

Kazakhstan

Extended Migration Profile

2010

Building Migration Partnerships (BMP)



The Czech Republic
Ministry of the Interior



Hungary
Ministry of the
Interior



Poland Ministry
of Interior and
Administration



Romania
Ministry of
Administration
and Interior



Slovakia
Ministry of
the Interior



International Centre
for Migration Policy
Development
(ICMPD)

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Kazakhstan

Extended Migration Profile



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MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR
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The Czech Republic, Ministry of the Interior



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International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD)

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Background

This Extended Migration Profile has been prepared in the framework of the “Building Migration Partnerships” initiative funded by the European Union’s Thematic Programme and running between January 2009 and December 2010. The overall objective of this initiative is to contribute to the implementation of the Joint Declaration agreed at the Prague Ministerial Conference "Building Migration Partnerships" (27-28 April 2009).

The “Building Migration Partnerships” initiative is jointly implemented by the Czech Republic (Ministry of the Interior), Hungary (Ministry of Interior), Poland (Ministry of Interior and Administration), Romania (Ministry of Administration and Interior), Slovakia (Ministry of Interior) and the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD).

The beneficiaries of this initiative are the migration authorities of Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan as well as Belarus (observer); specifically the Ministers and Heads of Departments of ministries and migration services of participating beneficiary countries holding the main responsibility for migration management, in addition to relevant officials of these ministries at senior working level.

This Draft Extended Migration Profile has been elaborated on the basis of a template prepared by the European Commission. It contains different statistical and analytical information, which aims to evaluate the overall migration situation in a given country. The objective is to facilitate co-operation between countries in the field of migration management; on the one hand by providing information on the migration situation in a country, and on the other by providing a sound empirical and statistical basis for policy planning and development.

Part A of this Draft Extended Migration Profile aims to outline how migration has evolved during the last years. Furthermore, it gives a brief summary of key migration trends and issues during the last decade. Part B of the Profile provides an overview of the socio-economic conditions of the country in order to understand possible push/pull factors affecting migration.

Part C analyses, on the one hand, migration patterns and recent trends and, on the other, provides an overview of existing data such as number and types of immigrants/emigrants, irregular immigrants/emigrants as well as diasporas abroad and remittances. Part C also identifies data gaps.

Based on the information and data presented in Parts A, B and C, Part D summarises the key migration trends indicating main push and pull factors driving migration. Furthermore, the linkages between different demographic and socio-economic factors and their implications for migration are explored and indications on future migration developments are elaborated.

Part E of the Profile describes the special interests and priorities of the country. Migration policies and programmes and their effectiveness in managing migration and development challenges are described in Part F of this Profile. Part G aims to provide an overview of the impacts of migration on the socio-economic development and the effectiveness of related migration policies.

The main findings and analysis are presented in Part H of this Profile. It also indicates existing data gaps and possible strategies for improving migration statistics. Furthermore, it makes proposals for making the migration Profile updateable, and presents key recommendations for policy makers on improving the current migration management.

General country information¹



Capital:	Astana
Area:	total: 2 724 900 sq km
Land boundaries:	total: 12 187 km (border countries: China 1 460 km, Kyrgyzstan 980 km, Turkmenistan 380 km, Uzbekistan 2 300 km, Russian Federation 6 467 km)
Population:	15.56 million; population density 5.5 person per 1 sq km
Ethnic groups:	Largest groups (95% from the total number of country population): Kazakhs (53.4%), Russians (about 30%), Ukrainians, Uzbeks, Germans, Tatars, Uyghurs.
Languages:	Kazakh (official), in State institutions and local administration bodies Russian language is used officially
President:	Nursultan Nazarbayev
Head of Government:	Karim Masimov
Government type:	Presidential republic

¹ Map: CIA World Factbook (<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/kz.html>); General country information: Official site of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (<http://www.akorda.kz/ru/kazakhstan>), official site of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan (<http://www.parlam.kz/Information.aspx?doc=1&lan=ru-RU>), official site of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan (<http://ru.government.kz/structure/government>)

A. Introduction

Migration issues were always important for Kazakhstan due to its geo-political and economical situation and its history. During the early Soviet period, the repression of the Kazakh elite, forced collectivisation and mass hunger forced many of the Kazakh people to emigrate. Conversely, Kazakhstan also experienced a massive influx of millions of people expelled from other parts of the Soviet Union (mainly ethnic groups of Crimea Tatars, Chechens, Germans, etc.). During the Second World War, many industrial and other important objects, as well as people, were evacuated to Kazakhstan, which likewise caused a population increase. And finally the agricultural Soviet project of “Virgin Land (Celina)” and other industrial development projects brought – both voluntary and involuntary – additional population swells of soviet people of different ethnic groups to Kazakhstan.

The importance of migration increased shortly before Kazakhstan gained its independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, and has continued into independence. Many representatives of ethnic groups that, for one reason or another, moved to Soviet Kazakhstan, decided to return to their native land: it is estimated that from 1991 to 2000 more than 2 million people emigrated from the country. In 1993 – 1994, when emigration was at its highest, Kazakhstan for the first time experienced not only a negative net migration, but also a decrease of the total population. That situation continued until very recently. The majority of emigrants were economically active people, almost half of them highly educated and/or qualified specialists. In other words, Kazakhstan suffered not only through the loss of its population but also from a massive “brain drain” phenomena. The majority of emigrants left from the northern, western and eastern regions of the country, where the concentration of Russian speaking and the German ethnic population was the highest. This created not only an imbalance between the regions but also had a bad influence on the socio-economical development of Kazakhstan². The main countries of destination for emigrants during these years were the Russian Federation, Germany, Belorussia, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, and Israel³.

Later emigration was caused not only by ethnic and political factors, but was also a result of slow economic development (partly influenced by mass emigration), a poor ecological situation and other reasons; and although in the middle of last decade the emigration flows decreased and Kazakhstan, after many years, again experienced positive net migration, it still remains a question of concern in the state.

Taking all these things into account, immigration into Kazakhstan is a question of high importance. The majority of immigrants to Kazakhstan in the first years of independence were people of Kazakh ethnic origin: from 1991 to 2000 more than 180 thousand people of Kazakh origin from CIS and non-CIS countries decided to return to their native land. Later, when Kazakhstan managed to reach relative political and economical stability, it became increasingly attractive to people from neighbouring countries searching for jobs or simply as a safe place to live. Both of these categories of people arrive in and remain in Kazakhstan, both legally and illegally. Illegal employment in the country is becoming a growing problem for the state⁴.

Kazakhstan is party to important international legal documents in the field of human rights, including the 1951 Geneva Convention on the Status of Refugees and its additional 1967 New York Protocol.

² Government Programme from 29.10.2001 No. 1371 “On Branch Programme of the Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2001 – 2010”

³ Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, <http://www.stat.kz/Pages/default.aspx>

⁴ Degree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan from August 28, 2007, No.399 “On Concept of Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2007 – 2015”

Kazakhstan co-operates with important international actors in the field of migration, such as the International Organization for Migration and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The co-operation of the respective institutions of CIS countries is regulated by bilateral and CIS international agreements and covers co-operation in the fields of the fight against organised crime, illegal migration, trafficking in human beings, border management, readmission, etc⁵.

Despite the efforts of the Government taken in the field of migration, Kazakhstan remains a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan trafficked into Russia and the United Arab Emirates for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labour in the construction and agricultural industries. Women from Kazakhstan are trafficked to China and Turkey for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. Kazakhstan is also a destination country for a significant number of Uzbek men, women and girls trafficked for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labour, including domestic servitude and forced labour in the tobacco, cotton, and meat processing industries. Men, women and children are trafficked internally for the purposes of forced labour and forced prostitution⁶.

Kazakhstan provides protection to refugees seeking asylum, although according to UNHCR the implementation of the refugee status, as well as the provision of durable solutions for refugees, remains a problem.

A1. Development reality

Millennium Development Goals (MDG) were adopted in September 2000 in New York at the Millennium Summit, when the leaders of 192 countries signed the Millennium declaration by accepting the obligation to reduce poverty on the planet by half by 2015. The international community established 8 Goals, directed toward the solution of the problems of poverty and hunger, illiteracy, gender inequality, children's and maternal health and mortality, HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, ecological degradation and global partnership for purposes of development. By 2007 Kazakhstan had already achieved some of the Millennium Development Goals, such as reduction of poverty, access to elementary education and improvement of the rights of women, and considerable progress in achieving the remaining goals was also made. Furthermore, in 2008 Kazakhstan established more ambitious goals ("MDG+") and measures for their implementation.

The latest achievements of Kazakhstan in this area, and the new tasks, according to the fulfilment of MDG, are detailed in the third report on Millennium Development Goals, published in 2008 together by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)⁷.

- **MDG ONE: Poverty**⁸

This Goal was, in its initial interpretation (liquidation of extreme poverty and hunger), already achieved in Kazakhstan by 2004. At the same time as Kazakhstan is working towards the vision of entering into the 50 most competitive economies in the world, as well as implementing the long-term development of the state strategy until 2030 (Strategy "Kazakhstan -2030"), Kazakhstan established MDG1+, which aims

⁵ Concept of Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2000 – 2007 and 2007 – 2015; Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, <http://portal.mfa.kz/portal/page/portal/mfa/ru/content/News/nws2010>

⁶ US Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report 2009, <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2009/>

⁷ Report on Millennium Development Goals in Kazakhstan for 2007, http://www.undp.kz/userfiles/File/mdgr2007_rus.pdf

⁸ Here and further achievements of Millennium Development Goals are presented according to the mentioned Report from 2008

towards reducing the population of people living in rural areas who are living below established minimum incomes by half.

- **MDG TWO: Universal Primary Education**

This Goal has been already achieved in Kazakhstan: the state has a strong potential for the successful growth of the economy, stabilization of social development, and, as consequence, strengthening of the educational sector. However, questions related to school attendance, quality of the education system, rural school problems, as well as the education of children from socially vulnerable population groups, remain a problem. However, Kazakhstan considers achievement of universal secondary education as MDG2+.

- **MDG THREE: Gender Equality**

MDG three has been already achieved in Kazakhstan with respect to gaining gender equality in the field of primary and secondary education. However, differences in the position of women and men in Kazakhstan are still noticeable at the decision making level and on the labour market. Kazakhstan accepted MDG3+, providing obligations for ensuring an increase in the representation of women in the state administration, the guarantee of legislative and executive measures for prevention of violence against women, the sustainable introduction of gender equality in government planning and the budgetary process, including equal wages for men and women. A significant step in achieving this goal was made by adopting the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the State guarantees of equal rights and equal opportunities of men and women”.

- **MDG Four: Reduce child mortality and MDG Five: Improve maternal health**

These Goals (“to reduce by two thirds the mortality rate of children under 5 years” and “to reduce by three fourths maternal mortality”) have not yet been achieved in Kazakhstan. Child mortality for under 5s decreased only from 27.21 cases per 1000 children in 1999 to 23.52 cases per 1000 children in 2008⁹. The maternal mortality rate was down from 65,3 into 1999 to 31.0 into 2008¹⁰. However, one of the long-term priorities of the Strategy “Kazakhstan -2030” (to improve the health of women and children) is directly connected with achieving these indicated goals. Maternal and children's health is mentioned in the Strategic plan of the development of Kazakhstan up until 2020, adopted in February 2010. Thus, there is a political adherence to the protection of maternal and child health in Kazakhstan. Other strategic documents connected with maternal and child health, accepted in Kazakhstan include, for example, a strategy for the integrated treatment of child diseases, and thus confirms the strong political wish of Kazakhstan to improve the situation.

- **MDG SIX: Reduce and slow down the spread of HIV/AIDS and TB**

The Republic of Kazakhstan succeeds in maintaining the **HIV/AIDS** epidemic at the initial stage. However, in order to avoid the situation worsening, it is necessary that a solid and responsible political position is maintained by the authorities at the highest level, and that improvement of the legislation be pursued. The collection and use of critically important information, further strengthening of the preventive measures, the creation of a trustable system of comprehensive medical aid, support in the field of medical treatment, and the strengthening of co-operation and partnerships, as well as development of scientific research are all essential factors.

⁹ Agency of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Demographic Yearbook of Kazakhstan 2008;

<http://www.stat.kz/publishing/Pages/publications.aspx>

¹⁰ Ibis

According to the official WHO data for 2005, the Republic of Kazakhstan is leading in terms of **Tuberculosis incidences** (TB) – 147 per 100,000 people, and is among 18 priority countries in terms of tuberculosis for the WHO European region. According to the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan, this indicator has reduced and constituted 125.5 TB incidences per 100,000 people in 2008¹¹. Regardless of the complex situation, there is potential to achieve the target provided that the problems hindering stabilization and improvement of tuberculosis-related epidemiologic situations are eliminated, in particular an improvement to the epidemiological supervision and registration of patients with tuberculosis, as well as an increase in the number of qualified personnel in the antitubercular service, etc.

- **MDG SEVEN: Ensure sustainable environmental development**

Kazakhstan achieved some improvement towards fulfilling the declared obligations regarding sustainable development. The country continues to solve problems in the retention and restoration of especially guarded territories, forests, reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, and the introduction of energy efficient technologies, taking into account all interconnected economic, ecological and social aspects.

The problem of water supply remains a serious task for Kazakhstan. Runoffs from the majority of its large rivers form outside the Republic, resulting in its dependence upon neighbouring countries. The resolution of these problems requires a complex approach that would take into account the interests of water users and the issue of its rational use according to evidence-based global norms and advanced systems of control over water consumption.

Access to tenure and sanitation systems is closely linked to the problem of the improvement of living conditions of the poor. While attempting to solve this problem, all issues related to the fight against poverty should be considered: guaranteed access to elementary education and medical care, guaranteed employment, etc. Working and migration policy in Kazakhstan must be directed not only toward the creation of work places for those of working age, but also toward the creation of acceptable living conditions.

- **Human Development Index**

According to the 2009 Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Programme¹², Kazakhstan is currently in the High Human Development Category; it ranks 82nd out of 182 countries. The Republic is ranked between leaders among CIS states: only Belarus (ranked 68) and the Russian Federation (ranked 71) come before Kazakhstan in the list of countries. The Human Development Index (HDI) for Kazakhstan is 0.804, which makes an increase by 0.20% annually between 1990 and 2007 from 0.778.

- **Life Expectancy Index**

Life expectancy index at birth comprises 64.9 years for both sexes, which ranks the country 125th. According to comparisons with countries in the Very High Human Development category, the life expectancy at birth index differs, on average, more than 10 years. According to the Agency of Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, life expectancy at birth in 2009 comprised 68.6 years for both sexes

¹¹ Ministry of Health of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Medical Statistics,
<http://www.mz.gov.kz/index.php?wakka=/Рус/МедицинскаяСтатистика>

¹² http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/countries/country_fact_sheets/cty_fs_KAZ.html

(63.62 – for men, and 73.55 – for women). Life expectancy in rural areas is slightly higher than in urban regions¹³.

- **Education Index and Adult Literacy Index**

Kazakhstan is ranked 10th according to the Adult Literacy rate, providing that 99.6% of the population aged 15 and above are literate. Taking into account that the Gross Enrolment ratio for Kazakhstan is also very high (91.4%), UNDP reports that the Education Index (measured by adult literacy and gross enrolment ration) for Belarus is 0.965. This index corresponds to countries in the Very High Human Development category.

- **GDP Index**

According to UNDP Report Kazakhstan is ranked 72nd from 181 countries according to the level of GDP per capita (10,863 USD in 2007).

A2. Recent migration patterns: a brief summary

As a result of the implementation of the Concept of the migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, approved by the Governmental decision No. 1346 from September 5, 2000, the following has been achieved:

- a positive migration balance and its increase during the following years;
- a yearly increase in immigrants who are ethnic Kazakhs within the quota of the immigration of *oralmans*, adopted by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. On January 1, 2010, more than 1 million ethnic immigrants were residing in Kazakhstan.

The State provides financial and other assistance to ethnic Kazakhs returning to the state (so called *oralmans*): they can be accommodated in special accommodation centres, obtain adaptation and integration assistance (language, legal, psychological and qualification courses), etc.¹⁴. In 2009 the Kazakh ethnic group constituted 73% of all immigrants¹⁵.

Kazakhstan foresees a special quota for labour migrants; in 2008 it constituted 1.6% of the economically active population of the country. The quota is designed to attract highly skilled migrants or those who can bring skills and expertise lacking in the country. Therefore the total official number of immigrants does not correspond to this quota (total immigrants in 2008 constituted only 0.43% of the economically active population of the state) and Kazakhstan faces challenges caused by irregular working migration: it is estimated that at least 300 thousand people work in the country illegally (mainly in construction areas and households).

