IGF
QAZAQSTAN

OVERVIEW
AND RECOMMENDATIONS

QAZAQSTAN IGF 2025:
THE THIRD NATIONAL
INTERNET GOVERNANCE
FORUM

October 15, 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

HIGHLIGHTS

- We express our gratitude to the participants of the Qazaqstan Internet Governance Forum 2025, as well as to our co-organizers, partners, and information partners, whose contributions made the Forum possible! On October 15, 2025, we successfully hosted the third Qazaqstan IGF. We invite you to review the highlights of the event in this report.

- More than 150 people attended the Qazaqstan IGF 2025 in person, including the UN Mission in Kazakhstan, the UNDP Mission Office in Almaty, the Embassy of Estonia in Astana, the Majilis (Parliament) of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Committee of Information Security under the Ministry of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Center for Analysis and Information under the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Information Committee under the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Vice Minister of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the European Union Representative, representatives from ICANN, RIPE NCC, OONI, Kazakhstani NGOs, universities, business, and the IT sector, as well as many others.

- Over 250 people joined the live online broadcasts of the event sessions.

- Across nine panel sessions, representatives from government bodies, the private sector, academia, and civil society discussed a wide range of topics—from the role of multistakeholder Internet governance in achieving Sustainable Development Goals to the regulation of digital assets and the ethical issues surrounding Artificial Intelligence. Forty-five experts shared their experience and insights on cybersecurity, the challenges of deepfakes for freedom of expression, and ways to ensure digital inclusivity and protect user rights in the online space.

- This year, we hosted the Parliamentary Initiative for the second time—a special session established within the framework of the Global IGF, where parliamentarians are invited to discuss current issues related to the legislative regulation of the digital sphere at the forum. The session allows representatives of the legislative branch not only to present the results of their work but also to collaborate with experts and civil society to define the direction for further development of legislative initiatives that directly impact Internet and digital regulation in Kazakhstan. During the session, Deputy of the Majilis (Parliament) of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Ekaterina Smyshlyaeva, presented an overview of the work on the draft Digital Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, outlined key achievements, and discussed further steps and the nuances of the Code's development process with forum participants.

- We traditionally paid special attention to the public promotion of the Forum and the topics raised during the event. By the end of October, the third Qazaqstan IGF had been mentioned 39 times in articles across various media outlets in Kazakhstan!

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Qazaqstan IGF is part of the global Internet Governance Forum (IGF) held under the auspices of the United Nations. Regional and National IGF Initiatives are present in 85 countries and 17 regions across four continents.

The event gathers experts, representatives of government bodies, business, the IT community, academia, civil society, and international organizations to discuss current issues related to the development and legal framework of the digital environment.

The National IGF Initiative stimulates the building of multistakeholder dialogue and aligns with UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) #9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure), #16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), and #17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

ORGANIZERS:

PARTNERS:

GENERAL INFORMATION PARTNER:

INFORMATION PARTNERS:

FEATURED LINKS:

- Qazaqstan IGF (https://igf.kz)
- Recordings of qazaqstan igf live broadcasts
  (https://www.youtube.com/@IGFQazaqstan/streams)
- Qazaqstan IGF in social networks (https://www.instagram.com/igf.kz;
  https://www.facebook.com/igf.qazaqstan/; https://t.me/igfkz)

FORUM OPENING

RUSLAN DAIYRBEKOV

Founder of the Eurasian Digital Foundation and Managing Partner of the DRCQ law firm, welcomed the participants of the third National Internet Governance Forum and noted: "The Internet is not just infrastructure; it is the space where the digital economy, politics, culture, and most importantly, trust are formed. The digital future of our country depends on how we manage this space. The topics covered at the Qazaqstan IGF 2025 are directly related to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. In essence, the Forum itself is an implementation of many of these goals. I emphasize the importance of the multistakeholder approach to Internet governance—the government, business, civil sector, and representatives of academia must all participate in this process."

GULMIRA TULESBAYEVA

Project Manager for the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Kazakhstan, welcomed the participants and stated: "The digital security of citizens and other issues raised at the Internet Governance Forum are becoming even more relevant in light of the Head of State's directive on the large-scale digitalization of all sectors of public administration, economic, and social activity, with a focus on the effective and controlled use of artificial intelligence, and ensuring cybersecurity for Internet users. This objective aligns with global trends in the development of Internet technologies and is also aimed at achieving the Sustainable Development Goals adopted by all United Nations Member States."

VAHAN HOVSEPYAN

Senior Public Relations and Public Policy Advisor (Central Asia and Caucasus) at RIPE NCC, commented on the opening by saying: "The role of events like the Qazaqstan IGF is crucial because we are developing in an age of technology, transformation, and, as they say, even a digital revolution. Any fundamental changes are accompanied by shifts in society and changes in governance, and the IGF model is highly effective in terms of engaging all stakeholders. The fact that you are attending this Forum—some for the first time, and some for the third—demonstrates your interest and involvement in Internet governance."

PAULIUS VAINA

Project Coordinator for the European Union's "Connectivity for Central Asia" project, focusing on the ICT Policy and Regulation component, emphasized: "An open internet is a global public good and our right in the modern economy. Therefore, we should not forget that processes happening at the national level influence the regional and international development of networks and their governance system worldwide. Digital infrastructure is the foundation and a necessary prerequisite for all innovations in the world, including artificial intelligence, automation, the space industry, data centers, quantum computing, and much more. Taking this opportunity, I want to congratulate Kazakhstan on the recent admission of a new satellite Internet provider in the country, which will allow for connectivity in regions where connection possibilities were previously extremely limited. This is a positive example for the entire region."

SESSION 1:
MULTISTAKEHOLDER INTERNET GOVERNANCE AS A MEANS OF ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In an unstable geopolitical environment, the issue of access to an open and free internet gains significant importance. New rules for regulating the online space are being created, and new products based on AI and big data technologies are entering the market, which in one way or another define and adjust the rights of citizens and the interests of business in conditions of continuous digital interaction. Only balanced Internet governance, taking into account the interests of all stakeholders, is capable of creating conditions for the development of the digital economy and innovation, while not limiting but guaranteeing digital human rights in Kazakhstan.
This approach aligns with the work of the regional hub for Sustainable Development Goals in Central Asia and Afghanistan, which has become an important platform for promoting the sustainable development agenda in the region.

