

Order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated November 29 2010 №496 on the approval of the rules of registration and review of applications for refugee status. (Amended on 01.07.2014)

In accordance with the paragraph 7 Article 7 from the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 4 2009 “On refugees”, I ORDER:

1. Approve the supplemented Rules of registration and review of application for refugee status.
2. The order of the Minister of Social Welfare and Labor dated March 17, 2010, №87 “On approving the Rules of Registration and Review of Applications for Refugee Status” (noted in the Registry of state legal regulatory acts by №6174, published in the Newsletter of the legal regulatory acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan №8, page 380, 2000) shall be considered to have lost force.
3. The Migration Police Committee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall ensure state registration of the order in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan in line with all legal procedures and its official publication.
4. The task of monitoring the implementation of the order shall be assumed by the Minister of the Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan A. V. Kulinich and the Migration Police Committee of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
5. The order comes into force after 10 consecutive calendar days following its first official publication.

Minister

S. Baimaganbetov

The Rules were addressed in the edition of the Order by the Minister of Internal Affairs dated 01.07.14, № 396 (comes into force after 10 consecutive calendar days following its first official publication).

Approved by the Order
of the Minister of Internal
Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan
dated November 29, 2010, №496

Rules of registration and review of applications for refugee status.

1. General Provisions.

1. Current rules of registration and review of applications for refugee status (hereafter referred to as the “Rules”) were developed with paragraph 25 of the article 11 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the internal affair agencies” from April 23, 2014, and with paragraph 7 of the article 6 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On refugees” from December 4, 2009 (hereafter referred to as the “Law”) and contain rules of registration and review of applications for refugee status.
2. In the current rules the following terms and concepts are used:
 - 1) Application – a written appeal by persons, seeking asylum themselves, or through an authorized representative, in order to receive a refugee status, the place of residence to an authorized body.
 - 2) Asylum seeker – a foreigner or a stateless person, who wishes to seek asylum in the Republic of Kazakhstan, before an authorized body makes any decision on the application.
 - 3) Asylum seeker identity document (hereafter referred to as the “identity document”) – a document, issued by an authorized body, acknowledging the application for the refugee status.
 - 4) Family members of the asylum seeker – spouse, their underage children and other dependents.
 - 5) Refugee – a foreigner who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and is unable to, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country.
 - 6) Authorized body – a state body that deals with all the issues concerning refugees.
 - 7) Personal file of an asylum seeker on the refugee status – documents containing the application form, questionnaire and other information submitted by the applicant.

- 8) Questionnaire of the applicant for the refugee status in Kazakhstan – document, completed during the interview with the asylum seeker in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. The procedure for registration and review of applications for refugee status.

3. An asylum seeker should in 5 consecutive calendar days after coming to the Republic of Kazakhstan, or from the moment when an asylum seeker, while on the territory of Kazakhstan, realized that s/he might be persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, address personally or through an authorized representative with a written application for refugee status in the place of their residence to Migration Police Department .
4. Application for refugee status shall be formalized according to Annex 1 in the Rules (hereafter referred to as the “application”). The application includes identity documents.
5. Documents are submitted to the local department of the Migration Police at the place of residence of the asylum seeker in the Republic of Kazakhstan, the day of the request.
6. The application, submitted in person in line with requirements from the Migration Police Department, shall be registered in the Journal for refugees and asylum seekers, according to Annex 2 to the current Rules.
7. Application, submitted to the Migration Police Department from the border control of the National Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan, shall be registered with the Migration Police Department in the Journal for refugees and asylum seekers within one working day, following the day it was submitted. The application shall be brought before an authorized Migration Police officer the same day it was submitted.
8. If the asylum seeker has not yet arrived to Kazakhstan, they should apply in person or through an authorized representative to the diplomatic mission of the Republic of Kazakhstan or Consulate of the Republic of Kazakhstan at the place of current residence.
9. If the asylum seeker is forced to illegally cross the state border of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the application shall be submitted in the course of a single working day to the Migration Police Department from the day the border was crossed.
In case of circumstances beyond the person’s control, which make it impossible to submit the application on time (earthquake, severe storm, flood, war, riots, etc.), the deadline should be extended to cover the effective period of the aforementioned force majeure.
10. The application can be submitted by any family member, who is over 18 years old.
All the information on the underage (under 18) family members, who are seeking asylum, should be submitted along with the application of their parents and their birth certificates. In case no parents are present, their information should submitted along with the application of their legal guardian or one of the family member, who is over 18, who agreed to take upon their rearing and upbringing until attainment of majority (18 years). The aforementioned obligation shall be in a free written form, and shall then be attached to the case file. All documents concerning applications of one family unit shall be filed under one case.
11. In case family members of an asylum seeker, whose application has been accepted, arrive separately and do not have sufficient grounds for the recognition of refugee status, these family members shall submit an application with an aim for family reunion with well-documented evidence. A written agreement to host their family members by an asylum seeker in Kazakhstan shall be provided.
12. If the person claimed to have no identification documents, all the information shall be collected through an interview during one working day.
13. An application shall be filled in Kazakh or Russian languages, and shall be signed by the applicant and an interpreter (if their services were used). If the applicant is unable to fill in the application form himself in Kazakh or Russian (illiterate), then the application shall be signed by a Migration Police officer and an interpreter.
14. A Migration Police officer shall familiarize the applicant with his/her rights and responsibilities when accepting the application.