Another growing problem for Kazakhstan originates in spontaneous internal migration between rural and urban regions. Internal migration has also been caused by the transfer of the capital from Almaty to Astana on December 10, 1997. Moreover, resettlement of repatriated ethnic Kazakhs at present does not correspond to the needs of the labour market; this causes a secondary internal migration of these people.

With a change in the migration situation in 2007 the new Concept of the migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2007-2015 (further - Concept) was adopted. The Concept is aimed at the improvement

¹³ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Population, <http://www.stat.kz/digital/naselsenie/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁴ Governmental Programme “Нұрлы кош” for 2009 – 2011 years, adopted by the Governmental Resolution from 2.12.2008 No.1126

¹⁵ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, <http://www.stat.kz/Pages/default.aspx>

of the existing mechanisms of migration management and the development of the qualitatively new mechanisms of control of migration processes in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The main aim of the Concept is to decrease the negative consequences of the migration flows within the framework of retention and development of national identity and of national security by means of maximum reduction of illegal migration, and the formation of selective migration. The implementation of the Concept will make it possible to improve the system of control over migration flows, to create conditions for the reception of ethnic Kazakhs, their adaptation and integration into the society of Kazakhstan, and to use the possibilities of external working migration for the creation of a qualified national labour market.

At present the migration situation in the Republic of Kazakhstan is characterized by:

- **an increase in the volume of working migration.**

In 2006 40,9 thousand people, or 0,51% of the economically active population, were attracted within the annual quota of employment of foreign workers in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, introduced by the Government of the Republic Kazakhstan. The number of working migrants who desire to work in Kazakhstan increases as a result of the growing economic attractiveness of Kazakhstan;

- **an increase in the illegal migration.**

The geopolitical position of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the transparency of borders with the CIS countries, the absence of the united policy and the imperfection of the legislative base, a favourable economic climate, sociopolitical stability and liberal international migration policy are the main factors facilitating illegal migration processes. 164.5 thousand foreign citizens, who worked illegally in the territory of the Republic, were revealed in 2006 during the Governmental action on legalisation;

- **the presence of refugees.**

Implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Status of refugees of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol, as well as an unstable social, economic and political situation in the number of neighbouring states are the main causes of refugees in the Republic of Kazakhstan. 622 foreigners were granted refugee status in Kazakhstan by 2009;

- **intensive internal migration.**

Internal migration consists of migratory movements of the population of Kazakhstan from the rural populated areas to regions with more developed infrastructure and higher living standards; from ecologically poor regions to regions with the best ecological environment.

The migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan is based on the following principles:

- the implementation of fundamental human rights and freedoms, established by the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, other legal acts, international agreements, in which the Republic of Kazakhstan participates;
- the elimination of discrimination based on race, language, religion, gender, ethnic and/or social origin, political opinion, property status or any other reason;
- observance by migrants of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- the combination of interests of the individual and the state, joint operations of all branches of the state power and non-governmental organizations;
- the priority of national interests in the field of the maintenance of social, economic and political stability, inter-ethnic and inter-religious agreement and tolerance in the context of the

observance of the internationally agreed standards in the area of control and management of migration processes;

- retention and development of the national identity of the country, the systematic and sequential application of the policy oriented, initially, at encouraging the return of compatriots living abroad;
- the development of the competitive advantages of Kazakhstan, based on the encouragement of highly skilled foreign personnel to work in priority branches, as well as training of its own qualified personnel;
- a selective approach to immigrants, taking into account their education, profession, investment and financial potential;
- transparency and legitimacy that assumes a continuous monitoring of technical, organizational and economic measures to ensure a guarantee of transparency and legalization for immigrants' stay in Kazakhstan, as well as the organisation of various measures for the legal guarantee of their stay;
- the observance of the principle of non-refoulement of asylum seekers and refugees.

B. Analysis of socio-economic context of migration

B1. Demographic changes

- **Population volume**

According to the National Census from 2009, population of Kazakhstan constitutes 16,004.8 thousands (7,722.8 thousands – male (48,3%) and 8,282.0 thousands – female (51.7%)¹⁶.

	2007	2008	2009
Total population¹⁷	15,571,506	15,813,801	16,036,075
Urban population	8,265,935	8,432,417	8,607,469
Rural population	7,305,571	7,381,384	7,428,606
Births (per 1000 inhabitants)	20.8	22.8	22.5
Deaths (per 1000 inhabitants)	10,2	9.7	9.0
Growth rate	10,6	13	13.5
Immigration	53,397	46,113	41,485
Emigration	42,435	44,813	33,983
Net migration	10,962	1,300	7,502

- **Population by national and/or ethnic group**

The population of Kazakhstan on January 1, 2010 encompasses the following ethnic groups: Kazakh (61.1%), Russian (24.0%), Uzbek (3.0%), Ukrainian (2.6%), Uyghur (1.5%), Tatar (1.4%), German (1.4%), Korean (0.7%), Azeri (0.6%), Turkish (0.6%), Bashkir (0.1%), and other (1.2%)¹⁸.

- **Population age distribution (by sex)**

Population on January 1, 2010 (thousands)¹⁹:

	Both sexes	Male	Female
0-4	1 594.7	818.8	775.9
5-9	1 178.1	602.8	575.3
10-14	1 129.5	577.6	551.9
15-19	1 422.2	723.8	698.4
20-24	1 584.7	801.7	783.0
25-29	1 358.8	684.0	674.8
30-34	1 206.3	596.8	609.5
35-39	1 117.1	545.4	571.7
40-44	1 034.2	496.8	537.4
45-49	1 092.1	514.5	577.6

	Both sexes	Male	Female
50-54	946.9	433.4	513.5
55-59	738.8	323.3	415.5
60-64	487.3	203.9	283.4
65-69	341.3	129.9	211.4
70-74	409.4	148.9	260.5
75-79	190.2	63.4	126.8
80-84	142.2	38.9	103.3
85-89	49.0	11.5	37.5
90-94	9.6	2.1	7.5
95-99	2.9	0.8	2.1

- **Urbanisation of population:**

The urban population constituted on January 1, 2010, 8,607.5 thousand people; rural population – 7,428.6 thousand people. The most urbanized regions are Karaganda's (urban population more than

¹⁶ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, <http://www.stat.kz/Pages/default.aspx>

¹⁷ Ibis

¹⁸ Ibis

¹⁹ Ibis

78%) and Pavlodar's (66.6%). Rural population concentrated in Almaty's region (rural population constituted here 76.1%), North Kazakhstan (64.2%), South Kazakhstan (62.5%), and Kyzylorda's (60.8%)²⁰.

- **Internally Displaced Persons**

There are no registered internally displaced persons in Kazakhstan.

- **Internal migration of population²¹**

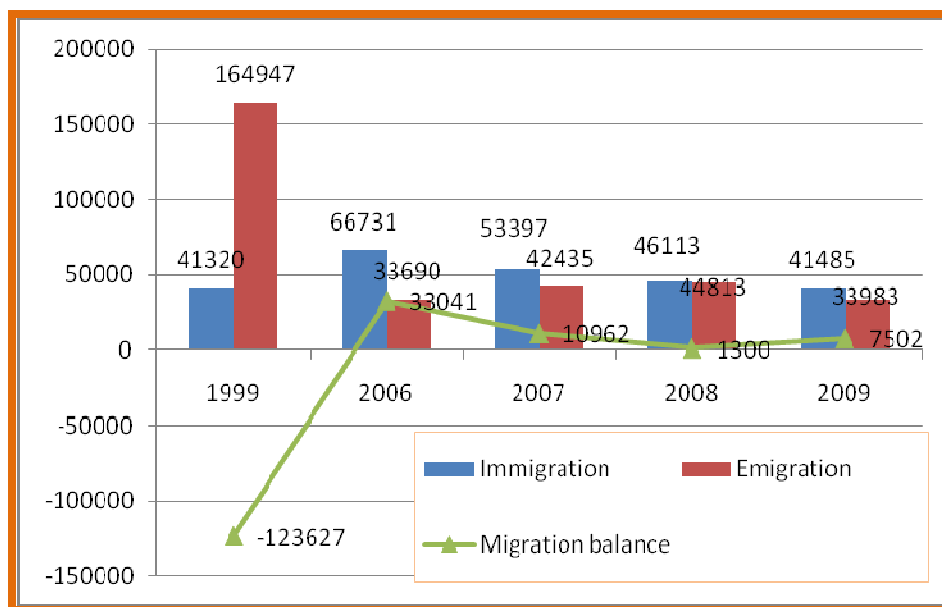
Indicator	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of arrivals, persons	295,057	311,740	345,138	364,766
Number of departures, persons	295,057	311,740	345,138	364,766
Migration balance, persons	0	0	0	0

- **External migration of population**

Indicator	2006	2007	2008	2009
Immigrants, persons	66,731	53,397	46,113	41,485
Emigrants, persons	33,690	42,435	44,813	33,983
Migration balance, persons	33,041	10,962	1,300	7,502

The main countries of destination for emigrants from Kazakhstan in 2009 were: Russia, Germany, Belarus and Uzbekistan. Immigrants arrived in Kazakhstan in 2009 mainly from Uzbekistan, Russia, Kyrgyzstan, China, and Mongolia²².

External migration in the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1999, 2006 – 2009:



²⁰ Ibis

²¹ Ibis

²² Ibis

B2. Economy and economic climate

- **Main macroeconomic indicators²³:**

Indicator	2005	2007	2008	2009 ²⁴
GDP (billions, US dollars)	57.12	104.85	133.44	109.15
GDP growth (annual)	9.7	8.9	3.3	1.2
GNI per capita, Atlas method (US dollar)	2,930	4,970	6,160	
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	6.4	5.7	5.3	6.3
Industry, value added (% of GDP)	29.8	28.3	32.2	29.6
Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)	63.8	66.0	62.5	64.1
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	54	49	61	
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	45	43	41	
Inflation rate (at the end of the reporting period to December of previous year, %)	7,5	18,8	9,5	6,2
Public debt stocks (millions, US dollar)	43,378	96,133		
Debt service as percentage of exports as goods and services	42.2	49.6		

- **Investment climate:**

Capital investments according to the economical activity (mln. Tenge)²⁵:

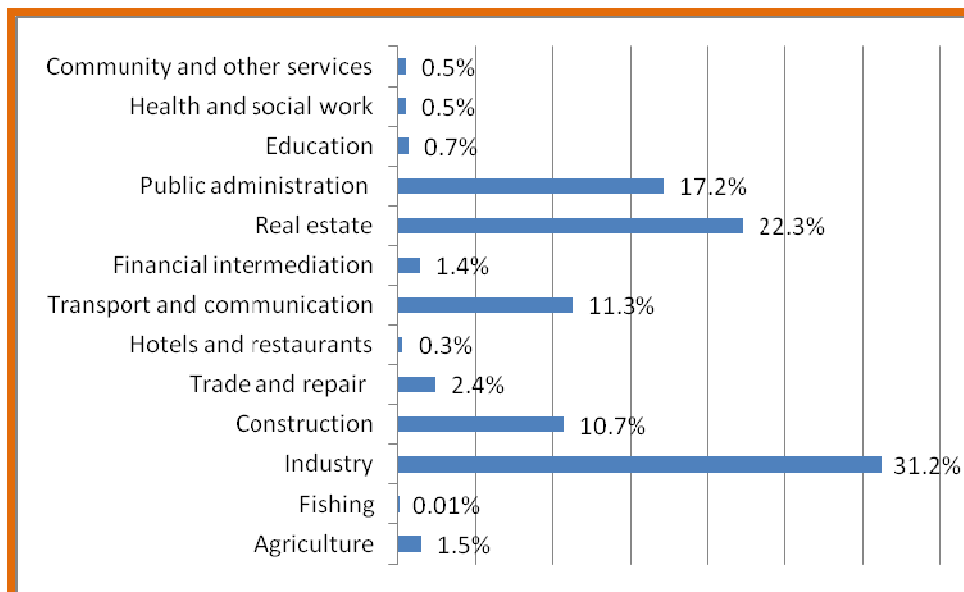
	2006	2007	2008
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	30,676	41,240	63,614
Fishing	215	395	438
Industry	983,063	1,212,685	1,314,299
Construction	355,774	412,707	451,033
Trade, repair or motor vehicles and personal and household goods	124,284	103,252	99,749
Hotels and restaurants	9,312	5,558	10,882
Transport and communication	235,235	283,000	477,691
Financial intermediation	43,433	63,143	59,021
Real estate, renting and business activities	660,895	717,034	938,000
Public administration	338,895	501,365	722,645
Education	12,344	20,444	31,395
Health and social work	8,456	11,806	19,092
Community, social and personal service activities	21,941	19,493	23,019
Total	2,824,523	3,392,122	4,210,878

²³ The World Bank, <http://www.worldbank.org.kz>

²⁴ Preliminary data

²⁵ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Investment Activities in the Republic of Kazakhstan, 2008, <http://www.stat.kz/publishing/DocLib/Invest.pdf>

Distribution of capital investments according to economical activity in 2008, %:



Foreign direct investments (USD, millions)²⁶:

	2007	2008	2009 (till September 1)
Total	18,453	20,078	12,956
of which by country:			
Austria	2,344.7	137.2	148.5
Canada	314.1	956.2	439.8
China	358.2	692.5	550.6
France	1,022.6	1,203.8	868.7
Germany	181.3	323.5	217.8
Italy	517.2	693.1	473.4
Japan	405.3	456.6	372.3
Liberia	403.6	486.8	388.9
Netherlands	3,147.8	4,339.6	4,185.6
Russia	785.3	891.2	418.8
South Korea	232.3	891.1	102.5
Switzerland	633.2	182.9	321.8
Turkey	337.5	170.9	98.9
United Kingdom	909.3	1,929.8	693.4
United States of America	2,462.1	2,068.5	1,549.6
Virgin Islands, British	2,465.0	1,604.5	844.5
International organisations	68.2	7.2	924.6

²⁶ National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan, <http://www.nationalbank.kz/?docid=680>

Other countries	1,865.3	3,042.6	356.3
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- **Informal economy:**

Hidden, part-time and illegal employment has grown in Kazakhstan over the last decade and now plays a significant role in the national labour market. It includes people involved in small trade activities, working on household plots or in the service sector, as well as family businesses or those employed without a contract in small enterprises. In larger enterprises awaiting restructuring, low-wage over-employment still persists, making additional jobs a necessity to make ends meet in many households. It is estimated that “unregistered” employment covers more than 38% of the economically active population, and this shadow economy accounts for 20–28% of GDP^{27,28}.

According to the Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the non-observed or shadow economy constituted 23% of GDP in 2003 of which 12.2% is in the informal sector (households), and 9.3% of the economy is hidden by statistical or economical reasons. According to the occupation sector, the main areas of informal or shadow employment are services and agriculture²⁹.

