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RULES OF PROCEDURE
OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER
OF THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC (*)

(*) Unofficial translation provided by the UNDP Office in Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

Rules of Procedure

The present Rules of Procedure regulate the organization of activity of the Constitutional Chamber in accordance with the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Constitutional law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic".

Section I. General Provisions

Chapter 1. General provisions

1. The aspects of organization and activity of the Constitutional Chamber, referred to the competence of the Chamber, shall be solved in accordance the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Constitutional law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic" (hereinafter referred to as the constitutional law) as well as the present Rules of Procedure.

2. The Constitutional Chamber shall convene the session of the Constitutional Chamber on all issues referred to its competence. The session shall be held with the observance of requirements set out in the constitutional law and the present Rules of Procedure.

3. The session of the Constitutional Chamber shall be convened by the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber in accordance with the schedule of sessions as well as at the initiative of the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber, the deputy chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber, and the secretary judge.

4. The issues relating to the organization of activity of the Constitutional Chamber and operation of its administration shall be considered at the meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber, convened by the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber, or at his / instruction by the deputy chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber.

The meetings of judges of the Constitutional Chamber may be attended by the staff of the administration of the Constitutional Chamber.

5. The activity of the Constitutional Chamber is ensured by its administration. The regulation on administration of the Constitutional Chamber, the structure of administration, the staff number within the estimate of expenses shall be approved by the Constitutional Chamber upon presentation of the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber.

Chapter 2. Procedures of election, replacement and dismissal of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson and the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber

6. The election to the position of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson and the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber shall be held during the meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber, such meeting to be convened not later than thirty days since the relevant position becomes vacant. The meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber to elect the chairperson, the deputy chairperson and the secretary judge shall be presided by the oldest in age judge of the Constitutional Chamber.

7. The meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber to elect the chairperson, the deputy chairperson and the secretary judge shall be deemed legitimate if attended by at least two thirds of the total number of judges of the Constitutional Chamber.

8. The meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber shall by open vote approve the form of ballot paper for the voting to elect the chairperson, the deputy chairperson and the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber.

9. The presiding judge shall submit proposal for the nomination or self – nomination of candidates to the positions of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson and the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber. The number of candidates willing to be elected to the positions of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson and the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber shall not be limited. The candidates shall have the right to announce recuse.

10. In the event the chairperson of the meeting is included in the list of candidates, the meeting shall be presided by the judge next in age not included in the list of candidates.

11. The chairperson, the deputy chairperson and the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber shall be elected by secret ballot. To ensure the procedure of secret ballot voting and counting of votes the meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber shall elect the counting board consisting of three judges.

12. The members of the counting board shall be elected by the majority votes of the total number of judges of the Constitutional Chamber. The candidates to the position of the counting board members shall be nominated by the judges of the Constitutional Chamber or by way of self – nomination. The candidate to the position of the member of the counting boards shall have the right of refusing the nomination. The members of the counting board should not include persons nominated to the positions of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson and the secretary judge.

13. The personal composition of the counting board shall be reflected in the minutes of the meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber.

14. The counting board shall:

- 1) elect the chairperson and secretary from among its members;
- 2) draft the form of the ballot paper and submit it for approval by the meeting of judges;
- 3) ensure the printing of ballot papers corresponding to the number of judges of the Constitutional Chamber;
- 4) ensure preparation and conduct of voting;
- 5) explain the rules of filling the ballot papers;
- 6) destroy ballot papers remaining after their distribution;
- 7) solve conflicts and disputes emerging during the voting;
- 8) count the votes and announce the voting results.

15. The names of candidates shall be printed in the ballot paper in alphabetic order.

16. The voting is done by each judge of the Constitutional Chamber personally by way of filling the ballot paper which is cast in the ballot box sealed by the voting board.

The judge of the Constitutional Chamber cannot abstain from voting.

17. The results of voting are formalized in the minutes of the counting board; the minutes shall be signed by all members of the counting board and shall be approved at the meeting of judges.

18. The following information shall be included in the minutes of the counting board:

- 1) the position subject for election;
- 2) the date of voting;
- 3) the name of candidate (candidates) included in the ballot paper;
- 4) the number of invalid ballot papers;
- 5) the number of votes “for” and “against” each candidate;
- 6) the voting returns.

19. Based on the voting returns the counting board shall announce the results to the meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber.

20. The counting board shall terminate its activity after the voting returns are announced. Adoption of a special decision on this issue shall not be required.

21. In the event that only one candidate was included in the ballot paper and he / she was not elected, then repeated elections with the nomination of new candidates shall be held.

In the event that the ballot paper has two candidates and none of them gets necessary number of votes, then the repeated elections shall be held for the candidate with the majority of votes. In the event that after such procedure the candidate fails to get the necessary number of votes repeated elections with the nomination of new candidates shall be held.

In the event that the ballot paper has more than two candidates and none of them gets necessary number of votes, then the next round of elections shall be held among the candidates with the largest number of votes. In the event that none of them gets necessary number of votes, then repeated elections shall be held in respect of the candidate with the majority of votes. In the event that after such procedure the candidate fails to get necessary number of votes repeated elections with the nomination of new candidates shall be held. In the event that the candidate after having passed to the second round of elections withdraws from elections, then the voting shall be held for the next candidate in terms of votes cast.

22. A judge for whom not less than six votes were given shall be deemed elected to the relevant position.

23. After each elections the ballot papers reflecting the returns of voting to the position of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson and the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber shall be sealed in a separate envelope and attached to the minutes of the meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber. The minutes of the counting board shall be attached to the same minutes.

24. New elections of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson and the secretary judge shall be held ten working days prior to the expiration of their term in office.

The competencies of newly elected chairperson, deputy chairperson and secretary judge shall enter into force upon expiration of the term in office of the acting chairperson, the deputy chairperson and the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber.

25. In the event of expiration of the term of office, early termination of office or early dismissal of the acting chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber, his / her duties shall be performed by the deputy chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber.

26. In the event of absence of the deputy chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber, his / her duties shall be performed by the secretary judge.

