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KYRGYZSTAN

LAW

**ON THE RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE
JOGORKU KENESH OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

LAW OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

No. 106 of 16 November 2022

On the Rules of Procedure of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic

The Rules of Procedure of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter, these Rules) determine the procedure and procedures for the exercise by the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter, the Jogorku Kenesh) of powers provided for in the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter, the Constitution) and the laws of the Kyrgyz Republic.

SECTION I BASICS OF JOGORKU KENESH ACTIVITIES

Chapter 1: General provisions

Article 1: Terms used in these Regulations

In these Regulations, the following definitions and concepts have the following meanings:

1) **Alternative draft laws** - draft laws submitted to the Jogorku Kenesh within a month by different subjects of legislative initiative, aimed at regulating the same social relations.

2) **Draft legislation database** - a compilation of draft laws officially received and registered in the Jogorku Kenesh.

3) **State (national) interests** - interests determined by the needs of survival, security and development of the country, as well as the values of historical and cultural heritage, lifestyle, aspirations and incentives of public policy actors, which serve to increase the national strength of the state and the welfare of the majority of citizens.

4) **legislative proposal** - proposals of a faction, deputy group, committee, a deputy elected in a single-mandate constituency, or Jogorku Kenesh to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter, the Cabinet of Ministers) to draft a law or other normative legal act.

5) **an elected deputy** - a candidate to the Jogorku Kenesh registered as a deputy by the Central Commission on Elections and Referendums of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter, the Central Election Commission), but who has not yet taken office (after the official publication of election results or as a replacement for a vacant mandate).

6) **Conflict of interest** is a situation where the property or other personal interests of MPs in the performance of their duties come into conflict with the public and state (national) interests.

7) **The Coordination Council of the Jogorku Kenesh (hereinafter, the Coordination Council)** is a permanent body of the Jogorku Kenesh, established to collectively address issues of effective organisation of the activities of the Jogorku Kenesh.

8) **linguistic expertise of the draft law** - comparative and editorial expertise of the texts of the draft law in the state and official languages for authenticity and internal consistency, assessment of compliance of the text of the draft law with the norms of modern Kyrgyz and Russian languages with regard to peculiarities of legal technique and giving recommendations to eliminate grammar, syntax, style, logic, editorial and technical errors and errors in use of terms.

9) **Personal interest** - material or other benefits that officials, deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh seek or receive directly or indirectly, for themselves or their relatives as a result of their official duties.

(10) **Public interest** - the interest of any person(s) related to the welfare, stability, security and sustainable development of society.

11) **Public expertise** - expertise by independent public or expert organisations, national or international experts.

12) **Open voting** - a method of voting in which the will and results of the roll call of the deputies are recorded for one of the answers ("for", "against").

13) **Draft law (bill)** - a draft normative legal act officially submitted by the subjects of the legislative initiative to the Jogorku Kenesh for consideration.

(14) **Minutes of the meeting** - a document recording the course of the meeting from the beginning to the end.

15) **meeting transcript** - a document that represents a verbatim reproduction of verbal speeches of participants of the meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh, faction, deputy group, committee, commission, as well as other events organised by the Jogorku Kenesh.

16) **subject of the right of legislative initiative** - an entity with the right to submit draft laws on its behalf to the Jogorku Kenesh for consideration.

17) **secret ballot** - a type of voting in which participants vote anonymously and there is no control over the expression of the will of the voter for one of the answers ("for", "against").

18) **Number of deputies present at the meeting** - the number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh who registered before the vote.

Terms used in these Regulations but not contained in this Article shall be used in accordance with their commonly accepted meaning.

Article 2: Jogorku Kenesh

1. The Jogorku Kenesh, the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic, is the highest representative body exercising legislative power and control functions within its authority.

2. The Jogorku Kenesh consists of 90 deputies and is elected for a 5-year term.

3. Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh may be recalled in the manner and cases provided for in these Regulations and the law on the status of the deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh.

4. The powers of the Jogorku Kenesh of a new convocation begin from the day of taking the oath by the majority of deputies of the constitutional composition at its first meeting. The powers of the previous Jogorku Kenesh are terminated from the day of the first meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh of a new convocation.

