

Kyrgyzstan

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Is there a refugee protection program? Please describe it.	<p>Yes.</p> <p>A refugee entering the country may submit an application for refugee status to the State Migration Service or at a port of entry (from where the application will be sent to the State Migration Service). However, in order to begin the application process, the refugee (and their family) need identification documents.¹</p> <p>The State Migration Service has six months to approve or deny the application. The application review process may be delayed by up to one year with justification, such as if the applicant lacks proper documentation. The applicant receives an application registration certificate, renewed every three months, which ensures their legal rights.²</p> <p>If the application is approved, the applicant receives a refugee identity card, and their spouse and children enjoy refugee status as well.³</p> <p>If the application is denied, the applicant may appeal the ruling and will not be removed from the country pending the appeal. Once the denial is final, “the relevant body of internal affairs”</p>
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¹ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Refugees” Art. 4 (Mar. 22, 2002, *amended* May 13, 2006; Mar. 17, 2012; Jul. 6, 2016; Jul. 20, 2016), <https://www.refworld.org/topic.50ffbce5220.50ffbce5247.447edc5d4.0...KGZ.html>. The Law refers to the relevant authority processing asylum application as the “Competent Authority”; in reality, the Competent Authority is Kyrgyzstan’s State Migration Service. *See infra* at 2.

² Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Refugees” Art. 7.

³ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Refugees” Art. 7–8.

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	<p>shall “arrang[e] the exit of” the applicant.⁴ Kyrgyz law provides for “administrative expulsion” of the applicant to be “implemented by the competent authorities.”⁵</p>
<p>Who runs any available refugee protection program? Who determines which applicants qualify for refugee protection?</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan’s State Migration Service primarily operates the refugee protection program and decides who qualifies for refugee protection.⁶</p> <p>The State Migration Service website lists a separate “Department for Working with Refugees”⁷ that presumably handles all refugee applications, but a Vatican report claims the refugee unit was “significantly downsized and merged with another unit in charge of handling ethnic returns” in 2016, leading to less effective processing of refugee applications.⁸</p>
<p>Is the refugee protection program functional? For example, how long does it take for decisions to be issued? What percentage of applications are granted?</p>	<p>The refugee protection program is functional, but historically a small percentage of Afghans seeking refugee status in Kyrgyzstan have succeeded in obtaining such status.</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan’s refugee laws have been applied in a discriminatory manner, based on ethnicity and country of origin, because of national security concerns and a history of ethnic conflict with other groups, especially Uzbeks.⁹</p>

⁴ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Refugees” Art. 9.

⁵ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Refugees” Art. 11.

⁶ See International Organization for Migration, Migration Governance Snapshot: the Kyrgyz Republic [IOM Migration Governance Snapshot] §§ 2.1, 4.1 (Sep. 2018), <https://migrationdataportal.org/sites/default/files/2018-09/Migration%20Governance%20Snapshot-The%20Kyrgyz%20Republic.pdf>.

⁷ See Appendix, Figure 1.

⁸ See Migration & Refugees Section, Migration Profile: Kyrgyzstan § VI (Jan. 2021), <https://migrants-refugees.va/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/2021-CP-Kyrgyzstan-EN-jp.pdf>.

⁹ See Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Responses to Information Requests: Kyrgyzstan [IRB, RIR: Kyrgyzstan] §§ 1–2 (Feb. 2015), <https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/country-information/rir/Pages/index.aspx?doc=455728&pls=1>; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Universal Period Review: Kyrgyzstan 1 (Jun. 2014), <https://www.refworld.org/country,.UNHCR,.KGZ,.54c0b94b4.0.html>.

	<p>Afghans typically enjoy access to official refugee protection procedures and make up the majority of applicants.¹⁰ However, a very small proportion of Afghan applicants obtain refugee protection.¹¹ For instance, in 2019, Kyrgyzstan decided the applications of 57 Afghan asylum seekers and granted refugee status to only 5 of them.¹²</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan’s Law on Refugees requires the State Migration Authority to make a decision on an application for refugee status within six months after the application is submitted. The Authority may delay proceedings by up to one year if more time is required to establish the applicant’s identity and verify facts.¹³ The Law does not specify a deadline for a court to decide an appeal of a rejection of applicant status.¹⁴</p> <p>In general, it appears Kyrgyz authorities follow the law and process applications for refugee status in a timely manner. UNHCR data shows that the number of decisions made on applications for refugee status by Afghans is not consistently lower than the number of applications submitted by Afghans and is often higher.¹⁵</p> <p>A point of concern with respect to the functionality of Kyrgyzstan’s refugee system is that a significant proportion of decisions on refugee applications are “otherwise closed” without</p>
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¹⁰ UNHCR Universal Period Review: Kyrgyzstan at 1, fn.1; UNHCR, Global Focus: Kyrgyzstan, 2020 Year-End Report, <https://reporting.unhcr.org/node/10312?y=2020#year>.

