



Observatoire ARGA

ARGA Atlas

**INTERNATIONAL MASTER DOSSIER:
The Individual Case of Andrey Khazbulatov in the Context of International
Search, Extradition Proceedings, Media Pressure, and Asylum-Related Risk**

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I. INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE OF THE DOSSIER

This international master dossier has been prepared within the mandate of ARGA and Observatoire ARGA for the purpose of systematizing, updating, and presenting the individual case of Andrey Khazbulatov in an international legal and institutional format.

The dossier concerns Andrey Khazbulatov, a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan, former senior official in the field of cultural policy and national cinema, currently involved in extradition proceedings in the Argentine Republic and connected with an ongoing international protection context.

The purpose of this dossier is to consolidate the factual, procedural, international, humanitarian, and public-information elements of the case into a single structured document suitable for assessment by international, national, judicial, quasi-judicial, migration, asylum, human rights, and data-control bodies.

This dossier does not replace domestic pleadings submitted before the competent Argentine court and is not intended to function as a procedural filing in any single jurisdiction. Its function is broader: to present the case in a form that allows competent institutions to understand the cumulative effect of the measures and circumstances affecting Andrey Khazbulatov personally.

The case cannot be properly assessed through one isolated procedural segment. It includes a criminal case initiated in Kazakhstan after Khazbulatov's departure from the country, allegations concerning public cultural-sector management and budget-funded contracts, allegations of pressure to provide statements against a politically sensitive former official, an international search request, detention and extradition proceedings in Argentina, a pending asylum-related context, recent media publications, institutional anti-corruption communications, medical vulnerability, and family-life considerations in Argentina.

The new circumstances examined in this dossier are especially important because they show that the case has entered a new phase. The earlier INTERPOL-related position already identified risks linked to political pressure, misuse of international search channels, and non-refoulement. The recent materials reinforce that position. They demonstrate that the case continues to develop through public media framing, institutional activity, and an active extradition process while the protection-related context remains unresolved.

The principal focus of the new part of this dossier is the emergence of recent media publications concerning Andrey Khazbulatov. These publications are not treated here as ordinary press references. They are assessed as part of the external environment of the case, because they reproduce an accusatory narrative, publicly associate Khazbulatov with the convicted former Minister of Culture Arystanbek Mukhamediuly, emphasize the international search and extradition context, and may contribute to reputational and institutional pressure while proceedings in Argentina remain pending.

II. IDENTITY AND PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND OF ANDREY KHAZBULATOV

Andrey Ravilievich Khazbulatov was born on 7 April 1985 in the Karaganda region of the Republic of Kazakhstan. He is a citizen of Kazakhstan, Doctor of Philosophy, and specialist in cultural policy and the preservation of cultural heritage.

From 2014 to 2019, Khazbulatov held senior positions in public cultural institutions of Kazakhstan. From 11 July 2014, he served as Director General of the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Culture. From 8 May 2019, he served as Chairman of the Management Board of the National Centre for the Support of National Cinema. His employment contract was terminated on 21 July 2019 by mutual agreement.

Between 2017 and 2019, Khazbulatov supervised the implementation of the project for the creation of the National Digital Film Collection of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The project was officially approved and financed from the republican budget. It concerned the digitization and preservation of national film heritage and was implemented through public procurement and contractual mechanisms.

The professional background of Khazbulatov is legally significant because the allegations against him are connected not with ordinary violent, transnational, or security-related criminality, but with decisions taken in the context of public cultural administration, budget allocation, public procurement, and the implementation of a state cultural project.

Accordingly, the international assessment of the case must take into account the administrative, budgetary, institutional, and professional nature of the underlying facts. A purely formal reference to criminal classification under Kazakh law is insufficient for determining whether international search, extradition, and coercive mechanisms are proportionate and compatible with international standards.

III. ACTORS AND ROLES

The analysis of the case of Andrey Khazbulatov requires a reconstruction of the actors involved and of their functional roles within the national, international, and public-information dimensions of the case.

