сайын маңызды акторына айналуға.

Соңғы отыз жыл ішінде өңірдің жалғасып келе жатқан трансформациясы Орталық Азиядағы және өңірден тыс көші-қонды жеделдетеді және әртарапандырады. Көші-қон әсерлері жеткілікті әртарапандырылған көші-қон бейіні бар және өзін қабылдау және транзит елі ретінде орнықты орналастыратын Қазақстанға да айтарлықтай әсер етеді. Мигранттардың ағымы сонымен бірге жас және еңбекке қабілетті халықтың белгілі бір кетуі байқалады. Мұндай жағдай барлық сын-қатерлер мен көші-қон шындықтарына жауап беретін тиісті көші-қон саясаты мен тәсілдерін талап етеді.

Мақалада Қазақстан Үкіметінің негізгі сыртқы көші-қон трендтері призması арқылы көші-қон саясатын қалыптастырудағы негізгі тәсілдері қарастырылған. Мақалада шетелдік азаматтардың визасыз режим қолданылатын Орталық Азия және ТМД елдерімен болуын реттеуге қатысты көші-қон саясатына басты назар аударылды. Бұл көбінесе еңбек мигранттары. Қазақстанда босқындар мен баспана іздеушілер сияқты адамдардың санатын реттеудің кейбір аспектілері қарастырылған.

Әдістеме ретінде мақалада сараптамалық сауалнамалар мен заңнаманы талдау қолданылды.

сәйкес Қазақстанның көші-қон және көші-қон саясатын әртараптандыру саласындағы заңнаманың дамуын айғақтайды.

Сонымен қатар, феминизация, мәжбүрлі және тұрақты емес көші-қон сияқты аспектілерге көбірек көңіл бөлу қажет.

Түйін сөздер: көші-қон саясаты, Қазақстан, еңбек көші-қоны, босқындардың құқықтары, «Отандастар» қоры».

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Миграционная политика Казахстана: обзор внешнего вектора

Целью данной статьи является обзорный анализ внешнего вектора миграционной политики Казахстана в постпандемийный период через призму эволюции внутреннего законодательства и экспертных оценок. Казахстан становится все более важным актором миграционных процессов, в частности, в регионе Центральная Азия и на пространстве СНГ.

Продолжающаяся трансформация региона на протяжении последних тридцати лет ускоряет и диверсифицирует миграцию в Центральной Азии и вне региона. Эффекты миграции существенно влияют и на Казахстан, который имеет достаточно диверсифицированный миграционный профиль и устойчиво позиционирует себя как страна приема и транзита. Наряду с этим наблюдается и определенный отток молодого и трудоспособного населения. Такая ситуация требует соответствующей миграционной политики и подходов, отвечающих всем вызовам и миграционным реалиям.

В статье рассмотрены основные подходы правительства Казахстана к формированию миграционной политики через призму основных внешних миграционных трендов. Основной акцент в статье сделан на миграционную политику в отношении регулирования пребывания иностранных граждан со странами Центральной Азии и СНГ, для которых действует безвизовый режим. Это большей частью трудовые мигранты. Рассмотрены некоторые аспекты регулирования такой категории лиц, как беженцы и лица, ищущие убежища в Казахстане.

В качестве методологии в статье использованы экспертные опросы и анализ законодательства. Результаты исследования свидетельствуют о развитии законодательства в области миграции и диверсификации миграционной политики Казахстана в соответствии с актуальными трендами и изменением ситуации по периметру границ.

Наряду с этим требуется большее внимание необходимо уделить таким аспектам как феминизация, вынужденная и нерегулярная миграция.

Ключевые слова: Миграционная политика, Казахстан, трудовая миграция, права беженцев, «Фонд «Отандастар»».

Introduction

Migration in post-Covid Central Asia is occurring within a new and complex international environment. The region maintains a migration sub-system, the contours of which cover Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. The volume of migration in the region is increasing and extending beyond Central Asia. In addition to the intensive migration exchange, it is important to highlight Russia, which is not only a destination for Kazakh migrants but also a source of migrants into Kazakhstan. This requires the development of approaches that cover all aspects of migration and consider the rights of the main participants—migrants, states of origin, and destination countries.