27. In the event of absence of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson, the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber the duties of the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber shall be performed by a judge of the Constitutional Chamber, who was vested with such competence by the meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber.

28. The chairperson, the deputy chairperson and the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber shall have the right to decide upon resigning from office of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson and the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber correspondingly.

29. In the event that such decision is made, the chairperson, the deputy chairperson or the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber shall submit a written request on resignation down from office for the consideration of the meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber.

30. The meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber shall consider such request not later than five days after submission thereof.

The meeting of judges shall have the right either to honor the request of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson or the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber or decline it.

The request shall be considered by the meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber in the event that such meeting is attended by not less than two thirds of the total number of judges of the Constitutional Chamber.

The decision on this issue shall be made by the majority of the total number of judges of the Constitutional Chamber and shall be formalized in the minutes.

31. The chairperson, the deputy chairperson or the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber shall be deemed relieved from their duties since the day the meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber made a decision honoring their request.

Before the decision of the meeting of judges is made, the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber, the deputy chairperson of the and the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber shall continue performing their duties.

32. In the event that the meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber decides to decline the request on resignation from office, the chairperson, the deputy chairperson or the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber shall continue performing their duties upon the expiration of their term in office.

33. The chairperson, the deputy chairperson or the secretary judge shall have the right of submitting repeated request on resignation from office six months after the meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber made a decision to decline their requests.

In the event of repeated request for resignation from office submitted by the chairperson, the deputy chairperson or the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber, such request must be honored by the meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber.

Chapter 3. Competencies of the chairperson, the deputy chairperson and the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber

§ 1. Competencies of the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber

34. Alongside with performing the function of the judge of the Constitutional Chamber, the chairperson shall:

- 1) manage the preparation of cases and other issues for the consideration at the session of the Constitutional Chamber;
- 2) convene the sessions of the Constitutional Chamber, submit the issues subject for the consideration, preside at the session;
- 3) represent the Constitutional Chamber and act on its behalf;
- 4) distribute received petitions between the judges of the Constitutional Chamber;
- 5) submit the Rules of Procedure of the Constitutional Chamber for its approval;
- 6) take measures aimed at ensuring proper conduct of the session, the security of parties and those present;
- 7) perform overall guidance of the administration of the Constitutional Chamber, appoint and dismiss the head of administration in accordance with the provisions of the law on civil service, submit the structure and regulation on the administration of the Constitutional Chamber for its approval;
- 8) approve staff list of the administration of the Constitutional Chamber;
- 9) sign copies of decisions, conclusions, resolutions, rulings of the Constitutional Chamber as well as minutes of its sessions;
- 10) convene meetings of the judges and administration of the Constitutional Chamber at his / her own initiative or upon proposal of one or more judges;
- 11) oversee the observance of deadlines for the acceptance of petitions for consideration in accordance with the constitutional law; submit once per quarter the schedule of sessions for approval of the Constitutional Chamber;
- 12) submit the draft budget for the next financial year for the consideration of the meeting of judges;
- 13) decide upon sending judges to business trips;
- 14) present the information on the activity of the Constitutional Chamber by the end of the year;
- 15) grant departmental awards;

16) perform other duties in accordance with the constitutional law and the present Rules of Procedure.

The chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber shall have the right to get acquainted with the cases handled by other judge (judges) and in case of necessity to hand them over to other judge (judges) for further consideration or preparation.

35. The chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber shall issue orders and instructions.

Orders shall be issued on personnel issues, all other issues are settled by way of instructions.

§ 2. Competencies of the deputy chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber

36. Alongside with performing the functions of the judge of the Constitutional Chamber, the deputy chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber shall perform the duties of the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber in his / her absence or upon his / her request.

§ 3. Competencies of the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber

37. Alongside with performing the functions of the judge of the Constitutional Chamber, the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber shall:

1) make necessary arrangements for the preparation of the session of the Constitutional Chamber, including checking the presence the parties to the constitutional legal proceedings at the session, the readiness of technical facilities ensuring the conduct of the session of the Constitutional Chamber;

2) take measures guaranteeing the implementation of decisions of the Constitutional Chamber;

3) maintain control over the observance of deadlines for the preparation of petitions accepted for consideration in accordance with the provisions of the constitutional law;

4) elaborate draft quarterly schedule of sessions of the Constitutional Chamber and submit it for approval of the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber;

6) ensure keeping the minutes of the session of the Constitutional Chamber and its timely formalization;

7) sign copies of decisions, resolutions, conclusions, rulings and minutes of the session of the Constitutional Chamber;

8) control the preparation of analytical and information materials on the execution of the decisions of the Constitutional Chamber by its administration. The summarized materials as necessary as well as by the end of the calendar year are sent to the judges of the Constitutional Chamber;

9) organize annual publication of analytical and information materials on the execution of the decisions of the Constitutional Chamber for dissemination to the public;

10) ensure information support of the activity of the Constitutional Chamber;

11) perform other duties in accordance with the constitutional law and the present Rules of Procedure.

In the course of drafting the schedule the priority is given to the requests of judges and representations of the Government to conclude upon constitutionality of international agreements which have not entered into force for the Kyrgyz Republic as well as other cases upon proposal of the judge rapporteur.

Chapter 4. Official statement of the Constitutional Chamber

38. The initiative to make an official statement on behalf of the Constitutional Chamber shall be launched by its chairperson or not less than three judges. The text of the official statement of the Constitutional Chamber shall be considered and approved during the meeting of judges of the Constitutional Chamber.

39. The chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber shall have not right to abstain from making a statement which he / she was instructed to make.

40. A judge who disagrees with the text of the official statement should formalize his / her disagreement in writing, this document shall be attached to the materials of the meeting of the Constitutional Chamber during which the text of the official statement had been approved.

Chapter 5. Panel of judges of the Constitutional Chamber

41. In accordance with the constitutional law the Constitutional Chamber shall establish panels of judges.

The panels shall be composed of three judges for the consideration of petition submitted to the Constitutional Chamber.