- **Trade:**

Exports (million USD)³⁰:

Country	2006	2007	2008
China	3.279,3	5.835,6	7.327,8
Russian Federation	3.476,5	4.201,7	4.975,9
Germany	3.715,7	4.346,0	5.524,7
Italy	3.141,8	2.711,0	3.614,1
France	2.278,9	2.530,8	2.996,2
Romania	1.483,5	1.236,2	3.454,5
Iran	1.119,2	1.449,8	1.831,4
Switzerland	351,2	603,7	635,2
United States of America	907,5	1.172,7	1.500,9
Turkey	903,4	1.167,2	2.120,0
Other countries	9.453,2	12.381,5	15.841,9
Total	30.110,2	37.636,2	49.822,6

Imports (million USD)³¹:

Country	2006	2007	2008
Russian Federation	9.867,3	13.127,5	15.062,3
China	5.226,7	8.192,0	10.671,7

²⁷ The European Training Foundation, Country Analysis – Kazakhstan, 2005, http://www.etf.europa.eu/web.nsf/pages/EmbedPub_EN?OpenDocument&emb=/pubmgmt.nsf/%28WebPublicati ons%20by%20countryR%29/78583AE43C66AED3C12570FF0050EF4B?OpenDocument

²⁸ The European Training Foundation, Kazakhstan, ETF Country Plan, 2009, [http://www.etf.europa.eu/pubmgmt.nsf/%28getAttachment%29/7889059900EECB70C125754D005A69F1/\\$File/N QTE7NRMB7.pdf](http://www.etf.europa.eu/pubmgmt.nsf/%28getAttachment%29/7889059900EECB70C125754D005A69F1/$File/N QTE7NRMB7.pdf)

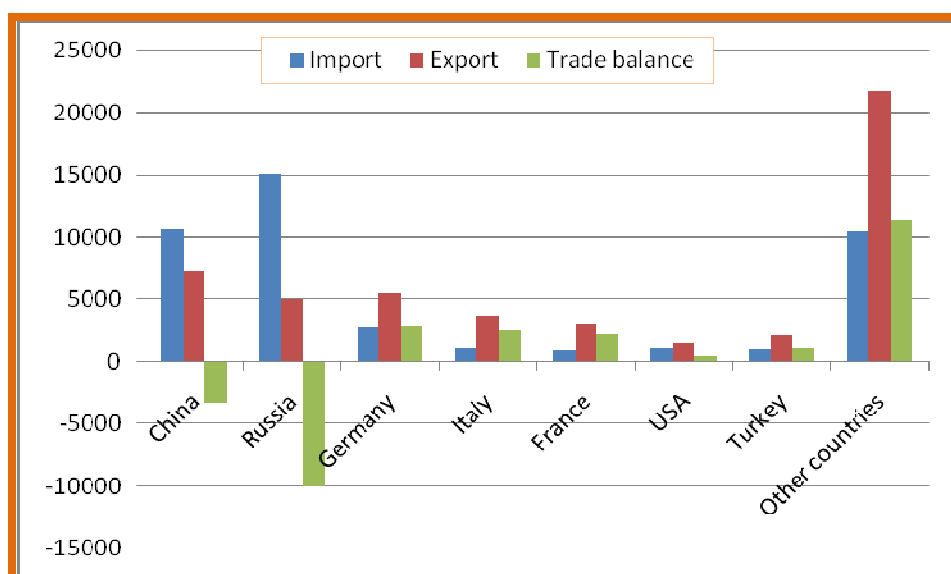
²⁹ United Nations Economical and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, OECD/ESCAP/ADB Workshop on Assessing and Improving Statistical Quality: Measuring the Non-observed Economy, 11 – 14 May, Bangkok, Country Paper: Kazakhstan, http://www.unescap.org/stat/meet/wnoe/waisq_kazakhstan.pdf

³⁰ Asian Development Bank, Fact Sheet Kazakhstan, http://www.adb.org/Documents/Fact_Sheets/KAZ.pdf

³¹ Asian Development Bank, Fact Sheet Kazakhstan, http://www.adb.org/Documents/Fact_Sheets/KAZ.pdf

Germany	1.997,7	2.947,9	2.689,6
Ukraine	907,0	1.125,6	1.285,0
Italy	870,6	870,1	1.095,8
Turkey	766,5	1.188,1	979,6
United States of America	710,6	828,3	1.084,2
France	923,7	698,0	793,5
Netherlands	447,5	613,3	574,2
Republic of Korea	356,2	600,6	685,7
Other countries	5.035,5	6.862,1	7.919
Total	27.109,3	37.053,5	42.840,6
	2006	2007	2008
Trade balance	3.000,9	582,7	6.982

Trade of Kazakhstan with some foreign countries, mln. USD, 2008:



Consumer price index:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
annual average over the previous year average	108.6	110.8	117.0	107.3

B3. Labour market analysis

- Main indicators of labour market of the Republic of Kazakhstan³²:

	2007			2008			2009		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Economically active population (thousand)	8,228.3	4,167.3	4,061,0	8,415.0	4 244,1	4,170.9	8,457.9	4,279.2	4,178.7
Rate of economically active population,%	70.4	75.6	65.7	71.1	76,1	66.7	70.7	75.9	66.1
Employed population (thousand)	7,631.1	3,922.8	3,708.3	7,857.2	4 017,7	3,839.5	7,903.4	4,039.9	3,863.5

³² The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Labour Statistics, http://www.stat.kz/digital/stat_trud/Pages/default.aspx

Unemployed population (thousand)	597.2	244.5	352.7	557.8	226.4	331.4	554.5	239.3	315.2
Unemployment rate, %	7.3	5.9	8.7	6.6	5.3	7.9	6.6	5.6	7.5
Youth unemployment rate, % (15-24 years)	9.4	8.5	10.5	7.4	6.8	8.2	6.7	5.5	8.2
Long-term unemployment rate, %	3.3	2.3	4.3	2.8	1.9	3.7	2.5	1.8	3.3
Economically not active population (thousand)	3,463.2	1,345.0	2,118.2	3,416.2	1 331.9	2,084.3	3,500.3	1,356.1	2,144.2

• **Level of income (monthly, USD)³³:**

	2006		2007		2008		2009	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	394.5	245.7	511.0	336.2	611.0	390.0	545.7	361.2
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	159.5	122.0	217.9	159.1	283.3	205.3	206.1	180.1
Fishing, fish breeding	154.4	121.9	217.4	171.9	255.3	186.4	244.0	176.5
Industry:	442.2	295.0	553.4	373.4	690.2	458.7	429.7	365.0
mining	647.5	449.0	785.4	558.4	979.8	685.9	206.1	183.5
manufacturing	384.3	265.1	493.9	338.2	610.6	413.7	601.8	403.8
production and distribution of electricity, gas and water	316.3	242.6	404.7	311.3	501.6	385.9	891.2	644.9
Construction	446.9	409.1	588.7	505.8	693.3	585.5	520.4	352.8
Trade; repair of motor vehicles, personal and household goods	356.2	271.8	445.0	348.2	549.4	425.7	462.3	366.0
Hotels and restaurants	546.8	307.9	652.6	376.8	755.0	433.4	329.7	250.4
Transport and communications	498.7	402.9	608.1	504.2	726.0	613.0	626.6	490.7
Financial activity	1,004.9	651.1	1,281.7	834.4	1,485.0	970.5	491.4	378.3
Real estate activities, renting and services rendered to consumers	519.6	399.6	673.7	562.6	813.0	703.4	614.2	479.8
Public administration	307.7	242.7	405.0	320.7	429.5	337.0	661.2	356.7
Education	210.2	183.0	282.4	253.0	309.7	278.5	702.6	652.5
Health care and social work activities	195.9	163.6	306.2	262.3	331.1	290.5	1,259.3	816.7
Communal, social and personal service activities	438.5	256.7	533.9	328.4	630.2	398.3	452.7	358.5
Activity of extra-territorial organisations	1,637.7	846.9	1,708.7	1,128.1	1,569.6	1,312.5	1,009.7	655.8

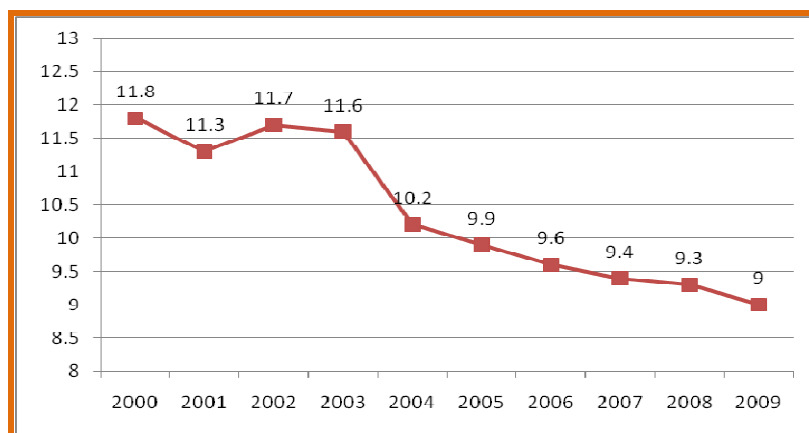
³³ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Labour Statistics, http://www.stat.kz/digital/stat_trud/Pages/default.aspx

B4. Human Capital

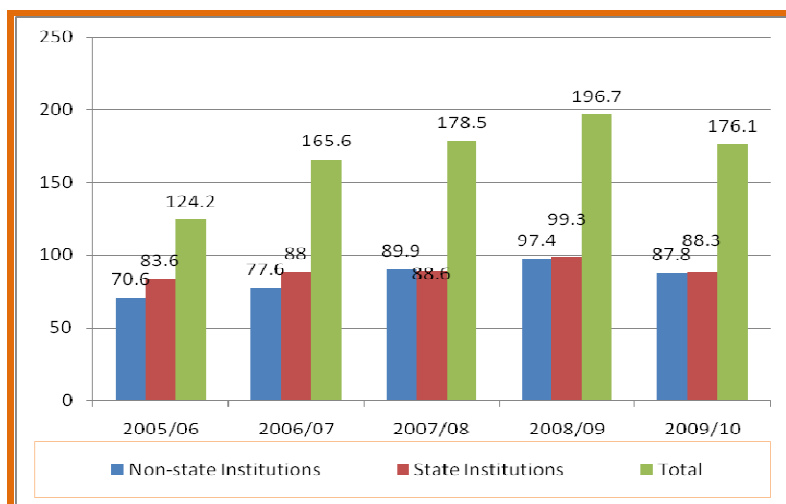
- Index of education accessibility in Kazakhstan³⁴

Year	Index
2003	0,947
2004	0,967
2005	0,976
2006	0,973
2007	0,970
2008	0,967
2009	0,967

- Teacher/Pupils ratio in General education schools³⁵:



- Graduates from the Higher education institutions, thousand persons^{36, 37}:



³⁴ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, <http://www.stat.kz>

³⁵ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Education, <http://www.stat.kz/digital/obraz/Pages/default.aspx>

³⁶ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Education, <http://www.stat.kz/digital/obraz/Pages/default.aspx>

³⁷ Information about graduates from higher education institutions in 2009/10 is presented in Annex II

C. Analysis of the migration situation in the country

C1. Immigrants

The main data on immigration is provided by the Agency of Statistics of Kazakhstan, as well as other state institutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan participating in migration management, in particular the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, National Security Committee and others. Information published by the International organizations (for example, UNHCR) was also used.

C1.1 Total number of immigrants

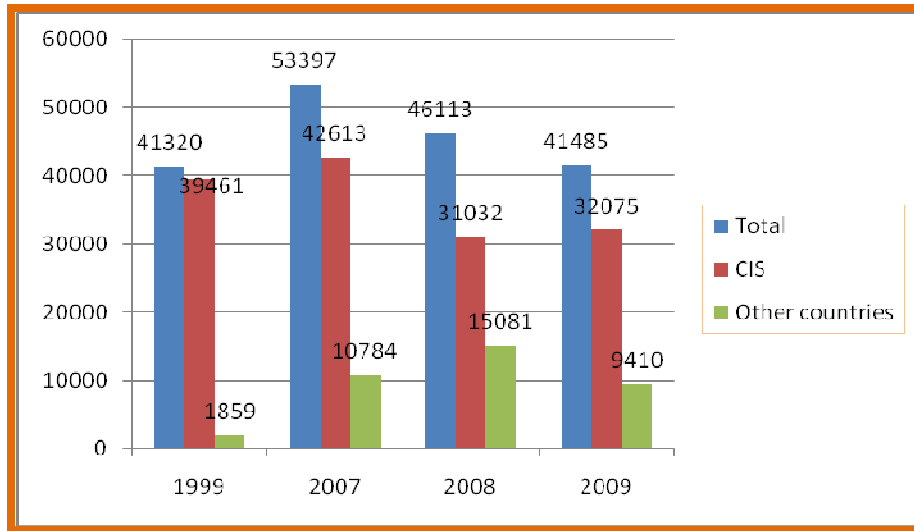
- **Total number of immigrants, persons³⁸:**

	1999	2007	2008	2009
Total	41,320	53,397	46,113	41,485
CIS countries	39,461	42,613	31,032	32,075
Armenia	48	67	83	110
Azerbaijan	284	121	150	215
Belarus	417	136	171	137
Georgia	93	73	x	x
Kyrgyzstan	1,392	1,760	1,381	1,333
Moldova	88	19	50	30
Russian Federation	26,719	10,966	9,769	8,939
Tajikistan	455	154	128	163
Turkmenistan	1,356	4,090	2,555	2,088
Ukraine	1,394	287	298	270
Uzbekistan	7,215	24,940	16,738	18,790
Countries outside CIS	1,859	10,784	15,081	9,410
Canada	2	19	28	35
China	145	5,829	6,328	4,645
Estonia	4	6	2	0
Germany	507	562	548	386
Greece	43	17	13	9
Iran	75	26	15	18
Israel	63	82	50	45
Latvia	23	4	1	7
Lithuania	22	2	5	5
Mongolia	437	3,706	7,438	3,501
Turkey	95	304	164	217
United States of America	23	40	24	48
Georgia	x	X	102	97
Other countries	420	187	363	397

In 2009 immigrants composed 0.26% of total population of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

³⁸ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Demographical Yearbook of Kazakhstan 2008, http://www.stat.kz/publishing/DocLib/Dem_Ezegod_2009%20CD.pdf

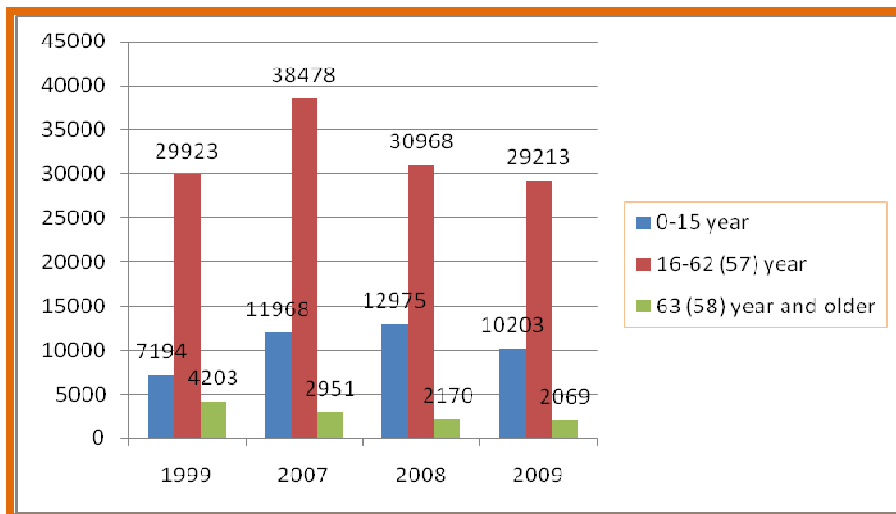
Immigration to Kazakhstan (persons), 1999, 2007 – 2009:



- **Number of immigrants by sex³⁹:**

	1999			2007			2008			2009		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	41,320	21,255	20,065	53,397	26,255	27,142	46,113	22,227	23,886	41,485	19,888	21,597
CIS countries	39,461	20,177	19,284	42,613	20,475	22,138	31,032	14,554	16,478	32,075	15,019	17,056
Other countries	1,859	1,078	781	10,784	5,780	5,004	15,081	7,673	7,408	9,410	4,869	4,541

Distribution of immigrants by age^{40,41}:



³⁹ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, <http://www.stat.kz>

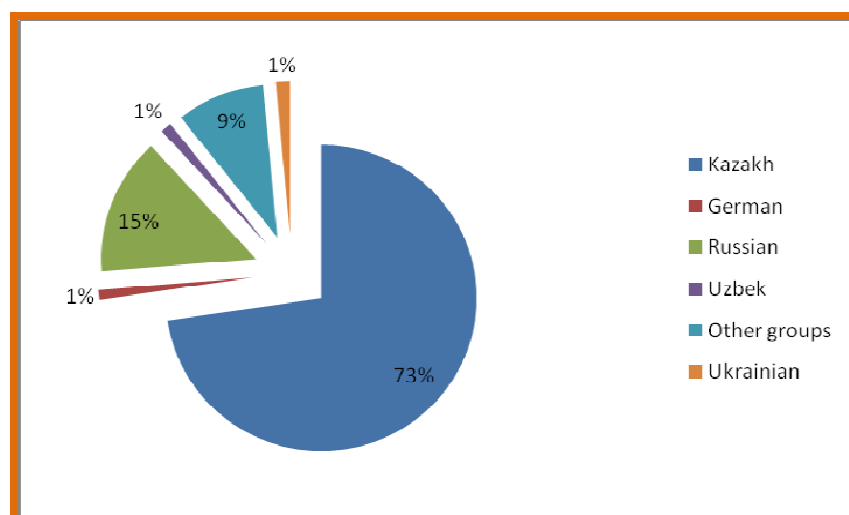
⁴⁰ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, <http://www.stat.kz>

⁴¹ Detailed statistics is presented in the Annex II

- Immigrants by ethnic group⁴²:

	1999, persons	% from total number in 1999	2007, persons	% from total number in 2007	2008, persons	% from total number in 2008	2009, persons	% from total number in 2009
Total	41,320	100.0	53,397	100.0	46,113	100.0	41,485	100.0
Kazakh	10,909	26.4	41,763	78.2	34,806	75.5	30,130	72.6
Russian	20,076	48.6	6,658	12.5	6,262	13.6	6,013	14.5
Uzbek	1,028	2.5	446	0.8	439	1.0	479	1.2
Ukrainian	2,526	6.1	601	1.1	641	1.4	614	1.5
Uygur	95	0.2	84	0.2	111	0.2	108	0.3
Tatars	1,129	2.7	476	0.9	432	0.9	433	1.0
German	1,417	3.4	517	1.0	525	1.1	435	1.0
Other nationalities	4,140	10.0	2,852	5.3	2,897	6.3	3,273	7.9

Distribution of immigrants by ethnic group, 2009:



C1.2 Type of immigrants

- Foreigners granted refugee status in Kazakhstan (on January 1 of the respective year)⁴³:

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Afghanistan	580	525	448	575	618
Ethiopia		2	2	2	2
Somalia	2	1	1	1	1
Nigeria					1
Total	582	528	451	578	622

According to the Committee on the migration of Kazakhstan institution, there are 622 recognized refugees residing in Kazakhstan (618 from Afghanistan, 2 from Ethiopia, and 1 from Somalia and Nigeria). Refugees reside in South Kazakhstan region (15.3%) and Almaty city (84.6%).