Effective coordination of migration processes requires a policy that considers the specifics of re-

gional migration and its main trends. Economic and labor migration remains the main trend in the region and is now accompanied by the phenomenon of relocation of people from the Russian Federation. Existing trends such as an increase in educational flows within and outside the region, as well as an increasing proportion of female migration, persist. In such conditions, there is a pressing need to increase the potential for coordination of migration processes and developing an effective migration policy, primarily for Kazakhstan, which retains a central role in the Central Asian migration subsystem as a destination country with a mixed migration status and positions itself as a hub of transit and reception. Within the regional migration subsystem, labor migrants from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan arrive in the country, and migration exchanges with Turkmenistan are also observed. It should be noted

that migrant flows from Russia are increasing due to the conflict with Ukraine.

The first half of 2022 saw, for the first time, flows of migrants (*relocanty*) from Russia to Kazakhstan in connection with the geopolitical situation and the military conflict between Russia and Ukraine. These waves were associated with the announcement of partial mobilizations of Russian citizens for military service and significantly increased the transit role of Kazakhstan in Eurasia.

Significant differences in migration flows between 2021 and 2022 are connected, on the one hand, with entry restrictions for most of 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic; on the other hand, with the conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the mobilization announced in Russia in September 2022. The largest numbers of migrants to Kazakhstan in 2022 came from Uzbekistan, Russia, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey, and Ukraine.

Along with the fact that about 5.7 million people arrived in Kazakhstan in 2022, approximately six million left during the same year. The number of CIS citizens living in Kazakhstan under the visa-free regime was about 650,000 in 2022 (Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2022) This figure does not include those in possession of formal resident status.

According to the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the number of arrivals in the country between January and June of 2023 was 13,652 people, while the number of departures was 6,996. The migration balance amounted to 6,656 people (Bureau of National Statistics, 2023). These data show an increase of 87.3% in the number of arrivals to the country compared to the corresponding period in the year prior, while the number of departures decreased by 56.7%. The main migration exchange of the country occurred between citizens of the CIS, who accounted for 89.1% of those arriving in Kazakhstan and 75.4% of departures. Of the foreign citizens coming into the country, the majority are transit migrants from CIS countries. The transit migration potential of Kazakhstan, according to the same source, also remains within the range of 5-6 million.

Estimates provided by migration experts, data from reporting agencies, and the opinions of practitioners suggest that a significant percentage of unaccounted migration from 2021, 2022, and 2023 from Central Asian countries will remain in Kazakhstan.

Regarding the internal dimension of Kazakhstan's migration policy, some of the important issues requiring attention are coordination of uneven

internal migration and ethnic migration of "Kandas" (ethnic Kazakhs from abroad) into the country.

The external branch of migration policy is concerned with strengthening the legal mechanisms for staying in Kazakhstan, coordinating transit migration, and external labor migration to and from the country. Coordination in this area includes the improvement and harmonization of domestic legislation and the development of mechanisms of intergovernmental and international multilateral cooperation.

The development of key areas of migration policy and its implementation is within the competence of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Article 8 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Migration of the Population" dated July 22, 2011). The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population of the Republic of Kazakhstan, specifically the Committee on Migration, is the authorized state body providing leadership in the field of population migration. Other such structures include the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Higher Education and Science, and related agencies.

Over the past years, Kazakhstan has been pursuing policies aimed at increasing investment and tourism attractiveness for foreigners and attracting high-quality labor while maintaining a sufficient level of migration control to ensure national security.

The relevant authorities are seeking to implement a migration policy which creates favorable conditions that allow migrants in Kazakhstan to fully realize their human, economic, and social potential to contribute to the sustainable development of the country in accordance with legislative norms.

In this area, there are still gaps in the relevant legislation, so it is important to carefully study the evolution of migration policy in Kazakhstan and major changes to new realities to further improve legislation and mechanisms of cooperation amongst the countries of Central Asia.

Methodology

The article was prepared using a combined approach by working with primary sources and secondary data. An analysis was carried out to review the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan over the past three years regarding the regulation of external migration flows coming to Kazakhstan. Data were provided by representatives of government bodies and their official websites. Specifically, the study was based on data from the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Bureau of National Statistics, and the Border

Guard Service of Kazakhstan. Data were collected through a combination of published sources and direct requests to experts and government agencies.

As part of this study, an expert survey of nine specialists and officials was conducted, including five from Astana and four from Almaty. Experts from government agencies, the academic community, and representatives of non-governmental organizations in Kazakhstan took part in the study.

During the survey of experts, all participants noted the high activity and productivity of government agencies in the process of developing migration policy and the adaptability to changing realities while also highlighting problems such as nonstandard approaches to recording migration statistics and low awareness of changes in migration policy.