42. The personal composition of the panel of judges, including the judge who shall consider the petition, shall be decided upon by the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber within three working days since the receipt of relevant materials from the head of administration. The composition of the panel of judges and the judge responsible for the consideration of the petition shall be determined by the chairperson of in view of the workload on judges of the Constitutional Chamber.

43. The deputy chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber and the secretary judge shall be included in the panel on common grounds.

44. The issue of replacing a judge in the panel of judges by another judge shall be solved by the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber. The replacement of judge responsible for the consideration of petition or any of other judge in the panel shall be effected in case of disease, being on business trip or in the event that the recusal of a judge is honored.

45. The panel of judges shall terminate its activity after it decides to reject a petition or accepts it for consideration. Separate decision on such issue shall not be required.

46. Minutes are kept during the sitting of the panel. Keeping minutes of the sitting of the panel of judges shall be ensured by the administration of the Constitutional Chamber.

Chapter 6. Information on petitions accepted for consideration and cases scheduled for hearing

47. The list of petitions accepted by the Constitutional Chamber for consideration as well as cases scheduled for hearing, shall be sent to all judges at least once a month by the administration of the Constitutional Chamber.

48. The information on petitions scheduled for hearing shall be posted on the official web site of the Constitutional Chamber.

Section II. Constitutional legal proceedings

Chapter 7. Procedure of appeal to the Constitutional Chamber

§ 1. Appeal to the Constitutional Chamber

49. The right to appeal to the Constitutional Chamber shall be granted to subjects listed in article 20 of the constitutional law.

50. The petitions to the Constitutional Chamber should correspond to the requirements envisaged in articles 25 and 26 of the constitutional law. Petitions as well as materials attached thereto are submitted in the state or official language.

51. Petitions to the Constitutional Chamber can be sent by mail or delivered personally to the administration of the Constitutional Chamber. The petition is registered as of the day of its receipt.

§ 2. Procedure of accepting petitions for consideration

52. Petitions received by the Constitutional Chamber shall be submitted by the head of administration of the Constitutional Chamber to the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber within three working days with the conclusion of correspondence of petition to the requirements of the constitutional law. The chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber shall hand over the petition to the panel of judges of the Constitutional Chamber, created to decide on acceptance of petition for proceeding; this shall be done within the time period determined by paragraph 42 of the present Rules of Procedure.

53. The examination of petition and documents attached thereto shall be entrusted to one judges of the panel by the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber.

§ 3. Sitting of the panel of judges

54. In accordance with part 2 article 28 of the constitution law, the ruling on acceptance of petition for proceedings or rejection thereof shall be adopted at the sitting of the panel of judges.

55. The sittings of the panel of judges shall be conducted on agreed day and shall be deemed legitimate in the event all judges of the panel are present.

56. Based on the outcomes of consideration of petition at the sitting of the panel of judges the ruling shall be adopted on acceptance of petition for proceedings or rejection thereof.

The ruling shall include the composition of the panel, the subject matter of petition, the date, venue and motivation of decision made.

57. The ruling shall be adopted by the majority vote of the judges - members of the panel and signed by all of them.

58. In the event that the petition to the Constitutional Chamber is withdrawn upon written request of the applicant, the panel of judges shall return the petition and attached materials, issue the relevant ruling and terminate its activity.

§ 4. Refusal to accept the petition for proceedings

59. In accordance with parts 3 and 4, article the panel of judges may refuse to accept the petition for proceedings. A motivated decision to refuse the acceptance of a petition for proceedings shall be made by the panel of judges by majority vote. The copy of the ruling of the panel of judges shall be sent to the applicant by the head of administration at least within five working days.

60. The ruling of the panel of judges refusing the acceptance of a petition for proceedings may be challenged by the parties in the Constitutional Chamber.

61. The appeal against the ruling to refuse the petition shall be submitted to the Constitutional Chamber in writing in accordance with common requirements of the constitutional law towards appeals.

62. The petitions received are registered in the administration of the Constitutional Chamber on the day of their receipt.

63. The complaint against the ruling to refuse acceptance of the petition for proceedings shall be considered by the Constitutional Chamber within thirty working days since the day of its registration. Based on the outcomes of consideration the Constitutional Chamber adopts a resolution.

64. The preparation of the session of the Constitutional Chamber for the consideration of the petition shall be entrusted by the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber to one of the judges of the Constitutional Chamber not later than three working days since the day of its registration.

The judge shall prepare the materials for the session of the Constitutional Chamber within ten working days since the day of issuance of a relevant instruction by the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber. The copies of petitions to be considered at the session as well as the ruling of the panel of judges shall be forwarded to all judges for consideration not later than three working days since the day of the session. The materials can be sent by email.

65. The Constitutional Chamber shall adopt a special ruling on refusal the petition for proceedings in the event such petition is deemed to be not in accordance with the relevant requirements of the constitutional law. A copy of the ruling shall be sent to the applicant by the head of administration of the Constitutional Chamber.

In the event that the complaint of the applicant is honored, the Constitutional Chamber shall adopt a resolution on acceptance of petition for proceedings.

§ 5. Merging of cases and separation of incompetent demands

66. In the event that the Constitutional Chamber receives several petitions from various persons which cover one and the same issue on which the consideration of the case on its merits has been already started, such petitions shall be merged by the judge rapporteur into one constitutional proceeding. To solve the issue of merging the cases by the judge

rapporteur the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber shall hand over the received petition pursuant the procedures envisaged in paragraph of the present Rules of Procedure.

The cases shall be merged by the judge rapporteur who was handling the petition previously received.

67. In the event that the petition has demands which are beyond the competence of the Constitutional Chamber and they are stated in one petition, then the judge rapporteur issues a ruling on separation of such demands.

