**ANNOTATION**

**to the dissertation work of the doctoral student of the Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan Utepova Gaziza Maratovna on the theme: "Transformation of the mechanism of interaction between the state and non-governmental organizations in the Republic of Kazakhstan"on competition of the degree of profile doctor on specialty "8D04113 - Public Administration".**

Relevance of the topic of research. The study of the features of transformation of the mechanism of interaction between the state and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the Republic of Kazakhstan seems to us a very relevant task. According to the widespread today approach to the analysis of non-governmental organizations, the latter is considered as the main element of civil society, the basis of its structure. The established world practice of assessing the degree of development of civil society of a country shows that the latter is largely determined by various indicators of NGO activity.

Civil society itself is one of the important categories in political science, one of the main attributes of modern democracy. Along with democracy, the construction of civil society is one of the main internal political tasks of the post-Soviet countries, among which Kazakhstan occupies a prominent place. The analysis of the legal foundations of the functioning of the non-governmental sector of this country will make it possible to draw conclusions about the level of development of Kazakhstan's civil society, trends in its development, problems and prospects of interaction between the state and NGOs. In addition, the study of this issue will make it possible in the future to determine the prerequisites and opportunities for the creation of a Eurasian civil society within the current Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU), as well as to find opportunities to strengthen relations with the European Union (EU) and international organizations that protect human and civil rights and freedoms, contributing to the development of democracy and the rule of law.

Within the framework of the "Plan of the Nation - 100 concrete steps to implement five institutional reforms", Kazakhstan has adopted a number of legal and regulatory acts providing for significant changes in the system of interaction between the State and non-governmental organizations. As a result, new forms of financial support for NGO social projects have been introduced, which have acquired a new status and role within the framework of the activities of public councils, and the practice of providing public reporting on the work of NGOs in the social sphere has been expanded. A special expert council has been set up to enhance the role of the public in the process of developing and monitoring the implementation of legislation on State symbols.

Along with this, in the annual message of the Head of State Kasym-Jomart Tokayev to the people of Kazakhstan "New Kazakhstan: the path of renewal and modernization" of March 16, 2022, the importance of the development of civil society, also in the framework of this national council of public trust rebooted in the format of the National Kuryltai.

Concepts of public administration and development of civil society define the main directions and aspects of interaction between the state and non-governmental organizations within the framework of the implementation of models of "hearing state" and services aimed at the principle of "human- centricity".

The Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MCI) is an authorised body within the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan for interaction with non-governmental organisations. NGO issues are directly within the competence of the Ministry's Committee on Civil Society Affairs.

The content of MKI's work on improving the system of interaction with NGOs is primarily oriented towards the demands of society and the current needs of the industry. At present, work in the field of NGOs can be regarded as a separate branch. This sphere has a considerable number of entities engaged in addressing a wide range of issues of socio-economic development. Separate statistics and employment records are kept, and there is a sector-specific NGO Database, which is designed to collect and provide public information not only on the subjects of the non-governmental sector, but also on all NGO projects, the content of their work, target groups, and private and public investments used by the sector.

Many recommendations for improving the interaction between the state and NGOs were developed within the framework of the Civic Forum. This applies, in particular, to the introduction of a grant funding system. Other issues were worked on at special dialogue platforms for NGOs. In particular, there is a Coordinating Council for interaction with NGOs under the ICI, and a consultative and advisory body on human rights issues under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Channels of communication with NGOs have been established quite effectively, and all significant issues of the sector's development have been reflected in institutional reforms.

At the same time, Kazakhstan, unfortunately, does not conduct enough scientific research on the problems of interaction between the state and NGOs and the provision of assistance and support for their activities. In particular, a digital platform for financing NGOs has not been developed, specific proposals have not been formulated to improve electronic accounting and the NGO database, and there are no scientific and methodological recommendations for providing feedback from government agencies and NGOs. The presence of a large number of unresolved problems and issues in the area under consideration testify to the relevance of the topic of the dissertation research.

**Extent of study of the issue.** This dissertation research also benefited from the works of Western scholars on the development of civil society and the interaction of the state with NGOs: A. Ebrahim, M. Wharf, T. Ulf, B. Hopkins, J. Oth, M. Tshirhart, W. Bielefeld, David O. Renz, J. Nye, R. Cochain, M. Castells and others. This scientific literature was useful in the comparative analysis of state support in Western countries and Kazakhstan, as well as in the development of recommendations for the transformation of the mechanism of interaction between the state and NGOs in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The problem of the development of interaction between the state and NGOs in Kazakhstan is considered in the scientific works of many Kazakh scientists, among which the following authors should be highlighted: N. Baltabaevna, A. Ismailova, A. J. Sadykov, E. S. Satybekova and others.