⁴² The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, <http://www.stat.kz>

⁴³ Information from the Ministry of Social Protection and Labour

- **Asylum seekers applying for asylum in Kazakhstan during the respective year⁴⁴:**

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	107	40	146	102
China	2	10	10	14
Iraq	4			
Kyrgyzstan	7	18	20	26
Nigeria				1
Russian Federation	6	4	1	4
Somalia			1	
Sri Lanka				2
Sudan			2	
Tajikistan				10
Turkmenistan		2		
Uzbekistan	117	167	75	195
West Bank and Gaza Strip			1	8
Total	303	241	256	362

- **Labour migration⁴⁵:**

In 2009 there were 2,375 employers that employed foreign workers at their establishments (in 2008 – 2,227). The establishments mentioned employed 377.1 thousand persons (in 2008 – 353.2 thousand), out of this number **30.5 thousand were foreign workers** (in 2008 - 40.1 thousand) or 8.1 % from the total number of employed persons in these establishments (in 2008 – 11.3%); 346.6 thousand were citizens of Kazakhstan (in 2008 – 313.0 thousand) or 91.9 % (in 2008 – 88.7%).

In 2009, 38.9 thousand persons made applications for employment. Out of this number, 7.0 thousand were rejected: on the grounds of other preferential offers being made from the domestic labour force (1.0 thousand), on other grounds (6.0 thousand). 31,886 permissions were issued; 31.0 thousand persons were employed (in 2008 – 54.2 thousand).

Foreign citizens granted permission to work in Kazakhstan:

Countries	2009
Total	30,988
Neighbouring countries, total:	2,773
Russia	1,276
Ukraine	372
Azerbaijan	426
Uzbekistan	213
Tajikistan	168
Other	318
Other countries, total:	28,215
Turkey	7,201

⁴⁴ UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), data extracted: 04/08/2010, www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase

⁴⁵ Information from the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan

China	6,856
India	2,398
Great Britain	2,017
Philippines	1,082
Italy	1,493
Other	7,168

In 2001, 10.7 thousand foreign workers were employed in the territory of Kazakhstan; in 2008, such employment reached 54.2 thousand persons, which showed a fivefold increase. In 2009, foreign employment comprised 31.0 thousand workers.

The geography of attraction of a foreign working force is extensive; in 2009, representatives of more than a hundred foreign states were working in Kazakhstan. The major countries exporting labour migrants to Kazakhstan were: Turkey – 23.3% (7,201 persons), China – 22.1% (6,856), India – 7.7% (2,398), Great Britain – 6.5% (2,017), Italy – 4.8% (1,493), Russia – 4.1% (1,276).

The main areas of employment for foreign workers in Kazakhstan are: building (57.3%), mining (10.7%) and processing (8.9%) industries.

In order to regulate the processes of labour migration and to protect the domestic labour market the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan annually establishes a labour migration quota. This quota is distributed between the regions and the cities of Astana and Almaty. At the same time, the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan does not provide a selective quota or issue working permits to citizens of any specific state.

In 2009, there were 22,963 additional work places created (in 2008 – 45,938); for citizens of Kazakhstan, 18,054 persons (in 2008 – 20,285) changed qualification, 22,450 (in 2008 – 34,974) local workers gained higher qualifications, and 3,399 foreign specialists were exchanged with Kazakh personnel (in 2008 – 2,652).

Kazakhstan implements further improvement activities for the control mechanism of the employment of foreign citizens and stateless persons in the domestic labour market, and gives assistance to working migrants in obtaining permission, as well as legal and other assistance.

- **Foreign students**

Information is not available

- **Tourists and visitors⁴⁶:**

	2006	2007	2008
Total	7,129,648	9,261,554	9,388,207
Armenia	7,220	10,760	11,477
Azerbaijan	49,417	46,523	46,067
Belorussia	16,438	20,153	19,693
China	117,279	171,753	190,245
Georgia	6,865	10,733	9,248
Germany	92,429	102,210	97,831
Great Britain	22,855	27,694	26,947
India	7,197	9,280	11,732

⁴⁶ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan Tourism, 2004 – 2008, http://www.stat.kz/publishing/DocLib/Turizm_09.pdf

Iran	9,474	10,492	8,165
Italy	9,640	11,939	13,212
Kyrgyzstan	1,616,044	2,152,956	2,441,006
Moldova	7,708	9,672	9,719
Mongolia	9,676	10,669	9,786
Netherlands	6,978	7,769	8,885
Russian Federation	2,258,501	2,679,011	2,533,309
South Korea	13,450	21,079	17,096
Tajikistan	391,759	552,999	486,234
Turkey	88,070	121,455	97,209
Turkmenistan	23,674	30,966	31,777
Ukraine	54,776	54,105	59,813
United States of America	26,077	25,956	26,353
Uzbekistan	2,212,491	3,069,979	3,126,916
Other countries	81,630	103,401	105,487

Data on temporary stay of foreign citizens in the Republic of Kazakhstan

Country	Arrived foreign citizens			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
CIS	1,858,812	2,171,679	1,187,538	1,036,484
Other countries	128,673	154,579	135,281	130,475
Total (persons)	1,987,485	2,326,258	1,322,819	1,166,959

C1.3 Irregular immigrants

- Estimates of total number of foreigners with irregular status in Kazakhstan

Data on administrative law offences conducted by the foreign citizens in the Republic of Kazakhstan:

Country	Administrative liability			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
CIS	85,999	129,323	146,195	155,852
Other countries	7,462	9,822	11,174	13,358
Total (persons)	93,461	139,145	157,369	169,210

In 2008 more than 15 thousand foreigners were detained for violation of the state border. In 2009 more than five thousand foreigners were detained at the South Border of Kazakhstan⁴⁷.

- **Trafficking in human beings**

Kazakhstan is a source, transit, and destination country for men, women, and children from Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan trafficked to Russia and the UAE for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labour in the construction and agricultural industries. Women from Kazakhstan are trafficked to China and Turkey for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. Kazakhstan is a destination country for a significant number of Uzbek men, women, and girls trafficked for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labour, including domestic servitude and forced labour in the tobacco, cotton, and meat processing industries. Men, women, and children are trafficked internally for the purposes of forced labour and forced prostitution.

⁴⁷ Information from National Security Committee, <http://www.knb.kz>

In 2008 police conducted 44 trafficking investigations, a significant increase from 22 investigations in 2007. Authorities prosecuted 30 cases in 2008, up from 16 prosecutions in 2007. Twenty-four trafficking offenders were convicted – including 18 for sex trafficking offenses and six for labour trafficking offenses – up from 19 trafficking convictions in 2007.

The government's efforts to assist and protect victims decreased in 2008. The police formally identified 50 victims, a significant decrease from 112 victims identified in 2007. NGOs and IOM assisted 64 victims in 2008, including 22 victims assisted by government-funded programs. Kazakhstan allocated 45,838 USD for victim assistance in 2008, compared to 35,000 USD in 2007. Twenty-two victims were assisted by government-funded programs in 2008. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs paid for the repatriation of some Kazakh victims trafficked abroad. The government encouraged victims to participate in the investigation and prosecution of trafficking offenses. Foreign victims who agreed to co-operate with law enforcement were permitted to remain in Kazakhstan for the duration of the criminal investigation, although no reported victims received temporary residence permits in 2008. Many victims refused to testify for fear of retribution from traffickers and because the government had not devoted sufficient resources for the protection of victims who serve as witnesses for the prosecution. The law provides that victims are not penalized for unlawful acts committed as a direct result of being trafficked⁴⁸.

- **Estimated number of foreigners working in Kazakhstan irregularly**

Taking into account the high economic development of Kazakhstan in the Central Asian region, this country became attractive for irregular migrants from neighbouring countries: Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Turkmenistan. Irregular migrants from these countries can be divided into three main categories:

- Citizens of neighbouring countries arriving to Kazakhstan by train, car or other means of transport in the morning and bringing fruit and vegetables to markets. They usually leave from Kazakhstan on the same day;
- Seasonal workers: contract workers, shepherds, harvesters, sprinklers, etc.
- A third group of irregular labour migrants – foreigners who stay longer than allowed in Kazakhstan (most of the citizens of neighbouring countries are allowed to enter Kazakhstan without a visa, but need to be registered and should renew their registration every 90 days) and work there illegally either in some establishment or are informally employed⁴⁹.

The present migratory situation in the country is characterized by an increase in illegal migration. The geopolitical position of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the transparency of borders with the CIS countries, favourable economic climate, sociopolitical stability, and a liberal international migration policy are the basic factors facilitating the illegal migration flows. 164.5 thousand foreign citizens who worked illegally in the territory of the Republic were revealed in 2006 during the Governmental action on legalization. Out of this number, 71.1% were citizens of Uzbekistan, 14.5% - Kyrgyzstan, 6.5% - Russia, 2.8% - Tajikistan, 4.9% - other countries. As a whole, a single action contributed to the regularization of the legal status of working migrants, as well as to their social protection; the state budget was completed by taxes paid by working migrants; the shadow sector of the labour market was reduced, and as was the risk of corruption and general overall crime.

⁴⁸ US Department of State, Trafficking in Persons Report 2009, <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2009/>

⁴⁹ Legal Assistance to Labour Migrants in South Kazakhstan, www.migrant-help.org

- **Routes of illegal migration**

Irregular labour migrants arrive in Kazakhstan mainly from neighbouring Central Asian states such as Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan. The main reason for such irregular migration from these countries is the higher economic and political stability of Kazakhstan⁵⁰.

The difficulties with irregular migration in Kazakhstan are due mainly to its geopolitical position which, besides making it a country of destination, is subject to intensive transitory movements. Transit migrants come primarily from Afghanistan, Bangladesh (e.g. via direct flights to Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan and further to Kazakhstan), China, India, Pakistan (also via Kyrgyzstan) and Sri Lanka, while illegal labour migrants are mostly from Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. Many of the transit migrants from these countries enter Kazakhstan legally with valid documents and then try to leave the country illegally to Russia via the “green border”⁵¹.

⁵⁰ Ibis

⁵¹ ICMPD, Overview of the Migration Systems in the CIS countries, 2005; Kazakhstan, p. 130

C2. Emigrants

The main data on emigration is provided by the Agency of Statistics of Kazakhstan, as well as other state institutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan participating in migration management, in particular the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection. Information published by the International organizations (for example, UNHCR) was used also.

C2.1 Total number of emigrants

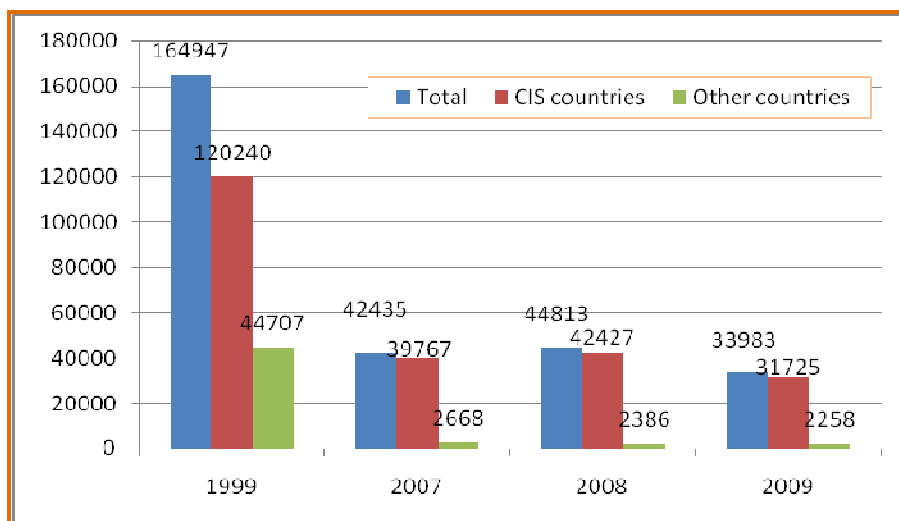
- Total number of emigrants⁵²:

	1999	2007	2008	2009
Total	164,947	42,435	44,813	33,983
CIS countries	120,240	39,767	42,427	31,725
Armenia	42	9	3	10
Azerbaijan	208	61	51	68
Belarus	4,656	805	694	710
Georgia	78	x	x	x
Kyrgyzstan	1,110	126	107	131
Moldova	177	15	19	29
Russian Federation	108,115	37,704	40,685	30,086
Tajikistan	57	25	27	17
Turkmenistan	448	25	40	1
Ukraine	3,080	539	378	323
Uzbekistan	2,269	451	423	350
Other countries	44,707	2,668	2,386	2,258
Canada	332	152	153	232
China	5	50	48	62
Germany	40,862	1,848	1,590	1,339
Greece	277	6	6	2
Israel	1,585	63	105	117
Mongolia	162	25	29	31
USA	609	155	244	247
Georgia	x	7	7	11
Other	875	362	204	217

In 2009 emigrants constituted 0.21% from the total population of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

⁵² The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, <http://www.stat.kz>

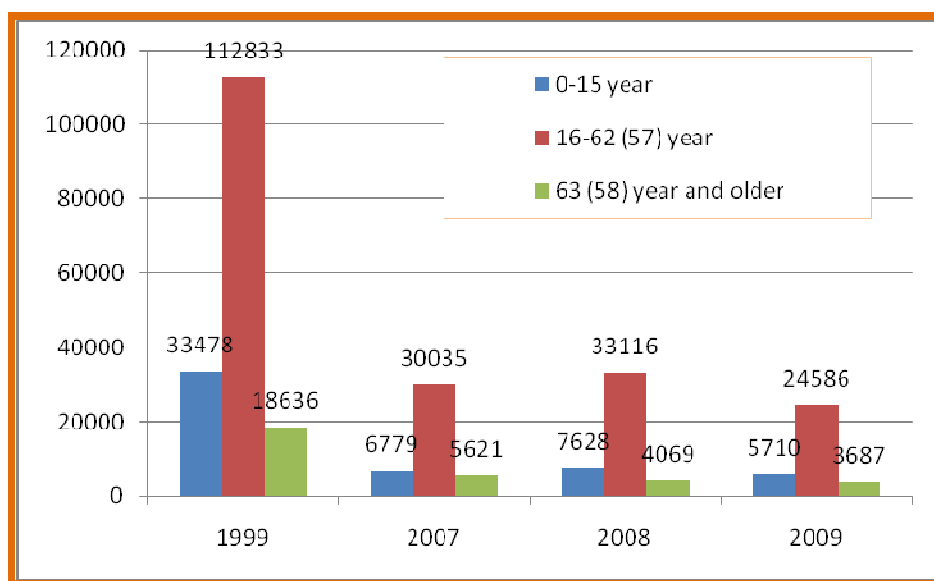
- **Emigration from the Republic of Kazakhstan, 1999, 2007 – 2009:**



- **Emigrants by gender⁵³:**

	1999			2007			2008			2009		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	16,4947	78,429	86,518	42,435	19,112	23,323	44,813	21,234	23,579	33,983	15,950	18,033
CIS countries	12,0240	57,017	63,223	39,767	17,965	21,802	42,427	20,193	22,234	31,725	14,967	16,758
Other countries	44,707	21,412	23,295	2,668	1,147	1,521	2,386	1,041	1,345	2,258	983	1,275