Chapter 8. Preparation and assignment of cases for consideration

68. In respect of a petition accepted for proceedings, the judge rapporteur shall prepare the case for consideration within two months' period, more specifically:

- 1) Define the parties to the process, explain to them their procedural rights and duties envisaged in the constitutional law;
- 2) Question the parties;
- 3) Issue a ruling demanding the presentation of additional documents and other information relevant for the case;
- 4) Question appropriate officials and other persons;
- 5) In the event of necessity define the witnesses, experts and other persons to be invited and summoned to the session;
- 6) Solve the issue of merging the claims of various persons into one proceeding or of separation of demands stated in one petition, which are beyond the competence of the Constitutional Chamber;
- 7) Issue a ruling on assignment of the case for consideration at the session of the Constitutional Chamber, notify the participants in the session and ensure the presence of relevant persons;
- 8) Prepare the draft act using the available materials;
- 9) Not later than ten days prior to the commencement of the session ensure the delivery of copies of case materials to all judges of the Constitutional Chamber and to the participants in the session;
- 10) Conduct other activities needed to ensure proper solution of the case.

69. The judge rapporteur, while conducting the activities related to the examination of the petition or preparation of the case for consideration, shall have the right to give relevant instruction to the administration of the Constitutional Chamber.

70. Claiming of documents and other necessary materials shall be done by sending the requests to relevant agencies or officials indicating the titles of documents and other materials as well as deadlines for their presentation. The request shall be signed by the judge rapporteur and is mandatory for the execution.

71. In the event of extreme complexity of stated demands or their exceptional importance the preparation of the case for consideration can be entrusted by the chairperson of the

Constitutional Chamber to several judges based on a written motivated request from the judge rapporteur.

The judge rapporteur shall have the right to submit such request not later than within three working days since the date of issuance a ruling on acceptance of the petition for proceedings by the panel of judges.

In the event that the request is well substantiated, the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber shall issue an instruction on assigning the preparation of the case to several judges. The instruction shall contain the names of judges and the list of issues to be handled by each judge.

72. The expert analysis within the process of preparation of materials and their consideration during sessions of the Constitutional Chamber shall be ordered by the ruling of the judge rapporteur. The ruling of the judge rapporteur shall contain the questions for the experts and determine the deadline for the presentation of the expert's opinion.

73. The expert analysis shall be entrusted to expert agencies or individual experts possessing special knowledge on the issues pertinent to the case under consideration. In order to conduct certain types of expert analysis which is not available with the forensic institutions other specialists with relevant knowledge shall be invited in accordance with the procedures envisaged in the law.

Expert opinions of scientific institutions shall be subject to approval of the Academic Council and signed by the head thereof before presentation to the Constitutional Chamber.

74. During preparing the materials for consideration the judge rapporteur shall have the right to invite specialists for consultations. The opinion of the specialist shall be presented in writing and signed.

75. Experts and specialists shall have the right to refuse from producing the conclusion or opinion only in case of disease which hinders the implementation of their duties or in case they are not experts or specialists the issue in question.

76. The preparation of the case for consideration at the session of the Constitutional Chamber shall be completed by the formation of a case file, which includes:

- the petition (a representation, an appeal or a request);
- all materials attached thereto, responses to petitions, copies of demands and requests sent to the Constitutional Chamber, the answers to them;
- the opinions of experts and conclusions of specialists;
- the results of questioning the parties, witnesses as well as procedural acts issued by the judge in the course of preparing the case for consideration and presented in the form of reference paper;
- the draft final act (decision or conclusion) of the Constitutional Chamber.

The case file shall be formed, supplemented and stored on paper and electronically.

Chapter 9. Disqualification and recusal of a judge

77. A judge shall not be debarred from participation in the session of the Constitutional Chamber, except for cases of his removal from office or positive solution to the issue of disqualification or recusal in accordance with the procedures envisaged in the constitutional law.

78. A judge of the Constitutional Chamber is obliged to announce his / her recusal at any stage of the constitutional legal proceedings in the following cases:

- 1) in the event that the judge by virtue of his office previously participated in adoption of the act which is subject to consideration;
- 2) in the event that impartiality of a judge in solving the case may be questioned due to his kinship or any other personal relations with the participants in the process;
- 3) in the event that there are other forcible circumstances which may influence his / her impartiality and fairness.

The parties shall have the right to request the disqualification of a judge (judges) on the same grounds.

79. The recusal is requested by a judge in writing.

80. Upon request of the parties the Constitutional Chamber shall make a motivated ruling on disqualification of a judge after having heard the statement of the judge subject to disqualification and provided circumstances indicated in paragraph 78 of the present Rules of Procedure are in place.

The decision to honor or reject the recusal announced by the judge or the petition of the parties on disqualification of a judge shall be made in the deliberations room by simple majority of votes of judges participating in consideration of this issue.

81. A judge requesting recusal or subject to disqualification upon petition of the parties shall not participate in the voting.

In the event that recusal (disqualification) of a judge (judges) result in the violation of a quorum for the consideration of the case, such disqualification or recusal shall not be allowed. The Constitutional Chamber shall issue a ruling on that.

82. In the event that the judge rapporteur is debarred from the consideration of the case, the Constitutional Chamber shall simultaneously adopt a decision on appointment of a new judge rapporteur.

Chapter 10. Participants in constitutional legal proceedings

83. The participants in the constitutional legal proceedings are the parties, their representatives, witnesses, experts and interpreters.

84. Any person in whatsoever manner having relation to the case under consideration can be invited to the session of the Constitutional Chamber.

85. The parties of the constitutional legal proceedings include:

- 1) the appealing party – individuals or agencies whose representations or petitions were accepted for proceedings;
- 2) the respondent party – an agency or officials who issues or signed a normative legal act or subjects initiating the draft law on amending the changes in the Constitution, ratification, endorsement or any other way of entering into force for the Kyrgyz Republic an international agreement, whose constitutionality is being challenged.

86. The representatives of the parties may include the representatives ex officio, at law or defense lawyers. Each party shall have not more than three representatives. The parties on one and the same issue shall have the right to entrust the handling of a case to one of these representatives.

The competencies of the representatives of the parties shall be formalized in accordance with the procedures envisaged in civil procedural law.

In the event that several representatives of one party with the similar limit of competence participate in the session of the Constitutional Chamber, the Constitutional Chamber may request that the parties nominate a person from among the representatives with the capacity to define the final position of a party concerning the case under consideration.