The central person concerned is Andrey Khazbulatov. He is the subject of criminal allegations in Kazakhstan, the person concerned by the international search request, the requested person in Argentine extradition proceedings, and a person whose family, health, and protection-related circumstances must be taken into account in any international assessment.

The requesting state is the Republic of Kazakhstan. The relevant criminal proceedings were initiated by the Anti-Corruption Agency of Kazakhstan. The allegations concern alleged misappropriation of public funds in connection with the National Digital Film Collection project. Kazakhstan also initiated the international search and extradition framework that led to Khazbulatov's detention in Argentina and the opening of extradition proceedings.

The National Central Bureau of INTERPOL of Kazakhstan forms part of the international search mechanism. Its role is relevant because the search request transmitted through INTERPOL-related channels produced direct consequences in Argentina, including detention and the activation of extradition proceedings.

The Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files is relevant as the international body competent to examine requests concerning access to, correction, or deletion of data processed in INTERPOL's information system. A previous submission in Khazbulatov's interests requested access to and deletion or suspension of data concerning him.

The former Minister of Culture Arystanbek Mukhamediuly is not the person concerned by this dossier, but his case forms an important contextual element. Khazbulatov's case is repeatedly linked in media publications and in the asserted factual background to Mukhamediuly's prosecution and conviction. The alleged demand that Khazbulatov provide statements against the former minister is central to the argument that the prosecution has a politically sensitive and coercive dimension.

The Argentine judicial authorities are central to the current stage of the case. The extradition proceedings are being conducted in case FLP 4715/2024 before the Federal Criminal and Correctional Court of Lomas de Zamora No. 2. The Argentine proceedings are the procedural context in which extradition, liberty, asylum-related arguments, and non-refoulement must be assessed.

CONARE, the National Commission for Refugees in Argentina, is relevant because Khazbulatov invoked international protection in Argentina. The existence of the asylum-related procedure directly affects the assessment of any extradition or forced-return scenario.

The Argentine Anti-Corruption Office is relevant because it requested information from the Argentine court after Kazakhstan's Anti-Corruption Agency sought a bilateral meeting in connection with Khazbulatov's extradition within the Globe Network framework. This adds an institutional anti-corruption cooperation layer to the case.

Kazakhstani media outlets are relevant because recent publications have introduced a new public-information dimension. They have reproduced the accusatory framework, emphasized the extradition and INTERPOL elements, and associated Khazbulatov with the convicted former minister. Their role is not procedural in a formal sense, but their public framing may affect reputational and institutional perception of the case.

Khazbulatov's family in Argentina is also relevant. The presence of family life in Argentina and the birth of a child in the country create humanitarian and family-life considerations that must be taken into account in any assessment of extradition and its consequences.

IV. CHRONOLOGY OF KEY EVENTS

The chronology of the case is significant because it shows the progression from public cultural-sector activity to pressure, departure from Kazakhstan, asylum-related protection in Argentina, criminal proceedings, international search, extradition, institutional communications, and recent media pressure.

On 11 July 2014, Andrey Khazbulatov was appointed Director General of the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Culture.

Between 2017 and 2019, he supervised the implementation of the National Digital Film Collection project, a state-supported cultural digitization project financed from the republican budget.

On 8 May 2019, Khazbulatov was appointed Chairman of the Management Board of the National Centre for the Support of National Cinema.

On 21 July 2019, his employment contract was terminated by mutual agreement.

In May 2022, shortly before the public arrest of former Minister Arystanbek Mukhamediuly, Khazbulatov was allegedly subjected to direct pressure. According to the previous INTERPOL submission, he was apprehended by men in civilian clothes, taken to an unofficial location, and required to provide false statements against the former minister.

On 17 and 18 May 2022, Khazbulatov allegedly observed surveillance and received a threat against his wife.

On 19 May 2022, he left Kazakhstan by air via Qatar. His family subsequently also left Kazakhstan.

In August 2022, Khazbulatov applied for asylum in Argentina and obtained temporary protection status.

On 15 August 2023, a criminal case was initiated against him in Kazakhstan by the Anti-Corruption Agency.