3. Processing applications for refugee status.

15. The processing of the application for refugee status shall take place after the application has been submitted and it includes:
The questionnaires shall be filled in by the asylum seeker. Personal record cards shall be started for the asylum seekers (hereafter referred to as the “Record cards”), in line with the Annex 3 to the Current Rules.

A background check should be run through the recordkeeping system of the foreign nationals, stateless persons, applying for the refugee status and those with the refugee status in the Republic of Kazakhstan (hereafter referred to as the "Recordkeeping system"). Their criminal record should be checked with the Committee for legal statistics and special accounting of the Office of the Procurator-General of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

An interview with the foreigner or an asylum seeker. Questions shall be in line with the Annex 4 to the Current Rules.

An identification for the asylum seeker shall be issued in line with the format approved by the order №328 Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan of 9 June 2014 "Approving the identification for the asylum seeker" (registered in the state registration of the national normative acts №9592).

16. The record card shall be kept in the personal file of the asylum seeker. An authorized Migration Police officer shall reflect all the decisions, made on the application of the asylum seeker or a foreigner, on this record card and duly report these decisions to the Migration Police.

17. The Migration Police office, who is responsible for conducting the interview with the asylum seeker or a foreigner, shall receive authentic documents mentioned in Article 4 of the current Rules.

Copies of passport and other documents of the asylum seeker or stateless person shall be made.

18. When preparing for the interview, the Migration Police officer should:

- review the application of the foreigner, asylum seeker, along with the attached documents and materials, confirming the validity of the claim
- collect and review available information relating to the country of their former citizenship or former place of residence
- the information shall include political and socio-economical situation in the country, passport and visa regime, respect for basic human rights and freedoms, culture, religion, history, geographical location and particular vulnerable groups.
- establish the facts in need of confirmation (persecution due to its racial or ethnic characteristics, religion, persecution on the basis of their social group, political affiliations)

19. The interview shall be held in an isolated room with no third parties involved. In case the applicant does not speak Kazakh or Russian languages, and the interviewer does speak proper native tongue of the applicant, an interpreter may be invited.

An interview with the minors shall involve presence of their legal guardian.

An interview with a person, whose fear of being prosecuted stems from the threat of sexual violence, torture, their gender identity or other motives, which call for achieving a friendly and trusting environment, should preferably be held with an interviewer of the same gender.

20. Before the interview, a Migration Police officer should introduce himself, and explain to the applicant his rights and obligations, including an obligation to reside by the registered address, and the refugee status procedure. He should also make sure that the applicant is able to trust the interviewer.

An applicant shall be informed that all the gathered information will remain undisclosed, and will not be sent over to the authorities of the country of his former citizenship of residence, or to other third parties without his consent.

An interviewer should ask the applicant to give truthful information and explain the consequences of providing false statements or forged documents and identification.

All other information or facts, provided after or before the interview, which contradict his claims, do not make any difference, unless there is proper documentation to support it.

21. After conducting the interview, Migration Police officer should ask questions from the list provided in the Annex 5 to the current rules.

All the questions could be asked in no particular order. The only questions that have to be asked come from the core list of questions. Questions from the list of additional questions should be asked depending on circumstances.

All the answers should be recorded word for word, including such answers like "I don't know", "I don't remember" and others.

During the interview applicant's answers should be compared to previously collected information on the country of his former citizenship or residence.