SESSION SPEAKERS:

- **Bekbolat Moldabekov**, Vice Minister of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- **Vlastimil Samek**, Representative of the UN Department of Global Communications in Kazakhstan
- **Mikhail Anisimov**, ICANN Manager for Global Engagement in Eastern Europe and Central Asia
- **Jaap Ora**, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Estonia to the Republic of Kazakhstan
- **Moderator: Ruslan Daiyrbekov**, Founder of the Eurasian Digital Foundation, Managing Partner of the DRCQ law firm

RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE OUTCOMES OF SESSION 1

- Kazakhstani citizens must have 24/7 access to online legal consultation platforms for any legal issues. The Ministry of Justice supports this through AI-powered services such as "E-Zan Kömegi" (E-Legal Aid).

- To enable citizens to ask routine legal questions at any time, continuous internet access is essential.

- Digital democracy thrives on an inclusive approach that engages the entire society. Effective partnerships among the government, the private sector, and a digitally literate public are crucial.

- Digital transformation can drive exponential GDP growth, as demonstrated by Estonia's experience.

- Governments must build public trust through transparency, accountability, and active citizen engagement.

- In the global race to develop AI, the human—not the technology—must remain at the center. It is vital to proactively manage risks related to cybersecurity, human rights, and the rule of law.

- Multistakeholder internet governance is the only appropriate model for regulating this domain.

- Currently, the UN Regional Hub for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Central Asia and Afghanistan, located in Almaty, does not yet have a finalized work program approved by UN Headquarters in New York. However, it is expected to play a significant role—including in advancing sustainable technology initiatives in the region.

- The Internet Governance Forum (IGF) serves as a space where decision-makers "synchronize their watches"—voicing and listening to recommendations—but does not produce legally binding agreements on-site. That could change in the near future if the mandate of the Global IGF is revised.

- Over the past two years, telecom operators in Kazakhstan have actively participated in consultations on drafting new legislation concerning internet technologies, licensing, and related matters. This is an excellent example of a multistakeholder approach.

- It is recommended to explore the institutionalization of national platforms like Qazaqstan IGF, transforming them into standing forums for discussing and co-developing legislation at the national level.

- Governments are encouraged to participate in global and international fora such as the IGF, ICANN, RIPE NCC, and others.

- Today's world demands agility—and UN agencies, including the UN Country Team in Kazakhstan, must also be flexible in addressing technology and digitalization challenges.

- Every country that has committed to implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) may prioritize those goals most relevant to its current national agenda. Therefore, the SDGs can and should be meaningfully tailored to reflect Kazakhstan's specific development objectives.

- It is in everyone's interest for the internet to remain a space for free expression—and governments should not perceive criticism as a threat.

- Both bottom-up and top-down discussions are essential in the context of internet governance.

CYBER SAFE FOR WOMEN: AI AND CYBERSECURITY, ALLIANCE OR CONFLICT?

The session was dedicated to the intersection of artificial intelligence and cybersecurity, and their impact on women's digital safety. Participants discussed the phenomenon of offensive AI—where hackers train neural networks for attacks—and personal "AI hygiene" as a new aspect of online protection. Special attention was given to threats related to prompt injection, deepfakes, and AI-driven phishing, as well as the potential of these technologies to protect women and children online. Speakers also touched upon the topic of female leadership in cyberspace.

SESSION SPEAKERS:

- **Asyltas Armanova**, Information Security Engineer, MSSP.Global
- **Aruzhan Қaldybek**, Co-Founder of DODGER, Cybersecurity Enthusiast/ Researcher/MRE, MSSP.Global
- **Guldana Zhumatay**, Head of Project CitizenSec.kz, OSCE Speaker, MSSP. Global
- **Meruert Dauletbek**, Senior Lecturer at the "Cybersecurity" Department of the International University of Information Technologies
- **Moderator: Dana Baitukayeva**, PhD in International Space Law, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Department of International Law

RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE OUTCOMES OF SESSION 2

- Women in IT still face gender-based stereotypes and remain underrepresented in national-level decision-making roles.

- Women often play a pivotal role in establishing high ethical standards in the field of advanced technologies.

- Teams with gender balance tend to make decisions that are not only more innovative but also more ethically grounded.

- Ethical innovation enables companies not only to meet societal expectations but also to gain a real competitive advantage.

- The IT industry must strike a balance between strategy, ethics, and intuitive thinking.

- Women in IT are encouraged to build communities and support networks of like-minded professionals to share experiences and foster mutual growth.

- Through carefully crafted AI prompts, malicious actors can trick AI systems into revealing sensitive information or assisting in illicit activities. Technology developers must pay close attention to this risk.

- If you receive an image from an unknown source or if a picture seems suspicious, use reverse image search tools—such as Google Images, Yandex.Images, or TinEye—to trace its origin and verify authenticity.

- Simple AI Hygiene Rule: Never input personal, financial, or corporate data into public chatbots. Avoid sharing AI-generated outputs through built-in sharing features of popular AI platforms—doing so may make that information publicly indexable by search engines like Google and Yandex.

- Since the beginning of 2025, over 30 criminal cases related to deepfake distribution have been opened in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Remember: Article 274 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan criminalizes the "dissemination of knowingly false information." If you encounter deepfake content, you have the right to report it to law enforcement authorities.

- Tools like Reality Defender and Sensity AI are valuable for verifying how specific digital content was created or manipulated.

- AI agents can significantly enhance bug bounty programs and advanced vulnerability detection. In Kazakhstan, domestic development of AI agents for cybersecurity purposes is already underway.

- Companies are strongly advised to conduct regular cybersecurity awareness training for all employees.

- Without AI-powered content moderation, users would be exposed to significantly more potentially harmful or unethical content. Thus, algorithmic moderation on content platforms is a clear benefit.

- Similarly, organizations can leverage AI-driven solutions to strengthen their cybersecurity teams—unlike humans, AI can monitor threats 24/7 without breaks, and only alert designated personnel once a real threat is detected.

- Companies today cannot afford to be reactive in cybersecurity. They must adopt proactive measures, anticipate attacks in advance, or partner with specialized external experts who can support this effort.