5. The Jogorku Kenesh shall exercise the stipulated powers in the manner prescribed by these Regulations.

6. The Jogorku Kenesh, its bodies and officials shall be guided in their activities by these Regulations and other normative legal acts.

Article 3: Powers of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. The powers of the Jogorku Kenesh include:

1) Appointment of elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter referred to as the President).

(2) Proposing to the President the holding of a referendum in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.

(3) amending and supplementing the Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in the Constitution.

(4) enactment of laws.

5) reconsideration of laws returned with objections from the President.

6) official interpretation of laws.

7) ratification and denunciation of international treaties according to the procedure defined by law.

8) Decision on changing the state borders of the Kyrgyz Republic.

9) approval of the republican budget.

10) hear the annual report of the Cabinet of Ministers on the execution of the national budget.

11) Consideration of the administrative-territorial structure of the Kyrgyz Republic.

12) issuing acts of amnesty.

(13) Exercising control over the implementation of laws and decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh.

14) giving consent to the appointment of the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers, his deputies and members of the Cabinet of Ministers.

15) the election of judges of the Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter referred to as the Constitutional Court) and the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter referred to as the Supreme Court) by at least half of the total number of deputies of

the Jogorku Kenesh upon the proposal of the President and upon the proposal of the Council for Justice. their dismissal by the President in cases provided for in the Constitution, constitutional laws and these Regulations.

16) consent to the appointment of candidates nominated by the President, the Chairpersons of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court from among the judges for a period of 5 years by at least half of the votes of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

17) giving consent to the dismissal of the Presidents of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court on the proposal of the President on the basis of a proposal by the Council of Judges in cases provided for in constitutional laws.

18) approve the composition of the Justice Council in accordance with the procedure provided for in the constitutional law and these Rules of Procedure.

19) election of the chairman of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter referred to as the National Bank) on the recommendation of the President. dismissal from his position in cases stipulated by law.

20) the election of half of the members of the Central Electoral Commission on the proposal of the President and the other half on their own initiative. their dismissal from office in cases provided for by law.

21) Election of one third of the members of the Accounts Chamber on the proposal of the President, two thirds on their own initiative. their dismissal from office in cases provided for by law.

22) Electing the Akyikatchi (Ombudsman) and dismissing him from office in cases provided for by law, consenting to his prosecution.

23) Election of the Ombudsman's deputies upon the proposal of the Ombudsman and their dismissal in cases prescribed by law. consent to criminal charges against them.

24) Election, in cases provided by law, early recall of members of the Coordination Council of the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (hereinafter - the National Centre) from among the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

25) consent to the appointment, release and prosecution of the Prosecutor General of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter the Prosecutor General) upon recommendation of the President by not less than half of the votes of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

26) approval by a majority of at least two-thirds of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of an initiative by one-third of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh to dismiss the Prosecutor General in cases provided for by law.

27) declaring a state of emergency in the manner and cases provided for by constitutional law, approving or revoking presidential decrees in this regard.

28) Deciding on questions of war and peace. declaring martial law. declaring a state of war. approving or revoking presidential decrees in these matters.

29) Decide on the possibility of using the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic outside its borders when necessary to fulfil inter-State treaty obligations for the maintenance of peace and security.

30) Establishing military ranks, diplomatic ranks and other special ranks of the Kyrgyz Republic.

31) Establishing state awards, state prizes and honorary titles of the Kyrgyz Republic.

32) To hear the President's annual messages, information, and speeches by representatives of foreign states and international organisations.

(33) To hear the annual report of the President of the Central Electoral Commission.

(34) To hear the annual and special reports of the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman).

(35) To hear the annual and special reports of the National Centre.

36) Hear the annual reports of the Prosecutor General, the Chairpersons of the National Bank and the Chamber of Accounts.

37) Consideration of information of the Supreme Court on the judicial system of the Kyrgyz Republic provided in written (electronic) form.

(38) Bringing charges against the President. deciding on the removal of the President from office in the manner prescribed by the Constitution.

39) The establishment of a state medical commission in the event of the President's inability to exercise his duties due to illness.