¹¹ UNHCR Universal Period Review: Kyrgyzstan at 1, fn.1. The total refugee recognition rate is low in Kyrgyzstan, often reaching zero or near zero percent in a given year. UNHCR Universal Period Review: Kyrgyzstan at 4.

¹² Appendix, Figure 2.

¹³ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Refugees” Art. 7.

¹⁴ See Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Refugees” Art. 9.

¹⁵ Compare Appendix, Figure 2 with Appendix, Figure 3.

	<p>a clear positive or negative decision.¹⁶ These cases may reflect instances in which applicants rescind their application and find an alternative to being a refugee in Kyrgyzstan.¹⁷ Kyrgyz law seems to endorse finding alternatives, as it guarantees refugees' right to move to another country or return to their country of origin¹⁸ and requires asylum seekers to lack protection from their country of origin or from other countries.¹⁹</p> <p>In addition, UNHCR data does not record any appeals made since 2014²⁰ or any appeal decisions made since 2016.²¹ However, this apparent discrepancy seems to result from the fact that appeals to refugee status decisions generally take place in the Kyrgyz judicial system rather than by administrative means.²² UNHCR may not track Kyrgyz judicial decisions because they take place outside the scope of ordinary refugee administration.</p> <p>The State Department noted concerns in its country conditions report that authorities in Kyrgyzstan frequently denied refugee status to asylum seekers who face violence in their home country.²³ However, it is unclear if Afghans are subject to such poor treatment, as the example of inhuman expulsion provided is</p>
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¹⁶ See Appendix, Figure 2.

¹⁷ See, e.g., Jack Redden, Afghan refugees leave Kyrgyzstan for new life in Canada, UNHCR (July 12, 2004), <https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/news/latest/2004/7/40f2b7ae4/afghan-refugees-leave-kyrgyzstan-new-life-canada.html>.

¹⁸ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Refugees" Art. 6.

¹⁹ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Refugees" Art. 5.

²⁰ Appendix, Figure 3.

²¹ Appendix, Figure 2.

²² Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Refugees" Art. 9.

²³ U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, 2020 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Kyrgyz Republic § 2.F (Mar. 2021), <https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/kyrgyzstan/>.

	<p>of an Uzbek asylee,²⁴ and Kyrgyzstan has heightened concerns about Uzbek entrants to the country.²⁵</p>
<p>Do refugees have a right to work? A right to education? A right to medical care? Please describe.</p>	<p>Applicants for refugee status are guaranteed extensive rights, including rights to temporary housing, use of public utilities, healthcare, education, free movement, judicial protection, and translation services.²⁶</p> <p>Refugees are guaranteed temporary housing for three months, choice in finding residence in an area recommended by a Competent Authority, the right to work or start a business, the right to acquire property, assistance in finding information about property left in refugees’ country of origin, ID and travel documents, and administrative assistance in registering for government programs.²⁷</p> <p>Kyrgyz authorities seem to comply decently well with these legal mandates, as the International Organization on Migration has endorsed Kyrgyzstan’s policy of granting extensive rights to immigrants.²⁸ However, proper documentation seems key to enjoying legal rights such as the right to work.²⁹</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan often fails to provide due process rights to asylum seekers subject to extradition requests, such as Uighurs from</p>

²⁴ Department of State, 2020 Country Report on Human Rights § 2.F.

²⁵ See IRB, RIR: Kyrgyzstan § 1.

²⁶ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Refugees” Art. 6.

²⁷ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Refugees” Art. 13.

²⁸ See IOM Migration Governance Snapshot § 1.2.

²⁹ S Reza Kazemi, Afghans in Kyrgyzstan: Fleeing Home and Facing New Uncertainty, Afghanistan Analysts Network (Oct. 9, 2012), <https://www.afghanistan-analysts.org/en/reports/migration/afghans-in-kyrgyzstan-fleeing-home-and-facing-new-uncertainty/> (“Most Afghans, however, do not find life easy in Kyrgyzstan . . . but the condition of Afghan migrants without papers is particularly dire. They are not officially allowed to work in this country, which is the second poorest Central Asian state.”).