22. A Migration Police officer should offer the applicant an opportunity to provide further evidence to back up his application or prove the validity of claims.

23. During the interview, applicant should provide detailed information about himself and his past, about close people and relatives, reasons for leaving former country of permanent residence.

Any documents issued by the authorities, including the court, police, Prosecutor's office regarding his conviction and reports by the media could serve as a confirmation of person's claims.

During the interview, applicant's personal opinion on the circumstances, which caused his departure, should be clear.

24. When reviewing the application with an aim for family reunification, the applicant should provide documents, which clearly confirm his claim.

Interviews with the applicant and with the arriving family member shall be held separately in order to confirm their validity.

25. After the end of an interview, the Migration Police officer should enquire whether the applicant has any additional information or clarifications, in case any contradictions arise. The Migration Police officer shall also notify the applicant that additional interview might be held.

26. The questionnaire with all the main facts, events, names and places should be finalized either during the interview or right after its completion.

27. After completing the questionnaire, the Migration Police officer should familiarize the applicant with its contents, through the interpreter or personally. All identified inaccuracies should be corrected. Finalized questionnaire shall be signed by the interpreter (if their services were employed) and by the legal guardian of the applicant (in case the applicant is underage), who should sign every page of the questionnaire.

28. After the interview and the questionnaire are exhausted, the applicant is given the asylum seeker identification, along with referral to the mandatory medical examination in accordance with the Annex 6 in the current rules.

Foreigners should be explained what are the consequences of refusing or failing to undergo the examination, as well as failing to go to the Migration Police after the examination.

29. The asylum seeker identification confirm the identity of the foreigner or the asylum seeker and the legality of their stay on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The identification could be given to an asylum seeker over 16 years of age for 3 months, signed and sealed by the head of the Migration Police.

30. In case of extending the time frame for consideration of an application, the applicant is given another identification for three months, instead of the asylum seeker identification

The time frame may not exceed a period greater than 1 year.

31. After passing the mandatory medical examination, the applicant must send the medical certificate to the local Migration Police Department.

32. In case the applicant failed to pass the medical examination on time, or failed to turn up for the additional interview with the Migration Police, the Migration Police shall send the applicant a registered letter with a request to explain the reasons of nonappearance.

33. In case the applicant has failed to respond to the registered letter within a month, the review of the application shall be put on hold. A second notification shall be issued. In case the applicant fails to appear at the Migration Police Department after the second notice, the review process shall be terminated, and a respective notification shall be sent to the applicant.

34. After completing the interview The Migration Police shall:

- conduct report verification, while also checking applicant's possible goals and motives to come to the country;
- if needed verify the validity of the documents provided by the applicant
- conduct an additional interview to verify given information, clarify inaccuracies and contradictions;
- send official requests to the government agencies of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other organizations to verify the information given by the applicant, and possibly get additional materials;
- send official requests to the agencies of national security with applicant's record cards attached;
- invite witnesses in order to verify information provided by the applicant;
- conducts analysis of the provided documents, information and reports provided by the government agencies, evaluates the results of the interview and responses to the questionnaire.

As a result of the evaluation, the Head of the Migration Police Department shall make a decision on the application, resulting in an approval of a refusal to grant the refugee status.

35. The decision shall consist of 3 parts: general, reasoning and conclusion.

36. The general part shall include information:

- on the person: name, middle name (as in the identification document), citizenship (if applicable), date and place of birth, religion, marital status, education, family composition.
- on their close relatives and their place of residence.