- **Distribution of emigrants according to age, 1999, 2007 - 2009^{54,55}:**



⁵³ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, <http://www.stat.kz>

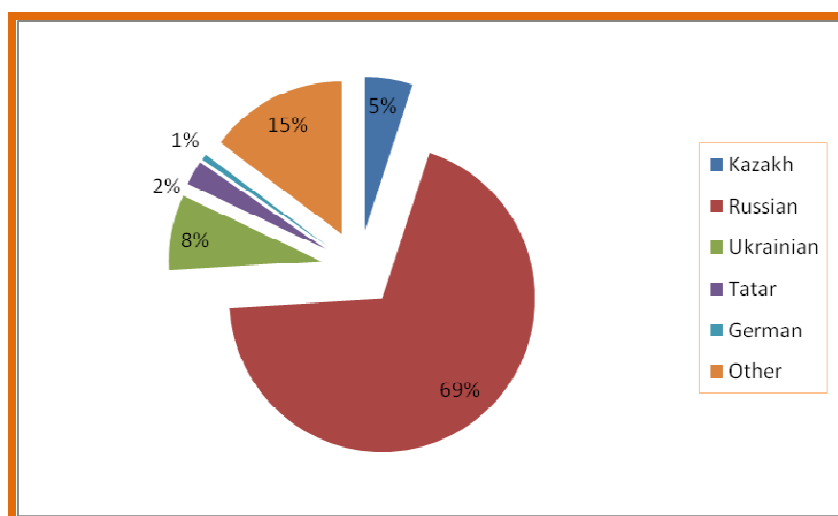
⁵⁴ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, <http://www.stat.kz>

⁵⁵ Detailed statistical table is presented in the Annex II

- Emigrants by ethnic group⁵⁶:

	1999	% from total number in 1999	2007	% from total number in 2007	2008	% from total number in 2008	2009	% from total number in 2009
Total	164,947	100.0	42,435	100.0	44,813	100.0	33,983	100.0
Kazakh	8,258	5.0	2,269	5.3	1,852	5.0	1,707	5.0
Russian	91,489	55.5	29,492	69.5	31,604	69.8	23,451	69.0
Uzbek	962	0.6	101	0.2	137	0.3	119	0.4
Ukrainian	15,315	9.3	3,433	8.1	3,676	8.1	2,715	8.0
Uygur	99	0.1	40	0.1	36	0.1	23	0.1
Tatars	3,971	2.4	995	2.3	1,032	2.3	883	2.6
German	32,921	20.0	2,991	7.0	3,145	6.9	2,130	6.3
Other nationalities	11,932	7.2	3,114	7.3	3,331	7.4	2,955	8.7

Distribution of emigrants according to ethnic group, 2009:



C2.2 Type of emigrants

- Refugees originating from Kazakhstan residing in foreign countries⁵⁷

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Argentina	96	99	23	22
Armenia	1	1	1	1
Australia	4	14	11	6
Austria	18	22	26	31
Belgium	37	26	18	13

⁵⁶ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Demographical Yearbook of Kazakhstan 2008, http://www.stat.kz/publishing/DocLib/Dem_Ezegod_2009%20CD.pdf

⁵⁷ UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), data extracted: 04/08/2010, www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase

Canada	148	491	353	300
Cuba				1
Czech Republic	73	79	90	95
Denmark	8	10	10	7
Finland	19	19	19	19
France	290	310	322	359
Germany	3,800	2,980	2,755	1,665
Hungary	0	0	1	1
Ireland	69	77	77	74
Italy	5	5	5	5
Malta				1
Netherlands	154	153	132	131
Norway	76	80	82	82
Poland	2	2	3	6
Portugal	4	4	4	4
Republic of Moldova	0	0	1	1
Slovenia				4
Spain	3	4	3	3
Sweden	298	345	361	373
Switzerland	21	21	20	17
Ukraine	8	5	5	7
Great Britain	2	2	2	2
USA	2,241	486	501	514
Total	7,377	5,235	4,825	3,744

- Asylum seekers originating from Kazakhstan applying for asylum during the respective year in foreign countries⁵⁸:

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Argentina	0	3	2	0
Austria	20	2	27	43
Azerbaijan	0	1	0	0
Belarus	0	2	0	1
Belgium	18	11	16	44
Bulgaria	0	1	1	3
Canada	20	20	10	10
China	0	2	0	0
Cuba				1
Cyprus	7	3	3	4
Czech Republic	236	30	80	192
Denmark	4	3	4	4
Egypt				2
Finland	8	6	6	11

⁵⁸ UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), data extracted: 04/08/2010, www.unhcr.org/statistics/populationdatabase

France	70	46	85	141
Germany	18	9	2	10
Greece	1	4	7	4
Hungary	1	0	2	0
Ireland	4	1	2	0
Israel	0	0	1	0
Italy	0	0	1	0
Kyrgyzstan	1	0	10	5
Latvia	0	1	0	0
Lichtenstein	6	0	0	0
Lithuania	0	3	0	2
Malta	0	0	1	0
Mexico	0	1	0	0
Netherlands	57	1	10	18
Norway	5	4	8	29
Peru	0	0	0	0
Poland	27	13	17	5
Republic of Moldova	0	1	1	0
Romania	1	0	1	0
Russian Federation	5	2	10	10
Slovakia	4	2	0	1
Slovenia	12	3	0	0
Spain	8	3	0	9
Sweden	57	100	282	185
Switzerland	7	2	4	15
Turkey	2	2	1	0
Ukraine	10	1	1	13
USA	51	62	62	93
Total	660	345	657	860

- **Labour migrants from Kazakhstan**

Information is not available

- **Students from Kazakhstan studying abroad**

Information is not available

- **Tourists and visitors⁵⁹:**

	2006	2007	2008
Total	3.687.849	4.544.440	5.242.643
Armenia	1.115	1.647	1.361
Austria	328	1.242	5.076
Azerbaijan	10.606	13.432	12.879
Belorussia	1.877	2.122	1.417

⁵⁹ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan Tourism, 2004 – 2008, http://www.stat.kz/publishing/DocLib/Turizm_09.pdf

China	252.857	414.696	284.874
Egypt	5.133	10.710	9.406
Georgia	1.254	3.407	2.944
Germany	36.019	41.269	39.150
Great Britain	10.586	13.327	13.347
India	3.925	5.542	6.475
Israel	306	1.625	2.280
Kyrgyzstan	915.032	922.096	1.635.276
Lithuania	3.704	4.921	1.041
Moldova	199	1.032	259
Nederland	22.005	28.558	30.788
North Korea	4.993	51	5.444
Russian Federation	1.921.271	23.576.92	2.470.932
South Korea	4.524	6.335	7.843
Tajikistan	2.527	3.981	3.742
Thailand	5.652	20.383	23.831
Turkey	102.487	160.732	171.979
Turkmenistan	5.439	9.117	8.274
Ukraine	40.720	23.982	8.595
United Arab Emirates	43.373	64.523	66.296
Uzbekistan	279.875	411.488	411.467
Other countries	12.042	20.530	17.667

C2.3 Irregular emigrants

Information is not available

C3. Diasporas abroad

Appearance on the map of the World of the independent, sovereign Republic of Kazakhstan became a crucial point in the life of the Kazakh Diaspora abroad, among whom an increase in national self-consciousness was noticed. This is connected with the hope for assistance from the historical native land in retention and development of native language, traditions and culture, as well as other assistance in the resolution of vital problems.

In different countries the population of ethnic Kazakhs has different political, economic, cultural and social statuses, caused by historical events as well as the state policy in the receiving country. Thus, Kazakhs usually have the status of permanent residents in Russia, China, Turkey, Mongolia, Uzbekistan and in some Western countries, and the status of migrant workers in the USA and the countries of Western Europe; Kazakhs living in Saudi Arabia and Iran, who fled during the military events from Afghanistan, do not have citizenship, refugee or other legal status.

According to the estimations of Kazakh demographers, the number of ethnic Kazakhs in China is about 1.3 million. They mainly live in the Ili-Kazakh autonomous region (Altai, Iliysk, Tarbagatay regions), in the Mori-Kazakh and Barkul-Kazakh districts of the Xinjiang-Uyghur autonomous region, and the Aksay-Kazakh autonomous district of the province of Gansu. Smaller groups also live in Peking (about 200 families). However, in the capital live the most educated part of the Kazakh Diaspora, mainly occupied in state service.

In the Russian Federation, Kazakh Diaspora numbers about 900 thousand people. They are represented in all social layers, but usually live (about 70 - 80%) in the rural areas in regions close to the Kazakhstan

border. In Mongolia there live about 105 thousand compatriots. The majority are accommodated in Bayan-Ulgay Aimak (80 thousand); in Ulan-Bator about 15 thousand. According to differing estimations, about 250 Kazakh families live in Germany.

- **Estimations on numbers of persons, belonging to Kazakh Diasporas abroad⁶⁰:**

Total	3,049,500
Uzbekistan	1,500,000
China	1,300,000
Russian Federation	900,000
Other CIS countries (except Uzbekistan and Russian Federation)	187,000
Mongolia	100,000
Afghanistan	500
Turkey	10,000
Iran	7,000
Kyrgyzstan	45,000

Kazakhstan provides assistance to representatives of the Kazakh Diaspora in obtaining higher and general education and qualifications in educational institutions, and also in scientific research establishments of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Representatives of the Kazakh Diaspora and *oralmans* can also use additional preparatory departments and grants in higher educational institutions in all regions of Kazakhstan. There were 1,400 places reserved for representatives of the Diaspora and *oralmans* in the higher education institutions of Kazakhstan in 2009/10, to which were submitted 1,485 applications. Out of this number, 1,400 people obtained a study grant.

Within the framework of intergovernmental agreements, as well as on the basis of agreements between the appropriate organizations, Kazakhstan provides assistance in the retention and development of primary and secondary schools with emphasis on teaching the Kazakh language in foreign countries, and co-operates with the Kazakh educational and scientific research establishments (China, Mongolia, Uzbekistan, Russian and other).

Kazakhstan creates the conditions by which the representatives of Kazakh Diaspora can obtain, use and propagate information in the Kazakh language.

The Ministry of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, together with Ministry of Foreign Affairs, performs activities on a constant basis on the organization of leisure in the Training and health improvement centre “Baldauren” for children from the families of the representatives of the Kazakh Diaspora.

Special attention is needed to support young people in speaking the Kazakh language and to retain and develop their connections with Kazakhstan. To this end, an annual international competition in the Kazakh language is organised, as well as practical scientific conferences among the pupils of the Kazakh Diaspora. The most gifted children are given the opportunity to study in the Republic’s specialised schools.

One of the primary tasks in the work with the Kazakh Diaspora is the social and cultural consolidation of Kazakhs through the creation of societies and cultural centres in receiving countries within the national framework. The Kazakh cultural centres are functioning today in more than 11 countries, created by representatives of the Kazakh Diaspora with the support of the Embassies of the Republic of Kazakhstan

⁶⁰ Министерство иностранных дел Республики Казахстан,
<http://portal.mfa.kz/portal/page/portal/mfa/ru/content/policy/diaspora/diaspora.pdf>

(Kazakh cultural society “Dostyk” and the Crimean Society of Kazakhs and Kyrgyz “Birlik” in Ukraine; “Fund of Turkish Kazakhs”, “Fund for the support of the social and cultural development of the Kazakhs in Turkey”, “Korkyt Ata Fund”, “Society of East Turkestan”, “Achmet Yassawi Fund” in Turkey; “Interregional public association of the assistance of the retention of Kazakh language and Kazakh culture”, the Moscow Youth society of Kazakh culture “Murager”, “Kazakh local ethnic-cultural autonomous centre of the administrative district of Moscow”, Centre of Kazakh national culture “Ak Bata” in the Russian Federation; Social-cultural centre “Elimay Turkmenistan” in Turkmenistan; “Cultural centre of Kazakhs” in Germany; Cultural-ethnic centre “Autant” in Kyrgyzstan; Association of the Kazakhs of Austria “Kazakh cultural society” in Austria; “Society of the Kazakhs of London” in the United Kingdom, etc.).

Kazakh ethnic and cultural centres take active part in the work of municipalities in the host countries in the fields of culture, education, youth co-operation, sport and media, and in the implementation of the Republic’s cultural programs that seek to encourage peace and tolerance.

The significant event for the consolidation of the Kazakhs of Russia was the creation in 2007 of the federal ethnic cultural autonomy of Russian Kazakhs with its centre in Samara. In Turkey, with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the House of Culture, with its Kazakh language course, was opened in the building of the city park “Topkapy” for the representatives of the Kazakh Diaspora. The cultural centre of the Republic of Kazakhstan was opened on October 24, 2008 in Ulan-Bator (Mongolia). The non-commercial, non-governmental Kazakh-American Association was created in 2008 in Washington (USA). Further cultural centres are under way in Germany, Russia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, China and in Iran. It is to be assumed that funding for these cultural centres will be found from the Republic’s budget.

In principle, the Republic of Kazakhstan conducts activities for the support of compatriots living abroad on a permanent basis. In particular, Kazakhstan provides assistance in ensuring Kazakh schools with teaching aids in the native language, in the organization of exhibitions, concerts, conferences, Kazakh cinema, as well as other things such as assistance in studying in the higher education institutions in Kazakhstan, and of course in encouraging representatives of the Kazakh Diaspora to organize different activities, including celebration of the day of Republic, Independence Day, Nauryz, and sports activities.

The state programme of the support of compatriots living abroad was adopted in Kazakhstan in 1993. The Association established by the Programme implemented many measures directed towards establishing of relations with compatriots living abroad in all spheres of public life. The Association has a great potential for working directly with the foreign state organizations and the public unions.

C4. Remittances of nationals living abroad

The National Bank of Kazakhstan makes reports on the balance of payments, which include cash resources connected to labour migration, including compensation to workers and remittances to both the citizens of Kazakhstan working abroad, and foreign citizens working in Kazakhstan. In accordance with the method of payment balance the **Compensation of workers** includes overcharged wages and other payments to seasonal, temporary and cross-border workers, who work in the receiving country for less than one year, i.e. they are not residents of this country. The **Remittances of workers** are considered as the transfers of labourmigrants who left their country of origin more than one year ago, i.e., they are residents of the receiving country.

In the balance of payments of Kazakhstan the article “*Compensation of workers*” includes data on the remuneration of the labour of residents working abroad, and the remuneration of the labour of the non-

residents legally occupied in Kazakhstan, as well as labour migrants from the CIS countries working in Kazakhstan illegally. Labour remuneration for citizens of Kazakhstan working in non-resident companies can be estimated by the salaries of those working in the foreign embassies and consulates, as well as the representations of international organizations located in the territory of Kazakhstan. In addition the incomes of citizens of Kazakhstan who left to work abroad (according to the data of the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of population of the Republic of Kazakhstan) can also be estimated.

Wages of non-residents officially working in Kazakhstan (according to regulations within the state quotas) are formed on the basis of the quarterly statistical reports of companies that employ foreign workers. An evaluation of the payment of illegal migrant workers in Kazakhstan (without obtaining necessary permission and registration) is made on the basis of information obtained from the Committee of the administrative police of the Ministry of the Interior of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The data on legalized labour migrants was obtained from the Ministry of the Interior in the course of a single action carried out in 2006 on the regularization of illegal working migrants from the CIS countries. The wage estimate of unregistered labour migrants is reflected in the balance of payments, beginning from 2005. A single action on regularization does not ensure any degree of thoroughness regarding the huge scale of illegal labour migration; nevertheless it did, to a certain degree, make possible an estimation of the the cash resource flows connected with illegal labour migration. However, for a far more objective evaluation of this issue, more statistics are needed.

The article of the balance of payments of Kazakhstan on *Remittances* of workers derives from data on bank statistics, but within the framework of the application for a united classifier of the destination of payments. It should be noted that indicated data includes not only the remittances of migrants working in Kazakhstan for more than one year, but also the transfers by natural person – residents, to natural persons – non-residents, which are classified by senders as grants. The bank accounts do not contain information about the origin of this money and the citizenship of the senders.