40) taking a decision on early dismissal of the President on the basis of the conclusion of the State Medical Commission by at least two thirds of the votes of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

41) Hearing once every two years a report on the impact of legislation on the development of local self-government in the Kyrgyz Republic, submitted to the Jogorku Kenesh by the association of local self-government bodies (association, union), which unites at least half of the total number of local self-government bodies.

42) election of the Jogorku Kenesh Torag (Torayym), its deputies, chairpersons of committees and their deputies. formation of committees, temporary commissions and formation of their membership. hearing annual reports of officials of the Jogorku Kenesh and their recall.

43) taking a decision on self-dissolution.

2. The powers of the Jogorku Kenesh provided for in paragraphs 3-9, 11-12, 30-31 of part 1 of this article shall be exercised through the adoption of laws, other powers, except for paragraphs 32 and 41 - through resolutions.

3. The hearing of annual reports and reports of public officials referred to in this article shall be subject to the provisions of the Constitution and laws on the autonomy and independence of public authorities and their officials.

4. The Jogorku Kenesh shall exercise other powers stipulated by the Constitution and laws of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Article 4: Principles of the Jogorku Kenesh

The Jogorku Kenesh carries out its activities on the basis of principles:

- 1) openness, except as provided for in these Regulations.
- 2) the exercise of their powers in the interests of the people.
- 3) responsibility to the people and their electorate.
- 4) Compliance with and respect for universally recognised rules of international law.
- 5) compliance with the Constitution, laws, these Regulations and other normative legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic.
- 6) free expression of opinion and collegial decision-making.
- 7) political diversity and multi-party system.
- 8) respecting the proportionate representation of factions and deputy groups in the leadership of the Jogorku Kenesh and its bodies.
- 9) ensuring that no more than 70 per cent of persons of the same sex are represented in the Jogorku Kenesh.

Article 5: Location of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. The permanent seat of the Jogorku Kenesh is the capital of the Kyrgyz Republic, Bishkek.

2. If necessary, the Jogorku Kenesh meetings may be held elsewhere by decision of the Torag.

Meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh and its bodies during an emergency or state of emergency in the entire territory of the Kyrgyz Republic or in its part covering the venue of the meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh and its bodies may be held by videoconference.

The decision to hold a meeting by videoconference shall be taken by the Speaker or by at least one third of the votes of the total number of Deputies.

3. The Jogorku Kenesh building, and its premises may be occupied by other bodies and organisations with the consent of the Jogorku Kenesh.

4. The procedure for being and staying in buildings and territories administered by the Jogorku Kenesh is determined by a regulation approved by the Jogorku Kenesh.

Chapter 2: Preparation and Opening of the First Session of the New Jogorku Kenesh

Article 6: Formation and organisation of the preparatory group

1. To organize the first session of the Jogorku Kenesh, at the initiative of parties that passed the electoral threshold and deputies elected in single-mandate districts, a preparatory group of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh is formed on a random basis.

2. The preparatory group is chaired by the oldest elected deputy to the Jogorku Kenesh.

3. The preparatory group shall work in the manner prescribed by these Regulations for the committees of the Jogorku Kenesh, except for supervisory powers and closed meetings, and shall cease its activities after the first meeting.

The Preparatory Group reports on its work to the first meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh of the new convocation.

Article 7: Information provision for elected deputies to attend the first meeting

A deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh may request the following materials from the relevant department of the Office of the Jogorku Kenesh (hereinafter, the Office) 3 days before the first meeting:

(1) The text of the Constitution.

2) The text of the law on the status of a deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh.

3) The text of the Jogorku Kenesh Rules of Procedure.

4) The structures of the Jogorku Kenesh and the Apparatus.

5) information on the newly elected deputies.

6) a list of the Officers of the Apparatus and their contact details.

Article 8: First Session of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. The first meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh of a new convocation shall be held not later than 15 calendar days after the official election results are determined.

2. The first session of the Jogorku Kenesh is opened by the oldest elected deputy, who presides until the election of the Torag.

A session of the Jogorku Kenesh begins with the singing of the National Anthem of the Kyrgyz Republic.

3. The Chairperson gives the floor to the Chairperson of the Central Election Commission to announce the results of the elections to Jogorku Kenesh and to hand the deputies a certificate and a lapel badge of the established pattern.