On 7 September 2023, a Kazakh investigating judge authorized detention in absentia. On the same date, the investigator declared Khazbulatov internationally wanted and assigned the search to the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL of Kazakhstan.

On 14 March 2024, Argentine authorities identified Khazbulatov in the context of an international arrest request issued by Kazakhstan. The extradition case FLP 4715/2024 was initiated in Argentina.

On 15 March 2024, Khazbulatov was released in Argentina subject to procedural conditions.

On 12 May 2025, the Argentine Anti-Corruption Office requested information from the Argentine court concerning the extradition case after Kazakhstan's Anti-Corruption Agency sought a bilateral meeting within the GlobE Network framework in connection with the extradition.

On 19 January 2026, NewTimes.kz published an article concerning Khazbulatov, his detention in Argentina, the extradition request, and his alleged connection with the case of former Minister Mukhamediuly.

On 24 February 2026, medical documentation in Argentina recorded metabolic syndrome and future cardiovascular risk factors requiring treatment and follow-up.

On 27 March 2026, the Centre for Journalistic Investigations published a further article concerning Khazbulatov, the continuing investigation, the extradition context, and the alleged misappropriation framework.

This chronology demonstrates that the case has not remained static. It has evolved from a domestic criminal accusation into a multi-layered international case involving search mechanisms, extradition, asylum, media pressure, anti-corruption cooperation channels, health factors, and family-life considerations.

V. BACKGROUND OF THE CRIMINAL ALLEGATIONS IN KAZAKHSTAN

The criminal allegations in Kazakhstan relate to the implementation of the National Digital Film Collection project, which was carried out between 2017 and 2019 in the field of national film heritage preservation and digitization.

According to the allegations described in the previous INTERPOL submission, Khazbulatov allegedly signed, together with other officials, contracts with several companies, including Nomad Cinema, Progress Asia Service, and Rubicon Group. The investigation alleges that part of the services was not actually performed and that public funds were misappropriated or laundered.

The criminal case was initiated on 15 August 2023 under Article 28 part 2 and Article 189 part 4 paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code of Kazakhstan. The accusations concern alleged complicity and large-scale misappropriation of entrusted property using an official position.

The defense position, as previously presented to the CCF, is that the relevant project was officially approved, budget-funded, and implemented through public procurement procedures. The contracts were concluded in the framework of state-approved cultural administration, and the results of the project were made available through a digital platform.

For international assessment, the central issue is whether the allegations reflect an ordinary criminal case or whether criminal-law mechanisms are being used to reassess administrative, contractual, and budgetary decisions taken within a politically sensitive institutional context.

The timing of the criminal case is especially relevant. The underlying project was implemented in 2017–2019, but the criminal case was initiated only in August 2023, after Khazbulatov had left Kazakhstan and applied for international protection in Argentina. This delayed and retrospective character supports the need for heightened scrutiny.

VI. CIRCUMSTANCES OF PRESSURE AND DEPARTURE FROM KAZAKHSTAN

The case includes allegations of direct pressure against Khazbulatov before the initiation of criminal proceedings.

According to the prior INTERPOL submission, in May 2022, shortly before the public arrest of former Minister Arystanbek Mukhamediuly, Khazbulatov was apprehended by men in civilian clothes in Astana and taken to an isolated location. On 16 May 2022, he was allegedly subjected to an informal interrogation, during which he was required to make false statements against the former minister.

The interrogation was allegedly carried out without formal procedural documentation, without proper guarantees, and under threats to his life and physical integrity. The previous submission also records that, on 17 and 18 May 2022, Khazbulatov noticed surveillance and received a direct threat concerning his wife.

As a result, on 19 May 2022, Khazbulatov left Kazakhstan. His family also later left the country due to the threats.

This sequence is fundamental to the international characterization of the case. The alleged pressure occurred before the formal criminal case against Khazbulatov was opened. The criminal proceedings were then initiated after his departure and after he sought protection abroad.

The case therefore contains indicators of retaliatory and coercive use of criminal procedure. The relevant question is not only whether the Kazakh authorities formally initiated criminal proceedings, but whether those proceedings were influenced by Khazbulatov's refusal to cooperate in a politically sensitive case involving a former minister.