After the commencement of case consideration during the session of the Constitutional Chamber a party may entrust the protection of its interests to a new representative or may participate in the process at any stage thereof, relieving its representatives from responsibilities imposed on the previously.

87. A judge (judges) whose petition was accepted for consideration by the Constitutional Chamber, shall not be recognized as a party and shall not be summoned at the session.

88. The parties shall enjoy equal procedural rights.

The parties and their representatives shall have the right to get acquainted with the materials of the case, make extracts, copies, present evidence, participate in the examination of evidence, present their arguments and assumptions on all issues emerging during the process and deliver the closing speech.

The parties shall also have the right to submit appeals, provide explanations to judges orally and in writing, express their opinion on submitted representations and appeals.

89. In the event that the session considers several representations or appeals merged into one case or several concurrent issues, a party (its representative) shall have the right to present his / her own position, make statements and present responses to representations and appeals of another party only to the extent it relates to the subject of his / her representation or appeal.

90. The appealing party shall have the right to change the grounds or subject of claims, reduce or decrease the volume of claims or abandon its claims.

The respondent party shall have the right to honor them in full or in part or to object to them.

91. Each party shall have the right to present evidence and prove the circumstances to which it refers as the ground of its claims and objections.

92. The parties shall enjoy their rights in good faith. Providing the court with deliberately false information shall be considered as disrespect to the Constitutional Chamber and shall result in liability in accordance with the law.

The parties are obliged to comply with the provisions of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, the laws of the Kyrgyz Republic and the present Rules of Procedure;

- come on call of the Constitutional Chamber;
- during the session of the Constitutional Chamber demonstrate respect to each other and to rules and procedures adopted in the Constitutional Chamber;

- provide explanations and answer to questions of the presiding judge, judges and participants in the constitutional legal proceedings on the issue under consideration;
- abide by the instructions of the presiding judge on observing the procedures during the session of the Constitutional Chamber.

93. In the event of necessity to examine factual circumstances the determination of which being within the competence of the Constitutional Chamber, persons possessing information or materials on such circumstances may be called to the session of the Constitutional Chamber as witnesses.

94. The witness must inform the Constitutional Chamber on circumstances which are known to him / her personally and is pertinent to the merits of the case under consideration as well as answer to the questions of judges of the Constitutional Chamber and the parties. In case of necessity he / she shall have the right to use personal notes, as well as documents and other materials.

95. A person possessing special knowledge on issues related to the case under consideration may be called to the session of the Constitutional Chamber as an expert.

Upon permission of the Constitutional Chamber the expert shall have the right to get acquainted with the materials of the case, ask questions to parties and witnesses, as well as make requests on providing additional materials.

After presentation of the opinion the expert is obliged to answer to additional questions of the judges of the Constitutional Chamber and the parties.

96. Private persons and legal entities, state agencies, public associations and international organizations shall have the right to provide in writing their explanations, arguments and assumptions on various issues of law, considered by the Constitutional Chamber in a specific case. The Constitutional Chamber, though, is not bound by their arguments and considerations.

Written explanations, arguments and considerations should contain the list of legal issues which these subjects want to highlight as well as information confirming their competence in these issues.

The judge rapporteur shall have the right to address the subject listed in this paragraph at his / her own initiative.

97. An interpreter is a person with free command of languages which are needed for the translation of texts and documents; the interpreter is appointed by the Constitutional Chamber in accordance with the requirements of the constitutional law.

The interpreter must come at call of the Constitutional Chamber and do the translation in full and correctly.

Chapter 11. Procedure of consideration of petitions during the sessions of the Constitutional Chamber

§ 1. Procedures and etiquette during the session of the Constitutional Chamber

98. The Constitutional Chamber shall have its sessions in solemn environment, in a specially equipped courtroom decorated with the state emblem, state flag and the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The judges of the Constitutional Chamber shall come to sessions in judge's gown.

99. While the judges of the Constitutional Chamber enter and leave the courtroom, all those present remain standing.

100. The participants in the process shall address the Chamber, give explanations and pronounce their speeches standing and upon permission of the presiding judge.

101. The forms of officially addressing the Constitutional Chamber and judges thereof shall be "Distinguished court", "Your honor", "Distinguished chairperson", "Distinguished judge".

102. While addressing the parties and other participants in the process as well as while mentioning them in speeches the following words shall be used: "Distinguished party", "Distinguished representative of the party", "Distinguished witness", "Distinguished expert". In the necessity to specify the person to be addressed, the name of the relevant participant in the process shall also be indicated.

103. Participants in the process, representatives of mass media, other citizens shall be obliged to do the following while in the courtroom:

- 1) Demonstrate respect to the Constitutional Chamber, the parties, other participants in the process as well as to each other;
- 2) Follow the instructions of the presiding judge regarding the observance of established order in the courtroom;
- 3) Not to allow walking in courtroom, talking and making remarks during the sessions of the Constitutional Chamber;
- 4) Not to create any other obstacles for normal process;
- 5) Make video and audio recording upon permission of the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber.

104. The violation of these provisions on behalf of participants in the process or persons present in the courtroom shall be considered as disrespect to court and shall result with the removal of such persons from the courtroom or imposition of a fine up to 5 specified rates for each case of violation in the form as described in article 45 of the constitutional law.

105. Parties and representatives thereof shall not have the right to use their speeches during the session for political statements and declarations of whatsoever nature.

§ 2. Ensuring order during the session of the Constitutional Chamber

106. Order during the sessions of the Constitutional Chamber shall be maintained by law enforcement officers. Persons ensuring order shall be subordinate to the presiding judge. Their instructions regarding the maintenance of established order in the courtroom shall be mandatory for all persons present.

107. In the event that violations occur during the process in the courtroom, procedural safeguard measures shall be applied immediately pursuant the protocol ruling of the Constitutional Chamber.

In other cases procedural safeguard measures shall be applied in accordance with the procedures envisaged in the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

§ 3. Consideration of petitions during sessions of the Constitutional Chamber

108. The Constitutional Chamber shall consider petition accepted for consideration and shall issue an act thereon within five months since the day of acceptance for procedure. Upon decision of the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber this period can be extended for one month.