- Young women are encouraged to actively pursue careers in IT, as gender balance in the sector remains critically low.

SESSION 3:
CYBERSECURITY IN KAZAKHSTAN: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

This session discussed the key cybersecurity challenges currently facing Kazakhstan. Among the most pressing threats—cyber fraud, data leaks, and attacks on critical infrastructure—speakers reviewed effective solutions for protecting the country's digital space.

SESSION SPEAKERS:

- **Yrysty Zhalilkhanova**, Head of the Personal Data Protection Development Department, Committee of Information Security, Ministry of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MIIDD RK)
- **Dmitry Shaposhnikov**, Executive Director for Information Security, Bank CenterCredit, CISSP, SSCP
- **Asset Ordabayev**, Head of Government Relations for Kazakhstan, Central Asia, and Mongolia, Kaspersky
- **Nurlan Adaliyev**, Senior Officer, Department for Countering Financial Crimes, Astana International Financial Centre Authority (AFSA)
- **Moderator**: **Yevgeniy Pitolin**, Expert in Cybersecurity, IT, and Marketing, Co-Chair of the Information Security Committee, QazTech Alliance

RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE OUTCOMES OF SESSION 3

- Human psychology is a highly significant factor in the commission of cybercrimes. In Kazakhstan today, we increasingly observe targeted cyber incidents—not mass attacks—aimed at specific individuals or organizations.

- Cybersecurity is not the responsibility of a single individual; it requires shared accountability among government, businesses, and society as a whole.

- The so-called "digital footprint" we leave online has grown substantially in recent years. We must be more mindful of the personal information we share on the internet.

- Employees with access to sensitive data should be provided with dedicated cybersecurity protocols as part of their job responsibilities.

- Given the exponential increase in user demand for government information systems and e-government services, these platforms are now being migrated to dedicated, high-security data centers (Tier-3/4) to ensure enhanced protection and greater bandwidth capacity.

- Legislative efforts are underway to strengthen corporate accountability for personal data protection—through higher turnover-based fines and mandatory, regular compliance audits.

- To bolster regional and global cybersecurity, it is essential to build trust among nations and their regulatory bodies. Currently, this remains challenging: international cybercrime investigations still require navigating numerous bureaucratic hurdles, and cases can drag on for years.

- Networking and collaboration among software developers, IT engineers, and cybersecurity professionals are critically important.

- Governments should more actively support public awareness campaigns and basic cyber hygiene training for the general population.

- The shortage of skilled professionals is a pressing challenge in the information security field. By 2030, Kazakhstan alone is projected to face a deficit of over 25,000 cybersecurity specialists.

- Privacy-by-Design and Security-by-Default principles cannot achieve their full potential if the global market continues to suffer from a severe shortage of qualified human talent.

- Private companies can and should partner with the government to help train the next generation of cybersecurity experts.

- When it comes to AI applications in cybersecurity, policymakers must strike a careful balance: ensuring effective regulation while preserving the freedom to innovate.

THE INTERNET IN KAZAKHSTAN: REGULATION, RESTRICTIONS, AND PROSPECTS

Participants in the fourth session of the Qazaqstan IGF discussed the country's current digital landscape, potential directions for the development of the digital environment, as well as Internet restrictions and the impact of these practices on citizens' digital rights and freedoms.

SESSION SPEAKERS:

- **Ilyas Yesmagul**, Deputy Chairman of the Information Committee, Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- **Yelizaveta Yachmenyova**, Regional Community Coordinator, Open Observatory Network Interference (OONI) (Online)
- **Moldir Utegenova**, Project Manager at MediaNet International Center for Journalism
- **Yevgeniya Nefedyeva**, Expert in Constitutional Law, Kazakhstan International Bureau for Human Rights
- **Moderator: Yelzhan Kabyshev**, Founder of the "Digital Paradigm" Public Foundation, Head of Legal Practice at the "Eurasian Digital Foundation"

RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE OUTCOMES OF SESSION 4

- The internet landscape in Kazakhstan is developing rapidly, bringing substantial benefits to society—but also certain risks and unintended consequences.

- The internet is a sphere of public relations, just like any other social domain; therefore, some form of regulation of online conduct is necessary.

- Given the proliferation of fake news, disinformation, and other illegal content, it is essential to cultivate personal cyber hygiene—including always verifying information before accepting or sharing it.

- Citizens should know and understand the laws governing internet use in Kazakhstan.

- The majority of content and website restrictions imposed in Kazakhstan in recent years have been implemented through interference at the Transport Layer Security (TLS) level—the encryption protocol used to secure web traffic. In such cases, when a user attempts to access a blocked site, they typically encounter either a connection error or a timeout error. Additionally, independent researchers have documented cases of deliberate throttling of certain media websites, as well as large-scale blocking of platforms offering VPN services.

- These restriction methods are opaque to end users. It is strongly recommended to develop and implement a standardized "block page" that clearly informs users: why a specific website has been restricted, and provides a link to the relevant court decision, regulatory order, or legal provision authorizing the block.

- This leads to the next recommendation: TLS-level blocking does not allow internet service providers (ISPs) to display such informative block pages. Moreover, this method potentially compromises user security, as it may involve third-party access to encrypted traffic during interception or filtering.

- Mass blocking of popular VPN services often backfires: users continue seeking workarounds but turn to unverified or untrustworthy providers, thereby jeopardizing their digital safety and privacy.

- Any non-transparent, unaccountable internet restrictions erode public trust—both in state institutions and in telecom operators.

- Restrictions on human rights—including in the online environment—are permissible only if they meet the "three-part test": Legality (the measure must be based on clear, accessible law), Legitimate aim (e.g., national security, public order), Proportionality (the restriction must be necessary and the least intrusive means available).

- The internet is not a luxury—it is a public good. Any limitations on access must adhere to the principle of proportionality and fully respect human rights standards.

- The Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan is urged to conduct a comprehensive review of the laws "On the State of Emergency" and "On Communications" to ensure their compliance with constitutional and international human rights obligations.

- The Government should develop clear, publicly available criteria and protocols defining what constitutes a legitimate national security threat that could justify restricting online resources—always applying the principle of proportionality.