VII. INTERPOL AND EXTRADITION DIMENSION

The INTERPOL and extradition dimension is central to the case because the international search request has already produced concrete consequences for Khazbulatov.

On 7 September 2023, a Kazakh court authorized detention in absentia. On the same date, an investigator issued an order declaring Khazbulatov internationally wanted and assigned the search to the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL of Kazakhstan.

The prior submission to the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files requested access to data concerning Khazbulatov, deletion of any unlawfully processed notices or data, and suspension of processing while the request was under examination.

The submission argued that the data transmitted to INTERPOL were inaccurate, incomplete, selective, and disproportionate. It emphasized that Kazakhstan did not properly present the administrative and budgetary nature of the project, the evidence of contractual performance, the asylum-related context, or the alleged pressure preceding the criminal case.

The Argentine materials now confirm that the international search mechanism had direct consequences in Argentina. The extradition proceedings in case FLP 4715/2024 originated after Khazbulatov was identified in a migration office as a person subject to an international arrest request issued by Kazakhstan.

Khazbulatov was detained and later released subject to procedural conditions. However, the extradition proceedings remained pending. Therefore, the international search request is not a theoretical or abstract issue. It has already affected his liberty, legal status, mobility, and family life in Argentina.

This is particularly important for INTERPOL assessment. When an international search request operates in a case involving allegations of political pressure, asylum, and non-refoulement risk, its continued processing may create serious consequences incompatible with the neutrality and human rights framework required by INTERPOL's rules.

VIII. ASYLUM AND INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION CONTEXT

Khazbulatov applied for asylum in Argentina in August 2022. The prior INTERPOL submission states that he obtained temporary protection status and has resided legally in Argentina with his wife and children.

The asylum context is not peripheral. It is central to the legality of any extradition or forced-return scenario. The existence of a pending international protection procedure means that any transfer to Kazakhstan must be assessed in light of the principle of non-refoulement.

The Argentine defense materials further confirm the relevance of the asylum context. In the extradition proceedings, the defense requested that CONARE provide Khazbulatov's refugee

file, identified as No. 8904562022. This confirms that the refugee-status procedure forms part of the evidentiary and procedural environment of the extradition case.

The prior INTERPOL submission argued that the Red Notice or international search mechanism could create a direct risk of detention, imprisonment, and transfer to Kazakhstan in circumvention of asylum-related guarantees. The subsequent Argentine proceedings show that this risk has become concrete.

The asylum dimension must therefore be considered together with the criminal allegations, the INTERPOL data, the extradition proceedings, and the new media publications. The cumulative question is whether Khazbulatov can receive a neutral and rights-compliant assessment while he remains publicly framed as a fugitive, associate of a convicted former minister, and target of an active international search request.

IX. NEW CIRCUMSTANCES AFTER THE INITIAL INTERPOL SUBMISSION

After the initial INTERPOL submission, several new circumstances emerged that materially affect the international assessment of the case.

First, new media publications concerning Khazbulatov appeared in Kazakhstani public sources. These publications did not merely report on the case in a neutral manner. They reproduced an accusatory framework, linked Khazbulatov to the convicted former Minister of Culture, emphasized the international search and extradition context, and presented his presence in Argentina through language capable of producing reputational pressure.

Second, the Argentine extradition proceedings remained active. The materials confirm that the international search request issued by Kazakhstan led to detention, court proceedings, release under procedural conditions, and the continued examination of the extradition request.

Third, the Argentine Anti-Corruption Office became involved at the level of institutional communication after Kazakhstan's Anti-Corruption Agency sought a bilateral meeting in connection with Khazbulatov's extradition within the GlobE Network framework. This shows that Kazakhstan's interest in the case is not limited to the ordinary judicial channel.

Fourth, the Argentine defense submitted or proposed a broad evidentiary framework in the extradition proceedings, relying on materials concerning human rights violations, political repression, detention conditions, and the use of criminal prosecution against critics or politically sensitive persons in Kazakhstan.