- on the labor, political and social activities of the applicant, circumstances of him leaving the country of previous residence and the following arrival to the Republic of Kazakhstan;
 - on other details of his life in the country of previous residence.
37. The reasoning part shall give further justification of the decision on the application.
 38. In case a Migration Police officer decided that there are no sufficient grounds to grant the applicant a refugee status, the reasoning part should reflect the thought process behind the decision.
 39. In case the foreigner is a citizen of several countries, the opportunity to request of these countries to grant protection is considered. And only in case none of the countries agree to grant adequate protection, the refugee status may be granted.
 40. The concluding part shall reflect the conclusion on the decision. In case of refusal to grant the refugee status, the concluding part should reference corresponding Laws.
 41. An application from an underage person shall receive priority treatment.
 42. In case the applicant decides to leave the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan during the review of the application, he should be reminded of the right to request to close the consideration of the application on friendly terms.
 43. In case a request to cease the consideration of the application has been filed, a respective decision on the application shall be made. When the review of the application is halted, the Migration Police shall retrieve the asylum seekers identification and supervised applicant's exit from the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
 44. If during the consideration of the application, criminal charges were brought against the applicant for committing a crime on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the review of the application shall be stopped by request from the Prosecuting bodies. The Migration Police department shall be notified of all the elements of an offence.
 45. In case the applicant was considered not guilty or was sentenced by courts without deprivation of liberty, the prosecution bodies, which requested the halt of the application, shall provide further details on the court decision.
 46. In case the applicant has been convicted for a grave or particularly grave crime, the refugee status shall be immediately declined.
 47. In case of a birth of a child or death of a close relative, the applicant must inform the Migration Police about the circumstances of the event. Further information shall be added to the record file for further consideration.
An additional application for child's refugee status may be submitted immediately after the birth. The application shall be supplemented by the birth certificate of a child and a corresponding request from one of the parents, who is not a citizen or a registered refugee in the Republic of Kazakhstan.
The Migration Police Department shall give priority consideration to the application.
 48. The Migration Police shall inform the applicant of the decision on the application and then shall promptly retrieve the asylum seeker identification from the applicant.
In case of a positive decision, the foreigner shall be granted the refugee identification along with a registration certificate. Applicant's rights and obligations shall be explained and the passport shall be taken. The passport shall be stored in the personal records file for the time being.
In case of a negative decision, the foreigner shall be told how to appeal the decisions of the Migration Police, his rights and obligations, including the obligation to leave the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the set period of time.
 49. In case the applicant has failed to show up to the Migration Police to receive the refugee identification during 3 months from the first notification, the decision may be annulled by the Migration Police.
 50. In case the applicant changes his place of residence, all of the notifications shall be sent to the new address.

Annex 1
To the Rules of registration and review of
applications for refugee status

Form
to _____
(title, last name and initials of the Head of the Migration Police)
from _____
(Last name, First name, Middle name)

Citizen of _____
(country)
Permanent Residence _____
Temporary Residence _____
(address)
Family of _____

Application for refugee status

I, hereby, request to grant me and my family members refugee status in the Republic of Kazakhstan

I was forced to leave my home country, because:

Date and place _____

Citizenship (country of previous residence) _____

Nationality (ethnicity) _____

Languages _____

Date of arrival to the republic of Kazakhstan _____

Arrived legally (illegally) _____

Identification documents _____

(type, number, issued by)

I have arrived with these family members:

№	Last name, First name, Middle name	Date of Birth	Relationship

Have you previously applied to receive the refugee status in Kazakhstan?

If yes, indicate the body _____

(date of request)

(applicant's signature)

Migration Police officer _____

(signature) (Initials) (date)

Decision on the registration of your application:

Registered _____

(date, number, officer's signature)

Annex 2

To the Rules of registration and review of applications for refugee status

Form

Journal of records of asylum seekers

№	Name of the asylum seeker and their family members	Date and place of birth	Citizenship	Previous address and country of residency	Date of arrival to the Republic of Kazakhstan	Date of registration in the Republic of Kazakhstan	Address in the Republic of Kazakhstan	Name of the officer
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Annex 3

To the Rules of registration and review of applications for refugee status

Form

Recent photo of an
asylum seeker

Asylum seeker record card

1. Name _____
2. Date of Birth _____
3. Place of Birth _____
4. Citizenship _____
5. Nationality _____
6. Identification documents _____

(type, number, issued by)

7. Marital status _____
8. Family members: _____
9. Information on family members:

№	Name	Relationship	Date of Birth	№ of passport or other identification document	Nationality	Citizenship

10. Place of residence in the Republic of Kazakhstan and phone number _____

11. Do all the family members live at the given current address. If «no»,
Note, which family members live separately and specify their address _____

12. Have you applied for the refugee status before?
(When and where)

13. Route _____

14. Language proficiencies _____

15. Any disabilities, including those of family members - (yes/no).
If «yes», specify the person and the class of disability _____

16. Military service, where and when, military rank _____

17. Indicate whether you or your family members had been subjected to administrative or criminal prosecutions
_____ (yes/no).