109. The Constitutional Chamber shall notify in writing the participants on the venue and time of its sessions and shall post information on the hearings in the premises of the Constitutional Chamber, as well as on the official web site of the Constitutional Chamber ten days prior to commencement of the session.

110. The session of the Constitutional Chamber may be postponed in the following cases:

- 1) In the event of sickness or absence for any other reasons of one of judges at the session which results in the violation of the quorum;
- 2) In the event of failure to arrive to the session by both or any of the parties, a witness or expert in the event that their presence was considered mandatory and absence can influence proper solution of the case;
- 3) In the event that the Constitutional Chamber believes that the case to be considered was not adequately prepared;
- 4) In the event of failure to timely present requested materials if such materials are of relevance for the solution of the case;
- 5) In the event of other circumstances which impede normal course of the session and comprehensive consideration of the case, should these circumstances cannot be dismissed during the session.

111. The decision to postpone the session of the Constitutional Chamber shall be made by the majority votes of judges participating in the session and shall be formalized in a protocol ruling. While deciding to postpone the session, the Constitutional Chamber shall fix a date to which the session shall be scheduled.

112. In the event that the consideration of the case becomes not possible within the time frame envisaged in the constitutional law, the Constitutional Chamber shall by issuing a ruling suspend the proceedings for the period needed to remove such obstacles, the period shall not exceed three months. In such cases the period of consideration shall be also suspended.

The proceedings of the case shall be resumed by the Constitutional Chamber in accordance with a separate ruling in the event the circumstances resulting in the suspension ceased to exist. The suspension of proceedings on the case by the Constitutional Chamber shall not impede the consideration of other cases.

113. Before the issuance of the final act the constitutional legal proceedings are subject to termination at any stage on the grounds envisaged in article 41 of the constitutional law. The issue on termination of proceedings shall be solved in the Constitutional Chamber by the majority of votes of judges participating in the session of the Chamber.

The ruling of the Constitutional Chamber regarding the termination of proceedings on the case shall deprive the parties of the right to file a repeated petition to the Constitutional Chamber with the same claim and on the same grounds.

114. During the session of the Constitutional Chamber minutes are kept by the secretary of the session. The minutes of the session shall contain data indicated in part 2 article 44 of the constitutional law.

115. To ensure the completeness of the minutes the use of shorthand and technical facilities shall be allowed, the minutes shall contain the indication of their use. The minutes and technical facilities used by the Chamber: audio recording, video recording and films shall be attached to the materials of the case.

The minutes must be finalized not later than five days after the completion of the session; the minutes are signed by the presiding judge and the secretary judge of the Constitutional Chamber.

116. The judges of the Constitutional Chamber shall have the right to acquaint themselves with the minutes and shorthand records of the session of the Constitutional Chamber. The participants in the process and other persons shall be granted the right of access to the minutes and shorthand records of the session of the Constitutional Chamber (in the event that it was kept at the session) upon permission of the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber. Copies of minutes and abstracts from them are made by the administration of the Constitutional Chamber upon permission of the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber. The information on copies made shall be reflected in a separate register.

117. The cases shall be considered by the Constitutional Chamber during the session under the chairmanship of the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber. In case of absence of the chairperson or upon his / her instruction the functions of the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber shall be performed by the deputy chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber. In case of absence of the deputy chairperson of the functions of the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber shall be performed by the secretary judge.

118. The judges of the Constitutional Chamber shall enter the courtroom on time scheduled for the session and take their seats. The chairperson shall verify whether there is a quorum for the session of Constitutional Chamber, availability of minutes taking and announces the session open.

119. Before considering the case on its merits the presiding judge shall:

- 1) open the session of the Constitutional Chamber and announce the case subject to consideration;
- 2) announce the composition of the Constitutional Chamber;
- 3) give the floor to the secretary of the session for the report on the presence of called participants in the session, witnesses, experts, interpreters (as necessary) as well as on the reasons of absence. Failure of the party or its representative to come to the session of the Constitutional Chamber shall not impede the consideration of the case, except for circumstances, when the party requests the consideration of the case with its participation and confirms good reason for being absent;
- 4) verify the competencies of the parties;
- 5) explain to the parties their rights and responsibilities, and to the called persons – their responsibilities and liability;

6) question the participants in the session in terms of having requests to call additional witnesses, experts, claiming additional evidence as well as other issues emerging during the session and offer the results for the decision of the Chamber;

7) remove witnesses and experts from the courtroom;

8) announce the commencement of consideration of the case on its merits.

120. Appeals submitted in writing, shall be announced and attached to the materials of the case. Appeals made orally shall be included in the minutes of the session. Usually the appeals are decided upon in the deliberations room by the majority of judges of the Constitutional Chamber considering the case.

121. The consideration of each case on its merits shall commence with giving the floor to the judge rapporteur by the presiding judge.

The judge rapporteur shall present the essence of the case, the grounds and reasons for its consideration, the content of available materials and shall answer to the questions posed by the judges of the Constitutional Chamber.

122. After hearing the judge rapporteur the presiding judge shall invite the party (representative thereof) appealing to the Constitutional Chamber with representation or petition to give explanation on the merits of the case under consideration, then the other party shall provide its explanations.

The party is obliged to state legal arguments and evidence to substantiate its position on the merits of the case under consideration.

The presiding judge shall give the parties the opportunity to ask questions to each other and other participants in the process, then the judges of the Constitutional Chamber shall pose their questions. The admissibility of questions asked during the session is decided upon the presiding judge in the Constitutional Chamber.

123. In the event that a party during the session of the Constitutional Chamber has several representatives, the presiding judge shall give the floor to all representatives in case there is a difference in issues which they represent. This rule shall apply to the procedure of granting the right to the closing speech.

124. The presiding judge shall have the right to terminate the speech of a party or its representative as well as other participants in the process in the event that the speaker goes beyond the issue under consideration or uses statements, remarks improper in form or in contents, violates the established rules of behavior in the courtroom or demonstrates disrespect to the Chamber.

