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TRANSLATION

**INFORMATION**  
**on the Labor of Minors and the Access of Children of Migrants**  
**to the Educational System in the Republic of Kazakhstan**

*1. Regarding the Number of Incidents Discovered and the Measures being Taken to Eradicate the Worst Forms of Child Labor*

According to information provided by education authorities and children's rights agencies, in 2009, there were **911 incidents** of use of child labor uncovered (1,202 in 2008), including 233 minors who engaged in panhandling and worked at night as waiters and car-washers. In Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya and Almaty oblasts children were found toiling in cotton and tobacco fields.

To effectively address the problem of improving the situation of children in the republic, the program "Children of Kazakhstan in 2007-2011" is being implemented. Under this program social centers were established in Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya and Almaty oblasts and are working to prevent the worst forms of child labor.

The centers were established in order to reduce to a minimum the exploitation of child labor and to subsequently prevent the involvement of adolescents in the worst types of labor.

Workers at the centers conduct talks, meetings, and roundtables with parents on eradicating the worst forms of child labor and on its consequences for the mental and physical health of children.

The activities of the centers were reviewed at the fifth meeting of the RF Government's Interdepartmental Commission for Minors and Protection of Their Rights in December 2009. Based on its findings, recommendations were adopted for resolving the socioeconomic problems of peasants' cotton farms and eradicating child labor in Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast, for amending legislation with respect to creating

economic alternatives to compensate farmers for the cost of leasing cotton-harvesting equipment, for modernizing the cotton-growing industry, and for instituting international quality standards without the use of child labor.

It was recommended to the akims [heads of municipalities and provinces in Kazakhstan- tr. note] of Almaty and Yuzhno-Kazakhstanskaya oblasts that they carry out prior identification and establishment of a unified interdepartmental registry of children engaged in illegal types of child labor, bring to justice employers making use of child labor, and coordinate the activities of authorities, including internal affairs, labor, social welfare, and agriculture, with the aim of eradicating the worst forms of child labor.

In order to protect the right of children subjected to various types of exploitation who are unaccompanied by parents in the evening at places of public entertainment, on streets, in train stations, parks, and other public places, and to provide them assistance and jobs and return them to school, the ministry has initiated a number of actions and [police] raids, including “The Road to School,” “Care,” “Children in the Nighttime City,” etc.

During the [police] raid “Children in the Nighttime City,” inspections are conducted of places where children are engaged in panhandling and truancy, Internet cafes, and places of entertainment in order to find adolescents there after 10 pm and to identify adults who exploit the labor of minors.

To effectively organize the [police] raid, in 2009 the ministry formulated and sent to the local regions “Methodological Recommendations for Conducting Actions and [Police] Raid to Protect the Child’s Right to Receive an Education.”

Under the auspices of the National Information Company “12 Days’ Fight against Exploitation of Child Labor,” over 250,000 children take part annually in various contests, meetings, talks, and other company events.

In addition, the Ministry of Education and Science made proposals to projects of strategic plans of the ministries of labor, social welfare, and agriculture for 2010-2014, regarding continuous monitoring of child labor, including the eradication of child labor in cotton and tobacco farming, detection of instances where child labor is used, concluding memoranda with employers to ensure safe conditions for child labor, and introduction of modern standards.

*2. On the Possibility and Requirements of School Attendance by Children of Migrants.*

In 2002 Kazakhstan ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which says that *every child has the right to an education* and he is guaranteed receiving a free primary and secondary education.

The procedure for allowing aliens and stateless persons to receive instruction and arranging for their instruction is carried out on the same terms that are stipulated for citizens of Kazakhstan.

A parent or legal representative of a person up to 16 years of age, of foreigners and stateless individuals, when arranging for a child to enroll in an educational institution, must present a document confirming the right of permanent residency in the Republic of Kazakhstan, with a note on registration for the place of residency:

- foreigners—a permit to reside in the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- stateless individuals – a certificate for the stateless individual.

Children who reside in the serviced [?] territory cannot be denied admission to an appropriate educational institution with the exception of private educational institutions.

*3. On the Number of Children of Migrant Attending Schools in Almaty Oblast in the 2009-2010 Academic Year.*

In all, there are 2,540 children of migrants living in Almaty Oblast, among whom 1 comes from Russia, 6 from Tajikistan, 11 from Turkmenistan, 245 from Uzbekistan, 189 from Karakalpakiya, 1,855 from China, 230 from Mongolia, and 3 are Gypsies.

*4. On Ancillary Measures to Promote School Attendance by Children of Oralman and Migrants who are not Proficient in Kazakh or Russian.*

For children of Oralman [migrants from the “far abroad” – tr. note], persons with refugee status, aliens, and stateless individuals who have a residency permit, conditions have been created for intensive study of their native language. In addition, in order to ease their integration into the educational process and help them master the Kazakh and Russian languages, additional courses, language clubs, and optional hours are being organized. The languages of the 19 ethnic groups of Kazakhstan are being taught in 108 schools as an independent subject.

195 specialized ethnolinguistic centers have been opened, where children study the culture, tradition, and languages of 30 ethnic groups.

In order to promote the study of native languages, funds are allocated from the budget for Sunday schools. There are 79 Sunday schools in the republic in all, with an enrollment of 3,555 children, who optionally or in clubs study 25 national languages.

**Chairman of the Children's Rights Committee**

[s] R. Sher