Fifth, new medical documentation recorded cardiometabolic risk factors requiring treatment and follow-up.

Sixth, Khazbulatov's family life in Argentina, including the birth of a child in the country, constitutes an additional humanitarian and family-life factor relevant to the assessment of the consequences of extradition.

These circumstances reinforce the central conclusion of the prior INTERPOL submission: the case must be assessed not as an ordinary criminal file but as a protection-sensitive case involving international search, extradition, political context, public pressure, and non-refoulement risk.

X. RECENT MEDIA PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLIC PRESSURE

The most significant new element in the case is the emergence of recent media publications concerning Andrey Khazbulatov. These publications are important not only because they mention the case, but because they contribute to the public framing of the case while extradition and protection-related proceedings remain unresolved.

1. NewTimes.kz publication of 19 January 2026

On 19 January 2026, NewTimes.kz published an article titled “Задержан, но не выдан: соратник экс-министра Мухамедиулы застрял в Аргентине” [“Detained but not extradited: an associate of former Minister Mukhamediuly is stuck in Argentina”].

The article reported that in 2024 Khazbulatov was detained in Argentina at the request of the National Central Bureau of INTERPOL of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Kazakhstan. It further stated that he had been placed on an international wanted list by the anti-corruption service of Astana on suspicion of an offense under Article 189 part 4 of the Criminal Code of Kazakhstan, involving alleged misappropriation of more than 196 million tenge.

The article also reported that the General Prosecutor’s Office of Kazakhstan informed the publication that, after Khazbulatov’s detention in Argentina, an official extradition request had been sent to the competent Argentine authorities, and that no final decision on extradition had yet been adopted.

The significance of this publication lies in its framing. The headline itself presents Khazbulatov through a stigmatizing formula: “detained but not extradited,” “associate of the former minister,” and “stuck in Argentina.” Such language does not merely communicate procedural information. It creates a public image of a person whose extradition is expected or delayed, rather than a person whose case is subject to judicial review, asylum-related assessment, and international protection guarantees.

The publication also reinforces the association between Khazbulatov and former Minister Mukhamediuly. This association creates reputational transfer: the public perception of the convicted former minister is extended to Khazbulatov, despite the fact that Khazbulatov’s own case remains unresolved.

The publication does not give comparable weight to the alleged pressure against Khazbulatov before his departure from Kazakhstan, his asylum-related status in Argentina, the administrative and budgetary nature of the underlying project, or the non-refoulement dimension. In this sense, it contributes to an incomplete and accusatory public narrative.

2. CZHR publication of 27 March 2026

On 27 March 2026, the Centre for Journalistic Investigations published an article titled “Дело Андрея Хазбулатова: расследование ещё идёт” [“The case of Andrey Khazbulatov: the investigation is still ongoing”].

The publication describes Khazbulatov as a former director of the State Centre for the Support of National Cinema and as a close associate of convicted former Minister of Culture Arystanbek Mukhamediuly. It states that Khazbulatov is suspected of illegal misappropriation of more than 196 million tenge in connection with the digitization of the national film archive.

The article emphasizes that Argentina has not yet made a decision on extradition and that the pre-trial investigation in Kazakhstan is still ongoing. It also discusses Khazbulatov’s professional background, his role in cultural institutions, the digitization project, the selection of contractors, the later privatization of the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Culture, and related property issues.

The importance of this publication is that it broadens the public narrative around Khazbulatov. It does not merely state that a criminal investigation exists. It places his name within a wider story involving a convicted former minister, public funds, institutional transformation, contractors, privatization, and unresolved criminal proceedings.

Although the article refers to Khazbulatov's position that the prosecution is politically motivated and that he sought asylum in Argentina, the overall structure of the article remains centered on the investigative and accusatory narrative. The protection-related context is not treated as the primary framework for assessing the case.

3. Assessment of media pressure

The NewTimes.kz and CZHR publications should be assessed as new circumstances because they appeared after the initial INTERPOL-related position and while the extradition and asylum-related context remained unresolved.

Their cumulative effect is significant.

First, they publicly reproduce the position of the requesting state or the accusatory framework connected with Kazakhstan.