If «yes», specify the court and the sentence

18. Country and address of the former residence _____

19. Date and reasons for leaving the former country of permanent residence _____

20. Do you have any relatives in the Republic of Kazakhstan - (yes/no). If «yes», indicate you relationship and their address

21. Your desired residence (city, region)

22. Education, work experience, including those of family members _____

23. Memberships in political parties and other organizations _____

24. Have you ever been in Kazakhstan before? ____ (yes/no). If «yes», indicate the date and the reason for arrival _____

25. Additional information _____

26. Date, name of the body that accepted the application _____

27. Date, when the Migration Police received the application _____

28. Date of the interview _____

29. Date of registration of the application _____

30. Asylum seeker identification: registration № _____ issued on ____ ____ 20__ г.

Date of Expiry _____

I have received the asylum seeker identification _____

(signature, date)

Terms of the asylum seeker identification have been extended till _____

_____ (title of the person filling in the application) (Name) (Date)

Annex 4

To the Rules of registration and review of applications for refugee status

Form

_____ (name of the Migration Police Department)

Questionnaire

1. Information on the asylum seeker

1. Name _____

2. Gender _____

3. Date of Birth _____

4. Citizenship (former country of permanent residence) _____

5. Date of submitting the application _____

2. **Answers to the questionnaire by the asylum seeker (questions-answers)**

Вопросы следует задавать, руководствуясь перечнем (приложение 5 к Правилам).

If the identification documents were falsified, where and how were they done?

Any additional comments relating to falsification?

Does the applicant have a residence permit to reside in another country?

If there is no identification document, find out why. Where and when was it lost/stolen? Has anybody advised to destroy the document to the applicant? Who and when?

Does the applicant have any other identification documents? Where and how did he get them?

2. Tickets.

Has the applicant purchased the tickets to travel to Kazakhstan?

Where, when and who bought the tickets? What kind of transport?

Does the applicant have a return ticket?

3. Leaving the former country of permanent residence and arriving to Kazakhstan.

Date of leaving the former country of permanent residence.

Was the permission of the authorities obtained?

Did the applicant experience problems with the border control?

The exact route of travels.

Date and place of entry to the Commonwealth of the Independent States and to Kazakhstan.

How did the applicant cross the border?

Was the applicant asked to produce the identification documents when entering the territory of the Commonwealth of the Independent States, or the territory of Kazakhstan? If not - why?

Was the applicant alone, when making the trip? Name others, if applicable.

Has the applicant visited the Commonwealth of the Independent States or Kazakhstan before? For what reasons?

Why Kazakhstan was chosen as the place of asylum?

Does the applicant have friends or relatives in Kazakhstan? Names and addresses, if applicable.

Has the applicant sought help from the governmental bodies in Kazakhstan? When and Where? Were there problems with the passport control?

Please provide additional information on applicant's travels.

4. Information on family members and close relatives.

Did family members arrive to Kazakhstan together with the applicant?

Did applicant's close relatives conduct political activities?

Health conditions of the children.

5. Ethnic group.

Does the applicant belong to a special ethnic group, tribe or clan? This means a lot to applicants from African countries.

Is applicant's ethnic group widespread in their former country of permanent residence?

6. Religion.

Are the rights to freedom of religion upheld in applicant's country of former permanent residence?

Which religious group does the applicant belong to?

Does the applicant actively practice their religion?

Did the applicant practice their religion publicly or secretly in their former country of permanent residence?

Was the applicant persecuted for their religious beliefs?

7. Financial state

Let the applicant evaluate the financial position of their family in light of leaving their former country of permanent residence.

What constituted applicant's income? What property did the applicant possess?

What financial prospects does the applicant have in Kazakhstan? Possessions? Income?

8. Military Service.

Is military service mandatory in applicant's country?

At what age are they required to perform military service? Duration?

Has the applicant performed the military service?

If yes, was he commissioned to serve as a part of mandatory policy or was it voluntary? Duration, location, army type, military rank, specialization.

If the applicant hasn't served, ask them to clarify the reasons. Same questions if the service was not completed, or in case the applicant deserted. Evaluate the consequences of these events.

9. Criminal record.

Has the applicant been convicted of a criminal offence?

If yes, when and by which court?

Last names of the judge and the prosecutor.

Nature of the offence and the sentence.

Prison sentence (sentenced to and the actual duration of imprisonment).

Name and address of the prison.

The date and reasons for release?

Are there any documents related to the imprisonment?

Was the applicant subjected to police and prosecutorial surveillance after the release?

10. Knowledge and evaluation of the political situation in the country of former residence.

Describe the political situation in your former place of residence. Describe the government structure there.

Describe the flag of your country.

Who is in power right now?