125. Before listening to evidence of witnesses and experts the presiding judge shall verify their identity and warns them in writing on criminal liability envisaged in the law for the refusal to give evidence and for giving deliberately false evidence and conclusions; the interpreter is warned about the liability for deliberately false translation.

The sequence of listening to witnesses and experts as well as the definition of a party which shall have the right to ask questions to witnesses and experts first, shall be decided by the presiding judge during the session of the Constitutional Chamber.

Upon permission of the presiding judge the judges shall ask questions to experts or witnesses at any moment.

The presiding judge shall have the right to dismiss any question which does not relate to the merits of the case under consideration.

126. The documents presented to the Chamber may be read aloud or handed over for examination during the session. The documents with doubtful authenticity shall not be read or examined. Upon decision of the Constitutional Chamber the examined documents can be attached to the materials of the case in original or in certified copies.

127. After the completion of examining the materials of the case the Constitutional Chamber shall listen to the closing speeches of the parties. The chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber upon agreement of the judges may give the parties time before making the closing speech.

After hearing the closing speeches the presiding judge shall announce the completion of trial and withdrawal of judges to the deliberations room.

128. In the event that after the closing speeches of the parties the Constitutional Chamber deems necessary to ascertain additional circumstances which are of relevance for the solution of a case or examine new evidence, it shall issue a ruling on the resumption of consideration of the case.

After the completion of additional examination the parties shall have the right to repeated closing speeches but only in relation with new circumstances and evidence.

§4. Closed session of the Constitutional Chamber

129. The Constitutional Chamber shall hold a closed session in the event that it is necessary for the protection of state secrets, ensuring the security of citizens, their privacy and protection of public morale.

130. The hearing of the case or part thereof in closed session shall be conducted on the basis of a motivated ruling, which is announced to the public prior to the session.

131. The closed session of the Constitutional Chamber shall be attended by the judges of the Constitutional Chamber, the parties to the process and their representatives.

132. The possibility of presence of other participants in the constitutional legal proceedings at the closed session shall be decided by the Constitutional Chamber in each specific case. The decision of the Constitutional Chamber on this matter shall be made part of the minutes of the session.

133. The presence of the staff of administration of the Constitutional Chamber, who are directly responsible for ensuring due process during the session, shall be decided upon by the presiding judge upon agreement of other judges.

134. The hearing of a case in a closed session shall be conducted with the observance of all rules of constitutional proceedings.

Chapter 12. Adoption of decisions by the Constitutional Chamber

135. The Constitutional Chamber shall adopt acts in the form of decisions, conclusions, resolutions and rulings.

The acts of the Constitutional Chamber are based on the Constitution and represent legal position of judges free from any partiality.

136. Having considered the petitions on competencies envisaging the recognition of unconstitutionality of laws and other normative and legal acts in the event of their contradiction to the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, the Constitutional Chamber shall adopt a decision; having considered the petitions on constitutionality of international agreements to which the Kyrgyz Republic is a party but which have not entered into force as well as draft laws on amendments to the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic the Constitutional Chamber shall make a conclusion.

137. Decisions and conclusions of the Constitutional Chamber are issued on behalf of the Kyrgyz Republic, signed by the presiding judge and judges of the Constitutional Chamber, participating in the session of the Constitutional Chamber.

Other acts of the Constitutional Chamber are adopted in the form of resolution, separate or protocol ruling.

138. The decision and conclusion of the Constitutional Chamber (hereinafter referred to as the final act in paragraphs 139 - 143 of the present Rules of Procedure) shall be adopted by the Constitutional Chamber pursuant the rules envisaged in article 47 of the constitutional law and paragraphs 138 – 143 of the present Rules of Procedure.

139. The judges of the Constitutional Chamber, participating in the consideration of the case in compiling the final act may use the draft act prepared by the judge rapporteur as the basis or use as the basis draft final acts presented by other judges participating in the consideration of the case.

140. Any judge participating in the consideration of the case shall have the right to propose amendments to the draft final act or present own draft final act before the act is put to vote. The content of amendments proposed orally shall be included in the minutes of the session. Upon request of judges participating in the consideration of the case the amendments shall be submitted in writing.

141. The draft final act approved by majority of judges participating in the session shall form the basis for its finalization. In the event that the judge rapporteur is in minority during voting for the operative part of the decision, he / she shall have the right to abstain from finalization of the draft. In such case the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber shall hand over the finalization to another judge.

142. The discussion and voting for a draft final act may be conducted in whole or by parts.

143. The final act shall not be adopted without voting even if all judges agree with it.

144. After the presiding judge at the session of the Constitutional Chamber announces the voting for amendment or part of the draft final act, termination of voting shall not be allowed except for cases of a statement by any of judges on the procedure of session in relation to the voting process.

145. The amendment to the draft final act shall be deemed adopted in the event that it is voted by the majority of judges participating in the voting. In the event of a tie vote the amendment shall be deemed dismissed. After the amendments are adopted the parts of the draft final act shall be offered for voting.

After the voting for parts of the final act the voting for the draft act in whole shall be conducted in view of adopted amendments.

146. The acts of the Constitutional Chamber are adopted by open vote using the roll call questioning of judges in the deliberations room.

During the meeting the judges shall have the right to freely express their own position on the issue under consideration as well as request other judges to specify their position. The number and duration of speeches shall not be limited.

The meeting of the Constitutional Chamber shall be attended only by judges of the Constitutional Chamber, considering the concrete case. Any other persons shall not be admitted.

A judge shall not have the right to abstain or not participate in voting. In all cases the presiding judge shall be the last to vote.

147. The minutes of the meeting shall necessarily reflect the issues offered for voting and the voting results. The minutes are kept by the secretary judge, signed by all judges present and shall be not subject to disclosure.

148. The judges present at the meeting shall not have the right to disclose the contents of debates and the voting results.

149. The case shall be considered solved on its merits in the event that the demands are met in full or partially or such demands contained in the petition are dismissed.

150. The act of the Constitutional Chamber shall be deemed adopted in the event that it was voted for by the majority of judges present at the meeting. In the event that none of proposals receives the majority of votes, then the chairperson shall offer for repeated voting two proposals which received the majority of votes.