4. the elected deputy, placing his right hand on the text of the Constitution, shall take the following oath in front of the Jogorku Kenesh:

"I, ..., taking up my office as a deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, swear allegiance to the Kyrgyz Republic and swear to abide by the Constitution and laws of the Kyrgyz Republic, responsibly perform my duties in the interests of all the people, protect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of the Kyrgyz state".

5. No deviation from the text of the oath and the procedure for administering it shall be permitted. In case of deviation, the oath shall be administered again.

6. The Jogorku Kenesh Preparatory Group oversees the oath-taking procedure.

7. The procedure for taking the oath of office by a deputy who comes to replace a deputy who has early terminated his or her powers shall be as prescribed by paragraph 4 of this Article.

8. The powers of a deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh begin from the day he or she takes the oath.

Article 9: Matters to be considered by the Jogorku Kenesh as a matter of priority

1. After the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh take office of a new convocation, the following issues shall be subject to priority consideration:

1) formation of a counting commission for the election of the Speaker and his deputies.

2) Formation of a standing committee to oversee the electronic voting system.

3) the election of the Torag and his deputies.

4) Approval of the structure of the Jogorku Kenesh.

(5) Election of committee chairmen and vice-chairmen.

6) formation of committees of the Jogorku Kenesh.

2. The order of consideration of the above items shall be determined by the agenda of the meeting.

Other issues may also be prioritised by the Jogorku Kenesh.

Chapter 3: Parliamentary factions, deputy groups, deputies elected from single-member districts

Article 10. Parliamentary faction

1. A parliamentary faction (hereinafter, faction) is an association of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh elected from a political party list and a single-mandate constituency.

2. A faction acquires official status from the moment its creation, name, list of members, leader and other leaders of the faction are announced at a meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh. The decision of the faction shall be submitted in writing to the presiding officer.

3. A deputy elected on the party list who replaces an early withdrawn deputy shall become a member of the relevant faction from the moment of being sworn in.

4. A deputy elected on the party list may not refuse to join a faction or withdraw from a faction of the same party.

5. The faction shall operate independently and shall act on the basis of the regulations of the faction, which are not in conflict with these rules of procedure.

6. The faction has the right to preliminarily consider issues to be considered by Jogorku Kenesh in order to determine its political position on them. Based on the results of their consideration, the faction adopts decisions that are binding on the members of the faction. The faction has the right to authorise its members to voice amendments in accordance with the procedure established by these Rules of Procedure.

7. The activities of the caucus shall be terminated in the following cases:

1) termination of the powers of the Jogorku Kenesh.

2) the self-dissolution of the Jogorku Kenesh.

8. The termination or suspension of a party's activity does not affect the legal position of its faction in the Jogorku Kenesh.

Article 11. Deputies' group

1. Deputies' groups are associations of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh elected in single-mandate districts who are not included in the factions.

2. Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh elected in single-mandate constituencies are entitled to form deputy groups of at least 7 deputies.

3. A deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh has the right to be a member of only one deputy group.

4. Deputies' groups have the same rights as factions.

5. A deputy group acquires official status from the moment of announcing its formation, name, list composition, and leader at the Jogorku Kenesh meeting. The written decision of the deputy group shall be submitted to the presiding officer.

6. Deputies' groups shall work on the basis of the provisions on deputies' groups, which are not inconsistent with these Rules of Procedure.

7. Deputies' groups terminate their activities in the following cases:

1) termination of the powers of the Jogorku Kenesh.

2) the self-dissolution of the Jogorku Kenesh.

3) if the number of deputy group members is less than 7.

Article 12. Leadership of a faction and deputy group

1. A faction is led by its elected leader and a deputy group is led by its elected leader.

2. The candidacy of the leader of the faction and the head of the deputy group shall be presented at the initiative of one third of the total number of the members of the faction or the deputy group and shall be elected by a majority vote of the total number of members.

3. The proposal to dismiss the leader of a faction or the leader of a deputy group shall be made at the initiative of one third of the total number of the members of the faction or deputy group and shall be adopted by a majority vote of their total number.

4. The powers of the leader of the faction and/or the leader of the parliamentary group:

1) represents the faction, deputy group in the Jogorku Kenesh and beyond.

2) organises and coordinates the work of the faction and/or deputy group.

3) sign the decisions of the faction and/or deputy group.