	<p>China³⁰; however, it is unclear whether this should be a concern for Afghan refugees escaping a regime, such as the Taliban, that lacks international recognition.</p>
<p>Are those seeking refugee protection free to live freely or forced to reside in camps?</p>	<p>Under Kyrgyz law, both applicants for refugee status and refugees can choose where to live, but Kyrgyz authorities may be able to place constraints on this freedom.</p> <p>Applicants for refugee status are guaranteed the right to move freely throughout Kyrgyzstan, except for areas off-limits for non-citizens. Moreover, applicants are guaranteed temporary housing, and it is not clear to what extent Kyrgyz authorities can control the temporary housing applicants receive.³¹</p> <p>Refugees have a right to live in any “populated area[] suggested by the Competent Authority, where [their] relatives live” if the relatives consent.³² This provision may suggest a Competent Authority will only suggest areas to live if a refugee has relatives in Kyrgyzstan, but another provision suggests any refugee can find housing in suggested areas.³³ Moreover, refugees have to the right to own property,³⁴ and applicants for refugee status already enjoy extensive freedom of movement. Overall, it seems refugees also have extensive choice in where to live, possibly constrained by the suggestion of a Competent Authority.³⁵</p>

³⁰ IRB, RIR: Kazakhstan § 2.1.

³¹ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Refugees” Art. 6.

³² Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Refugees” Art. 13.

³³ See Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Refugees” Art. 16.

³⁴ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Refugees” Art. 13.

³⁵ See also Kazemi, Afghans in Kyrgyzstan: Fleeing Home and Facing New Uncertainty (“Reflecting a broadly shared view among many Afghans in the country, Bibi Nazok, another female refugee, stated, ‘But we’re happy here. We can move freely. Our minds are calm. There isn’t war here. We prefer this to living in Afghanistan.’”).

	It appears that many Afghan refugees live in the major cities of Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyzstan and located in the north of the country, and Osh, located in the south. ³⁶
Does a grant of refugee protection result in a pathway to permanent status? In other words, can a refugee eventually become a citizen? Is there another form of legal permanent status available for people with refugee status?	Refugees may apply to become permanent residents. ³⁷ After three years of uninterrupted residence, they may become citizens if they have Russian or Kyrgyz language skills and are financially self-sufficient. ³⁸ More than 9,000 refugees have become Kyrgyz citizens. ³⁹
Does the country offer temporary protections available other than refugee status? If so, what are they?	<p>Various visas are offered in Kyrgyzstan. Unfortunately, it seems Kyrgyzstan does not accept the Afghan passport. The potentially relevant visas are listed below with the length of time the visa-holder may stay in Kyrgyzstan⁴⁰:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Investment Visa (I Visa, requiring 10 million soms, approx. \$117,000, of investment): 3 years ● Employment Visa (W1, for those seeking a work permit, or W2, relevant to labor not requiring a work permit): 90 days ● Student Visa (S): 90 days, up to 1 year or for the duration of a registered course ● Business Visa (B, requiring participation at negotiations, conferences, or meetings): 90 days ● Private Visa (P1): 90 days

³⁶ See Kazemi, Afghans in Kyrgyzstan: Fleeing Home and Facing New Uncertainty.

³⁷ IOM Migration Governance Snapshot § 1.2; see Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Refugees” Art. 13.

³⁸ IOM Migration Governance Snapshot § 1.2; Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) & International Labour Organization (ILO), How Immigrants Contribute to Kyrgyzstan’s Economy [OECD/ILO Report] 48 (Paris: OECD Publishing, 2017), http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/publication/wcms_613488.pdf. The IOM report gives a figure of five years as the time necessary to obtain necessary citizenship, but as the OECD/ILO Report notes, this applies to general immigrants; refugees can obtain citizenship after only three years of permanent residency.

³⁹ OECD/ILO Report at 48.