Personally assess the policies of the government in power.

Is the applicant aware of the opposition groups, parties or movements? How numerous are they? Who are their leaders? What ideology do the groups subscribe to? What are their goals? Are the opposition groups illegal in your former place of residence?

Knowledge of the illegal press.

Abbreviations for political parties, groups, movements shall be expressed in applicant's native language, along with their international name, where applicable

11. Political activity

Is the applicant interest in Politics?

Were the applicant and/or any members of his family members of political, religious, military, ethnical or other organizations, groups in the former country of permanent residence?

Was the applicant an active member of the group? How long was the applicant a member of the group? Applicant's title and obligations.

What type of organization was it? Its goals, methods, place on political spectrum, structure, membership, who founded the group, last names of its founders and leaders, regions of activities, legal status. Types of activities of the applicant.

Does the organization issue any publications? Names?

Names of other members of the organization.

Was the applicant persecuted for their activities?

Has the applicant participated in the activities which resulted in physical violence, related to racial, national or religious affiliations or political views? If yes, number of incidents and applicants role in them.

If the applicant was arrested, indicate the chronological order of the arrest. Where it happened? Duration of the arrest?

How many people were arrested along with the applicant?

Did the applicant face charges?

Was the applicant charged for their political activities? If yes, name the court, where the case took place, duration of the sentence, name of the Defence counsel, if applicable.

Summarize the sentence by the court.

How was the applicant released (bribe, bail, having served the sentence)?

Was there any police supervision after release?

Social treatment of the applicant. Place of residence, workplace.

In case of a prison break, the applicant need to provide further details (How did the applicant escape? Has the applicant received help from the outside? How did the applicant provide for themselves after the escape? Where did the applicant live/where did the applicant receive money from? How did the applicant receive identification documents/travel documents?).

Is the applicant on the wanted list? For what?

How does the applicant know that he is on the wanted list?

Has the applicant been in contact with the lawyers or human rights organizations?

Names and addresses of the persons, how did the applicant establish contact?

12. Reasons for leaving the former country of permanent residence.

Ask the applicant to list the reasons for leaving the country (possible reference to previous questions).

It is important to know whether the applicant is scared of prosecution.

What kind of persecution/violence was the applicant subject to? List the reasons for leaving the former place of residence (physical violence, unwarranted searches, other threats).

Time and place of the acts of violence towards the applicant or applicant's family members. Ask the applicant to describe in chronological detail.

Ask to provide documental evidence.

In applicant's opinion, what are the reasons for the violence?

How can the applicant support their claim?

Is the applicant willing to come back? If not, for what reasons?

What could be the consequences of applicant's return? Why? Ask to list possible reasons.

Will the applicant receive the permission of the authorities of their former residence to come back?

If yes or no, why?

Does the threat remain, in case of returning? If yes, list concrete reasons.

13. Questions for minors on the reasons for leaving.

How was the young applicant separated from their family?

How did it happen?

Did the applicant do it willingly or unwillingly? Do the parents know that the applicant has left the country?

Did the applicant receive any instructions? What kind of instructions?

When and under what circumstances was the applicant in contact with their parents/legal guardian?

Does the young applicant think that their parents/legal guardians are alive? Does the applicant think they are dead? What are the reasons to think this way?

Where did the young applicant go after separating with the family?

Ask the applicant to describe the location of temporary residence after the separation.

Has the applicant tried to leave the former country of permanent residence previously?

Who guarded and guided the applicant on the way to Kazakhstan? Name and possible relationship to the applicant? Did the applicant know him before the trip?

What are your relationships with that person now?

What was the main reason to live the country?

Was the applicant or their relatives/people close to them persecuted in any way? How and for what reasons?

Main challenges when travelling to Kazakhstan?

14. Relationship in the former country of permanent residence

Any contacts with the former country of permanent residence, personal ties left, type of relationship, their addresses and phone numbers.

Personal ties in the Republic of Kazakhstan or other countries. Do they have a refugee status (applied for it)? Addresses and phone numbers.

Has the applicant applied for asylum or refugee status in other countries or to other international organizations? If yes, indicate the date, and result, if applicable.

Has the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (hereafter referred to as – "UNHCR") approved their refugee status? If yes, which body of the UNHCR? Is there documented evidence for it?

Has the applicant been registered by international or local organizations?

If yes, provide details.

Was the applicant registered by the Embassy or Consulate of the country? If yes, provide details.