4) supervise the observance of intra-factional and/or intra-group discipline.

5) upon the decision of the faction and/or deputy group, proposes candidates to the structure of the Jogorku Kenesh.

6) supervise the implementation of the decisions of the faction and/or deputy group.

7) upon the decision of the faction and/or deputy group, announce their political position on the issue under discussion at the meeting.

8) ensures interaction of the faction, deputy group with the leadership of the Jogorku Kenesh and other branches of state power.

9) propose representatives to the counting commission and the standing committee for control of the electronic voting system.

10) ensures the participation of members of the faction, deputy group in meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh, committees, temporary commissions, as well as in events of the Jogorku Kenesh.

11) submit candidates for appointment to the secretariats of the faction, deputy group and exercise general supervision over them.

12) exercise other powers in accordance with the regulations of the faction or deputy group.

5. The leader of a faction and (or) the head of a deputy group may not simultaneously hold the offices of the Speaker, Deputy Speaker, chairman and deputy chairman of a committee and an interim commission.

Article 13. Rights of factions, deputy groups and deputies elected in single-mandate districts and not included in factions and deputy groups

1. A faction or deputy group shall have the right:

1) express a political position on issues before the Jogorku Kenesh, as well as announce their opposition.

2) to delegate a representative of a faction or deputy group to make statements, reports, co-rapporteurs, reports and proposals on behalf of the faction or deputy group.

3) participate in joint meetings with other factions and deputy groups, invite interested persons to the meetings of the faction or deputy group and consult with experts and specialists.

4) make proposals for a lawmaking plan and an annual work plan for the Jogorku Kenesh.

5) propose candidates to the faction, deputy group members to committees and temporary commissions of the Jogorku Kenesh and make proposals for their recall.

6) make proposals for the inclusion (recall) of faction or deputy group members in parliamentary delegations and friendship groups, respecting the principle of proportional representation of all factions or deputy groups.

7) make proposals for the establishment of working groups to study particular issues.

8) make proposals to the Jogorku Kenesh and committees to hold parliamentary hearings.

9) make proposals for the early termination of the deputy powers of members of a faction or deputy group on the grounds stipulated in Article 79(2)(1) to (4) and (6) to (11) of the Constitution.

10) submit for inclusion in the minutes of the Jogorku Kenesh meeting a dissenting opinion of the faction, deputy group on the issue under discussion.

11) publish materials and documents of the faction, deputy group in the media, as well as place them on the official website of Jogorku Kenesh.

12) consider appeals by voters against the actions of members of a faction or deputy group and take the necessary measures to strengthen intra-factional, intra-group discipline.

13) send a legislative proposal to the Cabinet of Ministers on the need for a draft law with a summary of the concept, purpose and objectives.

14) recall his representative from his position as chairman or vice-chairman of the committee, interim commission.

15) apply pressure on its members in accordance with the regulations of the faction or deputy group.

16) exercise the other rights provided for in the Constitution and these Rules of Procedure.

2. Deputies elected in single-mandate districts who are not included in factions and deputy groups enjoy the same rights as deputies in factions and deputy groups.

Article 14. Supporting the work of factions and deputy groups

1. The activities of factions and deputy groups are ensured by secretariats, whose structure and staffing is determined by the Jogorku Kenesh within the limits of the cost estimate approved by the Jogorku Kenesh, taking into account the principle of proportional representation of factions, deputy groups in the Jogorku Kenesh.

2. The Secretariats shall be provided with the premises, office equipment and other facilities necessary for their work.

Article 15. Parliamentary opposition

1. A parliamentary opposition is a faction or deputy group that has officially declared its opposition at a session of the Jogorku Kenesh.

2. A faction or deputy group loses the status of parliamentary opposition from the moment of official announcement at the Jogorku Kenesh meeting of the renunciation of the status of parliamentary opposition.

Chapter 4. Officials of the Jogorku Kenesh

Article 16. Leadership of the Jogorku Kenesh

The leadership of the Jogorku Kenesh consists of the Speaker and his deputies.

Article 17. Procedure for the election of the Thorag

1. The Jogorku Kenesh elects the Torag from among its members by secret ballot using ballot papers.

2. Factions, deputy groups and deputies have the right to nominate a candidate for election to the position of the Speaker, with justification for their decision to nominate or self-nominate.