Remittances of natural persons from Kazakhstan abroad (million USD):

Countries	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	805.8	1,158.5	1,999.5	2,997.9	2,004.2	1,704.3
CIS countries	141.97	287.01	365.27	616.08	352.10	278.81
Armenia	0.94	1.18	2.98	4.94	4.24	3.22
Azerbaijan	1.82	2.47	8.47	14.53	11.07	5.81
Belarus	0.59	0.73	1.20	2.51	1.46	1.17
Kyrgyzstan	0.77	2.74	2.64	6.71	4.76	4.53
Moldova	0.1	0.52	0.60	1.23	0.26	0.20
Russia	132.2	271.44	334.63	559.47	311.11	253.44
Tajikistan	0.31	0.29	0.38	0.8	1.07	0.34
Turkmenistan	0.07	0.06	0.08	0.17	0.17	0.07
Ukraine	3.27	5.8	10.08	18.88	12.82	8.70
Uzbekistan	0.79	0.71	1.62	2.78	2.22	1.33
Other countries	663.8	871.45	1,634.2	2,381.8	1,652.1	1,425.5
USA	78.19	109.56	269.7	400.33	270.55	170.95
Great Britain	2.79	4.37	12.53	19.67	13.40	19.65
Germany	112.0	157.42	268.91	374.76	160.23	109.80
China	222.73	253.86	415.28	513.54	531.08	487.44
France	0.67	1.25	2.31	6.62	4.35	2.47
Korea	2.19	3.09	4.27	11.74	10.45	9.75

Japan	12.91	33.18	57.17	18.97	6.06	3.82
Turkey	91.89	107.68	157.46	274.88	286.05	256.01
Other	140.44	201.04	445.60	761.91	369.93	365.63

D. Analysis of factors driving migration in the country

D1. Main characteristics of current migration trends

According to the official data on migration published by the Agency on Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, both immigration and emigration play a significant role in the development of the country.

Although current statistics on immigration and emigration are not very high compared with the total state population (total number of immigrants and emigrants in 2009 constituted 0.5% of population), due to historical reasons (Kazakhstan lost more than 2 million of its population) immigration should become increasingly important for the country. In the middle of the last decade Kazakhstan, for the first time after independence, experienced positive net migration, which in 2004 constituted more than 2 thousand people. Emigration from the country decreased by more than 4.9 times in 2009, compared to 1999; immigration remained almost the same in the respective years. In 2009 the number of immigrants exceeded the number of emigrants by 7.5 thousand people. An obvious change in migration flows during the last years is the change in countries of origin of immigrants – if in 1999 immigrants from CIS countries constituted 95.5% from the total number of immigrants, then in 2009 it was only 77.3%. On the other hand, emigrants to CIS countries in 1999 constituted 72.9% from the total number of emigrants, and 93.4% in 2009.

Although Kazakhstan has a relatively stable political situation and the economy is has grown in the last years, it is still not an attractive place for people seeking asylum. The number of asylum seekers officially registered at the migration authorities is not high; the main reason for this could be that Kazakh laws procedures for refugee status determination are still not completely in line with international standards. This gap was closed by the adoption and enforcement in January 2010 of the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On refugees”. Taking into account that Kazakhstan is surrounded by countries with poor socio-economical development and with insufficient security measures in place, it can be presumed that it remains a transit country for illegal migrants and victims of trafficking in human beings. Conversely, the higher economic development of the country compared with other Central Asian states draws labour forces from neighbouring countries. It is estimated that there are up to 300 thousand irregular working migrants in the country.

D2. Identifying the key push and pull factors of migration

According to the collected data, the main key push and pull factors for emigration from Kazakhstan are the following:

- Cultural and ethnic connections between the population of Kazakhstan and other parts of the former Soviet Union, as well as other countries, resulted in mass migration from multicultural Kazakhstan during the early years of independence;
- Later emigration was exacerbated by decreased economic development and poor ecology in some regions of Kazakhstan.

Immigration to Kazakhstan is mainly influenced by the repatriation of ethnic Kazakh groups to the native land, which is supported by the state. In the last years positive net migration was supported only because of repatriation of this ethnic group. It can be presumed that while ethnic Kazakhs enjoy special conditions when returning to Kazakhstan, other emigrants face the difficulties of legalisation of their residence or work. This affects flows of irregular labour migration to the country: both temporary (including persons arriving for one or several days to trade on the markets and seasonal workers), as well as longer-term and more permanent migrants.

D3. Possible future trends in migration

Taking into account the geopolitical position of Kazakhstan, transit migration from the neighbouring states through the territory of the country will continue in future. Kazakhstan is the convenient centre for transit migration as a result of surrounding states which are politically and economically unstable; the absence of visa regimes with a number of states where migrants originate⁶¹, as well as the long “green border” with the Russian Federation, which is the longest single segment of land border between any two states worldwide (6,846 km).

The growing economy of Kazakhstan, as well as the welfare of the whole population, attracts labour migrants from neighbouring states. These migrants arrive in Kazakhstan both legally and illegally (or are illegally employed in Kazakhstan). This situation is unlikely to change in the near future.

Kazakhstan provides international protection to the persons persecuted in their countries of origin. The efforts of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan to comply with the international standards in this field show that Kazakhstan is likely to provide this protection in future.

The number of emigrants from Kazakhstan is low, as is number of citizens of Kazakhstan who apply for asylum abroad, and this tendency should also remain unchanged in the near future.

⁶¹ The list of states with which Kazakhstan has visa-free regime, is provided in Annex III

E. Country specific Module, following the issue of special interest

The demographic situation of the country forces the state authorities to pay special attention to questions relevant to migration. Kazakhstan is a multinational state, in which the population belonging to the ethnic group of Kazakhs comprises just over 60%. Thus, mass migration in Kazakhstan or increase in the birth rate of the migrant population might lead to a situation where the main ethnic population group will not exceed the others in number. In particular, many committed Moslem families tend to have more children than the families of ethnic Kazakhs, who are quite moderate in their faith. Therefore the government programme for the repatriation of ethnic Kazakhs offers state support for families with higher than average numbers of children. However, further development in this area will be needed in order to reverse the current situation.

F. Migration policies and programmes and their effectiveness in managing migration and development challenges

F1. Overview of the national institutional and policy framework governing migration

F1.1 An overview of recent migration policy developments

The Government of Kazakhstan is concerned about the current migration situation in the country. There are a number of programmes designed to improve migration policy.

The Concept of migration policy approved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan on September 5, 2000, contained a system of basic principles, priorities, mechanisms, tasks and methods of improvement and regulation of migration processes. The Concept recognized the importance of migration processes and emphasised that migration policy is an integral part of the state foreign and domestic policy of Kazakhstan, and that its realization must become one of the priority tasks of the state.

The “Brunch Programme of the Migration Policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2001 – 2010”, adopted by Governmental resolution from 29.10.2001 No. 1371, was created to develop migration policy, to establish the necessary conditions of sustainable demographic and socio-economic development and all necessary conditions for the realization of migrant's rights, and to strengthen state security. The Programme contained major directions on: the reduction and stabilization of foreign emigration processes; the regulation and control of the migration processes, including planning and management of labour migration; prevention of trafficking; control and regulation of both legal and illegal migration; all possible assistance to the reintegration of oralmans into the socio-economic and political life of the country; the regulation of the processes related to refugees, leading to their integration into the social environment on one side, and assistance to their voluntary repatriation to their country of origin on the other; the regulation of internal migration, related to sustainable economic growth and resettlement from ecologically damaged and depressed areas of the country.

With a change in the situation in the field of migration in 2007 the new Concept of the migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2007-2015 (further - Concept) was accepted. The Concept aims to improve the existing mechanisms of control over migration as well as the development of qualitatively new mechanisms in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The main aim of the Concept is a mitigation of the negative consequences of migration flows within the framework of retention and development of the national identity and of national safety by the maximum reduction of illegal migration and the introduction of selective migration.

The Implementation of the Concept will make it possible to improve the control system over migration flows, to create conditions for the reception of ethnic Kazakhs, their adaptation and integration into the Kazakhstan society, and to use the possibilities of external working migration for the forming of the qualified national labour market.

Government Programme “Нұрлы көш” for 2009 – 2011 years, adopted by the Government Resolution from 2.12.2008 No.1126 is part of the state migration policy. The aim of the programme is national resettlement and assistance in the improvement of the living conditions for ethnic immigrants and

former citizens of Kazakhstan who arrived in Kazakhstan to work; as well as to the citizens of Kazakhstan living in “depressive” regions of the country.

In the framework of the OSCE chairmanship (2010), Kazakhstan started to negotiate readmission agreements with a number of countries, particularly with EU Member States, where some had already been conducted to await ratification in national parliaments.

F1.2 An overview of key domestic legislation

- **Primary legislation:**

- The constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1995) includes several provisions on citizenship (the right to change citizenship, a prohibition on the exile of citizens, non-recognition of dual citizenship) and freedom of movement;
- The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1991) contains provisions on the granting and cancellation of citizenship, repatriation of former residents and ethnic Kazakhs, the legal status of citizens, competences of Kazakhstan authorities and state agencies, etc.,;
- The Law on Population Migration (1997, amended 2002, 2008) provides general provisions on migration, including control over migration processes, the regulation of labour migration, emigration and immigration. The Law also establishes a central executive body responsible for the co-ordination and management of migration processes;
- The Law on State Border (1993, amended 1996);
- The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan from June 19, 1995, No. 2337 “On the Legal status of aliens”. The Law determines basic rights and responsibilities of foreigners, rules on their arrival into the Republic of Kazakhstan, stay and movements within its territory, as well as their departure from the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- The law of the Republic of Kazakhstan from January 23, 2001, No. 149- II “On the employment of population”, amended on July 27, 2007. The Law regulates legal, economic and organizational issues in the field of employment;
- The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan from December 4, 2009, No. 216-IV “On refugees”. The Law determines the legal status of asylum seekers and refugees in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan (the law does not apply to the granting of political refuge in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, or to persons who left their country of origin for economic reasons).

- **Secondary legislation:**

- Presidential Decree “On the Concept of the migration policy in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2007 – 2015”;
- Presidential Decree on Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Republic of Kazakhstan (1995) relates to the entry to and departure from Kazakhstan of foreign nationals and stateless persons; procedures on granting temporary and permanent residence status, basic rights, freedoms and obligations of foreigners;
- Presidential Decree on the Procedure of considering matters related to citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan (1996, amended in 2000);
- Instructions concerning Procedures on Registration and Compliance with the Passport and Visa Regime of the Republic of Kazakhstan regarding foreign citizens;
- Presidential Decree on the procedure of Granting Political Asylum to Foreigners and Stateless persons (1996);

- Presidential Decree “On refugees” (2009 r); determines the legal status of asylum seekers and refugees at the territory of Kazakhstan;
- Government Resolution from March 9, 2010, No. 184 “On amendments of some Government Resolutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan”, which aims at bringing in line with the Law “On refugees” some of the resolutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on issues related to the competences of these institutions in their work with refugees;
- Government Resolution from March 9, 2010, No. 183 “On the rules of granting, prolongation, withdrawal and cessation of the status of refugee”, which determines the procedures on granting, prolongation, withdrawal and cessation of refugee status;
- Government Resolution from March 3, 2010, No. 166 “On amendments of the Government Resolution of the Republic of Kazakhstan from January 28, 2000, No. 136 and July 12, 2000 No 1063”, which aims at bringing in line with the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On refugees” some legal acts amending the Government Resolution from January 28, 2000, No. 136 “Some questions of legal regulation of staying of foreigners in the Republic of Kazakhstan and from July 12, 2000 “on adoption of the procedure of documentation and registration of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan”;
- Government Resolution from June 19, 2001, No.836 “Rules on the determination of labour migration quota, rules and procedures on the issue of permission for employment of foreign nationals in the Republic of Kazakhstan” with amendments in 2007, 2008, 2009;
- Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan from March 17, 2010, No. 87 on “Rules of registration and examination of asylum applications” (registered in the Ministry of Justice on April 15, 2010 No. 6174;
- Order of the Minister of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Kazakhstan from January 18, 2010 No. 10 «on the adoption of Rules of the Commission for implementation of the procedure of granting, prolongation, withdrawal and cessation of the refugee status”;
- Ministry of Internal Affairs Order on Approval of Instructions on Procedure of Application of the Rules on the stay of foreign citizens (1994);
- Rules of Entry and Stay of Foreign Citizens, as well as their Departure from the Republic of Kazakhstan (2000);
- Regulation on Separate Question on Legal Regulation of the Foreign Citizens Stay in the Republic of Kazakhstan (2000).

F1.3 A brief description of key institutional actors involved in migration management and diaspora

The **President of the Republic of Kazakhstan**, beside his legislative functions in the migration field, resolves questions of citizenship and political asylum.

The **Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan** implements activities related to the documentation of migrants.

The **Ministry of Foreigners Affairs** has overall responsibility for elaborating and implementing the visa policy⁶² of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Diplomatic and Consular Divisions abroad are responsible for the granting of visas. Furthermore, in accordance with the current legislation and the tasks entrusted to it, the Ministry fulfils the following functions:

- assistance to the development of connections and contacts with compatriots living abroad;

⁶² The list of states with which Kazakhstan has visa-free regime is presented in Annex II

- within its competence, assists persons recognized as refugees in obtaining information about relatives living in their country of origin.

The **Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Population**, as a central institution in the field of migration, formulates state migration policy in the field of migration. Beside other functions, the ministry

- develops concepts and programs in the field of migration processes management within the framework of current legislation;
- develops normative legal acts on issues of the regulation of migration processes;
- develops proposals on the establishment of the immigration quota;
- establishes working migration quotas and their distribution as established by government.

The **Migration Police** under the Ministry of Interior and in accordance with the legislation in force while implementing its tasks has the following functions:

- the implementation of control of the observance by citizens, officials, foreign citizens and stateless persons of the rules established for entry, departure, stay and transit through the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- the implementation of control of the activities of legal personalities regarding observance of the rules of employment of foreign nationals, the granting of visas, decision-making procedures on limitation of the departure of citizens and the granting of residence permits to foreigners;
- the guarantee of observance of the rights of the asylum seekers and refugees;
- the implementation of the registration of asylum seekers and refugees;
- the development of measures in the fight against illegal migration.

The **State Border Protection Service**, under the Committee of National Security guards, protects the state borders.

F2. An analysis of policy coherence issues

On February 1, 2010, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan approved the Strategic plan of the development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2020. This plan became the second stage of the implementation of the priorities, indicated in the Strategy for the development of state until 2030 (Strategy “Kazakhstan -2030”), adopted by the President in October 1997. **Five key directions** are indicated in the plan of development up until 2020, which will become a priority in the state’s policy for the next decade:

- preparation for the post-crisis development;
- the guarantee of a stable economic growth due to the acceleration of diversification through industrialization and the development of infrastructure;
- investment into the future - an increase in the competitive ability of human capital for the achievement of steady economic growth and social prosperity for the population of Kazakhstan;
- the guarantee of a minimum quality of social and housing conditions and utility services for the population;
- the strengthening of international agreements, safety, and stability of foreign relations.

The realization of the third key direction (investment into the future - an increase in the competitive ability of human capital) is connected with questions of migration. The development plan indicates that “considerable attention will be given to an increase in the population, first of all due to its natural increase and the conducting of a rational migration policy”. The plan also indicates that one of the measures of improvement in the demographic situation is an increase in the positive balance of

migration. Following the indicated aims, it is planned that a flexible system for state permission for the employment of foreign nationals, including seasonal permission, will be developed by 2015, as well as creating working places for 40% of the ethnic repatriates of working age (by 2020 – for 80% of them). Furthermore there are plans to increase by up to 50% the number of professionals among immigrants within the state quota by 2020.

The fifth key trend in the strategic development of Kazakhstan up until 2020 (the strengthening of international agreement, safety, stability of foreign relations) includes measures for the fight against illegal migration, in particular participation in the solution of problems connected with Afghanistan, including the suppression of drug trafficking and illegal migration.

Thus, Kazakhstan not only develops and implements strategic programmes on the development of migration policy (for example, the Concept of migration policy for 2007 - 2015, see part F1.1 of the Migration profile), but also includes migration issues within general strategic plans concerning the development of the country. This testifies to the co-ordination of policy and practice among the central state authority of the country in the field of development of migration policy and control over migration processes.

F3. Regional and International Cooperation

The practice of developed states throughout the world shows that the conclusions of intergovernmental bilateral and universal agreements on labour migration is one of the most effective control and regulation mechanisms in the field of external labour migration and protection, as well as that of the return of nationals and working migrants.

Agreement in the field of labour migration and social protection of migrant-workers between CIS countries from April 15, 1994, ratified by Kazakhstan on September 8, 1994, No. 147-XX111, is a **framework agreement for the CIS countries in the area of labour migration**. In accordance with this agreement the rules for employment of foreign workers regarding qualifications, age and other requirements are established by the legislation of the country where employment will take place, so long as other procedures are not established by bilateral agreements.