- The Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan is encouraged to issue guidance to lower courts on: consistently referencing legal positions of the Constitutional Council in rulings, and properly applying proportionality and necessity tests when adjudicating cases involving internet restrictions.

- Consumer protection laws must explicitly safeguard citizens from the unauthorized sale or transfer of their personal data to third parties in the digital environment.

SESSION 5:
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DEEPFAKES: CHALLENGES TO FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

The session was dedicated to the challenges and opportunities for media outlets amidst the dominance of large technology platforms and the rapid development of artificial intelligence. Participants discussed how to preserve journalistic independence and ensure a balance between innovation and human rights in the current era of widespread AI adoption. They also specifically addressed the issue of deepfakes on both global and national levels.

SESSION SPEAKERS:

- **Askhat Niyazov**, Journalist, author of the YouTube channel "Obozhayu" (I Adore "Obozhau")
- **Marat Sadykov**, Media Trainer, Consultant on Video Production for Editorial Teams and the Use of AI Tools
- **Medet Yesimkhanov**, Chief Editor of the Russian-language version of Factcheck.kz
- **Mikhail Komissarov**, Director of the Republican State Enterprise "Center for Analysis and Information" under the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan
- **Moderator: Gulmira Birzhanova**, Co-Founder of the "Legal Media Center" Public Foundation, Head of Legal Service at "Media Qoldau"

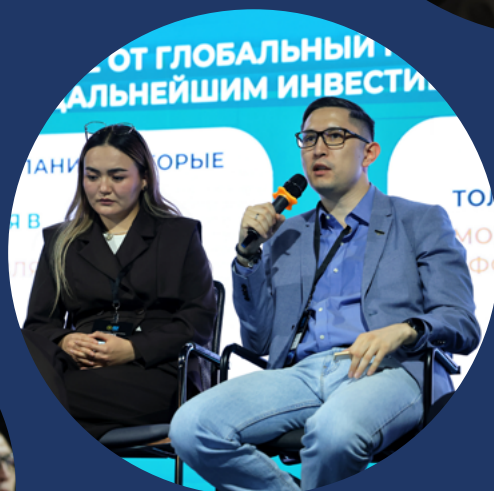## RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE OUTCOMES OF SESSION 5

- In Kazakhstan, deepfakes are most commonly used in various fraud schemes. Scammers skillfully exploit the "authority bias"—creating AI-generated fakes of trusted public figures to manipulate perception and behavior.

- Deepfake detection technologies significantly lag behind generation capabilities. Therefore, users should not rely entirely on automated detection tools; instead, they must continue to apply critical thinking and common sense.

- Fraudulent deepfakes often reuse authentic historical video footage, modifying only facial expressions or gestures slightly. In such cases, performing a reverse image or video search using popular search engines can often uncover the original source. Audio deepfakes, however, are far more challenging to detect—since there is no visual component to verify or cross-check.

- Deepfakes are increasingly weaponized in propaganda campaigns, especially around politically or socially sensitive topics that stir public emotion.

- The government is making efforts to respond swiftly to mass or localized disinformation outbreaks—publicly debunking false narratives as they emerge. Nevertheless, a more robust, sustained public education effort on digital literacy is urgently needed.

- Recently, Kazakhstan established a Center for Countering Disinformation under the Central Communications Service of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Through social media platforms, the Center analyzes real cases of fake content dissemination and shares practical guidance on how to identify and verify such material.

- Media outlets and bloggers must exercise extreme caution when reposting content from unverified sources. Under Kazakhstani law, spreading false information can lead to administrative penalties—and in some cases, criminal liability.

- It is recommended to address the deepfake threat at the international level, particularly through collaboration with major AI technology developers to implement safeguards and detection standards.

- Special attention must be given to expanding digital literacy programs in rural and remote regions, where access to information and awareness may be limited.

- Importantly, despite the risks outlined above, AI itself is ultimately a tool shaped by human intent. For journalists, researchers, and many other professionals, AI significantly enhances productivity and capabilities.

- Even as AI-generated fakes pose growing threats, governments must maintain a careful balance: ensuring responsible regulation while preserving space for innovation in this transformative field.

SESSION 6:
PANEL SESSION: RESPONSIBLE USE OF AI TO ACHIEVE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

In the second panel session of the Qazaqstan IGF 2025, a key question was examined in detail: how to ensure that technology truly serves people and helps solve global challenges, from environmental protection to economic issues. During the discussion, new international principles of responsible AI, which serve as a basis for further action, were reviewed and analyzed. Participants reaffirmed the importance of uniting the efforts of various countries, experts, and organizations to ensure the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through the responsible application of technological innovations.

SESSION SPEAKERS:

- **Andrey Morozov**, IT Architecture Director, CTO Office, Freedom Holding Corp.
- **Maral Berik**, Expert, Committee of Artificial Intelligence and Data Management, Ministry of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan (MIIDD RK)
- **Arman Assakayev**, Founder and Member of the Public Foundation Board of Trustees, FinTech AI Center
- **Shyngys Temir**, Advisor at Kaldybayev & Partners, Master of Laws, Senior Lecturer at Maqsut Narikbayev University School of Law
- **Moderator**: **Dana Utegen**, Teaching Professor at Maqsut Narikbayev University School of Law, Coordinator of CyberLaw School Qazaqstan

RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE OUTCOMES OF SESSION 6

- In addition to complying with legal requirements, private companies should also establish internal AI governance policies, grounded in internationally recognized technical standards and best corporate practices.

- The Government of Kazakhstan's recently adopted Concept for the Development of Artificial Intelligence outlines a five-year strategic roadmap focused on four key pillars: data processing, infrastructure development, human capital, and regulatory frameworks.

- Through the National AI Platform, the government will provide businesses, researchers, public agencies, and universities with secure access to large language models (LLMs) to support innovation and public service delivery.

- Regarding human capital development, the state has set an ambitious goal: to train 1 million people in algorithmic and AI-related skills over the coming years.

- Kazakhstan should avoid technological isolation when adopting and developing breakthrough technologies. Collaborative research and knowledge exchange with other Central Asian countries are essential for regional progress.

- According to recent surveys, only 1 in 5 organizations in Kazakhstan currently reports a positive economic impact from implementing AI in their operations—indicating that this field is still in its early stages of adoption and maturation.