Among Russian scientists we can note the following authors who have made a great contribution to the study of the issue under consideration: Kurbanova R. A., Shvedkova O. V., Belyalova A. V. V., Belyalova A. M., Nechkina A. V., Rudenko V. V. V., Rudenko V., and others.

Based on the above, in Kazakhstan, low efficiency of the work of state bodies to attract NGOs to address socially significant tasks to civil society, imperfect rules, as well as non-transparent procedures for conducting state support of NGO activities, low feedback of the population to the initiatives of civil society and citizens, involvement in the work of NGOs (lack of effective feedback), duplication of functions of state bodies, insufficient integration of IS, etc.).

In general, despite the wide range of issues studied by various scholars in the field of the development of interaction between the state and the third sector, specific proposals and recommendations on the development of a digital platform for the financing of non-governmental organisations, the development of the system of electronic accounting and database of NGOs, as well as the provision of feedback between state bodies and NGOs should be noted so far. This study attempts to fill this scientific and methodological gap.

**Purpose of the research:** development of recommendations to improve the mechanism of interaction between the state and non-governmental organisations in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

To achieve the goal, it was necessary to solve the following research tasks:

- study of modern concepts of interaction between the state and non-governmental organisations;

- study of international experience on this issue in the sphere of interaction with NGOs;

- analysing the current mechanism of interaction between the state and NGOs in the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- development of a standard algorithm of interaction between the state and NGOs in the Republic of Kazakhstan and integration of information systems of the interested bodies;

- an attempt was made to identify the main problems in the interaction between the state and NGOs in the Republic of Kazakhstan;

- to develop proposals to amend the current legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan to improve the mechanism of interaction between the state and NGOs.

**The object** of the study is the mechanism of interaction between the state and NGOs.

**The subject** of the study is financial, organisational, digital and means of interaction between state bodies and NGOs.

**Normative-legal base of the study:** the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, legislation regulating public relations in the field of development of civil society and non-governmental organisations, public associations, as well as other normative-legal acts and documents of the Republic of Kazakhstan related to the subject of the study and regulating the implementation of interaction between the state and NGOs.

**Theoretical and methodological basis** of the thesis work materials of Kazakhstani and foreign scientists on the development of civil society in the country were thoroughly studied and presented in the work. In total, more than 50 experimental and experimental works devoted to the issues of improving the effectiveness of interaction between the state and NGOs were studied. The study is based on the dialectical method of scientific cognition, as well as on general scientific methods of analysis, induction, deduction, forecasting, and others. Various methods were used to study the problems of transformation of interaction between the state and NGOs, including SWOT-analysis and force field and lotus flower activities in the digital field and organizational modelling of business processes through BPMN for the grant-making process. This set of methods allowed us to develop specific practical recommendations and justify their feasibility for further improvement of cooperation between the state and non-governmental organizations in Kazakhstan.

The scientific novelty of the research lies in the implementation in the thesis of a systematic, integrated approach to the study of a wide range of problems and generalization of the results of scientific research in Kazakhstan and abroad related to improving the effectiveness of interaction between the state and NGOs:

* proposals for digitalisation of the grant funding process through digitalisation of business processes have been developed and it is recommended to make changes in accordance with the legislation of Kazakhstan;
* proposals for the integration of information systems of state bodies have been developed for NGO reporting, such as: NGO database, annual report to the Ministry of Culture and Information, statistical report to the National Statistical Bureau of the Agency for Strategic Planning and Reforms and optimisation of tax accounting on 100 forms to the State Revenue Committee of the Ministry of Finance and digitisation of the report to the NGO database.
* the guidelines for providing feedback to government agencies and non-governmental organizations and their algorithm of interaction are proposed.

**Main provisions proposed for defence (brief meaning of each paragraph of the study):**

The main provisions to be defended (briefly the essence of each paragraph of the study):

1. Based on the results of the study of the transformation of the mechanism of interaction between the state, the need to develop a digital information system to increase the transparency of the activities of state bodies and NGOs when using state grants will be determined.

As part of ensuring the reliability of legislation and digitalization of NGO reporting activities in the NGO Database, it is proposed to exclude paper reports in by-laws and send reports by means of an electronic digital signature of an NGO representative.