In order to reduce dangerous migration processes in the CIS countries and to implement joint measures in the field of the fight against illegal migration, the Agreement on co-operation with the CIS Member States in the fight against illegal migration was signed on March 6, 1998 (ratified by the law of Republic of Kazakhstan on December 13, 2000, No. 112- II).

For guaranteeing the legal status of migrant-workers and their, family members, as well as implementation of the principle of equal treatment of migrant-workers and citizens of the receiving state in all areas connected with life and work conditions, the Convention on the legal status of migrant-workers and their family members between CIS Member States was signed on November 14, 2008, in Chisinau (ratified by the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan on December 31, 2009, No. 235-IV). The Convention provides norms on the equal treatment of migrant-workers and their family members. In particular, The Convention provided that migrant workers and their family members must not be held in servitude or dependency, be assigned to forced labor, be tortured, treated with cruelty or inhumanly or otherwise receive degrading treatment or punishment. One of the aims of the Convention is prevention of illegal or secret employment and of the smuggling of migrant workers, as well as of employed migrant-workers residing illegally or who are not in possession of relevant documents.

For the regularization of questions of labour migration Kazakhstan signed the following Agreements on a bilateral basis:

- between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the **Russian Federation** on co-operation between border regions of Kazakhstan and the Russian Federation from January 26, 1995 (*ratified by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan on April 20, 1995, No. 2213*);
 - between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the **Republic of Azerbaijan** on labour activities and the social protection of citizens of the Republic of Azerbaijan temporarily working in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan temporarily working in the territory of the Republic of Azerbaijan, from October 22, 1999 года (*approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan from July 26, 2000, No. 1123*);
 - between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the **Republic of Kyrgyzstan** on labour activities and the social protection of migrant-workers employed in agriculture and in the border regions, from July 9, 2002 (*approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan from January 16, 2003, No. 29*);
 - between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the **Republic of Tajikistan** on labour activities and the protection of the rights of labour migrants: citizens of Kazakhstan temporarily working in the territory of Tajikistan, and citizens of Tajikistan temporarily working in the territory of Kazakhstan, from May 4, 2006 (*approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan from December 23, 2006, No. 1248*);
 - between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the **Republic of Kyrgyzstan** on labour activities and the protection of rights of labour migrants: citizens of Kazakhstan temporarily working in the territory of Kyrgyzstan, and citizens of Kyrgyzstan temporarily working in the territory of Kazakhstan, from July 4, 2006 (*approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan from June 13, 2006, No. 494*);
 - between the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Government of the **Socialist Republic of Viet Nam** on temporary labour activities of citizens of Kazakhstan in the territory of Viet Nam and citizens of Viet Nam in the territory of Kazakhstan from September 15, 2009 (*approved by the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan from June 17, 2010, No. 601*).
- **Key international treaties on migration signed and ratified by Kazakhstan⁶³:**

Name of the International Treaty	Date of coming into force for Kazakhstan
1989 Convention on the rights of the child	11.09.1994
1984 Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	25.09.1998
1951 Convention of the Status of Refugees	15.04.1999
1967 Protocol on the Status of Refugees	15.01.1999
1966 International Covenant on Economical, Social and Cultural Rights	24.04.2006
1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	24.04.2006
2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in persons, especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized	30.08.2008

⁶³ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan,
<http://portal.mfa.kz/portal/page/portal/mfa/ru/content/News/nws2010>

Crime	
2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	30.08.2008

F4. Overall assessment of the migration policy context

The globalization of the economy and the diversity of the social and economic development of countries led to the situation where the migrant populations acquired unprecedented importance in the modern world.

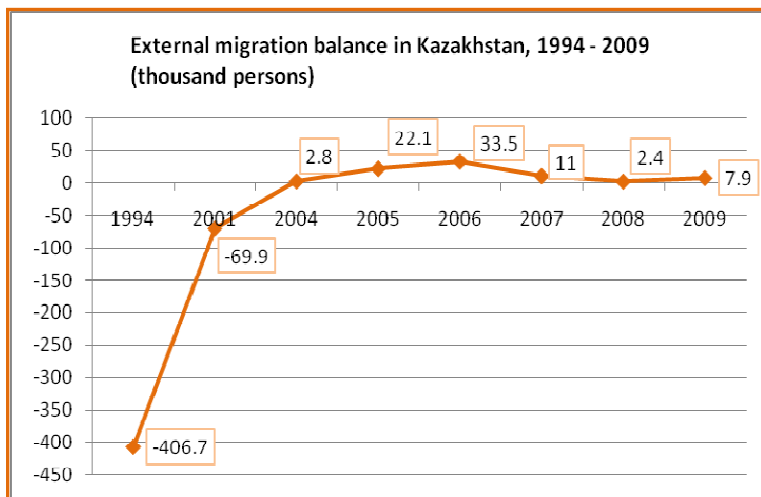
Kazakhstan became an active participant of the world migration processes in the years of its independence. With the collapse of the Soviet Union all former republics became sovereign, independent states, but this sovereignty in turn brought with it the breaking up of the industrial and economic relations of a former single production complex. This led to the collapse of plants, factories and consequence unemployment, a deficit in the consumption goods and food products; all this pushed population levels towards spontaneous migratory movements. Every person searched for his or her way of survival; some moved to the historical native land, others migrated into other regions in order to find a job: great movements of peoples through large tracts of post-Soviet space began. Kazakhstan suffered from enormous departure of population as well; the peak of emigration was 1994, when about half a million people left the country, out of which 2/3 were of working age.

According to estimations of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Kazakhstan belongs to those countries of the world where the strongest migration processes could be observed. Kazakhstan's share of the total number of international migrants was 0.4% in the 90's. Conversely, the population of Kazakhstan comprised only about 0.003% of the entire world population: a difference of more than a hundredfold. As a result, migration meant for Kazakhstan a decrease in population and enormous losses of labour resources. In these years the population of the Republic decreased almost by 2 million people. In the years of independence, about a quarter of the population of the country participated in the migration process; that means that they did not participate in the production of material goods but only consumed it. Thus, the migratory movements in Kazakhstan are enormous and their influence on the political, social and economic situation in the country is considerable, with the Republic now experiencing the pressure of immigration flows.

In this regard, issues of the regulation of migration processes proved to be one of the most important directions of state policy from the first years of independence. The basis of the migration policy of Kazakhstan comprise the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which provides for the right of citizens free movement and free choice as to place of residence, as well as the rights and obligations of foreign citizens and stateless persons. Other normative legal acts designed to regulate migration processes were adopted in 1993-1995 (as well as the Law "On the migration of population", adopted in 1997, and the Concepts of the migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2001-2007 and 2007-2015).

Due to goal-directed migration policy, conducted in Kazakhstan, migration processes were stabilized at the beginning of this century. Within the framework of the implementation of the Concept of the migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2001-2007 the following was achieved:

- a positive migration balance and its increase during the subsequent years;
- a yearly increase in ethnic immigrants within the framework of the quota of the immigration of *oralmans*, adopted by the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Kazakhstan. 201 309 families or 789 339 immigrated ethnic Kazakhs lived in Kazakhstan on January 1, 2010. All persons who moved to Kazakhstan have obtained corresponding State assistance, established by the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.



At present, the migration situation in the Republic is characterized by:

- an increase in the volume of working migration. In 2001 10,7 thousand foreign nationals were employed within the quota of the employment of foreigners in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, annually established by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in 2009 - 31,0 thousand foreign nationals. The number of working migrants who desire to work in Kazakhstan increases as a result of the country's growing economic attractiveness;
- An increase in illegal migration. The geopolitical position of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the transparency of borders with the CIS countries, the absence of a united policy and the imperfection of the legislative base, a favourable economic climate, sociopolitical stability and liberal international migration policy are the main factors facilitating illegal migration processes. 164.5 thousand foreign citizens, who worked illegally in the territory of the Republic, were revealed in 2006 during the Government action on legalization;
- The presence of refugees. Implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Status of refugees of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol, as well as an unstable social, economic and political situation in the number of neighbouring states were the causes of the presence of refugees in the Republic of Kazakhstan. 622 foreigners who were granted refugee status, or 243 families, lived in Kazakhstan on January 1, 2010;
- An intensive internal migration. Internal migration consists of migratory movements from the rural populated areas to regions with higher living standards and developed infrastructure, from ecologically unhappy regions to regions with an improved ecological environment.

With a change in the migration situation the new Concept of the migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2007 – 2015 was adopted in 2007.

The regulation of ethnic migration occupies a central place in the migration policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Since 1993, ethnic migration is regulated by the established immigration quota. The annual quota of the immigration of *oralmans* in 2000-2001 composed 500-600 families, in 2005 - 2008 - 15

thousand, in 2009 – 2011, the quota of the immigration of *oralmans* increased to 20 thousand families per year.

In the period from 1991 to 2009 the Republic accepted more than one million ethnic immigrants, who obtained permanent residence permission or acquired citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan under prioritized procedure. They received financial support from the State budget in the form of a one-off payment, compensation for transport, expenses for travel and for the transport of property, financial assistance for housing, and assistance and priority in employment. More than 17 billion Tenge is allocated annually in the State budget for assistance to *oralmans*. Ethnic immigrants are allowed to use the services of temporary accommodation and integration centres, where they obtain adaptation services free of charge (courses of Kazakh and the Russian language, legal consultations, instruction in the required professions, higher qualifications and re-qualification) before they have obtained the status of immigrant.

In order to create favourable conditions for migration that would take account of state interests in the field of the regulation of migration processes, Kazakhstan implements the Programme "Нұрлы көш" which was developed according to the commission of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The main task of the Programme is national resettlement on a voluntary basis of ethnic Kazakhs, compatriots coming to live to Kazakhstan from abroad, as well as citizens of Kazakhstan living in unfavourable regions of the country, in the interests of the demographic, social and economic development of the regions and the development of the potential of the participants of this Programme.

The Programme defines the regions for resettlement in accordance with the programme documents in force; the adoption of the complex social, economic and organisational measures, which stimulate resettlement, ensure adaptation and integration of the participants in the Programme "Нұрлы көш" in the respective resettlement regions, the development of credit mechanisms for the building or purchase of housing, differentiated according to the composition of participants and resettlement regions.

Decisions on participation in the Programme, and selection of place of residence and work in the resettlement regions, is done by a participant in the Programme on a voluntary basis. Additionally, the number of ethnic Kazakhs participating in the Programme is determined within the framework of the annual quota of *oralmans*. The number of compatriots who participate in the Programme is to be included in the labour migration quota.

The number of Kazakhstan citizens living in unfavourable regions of the country will be determined on the basis of a quota for internal migrants, which will be decided on a needs basis regarding the resettlement zones, the demand of employers for specific professions, as well as taking into account the realization of related projects.

Specific support is provided in the Programme for each of the categories of migrants described above. In contrast to the existing Programme on social support to *oralmans*, participants of this Programme, as well as their family members, will obtain rights to social support which will differ according to the category of migrants and the resettlement region. In this way, social support includes:

- **for the ethnic immigrants:**
 - priority inclusion in the immigration quota of *oralmans*, who have appropriate education, qualifications and work experience in one or another sector of the economy;
 - free provision of services for adaptation (from the State budget);
 - the payment of a one-off benefit, compensation for expenses of travel and transport of property (from the State budget), differentiated according to the resettlement regions;
- **for the citizens of Kazakhstan living in the unfavourable regions of the country:**

- professional re-qualification and higher qualifications (from the local budgets);
- **for the former citizens of Kazakhstan - compatriots:**
 - the right to a permanent residence permit and citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

All participants of the Programme have equal rights to accommodation.

As a result of the growth of the economy, social stability and the liberal migration policy, Kazakhstan became the centre of attraction for labour migrants. One of the economic stimulants to labour migration to Kazakhstan was the dynamic labour market and the variety of available jobs, and the relatively high standard of wages in the country in comparison with its neighbours.

The employment of foreign workers in the economy of Kazakhstan is one of the most important issues of state migration policy, which is geared to the creation of conditions guaranteeing a competitive economy with an experienced labour force.

The tendency toward an increase of working migration in Kazakhstan has been clearly outlined in recent years.

Migration policy on the regulation of working migration assumes that there is an attraction for highly skilled foreign personnel to move into the economy and to work in its various branches, and this factor has been strategically determined by the state as a priority. In this regard, the problem of the control of working migration becomes for Kazakhstan today ever more urgent, as in all countries, both receiving and sending working migrants. At present the labour market of the Republic is characterized by a steady decrease in the unemployment rate and by an increase in employment.

At the same time, Kazakhstan, having significant resources, cannot fully use them; thus it is forced to employ foreign specialists and companies in its economy. Such a situation is caused by the low competitive ability of the labour market, a deficit of professional knowledge and skills, and the absence of necessary qualifications and the work experience among the local population.

In 2001, 10.7 thousand foreign workers were employed in the territory of Kazakhstan; in 2008, employment reached 54.2 thousand persons, which showed an increase of fivefold. In 2009, foreign employment comprised 31.0 thousand workers.

The geography of attraction of a foreign working force is extensive; in 2009, representatives of more than one hundred foreign states were working in Kazakhstan. The top countries exporting labour migrants to Kazakhstan were: Turkey – 23.3% (7,201 persons), China – 22.1% (6,856), India – 7.7% (2,398), Great Britain – 6.5% (2,017), Italy – 4.8% (1,493), Russia – 4.1% (1,276).

The main areas of employment of foreign workers in Kazakhstan are: building (57.3%), mining (10.7%) and processing (8.9%) industries.

In order to regulate the processes of labour migration and to protect the domestic labour market, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan annually establishes a labour migration quota. This quota is split between the regions and the cities Astana and Almaty. At the same time, the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan does not provide a selective quota or issue working permits to citizens of any specific state.

The establishment of a quota for labour migration makes it possible to effectively limit and distribute the employed foreign labour force while taking into account the situation in the labour market, as well as the need for qualified labour in the domestic economy.

The Ministry of labour and social protection continuously carries out activities to improve the legislation related to employment of the foreign labour force. In 2008 – 2009, changes in the rules on the determination of quota, conditions and the procedure of issuing permissions to employers to attract foreign labour into the Republic of Kazakhstan were introduced twice. Rules in the field of labour migration focus on predominantly attracting highly skilled labour and on the transparency of the procedures for issuing working permits to employ foreign nationals.

Together with the increase of legal labour migration, Kazakhstan experiences an increase in the number of migrants working in the country illegally. This phenomenon constitutes a serious problem for the state. Illegal migrants substantially influence the local labour markets, the state has significant losses in the form of unpaid taxes and leakage of money abroad. More than 160 thousand foreign citizens who were working illegally in the territory of the Republic were detected in 2006 during the Governmental action on legalization. From this number 71.1% were citizens of Uzbekistan, 14.5% - Kyrgyzstan, 6.5% - Russia, 2.8% - Tajikistan, 4.9% - other countries. As a whole a single action contributed to the regularization of the legal status of working migrants, as well as to their social protection. The state budget was completed by taxes paid by working migrants, the shadow sector of labour market was reduced, and the risk of corruption and general criminal situation was minimized.

One of the important aspects of migration policy is the state regulation of internal migration by the citizens of Kazakhstan⁶⁴.

As the member of the world community, Kazakhstan takes active part in the resolution of the problems of refugees. Expressing the country's adherence to purposes and principles, established by the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Kazakhstan adopted a law "On the accession of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the 1951 Geneva convention on the States of refugees and its 1967 Protocol" from December 15, 1998.

Refugee status in Kazakhstan may be granted for one year, after which the status is re-examined and might be extended or refused. Foreigners, whose application for asylum was refused, have to leave the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan – voluntarily or forcibly. There were 622 recognized refugees or 243 refugee families residing in Kazakhstan on January 1, 2010.

The new law "On refugees" was adopted in December, 2009, and determines legal status of asylum seekers and refugees in the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Migration is a constant process, which is influenced by changes of the social and economic situation in the countries of departure and arrival. In this regard, addressing the causes for migration, directing it into positive flows, as well as co-operation of all public institutions related to the regulation of migration processes will make it possible to ensure social stability and safety in Kazakhstan.

⁶⁴ Short summary on internal migration is provided in Annex III.