- Limited purchasing power in the region often makes it difficult for organizations to achieve a return on investment when deploying generative AI models. It may therefore be prudent to wait for further cost reductions, as market trends clearly indicate a steady decline in the price of AI technologies.

- Researchers also note that the broader the adoption of AI, the more effectively it can contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)—particularly in areas like healthcare, education, and environmental monitoring.

- AI systems are evolving so rapidly that even legal systems in advanced economies struggle to keep pace. For instance, AI-related copyright issues remain largely unaddressed across nearly all jurisdictions worldwide.

- In certain cases, a highly detailed, creative, and substantive AI prompt may itself be recognized as original intellectual output—potentially qualifying as authorial content attributable to the human who crafted it.

- Globally, the prevailing legal consensus is clear: machines cannot be recognized as legal authors of content, regardless of a few isolated or experimental rulings in individual countries.

SESSION 7:
PARLIAMENTARY TRACK

The "Parliamentary Track" is held both at the Global IGF level and within national platforms. In September 2025, the Minister of Artificial Intelligence and Digital Development of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Zhaslan Madiyev, noted that the Digital Code defines key directions for digitalization, including the development of artificial intelligence, the platform economy, the use of big data, and other aspects.

Currently, the Digital Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan is under consideration by the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan. During the session, the deputy who initiated the Digital Code project, along with Kazakhstani experts who participate in the working groups of Parliamentary sessions, reported on the work completed and the current status since the Code's project was first announced.

The initiator of the draft Digital Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan, **Deputy of the Mazhilis (Parliament) of the Republic of Kazakhstan Yekaterina Smyshlyaeva, along with civil society and business experts Ruslan Daiyrbekov, Dana Utegen, and Yelzhan Kabyshev**, discussed the main directions of the ongoing work on the Code project.

RUSLAN DAIYRBEKOV:

"The Global Internet Governance Forum made a decision just two years ago to add additional actors alongside representatives of civil society, business, and academia. Specifically, this involves interaction with country parliamentarians. Today we will discuss the development of digital legislation in the Republic of Kazakhstan, and particularly, we will have the unique opportunity to hear from Yekaterina Vasilyevna Smyshlyaeva about the concept of the Digital Code. Yekaterina Vasilyevna will also comment on the technological neutrality reflected in the Code. As we know, an official definition for blockchain was provided in 2021, and this year, a definition for digital neutrality will also be introduced. Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, national legislation does not keep pace with technological development. This approach of technological neutrality, where we generally describe digital technologies without specifically mentioning individual technologies, is undoubtedly crucial, because who knows—perhaps in a year, or maybe even tomorrow, new technologies will emerge that fundamentally change the digital landscape of Kazakhstan and the entire world, and the legislation will be ready for it. Speaking about the Digital Code, I would also like to mention the new field of domestic jurisprudence—Digital Law. Just two years ago, when we proposed certain initiatives in this area and spoke of Digital Law, many experts expressed some concerns; we had questions regarding the overall concept. But the main result, why we can now confidently consider Digital Law as 'Digital Law,' is thanks to established legal institutions such as personal data protection, identity verification, and so on.

DANA UTEGEN:

"Many specialists believe that the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan 'On Personal Data Protection' does not sufficiently cover measures for personal data protection and does not fully clarify the interpretation of norms. However, drawing comparative parallels with other CIS countries, I believe that we have a genuinely advanced practice in this area.

This is because we have regulatory practice and an authorized body, and our task is simply to guide technology companies in the correct application of personal data protection laws and to apply the Digital Code, once adopted, in an ethical manner. Currently, there is a huge number of companies that want to implement new types of technical innovations, but far from all of them take into account the associated human rights risks. For example, there were cases involving the implementation of biometric identification in schools and kindergartens. This poses a serious risk in the event of leaks of such sensitive data, because unlike email or a phone number, fingerprints and retinas cannot be changed. This is why it is extremely important, in the context of developing digital legislation, to rely on international best practices to minimize risks and establish regulatory measures for the responsible treatment of citizens' personal data."

YEKATERINA SMYSHLYAEVA:

"Kazakhstan's Digital Code will be adopted in several phases. Today, we are working on the first phase, forming the general part of the Code. This involves basic, 'umbrella' norms which, after detailed revisions, will allow us to systematize all digital legislation. It is important to understand that the Code is a top-level document, meaning all other laws, including the Personal Data Law, remain in force. Some sectoral norms from these laws, for instance, regarding the collection and processing of biometric data, will be elevated to the Code level because they affect fundamental human rights. The Code also introduces a conceptual framework regarding cybersecurity, as this term is not yet formally present in legislation, and other such significant details will be accounted for in this top-level document.

The general part of the Code should be adopted before the end of the current year, and the special part of the Code will be formed thereafter. The full text of the general part is currently hosted openly on the GitHub platform in three languages: Kazakh, Russian, and English. I also note that the indicator of digital maturity will be considered at the legal level for the first time. This indicator will allow us to more objectively see our successes and shortcomings in the field of digital development, and the digital maturity indicator is also crucial when implementing high-risk technologies, such as AI itself.

The objects of legal relations in the digital environment are considered exclusively from a legal point of view, not a technological or engineering one. For example, data as an object of rights is not considered; by its nature, it cannot be the subject of legal relations. The most rudimentary object of legal relations in the digital environment is a digital record, meaning the actual metadata that can be identified. Objects also include digital resources and platforms where horizontal legal relations arise, as well as digital infrastructure. Furthermore, this list is not exhaustive, and proposals are being received to classify other items as objects.

Regarding the digital data exchange, we see that many market players, especially the IT sector, are waiting for a real data exchange platform to emerge and for equal and transparent access to data to become available. A separate question is when data monetization will appear in our system, because currently data cannot constitute property in the country's digital economy. Such a market would be useful, for example, for companies wishing to train their AI models on large data sets. Therefore, a legal and transparent data exchange platform is essential today.

The technological neutrality of the Digital Code guarantees the long-term relevance of the norms reflected. This ensures that even while the Code is still in the draft stage, its provisions will not be obsolete by the time of adoption and afterward. Through the Code, we are not regulating technology, but rather regulating public legal relations. However, it should be understood that globally, we ought to have adopted such a code years ago, as it was already clear that the system of laws was becoming overgrown with legal uncertainty and fragmented norms, lacking harmony and consistency."