Second, they associate Khazbulatov with a convicted former minister and thereby reinforce the political sensitivity of the case.

Third, they emphasize detention, international search, extradition, Argentina, and the alleged amount of damage. These elements are capable of shaping public perception before legal and protection-related issues have been finally assessed.

Fourth, they marginalize or underdevelop the protection-related context, including asylum, non-refoulement, alleged pressure, and the administrative-budgetary nature of the underlying facts.

Fifth, they appear in a context where Kazakhstan continues to show active institutional interest in the extradition process.

For these reasons, the publications cannot be treated as neutral background material. They constitute part of the external public environment of the case and may function as reputational pressure. In the context of an unresolved extradition request, an asylum-related procedure, and an INTERPOL-related search mechanism, such public framing may contribute to the perception of Khazbulatov as a fugitive rather than as a person seeking protection and contesting the use of international law-enforcement mechanisms.

The publications therefore reinforce the need for updated international notification and review. They show that the case has moved into a new public phase in which legal mechanisms and public information pressure develop simultaneously.

XI. ARGENTINE INSTITUTIONAL COMMUNICATIONS AND GLOBE-RELATED CONTEXT

A separate new circumstance concerns institutional communication in Argentina connected with the GlobE Network.

On 12 May 2025, the Argentine Anti-Corruption Office addressed the Argentine court in connection with case FLP 4715/2024. The communication stated that, within the framework of

the sixth plenary meeting of the GlobE Network, scheduled to take place in Baku from 20 to 23 May 2025, the Anti-Corruption Agency of Kazakhstan requested a bilateral meeting with the Argentine Anti-Corruption Office in connection with Khazbulatov's extradition.

This fact is important because it confirms that Kazakhstan's interest in Khazbulatov's case is not limited to the formal extradition request or the INTERPOL search channel. The case was also raised through an international anti-corruption cooperation setting.

This does not in itself establish unlawful interference with the Argentine judiciary. However, it demonstrates that the case is being advanced through multiple institutional channels, including channels outside the ordinary court-to-court extradition process.

In the broader context of the case, this circumstance is significant. It appears alongside the continuing extradition proceedings, the pending asylum-related context, the prior allegations of pressure in Kazakhstan, and recent public media framing. Together, these elements show that the case has a broader institutional and reputational pressure dimension.

The Argentine defense materials also confirm the international character of the case. In the extradition proceedings, the defense presented or proposed evidence to exercise Khazbulatov's right of defense and referred to the complexity of materials in English, Russian, and French, including reports, complaints, and investigations by NGOs, organizations recognized by the United Nations, UN commissions, the European Union, the United States Department of State, and other bodies.

The defense further referred to the dynamic nature of the political situation, international investigations, sanctions, and human rights violations in Kazakhstan, and reserved the right to expand the evidence.

The same materials requested international inquiries to Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, the United States Department of State, OHCHR, and other institutions concerning human rights conditions in Kazakhstan, including restrictions on freedom of expression, the use of criminal charges against critics of the government, detention conditions, and the events of January 2022.

This confirms that the Argentine extradition proceedings are not limited to a narrow technical assessment of documents. They involve broader questions of human rights, political context, detention risk, and non-refoulement.

XII. HEALTH CONDITION AND MEDICAL VULNERABILITY

Medical documentation dated 24 February 2026 records that Khazbulatov has been diagnosed with metabolic syndrome. His active prescriptions include metformin, rosuvastatin/ezetimibe, and fenofibric acid. A computerized 12-lead stress test was also requested.

The report states that he presents abnormalities in cholesterol and triglycerides, insulin resistance, and metabolic fatty liver disease. At the same time, it records that there is currently no structural cardiac or vascular damage and that cardiac and vascular studies are normal. The condition is described as an early and reversible stage.

The laboratory profile includes elevated LDL cholesterol, very high triglycerides close to 500 mg/dL, low HDL cholesterol, elevated apolipoprotein B, insulin resistance, and mildly elevated

liver enzymes. The report states that this profile increases future cardiovascular risk if not corrected.