G. Evaluating the impact of migration and migration policy on the socio-economic development

G1. Impact of migration on the socio-economic development of the country

After the establishment of independence in 1991, Kazakhstan became an active participant of the world migration processes. The state experienced a massive departure of its population; the peak of emigration was in 1994, when about half a million people left the country, out of which 2/3 were people of a working age. This doubtlessly influenced the social, economical and demographic situation of the country. As a result of migration, Kazakhstan lost its natural population increase and the country experienced enormous losses of labour resources. In these years the population of the Republic decreased by almost 2 million people. In the years of the independence of Kazakhstan, about one fourth of population of the country participated in the migration movements; that means that they practically did not participate in the production of material goods, but only in their consumption. Thus, migration movements in Kazakhstan are enormous and influence the political, social and economic situation in the country. Additionally, the Republic already now experiences the pressure of immigration flows, which are related to the economic growth, social stability and liberal migration policy. Kazakhstan has currently become a centre of attraction for labour migrants. A few of the economic stimuli of labour migration to Kazakhstan were the dynamics of the labour market, the variety of available jobs and the relatively high standard of wages in the country in comparison to its neighbours.

At present the regularization of labour migration in Kazakhstan is characterized by a steady decrease in the unemployment rate and by an increase in the volume of employed population. However, the significant increase of illegal labour migration, which represents a serious problem for the state, substantially influences the local labour markets. As a result the state suffers significant losses in the form of unpaid taxes and leakage of money abroad.

G2. The socio-economic development effects of migration policies and other forms of interventions targeting migration

The current migration policy implemented by the Republic of Kazakhstan clearly promotes the socio-economic development benefits of migration.

The migration processes have stabilized in Kazakhstan at the beginning of this century due to the goal-directed state migration policy. The positive migration balance and its increase during the subsequent years were achieved mainly due to the attraction of ethnic immigrants within the immigration quota of *oralmans*.

As a result of the state migration policy, from 1991 to 2009 more than 1 million ethnic immigrants arrived to live to Kazakhstan; they receive financial and legal assistance as well as social aid. The above mentioned state Programme "Нұрлы көш" is implemented with aim of creating favourable conditions of resettlement for ethnic immigrants in the interests of the state in the field of the regularization of migration processes.

Employment of foreign workers in the economy of Kazakhstan is one of the most important issues of the state migration policy, which focuses on the creation of conditions for guaranteeing an experienced labour force furthering competitive economy. It must be noticed that Kazakhstan, having significant resources, cannot fully use them; thus it is forced to employ foreign specialists and companies in its economy. In this way, migration policy in this field directly reflects the current economic trends and needs of the state.

In order to regulate questions related to illegal migration, a single action on the regularization of illegal migrants was conducted in Kazakhstan. The action on legalization contributed to the regularization of the legal status of working migrants, as well as to their social protection; the state budget was supported by taxes paid by working migrants; the shadow sector of labour market was reduced; and the risk of corruption and general overall crime was minimized.

H. Conclusions

H1. Main findings on current migration trends

Characterizing the migration situation in Kazakhstan, it is necessary to have the following major points of the migration processes in mind:

- migration processes in Kazakhstan are developed under the conditions of public stability, democratization and economic growth;
- the state is consequently conducting a policy for attracting ethnic immigrants;
- the employment of foreign nationals is increasing, which satisfies the needs of the economy;
- the state takes appropriate measures for the protection of the national labour market.

In this way Kazakhstan consequently combines the process of liberalization of the migration regime with the protection of the interests of Kazakhstan citizens, rights and freedoms of migrants. Despite temporary difficulties and a worsening situation on the labour market, Kazakhstan continues to implement its obligations in the sphere of migration.

After its accession to the United Nations Convention on the status of refugees and its protocol, the Republic of Kazakhstan consistently implements international obligations in the field of protection of refugees.

In accordance with the standards of international law, universal and bilateral international agreements, Kazakhstan implements measures on combating illegal migration, violence against migrants despite their legal status and trafficking in human beings.

At the same time, there are some problems related to the migration situation in Kazakhstan. They are mainly connected to the imperfection of national legislation in the field of migration and the absence of compatibility and unification of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the legislation of other countries of the region.

The improvement of migration policy begun under the conditions described above.

H2. Improvement of migration statistics

In the course of the reform of migration policy in Kazakhstan, there is a plan to create a unified integrated information system of migration processes in order to improve the monitoring, prognosis and planning of migration processes and to prevent violations of the migration legislation.

- **Creation of unified data base:**

	Current system	Planned system
Condition of information system	There are local information system in the competent authorities	A single data bank will be created which will contain information from the arrival of a foreigner to his/her departure, as well as information on social benefits (when available)
Mechanisms of information exchange	Partial co-relation of information systems of competent authorities	Access to single data bank on the arrival/departure of migrants will be guaranteed for all authorities involved in migration processes

H3. Recommendations regarding migration management

The main objective of the recommendations is the reform of the policy on control over migration processes which takes into account:

- the geopolitical interests of the country;
- retention and the development of national identity and safety;
- decrease of the negative consequences of migration processes;
- use of migration benefits for the accelerated development of Kazakhstan and realization of the potential of migrants.

Directions of the improvement:

- the guarantee of correspondence to the changed social, economic and political conditions of the country, as well as to the processes of the globalization of world development;
- the liberalization of state migration policy in combination with the protection of state interests;
- the guarantee of a natural relation of migration policy to social, economic and demographic policy;
- simplification of the state migration management system;
- the guarantee of interagency interaction and co-ordination of activities in the field of migration process control;
- the guarantee of transparency of the migration process control mechanism;
- the development of international co-operation in the field of migration.

ANNEXES

I - SOURCES and VARIABLES used for data collection

The main source which served for the collection of statistical data for this Migration Profile was the data provided by the Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan of Statistics (<http://www.stat.kz>). Information was also provided by other state institutions of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in particular, by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of Kazakhstan, which is the central institution in the field of migration process control. Furthermore, in the Migration Profile the official websites of the public institutions of Kazakhstan are cited, such as the President's administration of Kazakhstan, Government of Kazakhstan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc.

II - STATISTICAL ANNEX for additional tables and figures

- **To part B4 of the Profile**

Institutions of higher education of the Republic of Kazakhstan: number of graduates, 2009/2010

Name of speciality	Number of persons	Name of speciality	Number of persons
Natural sciences	437	Chemistry	269
Humanitarian-social specialties	951	Consumer goods technology	47
Pedagogics	47	TFood technology	239
Medicine	625	Construction	345
Arts, culture and architecture	133	Transport building	163
Economy and business management	51	Agriculture, forestry and fishery	125
Catering and service industry	2	Land management and land surveying	40
Inter-disciplinary specialties	230	Natural sciences	8
Veterinary medicine	128	Humanitarian and socio-economical sciences	23
Biotechnology	15	Medical Sciences	-
Materials science	5	Technical sciences	5
Technology	197	Education	37 717
Standardization, certification and metrology	229	Humanitarian sciences	4 715
Safety of the vital activity	132	Law	20 157
Applied geology and the reconnaissance	117	Arts	2 423
Mining	67	Social sciences and business	46 087
Oil and gas production	1 083	Natural sciences	4 934
Electro engineering	547	Technical sciences and technologies	28 819
Thermoelectrical engineering	51	Agricultural sciences	1 869
Metallurgy	124	Services (hotel and catering?)	6 748
Machine building technology and equipment	85	Military and security	550
Aviation	55	Health protection and social protection (medicine)	3 913
Nautical studies	13	Veterinary	242
Transport technology	584	Education	302
Exportation of transport	1 259	Humanitarian sciences	93
Polygraphy	19	Law	626
Electromechanics and electrotechnical equipment	75	Arts	12
Instrument manufacture	11	Social sciences, economy and business	4 941
Automatisation and management	436	Natural sciences	61
Computer technology and software	331	Technical sciences and technologies	1 671
Radioelectronics and telecommunication	233	Agricultural sciences	-

- **To part C1.1 of the Profile**

Immigrants by age and sex⁶⁵:

	1999			2007			2008			2009		
	Total	CIS countries	Other countries	Total	CIS countries	Other countries	Total	CIS countries	Other countries	Total	CIS countries	Other countries
Immigrants, total	41320	39461	1859	53397	42613	10784	46113	31032	15081	41485	32075	9410
Out of this, in age groups:												
0-15	7194	6846	348	11968	9244	2724	12975	6735	6240	10203	7184	3019
16-62(57)	29923	28555	1368	38478	30913	7565	30968	22620	8348	29213	23248	5965
63(58) and older	4203	4060	143	2951	2456	495	2170	1677	493	2069	1643	426
Male immigrants	21255	20177	1078	26255	20475	5780	22227	14554	7673	19888	15019	4869
Out of this, in age groups:												
0-15	3748	3560	188	5799	4610	1189	6129	3316	2813	4907	3476	1431
16-62	16472	15640	832	19492	15089	4403	15430	10764	4666	14351	11077	3274
63 and older	1035	977	58	964	776	188	668	474	194	630	164	466
Female immigrants	20065	19284	781	27142	22138	5004	23886	16478	7408	21597	17056	4541
Out of this, in age groups:												
0-15	3446	3286	160	6169	4634	1535	6846	3419	3427	5296	3708	1588
16-57	13451	12915	536	18986	15824	3162	15538	11856	3682	14862	12171	2691
58 and older	3168	3083	85	1987	1680	307	1502	1203	299	1439	1177	262

- **To part C2.1 of the profile**

- **Emigrants by age and sex⁶⁶:**

	1999			2007			2008			2009		
	Total	CIS countries	Other countries	Total	CIS countries	Other countries	Total	CIS countries	Other countries	Total	CIS countries	Other countries
Emigrants, total	164947	120240	44707	42435	39767	2668	44813	42427	2386	33983	31725	2258
Out of this, in age groups:												
0-15	33478	22818	10660	6779	6273	506	7628	7079	549	5710	5139	571
16-62(57)	112833	83102	29731	30035	28129	1906	33116	31490	1626	24586	23107	1479
63(58) and older	18636	14320	4316	5621	5365	256	4069	3858	211	3687	3479	208

⁶⁵ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, <http://www.stat.kz>

⁶⁶ The Agency of the Statistics of the Republic of Kazakhstan, <http://www.stat.kz>

Male emigrants	78429	57017	21412	19112	17965	1147	21234	20193	1041	15950	14967	983
Out of this, in age groups:												
0-15	17161	11748	5413	3423	3148	275	3902	3640	262	2921	2617	304
16-62	56560	41818	14742	14178	13377	801	16280	15558	722	12058	11444	614
63 and older	4708	3451	1257	1511	1440	71	1052	995	57	971	906	65
Female emigrants	86518	63223	23295	23323	21802	1521	23579	22234	1345	18033	16758	1275
Out of this, in age groups:												
0-15	16317	11070	5247	3356	3125	231	3726	3439	287	2789	2522	267
16-57	56273	41284	14989	15857	14752	1105	16836	15932	904	12528	11663	865
58 and older	13928	10869	3059	4110	3925	185	3017	2863	154	2716	2573	143

List of countries with which Kazakhstan has a visa-free regime⁶⁷:

State	National passport	Official passport	Diplomatic passport
Federative Republic of Brazil	visa	no-visa regime till 30 days	no-visa regime till 30 days
French Republic**	visa	visa	no-visa regime till 90 days
Egypt	visa	visa	no-visa regime till 30 days
Georgia	no-visa regime till 90 days	no-visa regime till 90 days	no-visa regime till 90 days
Islamic Republic of Iran	visa	no-visa regime till 30 days	no-visa regime till 30 days
Islamic Republic of Pakistan	visa	no-visa regime till 30 days	no-visa regime till 30 days
Kyrgyz Republic	no-visa regime (on credentials)	no-visa regime	no-visa regime
Malaysia *	no-visa regime till 1 month	no-visa regime till 1 month	no-visa regime till 1 month
Mongolia	no-visa regime till 90 days	no-visa regime till 90 days	no-visa regime till 90 days
People's Republic of China	visa	no-visa regime till 30 days	no-visa regime till 30 days
Republic of Azerbaijan	no-visa regime	no-visa regime	no-visa regime
Republic of Armenia	no-visa regime till 90 days	no-visa regime till 90 days	no-visa regime till 90 days
Republic of Belarus	no-visa regime	no-visa regime	no-visa regime
Republic of Hungary	visa	no-visa regime till 30 days	no-visa regime till 30 days
Republic of India	visa	no-visa regime till 30 days	no-visa regime till 30 days
Republic of Cuba	visa	no-visa regime till 30 days	no-visa regime till 30 days
Republic of Korea	visa	no-visa regime till 90 days	no-visa regime till 90 days
Republic of Lithuania**	visa	visa	no-visa regime till 90 days
Republic of Moldova	no-visa regime till 90 days	no-visa regime till 90 days	no-visa regime till 90 days
Russian Federation	no-visa regime (on credentials)	no-visa regime	no-visa regime

⁶⁷ Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, data extracted: 21.04.2010;
<http://portal.mfa.kz/portal/page/portal/mfa/en/content/consular/regime>

Romania	visa	no-visa regime till 90 days	no-visa regime till 90 days
Republic of Tajikistan	no-visa regime	no-visa regime	no-visa regime
Republic of Turkey	no-visa regime till 30 days	no-visa regime till 30 days	no-visa regime till 30 days
Republic of Uzbekistan	no-visa regime	no-visa regime	no-visa regime
Republic of the Philippines	visa	no-visa regime till 30 days	no-visa regime till 30 days
Republic of Poland	visa	visa	no-visa regime till 30 days
Republic of Croatia	visa	no-visa regime till 30 days	no-visa regime till 30 days
Republic of Estonia**	visa	visa	no-visa regime till 90 days
Singapore*	visa	no-visa regime 30 days	no-visa regime till 30 days
Slovak Republic	visa	no-visa regime till 90 days	no-visa regime till 90 days
State of Israel**	visa	no-visa regime till 90 days	no-visa regime till 90 days
Socialist Republic of Vietnam**	visa	no-visa regime till 30 days	no-visa regime till 30 days
Sultanate of Oman**	visa	visa	no-visa regime till 90 days
Turkmenistan	visa	no-visa regime till 30 days	no-visa regime till 30 days
	<i>no-visa regime till 5 days for citizens of Atyrau and Mangystau province to visit Balkan Province</i>		
Thailand*	15 days - In Thailand airport for travelling (tourist visa?)	visa	visa
Ukraine	no-visa regime till 90 days	no-visa regime till 90 days	no-visa regime till 90 days

* - for citizens of Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia, a visa of the Republic of Kazakhstan is necessary;

** - agreements have not yet come in to effect'

III - Overview INTERNAL MIGRATION

The regulation of internal migration is an important aspect of migration policy. Internal migration means for Kazakhstan inter-regional and intra-oblast migration.

Internal migration is the spontaneous movement of the citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan from one region to another due to economic, social, ecological and other circumstances. From 1993 to 2009 the balance of internal migration comprised more than 4 million people. Annually, in the whole republic, more than 300 thousand people participate in internal movements; in 2009 363.1 thousand people moved from one region to another within the state territory.

The main reason for internal movements of the population remains to be an unfavourable social and economic situation in the place of previous residence (no work, far from the cities, absence of necessary infrastructure, etc.). In order to regulate internal migration the following is considered:

- the creation of economic conditions (guaranteed proportional development of the housing market and labour market) in order to increase territorial mobility of the labour force;
- development of mechanisms to stimulate territorial redistribution of the economically active population to guarantee the balance of regional labour markets;
- monitoring the ecological situation of regions, in particular, the presence of clean drinking water, prevention of environmental pollution, as well as social and economic depression.

In order to solve the above mentioned problems, Kazakhstan implements the Programme "Нұрлы көш" which was developed according to the commission of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The main task of the Programme is rational resettlement on a voluntary basis of ethnic Kazakhs, compatriots coming to live to Kazakhstan from abroad, as well as citizens of Kazakhstan living in the unfavourable regions of the country, in the interest of the demographic, social and economic development of the regions and the development of the potential of the participants of this Programme.

The Programme provides a definition of the regions for resettlement in accordance with the programme documents in force, the adoption of the complex of social, economic and organisational measures, which stimulate resettlement, ensure adaptation and integration of participants in the Programme "Нұрлы көш" in the respective resettlement regions and the development of credit mechanisms for the building or purchase of housing, differentiated according to the composition of participants and resettlement regions.

The decision on the participation in the Programme, the selection of the place of residence and work in the resettlement regions is done by a participant in the Programme on a voluntary basis. Additionally, the number of ethnic Kazakhs participating in the Programme, is determined within the framework of the annual quota of *oralmans*. The number of compatriots who participate in the Programme, is to be included in the labour migration quota.

The number of citizens of Kazakhstan living in unfavourable regions of the country will be determined on the basis of the quota for internal migrants, which will be formed on the basis of the needs of the resettlement zones, demand of employers for the specific professions, as well as taking into account the realization of related projects.