SESSION 8:
PREPARING DIGITAL PROFESSIONS FOR THE DIGITAL ECONOMY

The digital economy is based on the use of Internet technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, the Internet of Things, Big Data, etc. It presents enormous potential for development and innovation but also demands new skills and competencies from students, employees, and entrepreneurs. Which professions will be in demand in the digital economy? How can people be educated and retrained for work in the digital environment? Which resources and platforms will be used to train a new generation of specialists? The speakers at this Qazaqstan IGF session sought to provide the most comprehensive answers to these and other pressing questions.

SESSION SPEAKERS:

- **Karlygash Kuralbayeva**, Doctor of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor of Economics, SDU University
- **Elvira Omurchiyeva**, Vice-Rector for Strategic Development, International Relations, and Commercialization, Kunayev University
- **Aigul Kazbekova**, Project Manager in the AIFC Administration, AIFC Academy direction. Expert in Human Capital Management and Organizational Development
- **Galymzhan Chukumov**, Head of the Professional Training Faculty, Makan Yesbulatov Almaty Academy of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, PhD, Police Colonel
- **Moderator: Yelena Bychkova**, Senior Advisor at Aretera Public Affairs, Candidate of Legal Sciences (PhD equivalent)

RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE OUTCOMES OF SESSION 8

- The traditional notion of a "profession" is gradually becoming outdated. Previous generations could say, "I'm a lawyer" or "I'm an engineer," and that identity would remain relevant for 30–40 years. Today, however, market realities shift rapidly—statistics show that skills acquired now may become obsolete in 5–7 years, and in the technology sector, that timeframe shrinks to just 2–3 years. Therefore, universities must implement more dynamic curricula, capable of evolving during a student's course of study—not just between academic cycles.

- It's also important to recognize that educational systems primarily focus on hard skills, while often neglecting soft skills. In other words, education tends to emphasize knowledge acquisition, not the development of adaptability, communication, or resilience.

- The digital economy rewards curiosity, collaboration, and psychological resilience.

- A recent MIT study found that psychological safety within teams—the ability to speak up without fear of embarrassment or punishment—is a stronger predictor of success than the team's average IQ.

- All universities must prioritize the development of digital competencies among students.

- Today's employers demand work that is fast, high-quality, and results-driven—and digital literacy, including proficiency with AI tools, enables students to meet these expectations.

- At the same time, human (natural) intelligence and critical thinking must be cultivated in parallel with digital skills.

- AI excels at recognizing broad patterns, but often misses critical details. Therefore, all AI-generated outputs—whether in learning or professional settings—must be carefully reviewed and validated by humans.

- The digital economy cannot thrive without human capital.

- Students should also be taught foundational topics such as blockchain technology, digital economy regulation, cyber law, and digital resilience.

- Beyond traditional degree programs, students must actively seek flexible, lifelong learning opportunities—including online courses, certification programs, webinars, and other forms of supplementary education.

- Finally, students pursuing digital careers should recognize their pivotal role in shaping the future transformation and development of our nation.

SESSION 9:
REGULATION OF DIGITAL ASSETS IN KAZAKHSTAN

Experts from the crypto industry and experienced lawyers raised the pressing topic of the development of the legal status of cryptocurrencies in Kazakhstan and the AIFC jurisdiction. The discussion centered on issues of digital asset regulation, user rights protection, and ensuring transparency of market operations. Participants also considered how new initiatives in fintech and blockchain can contribute to the sustainable development of the country's digital economy.

SESSION SPEAKERS:

- **Saltanat Khusainova**, Marketing, PR & Communications Lead, Solana Superteam in the region
- **Victoria Nochevnaya**, Director of Legal Affairs at Orion Central Asia Ltd, Independent Expert of the BlockchainKZ and AI Association, Senior Lecturer at Maqsut Narikbayev University
- **Ester Babajanyan**, Head of the "Jurisprudence" Educational Program, Teaching Professor at Maqsut Narikbayev University
- **Bekzhan Mutanov**, Director of Financial Technologies at Freedom Horizons Ltd. Experienced Expert in Fintech and Blockchain
- **Moderator: Batyrbek Umarov**, President of the "BlockchainKZ and AI Developers and Users Technology Association"

RECOMMENDATIONS BASED ON THE OUTCOMES OF SESSION 9

- Kazakhstan needs a clear, strategic vision for cryptocurrencies and blockchain projects to position itself as a Web3 hub for neighboring countries.

- Public education initiatives are especially critical—not only on the practical use of cryptocurrencies, but also on fundamental understanding of how blockchain systems work.

- A significant legal gap exists regarding the inheritance of digital assets. Under current Kazakhstani inheritance law, inheritance agreements—which could legally specify the transfer of a deceased person's digital assets to designated heirs—are not recognized. This gap must be addressed through legislative reform.

- Fraud in the digital assets space is currently a pressing concern.

- For companies registering within the Astana International Financial Centre (AIFC)—particularly in its Regulatory Sandbox—it is essential to develop clearly defined policies, including risk management frameworks, data security manuals, and operational guidelines.

- To avoid falling victim to scams or unlicensed exchanges, users should consult the AIFC's public registry under the section "Digital Asset Service Providers." This list includes exchanges legally authorized to operate in Kazakhstan. However, it is crucial to regularly verify the current license status of any listed provider—since a platform that held a valid AIFC license last year may have had it revoked or not renewed this year.

- Industry forecasts suggest that tokenized (digitally backed) assets will increasingly replace traditional financial instruments in the near future. For example, traditional exchanges like the Kazakhstan Stock Exchange (KASE) are expected to offer both conventional and tokenized investment products to attract broader capital inflows.

- Over time, the digital financial ecosystem will gradually supplant traditional finance, with tokenization likely to dominate the majority of the financial industry in the long term.

- Having undergone significant evolution, Kazakhstan's digital assets market is now one of the most mature and well-regulated in the world.

- A clearly positive trend is the National Bank of the Republic of Kazakhstan launching its own regulatory sandbox with tailored licensing standards for crypto industry participants. New market entrants are encouraged to engage in this process, as the National Bank is currently highly motivated to successfully onboard innovative projects into its ecosystem.