The treatment plan includes intensive pharmacological treatment, lifestyle modification, repeat testing within two months, and further cardiovascular assessment through ergometry.

This medical information should be assessed carefully and without exaggeration. It does not indicate current structural heart damage. However, it does establish a medical vulnerability requiring stability of care, monitoring, medication, and avoidance of circumstances that may interrupt treatment or intensify health risks.

In the context of extradition, detention, severe procedural stress, or transfer to Kazakhstan, this medical condition is relevant to the humanitarian and proportionality assessment of any coercive measure.

XIII. FAMILY LIFE IN ARGENTINA AND HUMANITARIAN CONSIDERATIONS

Khazbulatov's family life in Argentina forms an additional humanitarian and legal factor relevant to the assessment of extradition and forced-return risk.

His family has resided with him in Argentina in the context of his asylum-related situation and the extradition proceedings. The birth of a child in Argentina creates a direct and significant connection between the family and the Argentine legal and social order.

This circumstance is relevant because extradition would not affect Khazbulatov alone. It would also affect his spouse, children, and the family unit established in Argentina. The possible separation of the family, or the creation of a coercive situation in which family members must choose between remaining in Argentina and following him to a country where he alleges risk, must be considered in the humanitarian assessment.

The birth of a child in Argentina is particularly significant because it engages questions of family unity, the best interests of the child, and the consequences of extradition for a child connected to the requested state. The assessment of extradition must therefore include not only the formal criminal allegations but also the practical impact on family life and on the rights and interests of the child.

This does not replace the central legal arguments concerning INTERPOL, political pressure, asylum, and non-refoulement. However, it strengthens the conclusion that the case requires an individualized and protection-sensitive assessment.

XIV. INTERNATIONAL LEGAL SIGNIFICANCE AND RISK ASSESSMENT

The case of Andrey Khazbulatov has international legal significance because it combines several risk layers that cannot be assessed separately.

First, the criminal case in Kazakhstan was initiated after Khazbulatov's departure and after alleged pressure connected with the case of a former minister. This raises concerns about retaliatory or politically sensitive use of criminal-law mechanisms.

Second, the underlying facts concern public cultural administration, budgetary implementation, and contractual relations within a state project. This requires scrutiny of whether international

search and extradition mechanisms are being used in a matter that may be more administrative, managerial, or politically contextual than ordinary criminal.

Third, the INTERPOL-related mechanism has already produced real consequences. Khazbulatov was detained in Argentina and remains subject to extradition proceedings.

Fourth, the asylum-related context creates a direct non-refoulement issue. Any extradition or forced return must be assessed in light of the risk of persecution, ill-treatment, unfair proceedings, or other serious harm in Kazakhstan.

Fifth, the recent media publications create a public-pressure layer. They associate Khazbulatov with a convicted former minister, reproduce the accusatory narrative, emphasize detention and extradition, and may affect how his case is perceived by the public and institutions.

Sixth, Kazakhstan's attempt to discuss the extradition through the GlobE-related anti-corruption framework shows that the case is being advanced through additional institutional channels.

Seventh, medical vulnerability and family life in Argentina add humanitarian weight to the case and require individualized assessment.

The principal risks may therefore be summarized as follows:

1. Risk of misuse of international search mechanisms in a politically sensitive case.
2. Risk of extradition before full assessment of asylum and non-refoulement issues.
3. Risk that public media pressure reinforces the requesting state's narrative.
4. Risk that anti-corruption cooperation channels are used to strengthen pressure outside ordinary judicial review.
5. Risk of harm to family life and the interests of children in Argentina.
6. Risk of medical deterioration under detention, transfer, or severe stress.
7. Risk that the case is assessed formally as a corruption case without adequate consideration of its political, procedural, humanitarian, and protection-related dimensions.

These risks must be assessed cumulatively. The international significance of the case lies not in any single isolated element, but in the convergence of criminal prosecution, international search, extradition, asylum, media framing, institutional communication, health vulnerability, and family life.

XV. CONCLUSION

The materials examined in this dossier support the conclusion that the individual case of Andrey Khazbulatov requires continued international scrutiny.