3. A written submission on nomination of candidates for the position of Torag is submitted by factions, deputy groups, deputies to the chairman of the Jogorku Kenesh, who draws up a single list of candidates according to the order of nomination and announces it.

4. Upon completion of the submission of nominations, the Jogorku Kenesh meeting shall proceed to the meeting of the Committee of the whole Jogorku Kenesh to give its opinion in the case of consideration of the issues specified in [Article 9](#) of these Regulations,

5. At the meeting of the Committee of the whole Jogorku Kenesh, the consideration of candidates shall be carried out in the manner prescribed in Chapters [14](#) and [15](#) of these Rules of Procedure.

6. After the entire Jogorku Kenesh Committee adopts a conclusion on the nominees, the Jogorku Kenesh returns to the Jogorku Kenesh.

7. The Chairperson of the Jogorku Kenesh announces the transition to the secret ballot procedure using ballot papers.

8. All candidates considered by the Committee of the whole Jogorku Kenesh, except those who have recused themselves, shall be entered on the ballot paper for a secret ballot.

9. Each candidate shall have the right to recuse himself before his name is placed on the ballot.

10. The candidate who receives the majority of votes of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh is considered elected.

11. If there is one candidate for the election of the Speaker and he/she is not elected, a repeat election shall be held and new candidates shall be nominated.

12. If two candidates run for the position of the Speaker of the House and none of them obtains the required number of votes, a second vote shall be held for the candidate who obtains the higher number of votes. If that candidate still fails to obtain the necessary number of votes, a new election shall be held and new candidates shall be nominated.

13. If there are two candidates who have received the same number of votes in the election of the Speaker, a new election with new candidates shall be held.

14. If there are more than two candidates for the election of the Thoroughorough Council and none of them obtains the required number of votes, the next round of voting shall take place among the two candidates who obtained the highest number of votes. If neither of them obtains the required number of votes, a second ballot shall be held for the candidate who obtains the higher number of votes. If the candidate still fails to obtain the requisite number of votes, a new election shall be held and new candidates shall be nominated. If the candidate who has won the next round withdraws, the next highest number of votes shall be taken.

15. In the event of early termination of the mandate of the Speaker, factions, deputy groups, deputies elected in single-mandate districts, who are not included in factions and deputy groups shall, within 10 working days, nominate a candidate to the position of the Speaker, starting from the day of the vacancy.

Article 18. Powers of the Thorag

1. thoraga:

- 1) presides over meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh.
 - 2) provides general guidance for the preparation of issues to be considered at Jogorku Kenesh meetings.
 - 3) Signs acts adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh.
 - 4) represents the Jogorku Kenesh in the Kyrgyz Republic and abroad, ensures interaction of the Jogorku Kenesh with the President, the Cabinet of Ministers, the People's Kurultai, the executive and judicial branches of state power, and local self-government bodies.
 - 5) exercises general direction and control over the activities of the Apparatus.
 - 6) Convenes extraordinary sessions and meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh.
 - 7) exercise the powers of the President in cases specified in the Constitution.
 - 8) include in the agenda of the Jogorku Kenesh meeting issues to be considered on an extraordinary basis.
 - 9) carry out the instructions of the Jogorku Kenesh.
 - 10) take measures to protect and defend the business reputation of the Jogorku Kenesh.
 - 11) supervises the implementation of decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh.
 - 12) preside over the Coordination Council, except in the cases specified in these Rules of Procedure.
 - 13) make appointments to the Officers of the Apparatus in accordance with these Rules of Procedure, respecting the principle of representation of not more than 70 per cent of one gender.
 - 14) appoints and dismisses Jogorku Kenesh plenipotentiaries to international parliamentary organisations in accordance with the procedure established by these Regulations.
 - 15) form advisory councils to the Torag.
 - 16) administer the funds allocated to the Jogorku Kenesh in accordance with the approved budget and expenditure estimates of the Jogorku Kenesh.
 - 17) ensures that the Jogorku Kenesh prepares a draft estimate of expenditures and submits it to the Jogorku Kenesh no later than 3 months before the end of the budget year.
 - 18) allocate duties among his deputies.
 - 19) issues orders for the organisation of the work of the Jogorku Kenesh.
 - 20) issues travel orders for deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh and approves their reports.
 - 21) take measures to ensure the uninterrupted operation of the electronic voting system.
 - 22) ensure order and discipline in the meeting room and take action against offenders in accordance with these rules of procedure.
 - 23) supervise the use of property of the Jogorku Kenesh.
 - 24) ensure equal conditions for the activities of factions and deputy groups.
 - 25) takes measures to ensure security in the Jogorku Kenesh and facilities under its jurisdiction.
 - 26) awards a Certificate of Merit and other awards of the Jogorku Kenesh.
 - 27) shall award award weapons with the consent of the Coordinating Council.
 - 28) presents deputies and members of the staff to state awards, higher military and special ranks and diplomatic ranks.
 - 29) exercise other powers of organising the activities of the Jogorku Kenesh as assigned to him by these Regulations.
2. The orders of the Torag, which contradict the norms of the Constitution and laws of the Kyrgyz Republic, may be amended or revoked by a decision of the Jogorku Kenesh.
3. Annually, in September, the Torag submits a report to the Jogorku Kenesh on the activities of the Jogorku Kenesh during the previous sessional period.
4. a TORAG may not be a member of committees and temporary commissions of the Jogorku Kenesh, except as provided for in Article 30 of these Rules of Procedure.
5. In the exercise of its powers, the Torag shall be guided by the Constitution, the present Rules of Procedure and the normative legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Article 19. Procedures for the election of deputies to the Torag