In the event that during the adoption of decision or conclusion there is a tie vote, then the decision and conclusion is adopted in favor of constitutionality of a challenged act. In the event of a tie vote during the adoption of other acts the act voted for by the chairperson shall be deemed adopted.

151. The act of the Constitutional Chamber must be justified and reasoned.

152. Decisions and conclusions of the Constitutional Chamber shall be announced in full during open session of the Constitutional Chamber immediately after they are signed. In exceptional cases when handling specifically complicated cases the composition of reasoning part of the decision or conclusion can be postponed for the period of up to ten days, while their operative parts are announced at the same session.

153. The content of the act of the Constitutional Chamber should meet the requirements provided in article 48 of the constitutional law, reflected in introductory, reasoning and operative parts of the act.

Provisions envisaged in paragraphs 2 — 5 of the above article, are contained in the introductory part. The reasoning part shall contain provisions indicated in paragraphs 6 – 11 of the above article, the operative part shall contain the provisions of paragraphs 12 14 of article 48 of the Constitutional law correspondingly.

154. A judge of the Constitutional Chamber, who disagrees with the act of the Constitutional Chamber, or who voted for the adopted decision of conclusion on the merits of issue under consideration of the Constitutional Chamber, but who remained in minority during voting on

any other issue or on motivation of the adopted act, shall have the right to express his / her dissenting opinion in writing.

Dissenting opinion shall be submitted by a judge within three working days since the day the decision is adopted, it shall be attached to the materials of the case and shall be printed jointly with the act of the Constitutional Chamber in the same publications where the act is published.

155. After the announcement of an act the Constitutional Chamber shall have the right to correct inconsistencies in names and definitions, lapsuses as well as evident editorial and technical omissions, on which it shall issue a ruling.

Correction of inaccuracies, lapsuses, editorial and technical omissions shall be allowed only at the session of the Constitutional Chamber. The session of the Constitutional Chamber shall be deemed legitimate in the event it is attended by at least two thirds of the total number of judges of the Constitutional Chamber. Such session shall be conducted without participation of parties or representatives thereof.

155-1. The Constitutional Chamber shall adopt additional decision at its own initiative, upon petition of participants in the process or upon petition of persons who are obliged to implement the decision in the event the issue of interpretation of the decision of the Constitutional Chamber is raised.

Additional decision should not contradict the actual content, meaning and purpose of the decision of the Constitutional Chamber.

(Version as per resolution of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic No 03-П dated January 23, 2014).

156. The acts of the Constitutional Chamber shall be final and are not subject to appeal. Decisions and conclusions of the Constitutional Chamber shall enter into force after their announcement, other acts shall enter into force after their signature.

The legal force of the decision recognizing a normative and legal act or part thereof unconstitutional cannot be overridden by the repeated adoption of the same normative and legal act or part thereof with the same content.

157. Acts of the Constitutional Chamber shall be of mandatory nature for all state institutions, local self governance bodies, officials, public associations, private persons and legal entities and shall be enforceable on the entire territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.

158. In the event that the Constitutional Chamber decides that laws, by – laws or provisions thereof are unconstitutional, the state agencies and officials shall be obliged to align normative acts issued by them with the Constitution except for the judicial acts. Until the alignment or cancellation the Constitution and the decisions of the Constitutional Chamber shall directly apply.

159. The judicial acts based on the provisions of laws and other normative and legal acts proclaimed unconstitutional, shall be revised by court which has adopted this act in each concrete case on the basis of complaints from citizens whose rights and freedoms were infringed.

160. International agreements which have not entered into force and which were recognized unconstitutional by the conclusion of the Constitutional Chamber, shall not enter into force and shall be not applied.

161. The decisions and conclusions of the Constitutional Chamber shall be forwarded to parties to the process, state agencies and officials, whose normative and legal acts were the subject of consideration not later than one month since the adoption, they shall also be printed in official governmental publications as well as in the "Bulletin of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic" as well as other publications as necessary.

162. Failure to implement, improper implementation or obstruction to the implementation of the judicial acts of the Constitutional Chamber, as well as interference in the activity of the Constitutional Chamber shall result in liability envisaged in the law.

163. In the event that during the process instances of violation of law were discovered, the Constitutional Chamber shall have the right to make a special ruling and forward it to relevant state agencies, bodies of local self-governance, legal entities or (and) officials thereof; these institutions shall be obliged to report on measures undertaken by them within one month since the day of receipt of a copy of special ruling.

164. In the event of failure to inform on measures undertaken, the officials in default may be brought to liability in accordance with the legislation. This circumstance, though, shall not relieve the relevant officials from the obligation to inform on the measures undertaken by them in relation to the special ruling.

Chapter 13. Procedure for the calculation of timing in acceptance and consideration of petitions

165. The time frame for procedural actions in the course of constitutional proceedings, shall be determined by the constitutional law, the present Rules of Procedure or the Constitutional Chamber.

166. The time frames are calculated in months and days. The timing starts on the next day after the calendar date which defines its commencement.

The time frame in days shall expire on midnight of the last day. The time frame in months shall expire on the relevant day of the last month of the time frame. In the event that the last day of the time frame is a day off then the day of expiration shall be the first working day in sequence.

Section III. Final provisions

Chapter 14. Adoption of the Rules of Procedure

167. Draft Rules of Procedure shall be submitted for approval of the Constitutional Chamber by the chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber.

168. The Rules of Procedure is adopted by way of direct open ballot by majority of votes. The Constitutional Chamber shall issue a resolution on adoption of the Rules of Procedure.

169. The session of the Constitutional Chamber for the adoption of the Rules of Procedure shall be deemed legitimate in the event that it is attended by at least two thirds of the total number of judges of the Constitutional Chamber.

170. The same process shall apply in the Constitutional Chamber for the adoption of changes and amendments to the Rules of Procedure of the Constitutional Chamber at the initiative of judges of the Constitutional Chamber.

171. The Rules of Procedure, as well as changes and amendments introduced thereto, shall be subject to official publication in the "Bulletin of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic" as well as posted on the official website of the Constitutional Chamber.