The earlier INTERPOL submission already identified serious concerns: the alleged pressure exerted on Khazbulatov before his departure from Kazakhstan, the demand that he provide statements against former Minister Arystanbek Mukhamediuly, the delayed initiation of criminal proceedings, the administrative and budgetary nature of the underlying facts, the asylum-related context in Argentina, and the risk of non-refoulement.

The new circumstances strengthen that assessment.

The recent media publications show that Khazbulatov's case has entered a new public phase. The publications reproduce an accusatory framework, publicly associate him with a convicted former

minister, emphasize the international search and extradition context, and present his presence in Argentina through language capable of producing reputational pressure. These publications should therefore be treated as new circumstances relevant to the assessment of public pressure and the fairness of the overall environment in which the case is being considered.

The Argentine materials confirm that the INTERPOL-related request produced concrete consequences: detention, release under procedural conditions, and active extradition proceedings. They also confirm the relevance of the asylum-related procedure and the need to assess the case through the prism of non-refoulement and international protection.

The GlobE-related institutional communication shows that Kazakhstan's interest in Khazbulatov's extradition has extended beyond the formal extradition request and into international anti-corruption cooperation channels. This reinforces the conclusion that the case has an institutional pressure dimension.

The medical and family-life materials add further humanitarian significance. Khazbulatov's health condition requires treatment and monitoring, while his family life in Argentina, including the birth of a child in the country, requires consideration of family unity and the best interests of the child.

Taken together, these circumstances show that the case cannot be treated as a routine extradition or ordinary criminal matter. It is a protection-sensitive individual case involving the cumulative effects of criminal prosecution, international search, extradition, asylum, public media pressure, institutional activity, medical vulnerability, and family life.

This dossier should therefore serve as the basis for updated communications to INTERPOL/CCF, competent Argentine authorities, asylum-related institutions, and relevant international human rights mechanisms.

XVI. ANNEXES

1. Identity, professional background, and public-service materials.
2. Criminal-case and procedural-background materials.
3. INTERPOL and international-search materials.
4. Extradition-proceedings materials.
5. Asylum and international-protection materials.
6. Media and public-information materials.
7. Institutional-communication materials.
8. Humanitarian, medical, and family-life materials.
9. Country-condition and human-rights materials.
10. Other materials relevant to the international assessment of the case.

The annexes are intended to identify the general categories of supporting materials underlying this dossier without reproducing confidential documents or disclosing sensitive personal, judicial, medical, asylum-related, or family-status information in the body of the dossier.

All original documents referenced in this dossier and annexes have been systematized and are maintained as confidential case materials. Access to supporting materials may be provided only to competent authorities, legal representatives, or authorized institutional recipients upon separate request and where procedurally necessary, subject to applicable confidentiality, data-protection, and procedural requirements.

XVII. OFFICIAL AND PUBLIC SOURCES

- Constitution of INTERPOL, in particular Articles 2 and 3.
- INTERPOL Rules on the Processing of Data, including provisions concerning legality, purpose limitation, data quality, accuracy, proportionality, and compliance with INTERPOL's constitutional framework.
- Statute of the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files.
- Operating Rules of the Commission for the Control of INTERPOL's Files, where applicable to requests for access, correction, deletion, and suspension of processing.
- Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1951, in particular Article 33 concerning non-refoulement.
- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, in particular Article 3.
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in particular Articles 6, 7, 9 and 14.
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in particular provisions concerning liberty, security of person, fair process, and protection from arbitrary treatment.
- Argentine Law No. 24.767 on International Cooperation in Criminal Matters, where applicable to extradition proceedings in the absence of a bilateral treaty.
- Applicable Argentine legal and institutional framework concerning refugee status and international protection, including the procedure before CONARE.
- Publicly available country-condition and human-rights materials concerning Kazakhstan issued by international organizations, human rights mechanisms, and public institutions.
- Publicly available media publications concerning the case of Andrey Khazbulatov, reviewed for the limited purpose of assessing the public-information context, reputational framing, and potential external pressure surrounding the case.