⁴⁰ Information about Kyrgyzstan’s visa program is available at the country’s eVisa website, https://www.evisa.e-gov.kg/get_information.php?lng=en.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Private Visa (P2, applicable to those marrying a Kyrgyz citizen, visiting family, <i>seeking temporary or permanent residence, getting refugee status</i>): 90 days, potentially extended to 6 months or acquisition of residence permit ● Tourist Visa (T): 90 days ● Family Visa (F, for family members of those with W1, W2, or S visa and residence permit): 1 year ● Transit Visa (TR): 5 days <p>Visa applications can be filed online at the Kyrgyz government’s eVisa website. The Kyrgyz government claims visa processing takes 5 days once all required documents are provided.⁴¹</p>
<p>What, if any, penalties are there for people without status or people who are denied refugee protection?</p>	<p>Applicants who are denied refugee status and people who lose refugee status after having obtained it must leave the country. They must leave after losing an appeal to the denial or revocation of their refugee status or, if they do not appeal, one month after receiving notice of the denial or revocation of their status.⁴² If necessary, Kyrgyz authorities will expel people without status through “administrative expulsion.”⁴³</p> <p>People who lack proper documentation, such as identification or documents confirming their applicant or refugee status, potentially face arbitrary detention in addition to expulsion. Kyrgyzstan has deliberately failed to provide documentation to certain people, such as Uighurs from China, in order to deny them standard refugee protections and subject them to arbitrary detention lasting up to fourteen months.⁴⁴ Afghan refugees do</p>

⁴¹ Kyrgyzstan eVisa website, Apply for Visa, https://www.evisa.e-gov.kg/step_1.php?lng=en.

⁴² Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Refugees” Art. 9–10.

⁴³ Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Refugees” Art. 11.

⁴⁴ See UNHCR Universal Period Review: Kyrgyzstan at 3–4.

	not appear to pose significant political concerns to Kyrgyz authorities, ⁴⁵ but lacking proper documentation can expose them to mistreatment at the hands of law enforcement. ⁴⁶
<p>What organizations exist in-country that can help displaced people seek available protections? What other organizations in the country may be able to help displaced people access services and rights, even if their mission is not to specifically work with refugees and displaced people?</p>	<p>The main organization that can help displaced people is Adilet, a legal clinic that provides direct legal services for displaced people in addition to general advocacy work. UNHCR works with Adilet.⁴⁷ Their website is available at https://adilet.kg/en.</p> <p>The Rights in Exile Programme website lists Labrys, an LGBT rights organization, as a pro bono organization of interest.⁴⁸ Their website is available at https://www.labrys.kg/labrys_eng. It is unclear whether they work with displaced people, but they offer free legal consultations.</p>
<p>Is there other information that might be valuable for displaced people arriving in that country to know?</p>	<p>Kyrgyzstan has faced ethnic conflict in the recent past, and ethnic nationalism is widespread in the country.⁴⁹ There may be hostility toward Afghan refugees, or Afghan refugees may face the fallout of conflicts involving other ethnicities. For example, during the 2010 conflicts between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks in Osh and Jalalabad, many Afghan refugees in the area were forced to flee.⁵⁰</p>

⁴⁵ See International Federation for Human Rights (FIDH), Regional Seminar, International Migration: Migrant workers, asylum seekers and refugees in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the South Caucasus 5 (Almaty, Kazakhstan: Nov. 2009), <https://www.fidh.org/IMG/pdf/Kazakhstan536aversionweb.pdf>. This report may be out of date, as it is from 2009, but information on Kyrgyzstan-Afghanistan relations since then is sparse, suggesting Afghan refugees still pose no special concerns to Kyrgyz authorities.

⁴⁶ See Kazemi, Afghans in Kyrgyzstan: Fleeing Home and Facing New Uncertainty (“The Kyrgyzstani police keep harassing and taking bribes from them, as Gol Ghotai, an Afghan refugee, told AAN in the Dusti office.”).

⁴⁷ UNHCR Fact Sheet: The Kyrgyz Republic 2 (Mar. 2021), <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/UNHCR%20Kyrgyzstan%20fact%20sheet%20March%202021.pdf>.

⁴⁸ Refugee Legal Aid Information for Lawyers Representing Refugees Globally, Rights in Exile Programme: Kyrgyzstan Pro Bono Directory, <https://www.refugeelegalaidinformation.org/kyrgyzstan-pro-bono-directory>.

⁴⁹ IRB, RIR: Kazakhstan § 1.

⁵⁰ Kazemi, Afghans in Kyrgyzstan: Fleeing Home and Facing New Uncertainty.