- That said, the government must also recognize that global players and major investors tend to favor jurisdictions with relatively liberal, innovation-friendly regulation. Regulation should go beyond a simplistic "carrot-and-stick" approach.

- A healthy balance must be maintained: Kazakhstani and international Web3 projects should be able to register and operate on a reasonably level playing field.

- Fintech startups deserve strong support—they are often the true engines of innovation, unlike large corporations that tend to prioritize stability over disruption.

- A major challenge remains the shortage of qualified professionals who understand the regulatory, accounting, and technical dimensions of digital assets. For instance, many legal entities purchasing crypto assets do not know how to properly record them on their balance sheets under inventory or asset accounting rules.

- As Kazakhstan develops its national digital asset infrastructure, it must also anticipate and prepare for new types of fraud schemes—which will inevitably emerge alongside technological adoption.

MEDIA PUBLICATIONS

The Third National Internet Governance Forum in the Media Spotlight: Active media support was a key factor that allowed for expanding the accessibility of the Forum's key themes and discussion outcomes to the widest possible range of stakeholders, including specialized experts, the academic community, students, and representatives of civil society.

The Qazaqstan IGF 2025 was mentioned 39 times in the Kazakhstani media, including television broadcasts and news articles in Kazakh and Russian languages. Twenty-five media outlets were accredited at the Forum. Sixteen announcement articles were published before the event, and 23 articles followed afterward, summarizing the Forum's proceedings.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

#	Date	Media	Heading	Link
1	17.09.2025	Naryk.kz	Qazaqstan IGF 2025: Internet Governance Forum (in Kazakh language)	https://naryk.kz/news/internetti-basqaru-jonindegi-qazaqstan-igf-2025-forumy-otedi
2	17.09.2025	Exclusive.kz	The third National Internet Governance Forum, Qazaqstan IGF 2025, will be held in Almaty.	https://exclusive.kz/v-almaty-sostoitsja-tretij-nacionalnyj-forum-po-upravleniju-internetom-qazaqstan-igf-2025/
3	17.09.2025	bizmedia.kz	The third National Internet Governance Forum, Qazaqstan IGF 2025, will take place in Almaty.	https://bizmedia.kz/2025-09-17-v-almaty-sostoitsya-tretij-naczionalnyj-forum-po-upravleniyu-internetom-qazaqstan-igf-2025/
4	17.09.2025	optimism.kz	The third National Internet Governance Forum, Qazaqstan IGF 2025, will take place in Almaty.	https://optimism.kz/2025/09/17/v-almaty-sostoitsya-tretij-naczionalnyj-forum-po-upravleniyu-internetom-qazaqstan-igf-2025/

5	17.09.2025	Qazaqpress.kz	The third National Forum on Internet Governance, "Qazaqstan IGF 2025," will be held in Almaty. (in Kazakh language)	https://qazaqpress.kz/2025/09/17/almatyda-%D2%AFshinshi-ret-internetti-bas%D2%9Baru-zh%D3%A9nindegi-qazaqstan-igf-2025-atty-%D2%B1ltty%D2%9B-forum-%D3%A9tedi/
6	17.09.2025	Stan.kz	The third National Forum on Internet Governance, "Qazaqstan IGF 2025," will be held in Almaty. (in Kazakh language)	https://stan.kz/almatida-ushinshi-ret-internetti-baskaru-zhonindegi-qaz-423500/
7	17.09.2025	Zakon.kz	The third National Forum on Internet Governance, "Qazaqstan IGF 2025," will be held in Almaty. (in Kazakh language)	https://kaz.zakon.kz/kogam-tynysy/6068119-almatyda-shnsh-ret-internett-basaru-zhnndeg-Qazaqstan-IGF-2025-atty-ltty-forum-ted.html
8	17.09.2025	Zakon.kz	The third National Forum on Internet Governance, "Qazaqstan IGF 2025," will be held in Almaty.	https://www.zakon.kz/ekonomika-biznes/6491201-v-almaty-sostoitsya-tretiy-natsionalnyy-forum-po-upravleniyu-internetom-Qazaqstan-IGF-2025.html
9	17.09.2025	BlueScreen	The third National Forum on Internet Governance, "Qazaqstan IGF 2025," will be held in Almaty.	https://t.me/bluescreenkz/14670
10	17.09.2025	Profit.kz	The third National Internet Governance Forum will be held in Almaty on October 15.	https://profit.kz/news/71626/Anons-Qazaqstan-IGF-2025/
11	17.09.2025	Exclusive (Instagram)	The third National Internet Governance Forum will be held in Almaty on October 15.	https://www.instagram.com/exclusivekaz/p/DOsyb5xk6yB/
12	18.09.2025	The tech	The third National Internet Governance Forum will be held in Almaty on October 15.	https://the-tech.kz/15-oktyabrya-v-almaty-sostoitsya-naczionalnyj-forum-po-upravleniyu-internetom-qazaqstan-igf/

13	17.09.2025	Kapital.kz	The third National Internet Governance Forum, Qazaqstan IGF 2025, will take place in Almaty.	https://kapital.kz/business/140695/v-almaty-sostoitsya-tretij-nacionalnyj-forum-po-upravleniyu-internetom-qazaqstan-igf-2025.html
14	17.09.2025	7news.kz	The third National Internet Governance Forum, Qazaqstan IGF 2025, will take place in Almaty.	https://7news.kz/post/v-almaty-sostoitsya-tretiy-natsionalnyy-forum-po-upravleniyu-internetom-qazaqstan-igf-2025
15	17.09.2025	Finance.kz	Almaty will become the center of digital dialogue: the third National Internet Governance Forum, Qazaqstan IGF 2025.	https://finance.kz/news/almaty-stanet-tsentrom-tsifrovogo-dialoga-tretiy-natsionalnyy-forum-po-upravleniyu-internetom-qazaqstan-igf-2025
16	17.09.2025	BesMedia	The third National Internet Governance Forum will be held in Almaty.	https://bes.media/news/v-almati-proydyot-tretiy-natsionalniy-forum-po-upravleniyu-internetom-24b93b/

PRESS REPORTS:

#	Date	Media	Heading	Link
1	15.10.2025	Naryk.kz	The Qazaqstan IGF 2025 National Internet Governance Forum is currently taking place. (in Kazakh language)	https://naryk.kz/news/internetti-basqaru-jonindegi-qazaqstan-igf-2025-ulttyq-forumy-otip-jatyr
2	15.10.2025	Exclusive.kz	The third National Internet Governance Forum, Qazaqstan IGF 2025, is taking place in Almaty.	https://exclusive.kz/v-almaty-prohodit-tretij-nacionalnyj-forum-po-upravleniju-internetom-qazaqstan-igf-2025/
3	15.10.2025	Profit.kz	The third National Internet Governance Forum, Qazaqstan IGF 2025, is taking place in Almaty.	https://profit.kz/news/71977/V-Almati-prohodit-Nacionalnij-forum-po-upravleniu-internetom-Qazaqstan/

4	15.10.2025	Regtv.kz	The third National Internet Governance Forum, Qazaqstan IGF 2025, is taking place in Almaty.	https://regtv.kz/2025/10/15/ent-v-almaty-prohodit-nacionalnyi-forym-po-ypravleniu-internetom-qazaqstan.html
5	15.10.2025	Stan.kz	The third National Internet Governance Forum, Qazaqstan IGF 2025, is taking place in Almaty. (in Kazakh language)	https://stan.kz/almatida-internetti-baskaru-zhonindegi-qazaqstan-igf-20-424852/
6	15.10.2025	Baq.kz	"Artificial intelligence does not only bring benefits": Experts warned about the increase in digital threats. (in Kazakh language)	https://baq.kz/zhasandy-intellekt-tek-payda-akelmeydi-mamandar-tsifrlyq-qauiptin-artuy-turaly-eskertu-zhasady-200023435/
7	15.10.2025	Bizmedia.kz	The third National Internet Governance Forum, Qazaqstan IGF 2025, is taking place in Almaty	https://bizmedia.kz/2025-10-15-v-almaty-prohodit-tretij-naczionalnyj-forum-po-upravleniyu-internetom-qazaqstanigf-2025/
8	15.10.2025	Optimizm.kz	The third National Internet Governance Forum, Qazaqstan IGF 2025, is taking place in Almaty	https://optimism.kz/2025/10/15/v-almaty-prohodit-tretij-naczionalnyj-forum-po-upravleniyu-internetom-qazaqstanigf-2025/
9	15.10.2025	Exclusive.kz (Instagram)	The third National Internet Governance Forum, Qazaqstan IGF 2025, is taking place in Almaty	https://www.instagram.com/p/DP1CflWEQhS/
10	16.10.2025	Kapital.kz	What is known about the Digital Code	https://kapital.kz/tehnology/141545/chto-izvestno-o-cifrovom-kodekse.html
11	16.10.2025	Zakon.kz	The third National Internet Governance Forum, Qazaqstan IGF 2025, was held in Almaty.	https://www.zakon.kz/sobytiia/6494514-v-almaty-proshel-tretiy-natsionalnyy-forum-po-upravleniyu-internetom-Qazaqstan-IGF-2025.html

12	15.10.2025	"Kazakhstan TV"	Expert: Kazakhstan has many opportunities in developing the IT sector. (in Kazakh language)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FYYh_6JviFk
13	15.10.2025	Atameken business channel YT (22:59 min start)	Experts: The country needs 30 thousand specialists for cybersecurity.	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n6EBEswE10s&list=PLF_q1d61nzYxJe3R0VLPmvT2Myww_M3rl&index=3
14	19.10.2025	Orda.kz	Cybercrime in the Republic of Kazakhstan: Where Hackers and Scammers are Coming From and How to Protect Against Them	https://orda.kz/kiberprestupnost-v-rk-otkuda-k-nam-lezut-hakery-s-moshennikami-i-kak-ot-nih-zaschititsja-408056/
15	17.10.2025	cronos.asia	Multistakeholder Internet Governance in Kazakhstan: Freedom of Expression versus Digital Control	https://cronos.asia/it-tehnologii/qazaqstan-igf-2025
16	17.10.2025	cronos.asia (Instagram)	Internet of trust or control?	https://t.me/ca_cronos/23748
17	15.10.2025	Yerlik Kebekbay (Facebook)	According to the Estonian Ambassador to Kazakhstan, the share of e-voting in that country is 50 percent. (in Kazakh language)	https://www.facebook.com/share/17PJSQTFAw/
18	20.10.2025	BesMedia	The National Forum Qazaqstan IGF 2025 gathered experts to discuss the future of the internet and AI.	https://bes.media/news/natsionalniy-forum-qazaqstan-igf-2025-sobral-ekspertov-dlya-obsuzhdeniya-budushego-interneta-i-ii-081bf8/
19	20.10.2025	AlmaLife.kz	The third National Forum on Internet Governance, Qazaqstan IGF 2025, is currently taking place in Almaty. (in Kazakh language)	https://almalife.kz/events/6973-almatyda-internetti-bas-aru-zh-nindegi-qazaqstan-igf-2025-atty-shinshi-ltty-forum-tip-zhatyr
20	20.10.2025	AlmaLife.kz	The third National Internet Governance Forum, Qazaqstan IGF 2025, is taking place in Almaty.	https://almalife.kz/events/6974-v-almaty-prokhodit-tretij-natsionalnyj-forum-po-upravleniyu-internetom-qazaqstan-igf-2025

21	20.10.2025	Dmitry Slinko (Facebook)	AI CONNECTS TO PHISHING	https://www.facebook.com/share/p/169KzKpjMg/
22	20.10.2025	bluescreen.kz	Responsible Internet and Ethical AI: The Qazaqstan IGF 2025 Forum is taking place in Almaty.	https://bluescreen.kz/otvietstviennyi-intierniet-i-etichnyi-ii-v-almaty-prokhodit-forum-qazaqstan-igf-2025/
23	20.10.2025	respublika.kz.media	Kaznet: Why the "Clocks" of Authorities and Society Run on Different Time	https://respublika.kz.media/archives/151900

STAY IN TOUCH
NOT TO MISS THE NEXT QAZAQSTAN IGF

https://t.me/igfkz

https://www.
youtube.com/@
IGFQazaqstan/
streams

https://www.
instagram.com/
igf.kz/

https://www.
facebook.com/igf.
qazaqstan/