Secondary sources are presented by publications, mostly informational websites, as well as analytical resources. Such an approach allows for an analysis of the evolution of Kazakhstan's external migration policy and confirms the complex migration profile of Kazakhstan as primarily a destination country. Furthermore, it allows for an assessment of the nation's transit potential.

Literature Review

Migration issues are relevant for Kazakhstan due to the nation's expanded migration status and increasing transit potential. Despite the relevance of migration issues in Kazakhstan and the existing foundations for sustainable legislation and the development of international migration cooperation in the region, there are still no comprehensive studies devoted to the formation and analysis of Kazakhstan's external migration policy.

There are numerous articles and works by researchers who focus on regulating migration flows in the context of the demographic situation and the main external migration trends for Kazakhstan. The work of Yeshpanova D.D. (Yeshpanova, 2009) analyzed primary features of the migration policy of Kazakhstan. Sadovskaya (Sadovskaya, 2013a, 2016b) revealed labor migration to Kazakhstan as a salient trend, pointing out the main aspects of migration and migrant policy. The works of Kappasova G.M. (Kappasova, 2014 a, 2014 b) discussed trends in migration policy of Kazakhstan towards border regions with Russia. Delovarova L.F. (Delovarova, 2016) explained migration policy through the prism of demographic development. In the research of Ilyasova G.S. and Sadykov T.S. (Ilyasova, Sadykov, 2023) some features of

migration policy were covered through historical analysis.

The review of available literature suggests that research is needed which analyzes the formation and implementation of migration policy at the present moment, given the changing situation in the Central Asian region.

Discussion and results

Migration policy and state programs of Kazakhstan aimed at coordinating issues of external migration

The migration policy of Kazakhstan has been a priority since independence. Strong foundations were laid in the early days of Kazakh independence, but the specific details of migration policy were in development until the end of the first decade of the 21st century.

This policy was formed under the influence of the main migratory trends in Central Asia and demographic situation within Kazakhstan's borders.

The state migration policy includes such aspects as the regulation of internal migration (through the creation of appropriate infrastructure and new jobs, balanced settlement, and resettlement), the reception and assimilation of "kandas" (ethnic Kazakhs), the regulation of labor migration to Kazakhstan, and the prevention of the outflow of young and talented population.

Kazakhstan has developed a sufficient legal framework in the field of migration process regulation, which is steadily being improved. The most significant is the law "On Migration" of July 22, 2011, which is being adjusted in the face of changing migration realities (Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2011).

The state strategy for managing migration in Kazakhstan was thoroughly outlined in the Concept of Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017-2021 (Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2017). According to this document, Kazakhstan employs a strategy of temporary migration involving foreign workers, optimal distribution of the population throughout the country, and permanent repatriation of ethnic Kazakhs.

In accordance with the Decree of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On approval of the Concept of Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017 – 2021 and the Action Plan for the implementation of the Concept of Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2017 – 2021," the Migration Service Committee was created in 2017 under the Ministry of Internal

Affairs. The Committee carries out interdepartmental coordination and implementation of state policy in the field of migration, monitoring, analysis, and forecasting of migration processes, as well as work on issues of refugees and citizenship of Kazakhstan.

This reform can be considered a success, having produced a separate organ aimed at managing the main tenets of migration policy. However, government reforms to promote more effective migration regulation are needed in certain areas of migration policy. The main trends for Kazakhstan remain repatriation and labor immigration.

Part of the migration policy regarding labor migration was also implemented earlier by Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) legislation in January 2015. Section 26 of the Treaty on the EEU (Articles 96-98) created favorable conditions for migrants to work within the EEU and the possibility of movement throughout a single economic space (Eurasian Economic Union, 2014). The Treaty specifically highlights the rights and obligations of migrant workers. Migrants and their families are provided with social insurance, medical care, access to education, the right to join trade unions, and the right to access information relevant to the pursuit of these benefits, which are vital to their successful adaptation.

In 2021, in accordance with measures to further improve the public administration system of the Republic of Kazakhstan to implement the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated July 19, 2021 No. 622 (President of the RK, 2021), refugee issues and the issuance of work permits for migrant workers were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Population (MLSPPRK) starting January 1, 2022. It should be noted that coordination of refugee matters is one of the weak points of Kazakhstan's migration policy.

Currently, Kazakhstan provides refugees with temporary residence for only one year, with the possibility of further extension. The experience of other countries party to the 1951 Refugee Convention shows that longer periods offer more opportunities. Granting status for only one year makes it difficult for refugees to access many of the rights guaranteed to them by international and national legislation. It is quite difficult for refugees to get a job officially due to their lack of long-term status; furthermore, they are not entitled to receive benefits (disability, survivors, unemployment, etc.), which are provided only for citizens of Kazakhstan.