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	<p>Kyrgyzstan faces significant political unrest, most recently leading to the election of a new President and the ratification of a new constitution significantly increasing the powers of the President.⁵¹</p> <p>Kyrgyzstan is a relatively poor country heavily dependent on remittances from Kyrgyz abroad.⁵²</p> <p>In terms of governance and civil liberties, Kyrgyzstan faces significant problems with police misconduct, restrictions on speech and the press, corruption, and crime.⁵³</p>
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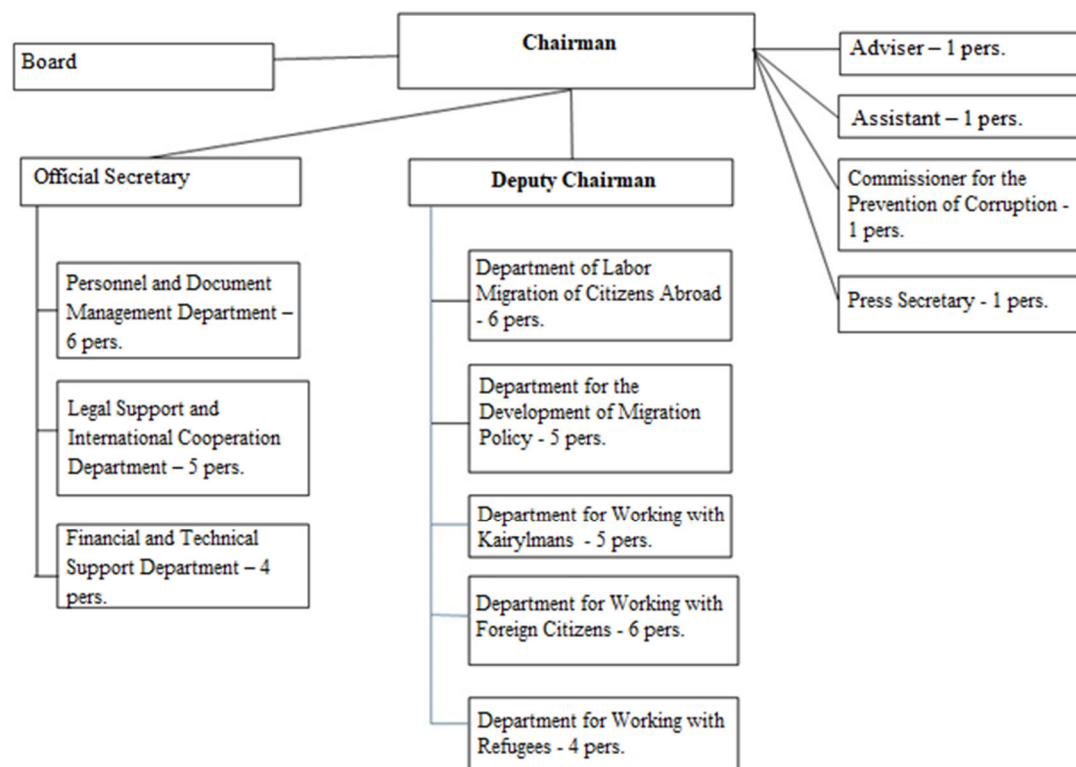
⁵¹ World Bank, Kyrgyz Republic Overview, <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/kyrgyzrepublic/overview#1>; Associated Press, Kyrgyzstan approves constitution boosting president's power (Apr. 11, 2001), <https://apnews.com/article/kyrgyzstan-constitutions-moscow-national-elections-elections-3c9f5b2fe03c6c4659c40f9325bc8209>.

⁵² World Bank, Kyrgyz Republic Overview.

⁵³ Department of State, 2020 Country Report on Human Rights, Executive Summary.

Appendix

Figure 1: Structure of the State Migration Service, State Migration Service website, <http://ssm.gov.kg/en/%D1%81%D1%82%D1%80%D1%83%D0%BA%D1%82%D1%83%D1%80%D0%B0/>.



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Figure 2: UNHCR Data on Asylum Decisions Regarding Afghans in Kyrgyzstan, UNHCR Refugee Data Finder, <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=neM91R>.

Year ↑	Country of Origin	Country of Asylum	Authority	Stage of Procedure	Cases / Persons	Recognized	Complementary protection	Rejected	Otherwise closed	Total decisions
2019	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	G	FI	P	5	0	27	25	57
2018	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	G	FI	P	5	0	44	5	54
2017	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	G	FI	P	5	0	82	17	104
2016	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	G	FI	P	16	0	118	31	165
2016	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	U	FI	P	5	0	23	0	28
2016	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	U	AR	P	0	0	23	0	23
2015	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	U	AR	P	0	0	11	0	11
2015	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	G	FI	P	5	0	110	40	155
2015	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	U	FI	P	5	0	0	0	5
2014	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	U	FI	P	5	5	21	0	31
2014	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	G	FI	P	0	0	116	28	144
2014	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	U	AR	P	0	0	19	0	19
						51	5	594	146	796

Key:

G – Government; U – UNHCR; FI – First instance decisions; AR – Administrative Review decisions; P – Persons

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Figure 3: UNHCR Data on Asylum Applications Submitted by Afghans in Kyrgyzstan, UNHCR Refugee Data Finder, <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=OCh0z3>.