2. In order to optimize the accounting activities of NGOs and de-bureaucratization of the state apparatus, it is proposed to integrate such information systems as the "State Database of Legal Entities" of the Ministry of Justice, the "Taxpayer's Office" of the State Revenue Committee, the "NGO Database" of the Ministry of Culture and Information, the "National Register of Identification Numbers" of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

3. On the basis of modern concepts, the necessity of matching their mission with the scope of NGO activities and strategic planning of NGO processes, as well as the need for continuity of the state's policy on the development of the country, is determined. At the same time, the algorithm of interaction between the state and NGOs and models of strategic planning of NGOs will be presented.

Based on the results of the analysis of the legislative norm regulating the activities of NGOs and international experience, the absence of the term "mission" in the legislation of Kazakhstan, which is the basis for the existence of non-governmental organizations, is determined. The introduction of this term will allow NGOs in Kazakhstan to improve the quality of work and responsibility of the non-governmental sector, change the goals and objectives in the charter of the organization that do not correspond to their mission. As part of the introduction of the term "mission" of NGOs, it is proposed to make appropriate changes to the legislation of Kazakhstan.

4. Based on the results of the analysis of the assessment of the activities of government agencies and NGOs, low confidence of the parties in interaction was revealed. In this regard, recommendations have been made to provide feedback to government agencies and NGOs, who, in our opinion, will be presented with a draft Guide on interaction between the state and NGOs, which will improve the quality of interaction between the parties.

**Practical and theoretical significance of the thesis work.**

The theoretical significance of the work lies in the consideration of important theories and concepts to fill the gaps in the thesis and the development and strengthening of relations between the state and NGOs. The materials of the study can be used in the preparation of theses and reports for participation in scientific and practical conferences, in the writing of scientific articles, as well as monographs on the issues of the thesis research.

The scientific principles contained in the study, conclusions and proposals for the implementation of the developed recommendations can be used to improve the methodology of professional training of civil servants whose competence includes interaction with NGOs, as well as in the process of training in the implementation of socio-economic and socio-economic development. Important projects of NGO representatives and civic activists in general.

The practical significance of this study lies in the possibility of practical application of its results, specific proposals and suggestions in the process of interaction between government agencies and NGOs. This application will significantly improve the level of interaction in the governmental and non-governmental sectors, contributing to the development of Kazakhstan.

**Approbation of practical results of the dissertation research.**

6 scientific articles on the topic of the research have been published. Two of them were published in an indexed journal in the database Web of Science (Scopus), 4 were published in journals included in the list of publications recommended by the Committee for Quality Assurance of Education and Science of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education. of the Republic of Kazakhstan. In addition, the results of the dissertation research on digitalisation of NGO reporting activities in the NGO database were tested by the results of practice in the Committee for Civil Society Affairs of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

**Description of the doctoral student's contribution to the preparation of each publication:**

1. «Financial mechanisms of state support for NGOs in the Republic of Kazakhstan» // «Kazakh economy, karzhi zhane halykaralyk sauda universitetin zharshysy», 2022 (3), pp.249-257, DOI10.52260/2304-7216.2022.3(48).32. The doctoral student's contribution is 51%.

2. «Digitalization as a tool for interaction between the state apparatus and civil society» // Kagandy universitetin khabarshysy, Economics of seriyasy. 2023 (2), pp.199-207. DOI: https://doi.org/10.31489/2023ec2/199-207 . The doctoral student's contribution is 50%.

3. «Ways to improve the mechanism of interaction between the state and NGOs in Kazakhstan» // Kagandy universitetin khabarshysy, Ekonomika seriyasi. 2023 (4), pp.142-155. DOI: https://doi.org/10.31489/2023ec4/142-155 . The doctoral student's contribution is 40%.

4. «Main trends in the institutionalization of social movements concerning sustainable development in Kazakhstan» // The academic journal Public Policy and Administration Viešoji politika ir administristravimas, 2022 (2), pp.89-104, DOI: 10.13165/VPA-22-21-2-15 . The doctoral student's contribution is 50%.

5. «Concepts of interaction between the state and non-governmental organizations in the Republic of Kazakhstan» // «Turan» universitetin khabarshysy, 2023 (4), pp.346-359, https://doi.org/10.46914/1562-2959-2023-1-4-346-359 . The doctoral student's contribution is 51%.

6. «Empowering NGO representatives: enhancing collaborative and participatory governance through training initiatives in Kazakhstan» // Journal of Governance and Regulation, 2024 (2). The contribution of a doctoral student is 51%.

**Structure of the work.** The dissertation research consists of an introduction, three sections combining eight paragraphs, conclusion, list of used sources and literature and appendices. The work is written in 215 printed texts, of which 16 pages are the list of used literature and sources and 94 pages are appendices. This work consists of 29 figures, 6 flow charts, 3 diagrams and 15 tables.