As of June 30, 2023, there were 979 refugees in Kazakhstan (from Afghanistan (485), Ukraine (411)

and other countries) and 8,266 stateless persons, including 7,397 stateless persons registered with the government and 869 with undetermined citizenship registered with UNHCR (UNHCR, 2023). Refugee flows into Kazakhstan are negligible, as the country does not border Afghanistan, Ukraine, or other major countries of refugee origin.

Most refugees have lived in Kazakhstan for several decades, with their status continually renewed. There are no serious problems with the adaptation of refugees in the country; they speak the local language and strive to quickly integrate, but at the same time have family ties and communications with citizens of their native countries. However, without permanent resident status, they do not have access to most socioeconomic rights, including naturalization.

New Concept of Migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2023 – 2027: Key aspects and novelty

In November 2022, the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted the new Concept of Migration Policy for 2023-2027, which describes and improves the main tenets of Kazakhstan's migration policy in more detail than the previous iteration (Government of Republic of Kazakhstan, 2022). Work on the document was carried out thoroughly and with the involvement of major stakeholders including related state bodies, IOM in Kazakhstan, and various NGOs, and introduced several changes to immigration policy. For example, it stipulates that to obtain Kazakhstani citizenship, basic knowledge of the state language, national history, and the Constitution is required. Despite the beneficial changes, however, adoption of the policies outlined in the new document has slowed as a result of events such as the January 2022 unrest in Kazakhstan and the outbreak of the armed conflict between Russia and Ukraine.

The document also highlights several areas of the external migration policy of Kazakhstan. One of them is to position Kazakhstan as a regional educational hub, and accordingly Kazakhstan is seen as a center of academic mobility, attractive to leading scientists and specialists in many popular fields.

Another area of migration discussed in the new Concept is business immigration. For this category of migrants, a proposed "investor visa" has been introduced to attract capital by providing qualifying arrivals with a residence permit and the right to register a business, own property, hire personnel, make financial payments, and freely carry out any operations arising from their business activities (Vaal, 2022). The document contains the provision that

foreign entrepreneurs who have invested at least 300 thousand dollars in the Kazakh economy will meet the conditions for receiving an investor visa. This measure is intended to bolster the national economy by attracting foreign wealth.

The new migration concept proposes to attract 100 of the best foreign specialists to the country in professions that are in high demand and short supply in Kazakhstan. A “valuable skills visa” with a residence permit will be introduced for such candidates and a regularly updated rating of valuable skills will be maintained.

In addition, the Concept includes issues of regulating ethnic migration by embracing the potential of Kazakhs living abroad. For this purpose, the “Ata Zholy” card was proposed, which will be issued to ethnic Kazakhs, citizens of other countries, and high-level Kazakh professionals (Vaal, 2022) to encourage them to use their talents to the benefit of Kazakhstan.

Along with the policy of repatriation, the “Otan-dastar Foundation” (Otanastar Qory) was created within the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2017 (Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2017). The main mission of the Foundation is to connect Kazakhs around the world to their historical homeland. The Foundation aims to preserve national identity – to foster a nation of strong and responsible citizens, as well as to support compatriots abroad and facilitate the adaptation of arriving compatriots (Otanastar, 2023). The policy towards ethnic Kazakhs and compatriots abroad to improve communications is also an external effort which contributes not only to repatriation, but to the strengthening of new Kazakh diasporas abroad.

The new Concept of migration policy is also updating the implementation of international obligations to work with refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless persons and to help these groups within the Republic of Kazakhstan. This is an important effort which will strengthen Kazakhstan’s image as a country with a migration policy aimed at not leaving anyone behind. At the same time, Kazakhstan faces serious work to harmonize legislation regarding refugees and asylum seekers.

Finally, a new and important part of the document which should be noted is the protection of the rights of labor migrants (emigrants) who are citizens of Kazakhstan working abroad. In recent years, more and more migrants from Kazakhstan are leaving to work in South Korea, Turkey, and more recently, the United Kingdom. These trends should be researched more attentively and specified in the migration policy.

All areas covered by the new Concept of Migration Policy are important and necessary to implement. The areas highlighted above require support by additional agreements. Moreover, measures are needed for phased implementation, considering the specifics of each of the covered areas.

What sets this Concept apart from the previous one is that it provides a more expanded and diversified approach to migration, taking into account the various trends currently affecting the external dimension of Kazakhstan’s migration profile.