Year ↑ ¹	Country of Origin	Country of Asylum	Authority	Application type	Stage of Procedure	Cases/ Persons	Applications
2019	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	G	N	FI	P	126
2018	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	G	N	FI	P	42
2017	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	G	N	FI	P	80
2016	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	G	N	FI	P	150
2015	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	U	N	FI	P	35
2015	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	G	N	FI	P	120
2014	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	U	N	FI	P	5
2014	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	G	N	FI	P	157
2014	Afghanistan (AFG)	Kyrgyzstan (KGZ)	U	A	AR	P	20
							735

Key:

G – Government; U – UNHCR; N – New applications; A – Appeal applications;
 FI – First instance decisions; AR – Administrative Review decisions; P – Persons

Research Narrative

- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Refugees,” <https://www.refworld.org/topic,50ffbce5220,50ffbce5247,447edc5d4,0,,KGZ.html>. This is the foundational Kyrgyz law on refugees. It details the process of obtaining refugee status, as well as the rights and obligations of asylees and refugees.
- UNHCR Fact Sheet: The Kyrgyz Republic (Mar. 2021), available at <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/UNHCR%20Kyrgyzstan%20fact%20sheet%20March%202021.pdf>. The fact sheet provides preliminary data about the number and breakdown, by nationality, of refugees in Kyrgyzstan and summarizes UNHCR’s activities in Kyrgyzstan.
- U.S. State Department Country Report on Kyrgyzstan (Mar. 2021), available at <https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/kyrgyzstan/>. This report provides an overview of the human rights concerns associated with Kyrgyzstan and contains a section on the treatment of refugees, Section 2.F.
- IOM Migration Governance Snapshot (Sep. 2018), available at <https://migrationdataportal.org/sites/default/files/2018-09/Migration%20Governance%20Snapshot-The%20Kyrgyz%20Republic.pdf>. This country snapshot provides background information about Kyrgyzstan’s refugee protection system, particularly in the areas of governance/administration and refugee rights.
- OECD/ILO Report: “How Immigrants Contribute to Kyrgyzstan’s Economy” (2017), available at http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---migrant/documents/publication/wcms_613488.pdf. This report provides general information about migrant workers in Kyrgyzstan and immigrants’ role in Kyrgyzstan’s economy. Page 48 addresses refugees in Kyrgyzstan.
- IRB Canada, Response to Information Request: Kyrgyzstan (Feb. 2015), available at <https://www.irb-cisr.gc.ca/en/country-information/rir/Pages/index.aspx?doc=455728&pls=1>. This report provides background information about ethnic tensions between Kyrgyz and Uzbeks that led to conflict in 2010 and highlights Kyrgyzstan’s poor treatment of Uzbek and Uighur asylees.

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- UNHCR Universal Period Review: Kyrgyzstan (Jun. 2014), available at <https://www.refworld.org/country,,UNHCR,,KGZ,,54c0b94b4,0.html>. This report provides background information about Kyrgyzstan's refugee protection system and addresses some of the issues related to the system, such as Kyrgyzstan's poor treatment of some asylees and refugees (Issues 1 and 3) and its low refugee recognition rate (Issue 2).
- S Reza Kazemi, "Afghans in Kyrgyzstan: Fleeing Home and Facing New Uncertainty," Afghanistan Analysts Network (Oct. 9, 2012), available at <https://www.afghanistan-analysts.org/en/reports/migration/afghans-in-kyrgyzstan-fleeing-home-and-facing-new-uncertainty/>. This article provides insight into the actual living conditions of Afghan refugees in Kyrgyzstan and reports on interviews with Afghan refugees.
- UNHCR Refugee Data Finder, available at <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/download/?url=neM91R>. This website provides data on asylum applications and decisions in Kyrgyzstan. It can break down data based on asylee country of origin. Different types of data can be displayed by using the options on the sidebar on the left-hand side of the webpage.
- Kyrgyzstan's eVisa website, available at <https://www.evisa.e-gov.kg/>. The eVisa website contains information about Kyrgyzstan's visa program and can be used to apply for a visa.