The Concept of Migration Policy of 2023-2027 was developed considering the basic needs and realities important for Kazakhstan and also considering the trends occurring along the perimeter of the country.

Along with this, constant changes are being made to migration policy and the rules of stay of foreign citizens in Kazakhstan.

An innovation for citizens of visa-free countries is the abolition of the so-called “visaran” regime, which was put in place in January 2023. This somewhat changed the order of stay of citizens of these countries. According to the introduced rules, foreigners not required to obtain a visa to enter Kazakhstan are limited to 30 days in the country at a time and may remain in Kazakhstan for no more than 90 total days in a 180-day period. EEU citizens are similarly limited to a maximum of 90 days out of 180 (Tengri News, 2023). These rules were introduced to ensure stricter compliance with immigration laws.

Previously, foreigners could leave Kazakhstan after the expiration of their stay and enter again, resetting the clock on the time limit. One of the reasons for this change to policy is to regulate the flow of Russian expatriates (known as “relocanty”) to Kazakhstan.

These rules do not apply to immigrants who come to Kazakhstan on a visa or to those who have received a temporary residence permit. For these groups, the period of stay in the country is limited only by the validity of these documents.

It is important to note that the government is responsive to international trends and changes. Kazakhstan signed the UN Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) on December 12, 2018 (Sputnik, 2018). The Government of Kazakhstan is actively working to raise awareness of the Global Compact and promote it by accepting the collective commitment of Member States to improve cooperation in the field of international migration.

Given these developments, it is fair to say that the external migration policy of Kazakhstan is

progressive, developing quite steadily, and tends towards diversification and flexibility in accordance with international realities.

Over the past 15 years, Kazakhstan has adopted a Migration Law and two Concepts of Migration Policy. This foundation is constantly reinforced and improved in accordance with the national interests of Kazakhstan, the overall development strategy aimed at sustainable economic development and socio-political stability.

The established legislative framework and new approaches to the implementation of migration policy comply with international standards. At the same time, it is important to bring legislation into full compliance with international standards regarding the ratification of international conventions. Furthermore, the components of migration policy aimed at providing protections for all residents in the Republic of Kazakhstan must be strengthened. This concerns not only increasing work with refugees, but also with labor migrants located in Kazakhstan and citizens of Kazakhstan who migrate abroad for work.

Various experts in the field of migration policy strongly support the measures put forth in the current Concept of Migration, while noting that there is room for improvement in some areas of migration legislation. For example, it is important to pass the Anti-Trafficking Law, which is currently being developed. Additionally, discussion of the gender aspect of immigration is currently lacking and should be brought into the wider conversation surrounding migration. The country's migration policy is gender neutral, but mechanisms are needed to more clearly assess this trend both to and from Kazakhstan. Additionally, discussion of the gender aspect of immigration is currently lacking and should be brought into the wider conversation surrounding migration. The country's migration policy is gender neutral, but mechanisms are needed to more clearly assess this trend both to and from Kazakhstan.

To enhance the positive effects of migration, it is necessary to ratify international conventions, in particular the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (UN General Assembly resolution No. 45/158 of December 18, 1990).

Finally, in order to reap the benefits of the integration of refugees and stateless persons,

Kazakhstan should ratify the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, and also must bring national laws on citizenship and statelessness into line with international standards, as well as bring about Kazakhstan's accession to the 1954 and 1961 Statelessness Conventions.

Conclusion

Migration trends in the context of modern international realities are an essential component of global and regional processes.

Kazakhstan's migration policy remains an important aspect of the demographic and sustainable socio-economic development of Kazakhstan due to its diverse migration profile. The development and revision of migration legislation is carried out by the Government of Kazakhstan on an ongoing basis. Although progress has been made, there are still aspects that need to be worked on and brought up to international standards.

It is necessary to continue to improve migration policy both at the national and international levels in the context of new geopolitical and geo-economic realities, complicated by conflicts of various origins. Under such conditions, it is important to devote sufficient consideration to the development of effective measures to coordinate externally oriented migration processes while supporting the main aspects of national security and maintaining a people-oriented approach, respect for the rights of migrants, and further investigate the issue of gender in migration.

It is likewise necessary to promote and implement the Sustainable Development Goals related to migration and the provisions of the UN Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration of December 12, 2018. As part of the international agenda, Kazakhstan must expand its commitments to provide greater opportunities for migrant workers, and must work out and approve the National Action Plan of the Republic of Kazakhstan for the realization of the Global Compact.

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