1. The Jogorku Kenesh elects its deputies by secret ballot using ballot papers.
2. A candidate for the post of Deputy Mayor shall be nominated by a faction, deputy group or self-nominated by a deputy elected in a single-mandate constituency who is not a member of a faction or deputy group within 10 working days from the date of the vacancy.
3. With the consent of all factions, deputy groups, deputies elected in single-mandate districts, who are not included in factions and deputy groups, the election of deputies can be held on a non-alternative basis in a single list. The faction or deputy group has the right to nominate only one candidate. In other cases the election is by secret ballot using ballot papers.

The candidate who obtains a majority of votes of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh is considered elected.

Article 20. Powers of the Deputy Speakers

1. The deputies of the Torag shall exercise the individual powers of the Torag according to his order on the distribution of duties.

In case of absence or temporary incapacity, the duties of the Mayor shall be performed by one of his/her deputies, in accordance with the order of the Mayor.

3. In the event of early termination of his term of office, one of his deputies shall perform the duties of the Speaker until a new Speaker is elected.

4. The Deputy Speakers are members of the committee in charge of the Standing Orders.

5. Deputy Torags are not entitled to be members of the temporary commissions of the Jogorku Kenesh.

6. Deputy Torags submit an annual report to the Jogorku Kenesh on matters within their competence.

Article 21. Early termination of the powers of the Speaker and his deputies

1. Early termination of the powers of the Speaker or his deputy shall take place in the cases of

1) submitting a written resignation (resignation) from the office of the Speaker or Deputy Speaker.

2) the termination of the deputy's powers.

3) Review by the Jogorku Kenesh.

The text of the written resignation (resignation) of the Speaker of the Jogorku Kenesh is announced by the Speaker of the Jogorku Kenesh and is taken into account.

3. Early termination of the deputy's powers shall result in the termination of the powers of the Speaker or his/her deputy.

4. The issue of the recall of the Speaker shall be placed on the agenda of the session by a decision of the Jogorku Kenesh at the initiative of the majority of the deputies from their total number and shall be considered not earlier than 3 days and not later than the fifth day after the submission of the relevant application.

5. The issue of recalling the deputy mayor shall be placed on the agenda of the meeting by a decision of the Jogorku Kenesh at the initiative of a faction, a deputy group, a deputy elected in a single-mandate district and not included in factions and deputy groups, and shall be considered not later than the deadline provided for in part 4 of this article.

6. The decision of the Jogorku Kenesh to recall the Speaker or his deputies shall be taken by a majority vote of the total number of deputies in the manner prescribed in Chapters 14 and 15 of these Rules of Procedure.

7. A motion to recall the Speaker or his/her deputy may be submitted by the same faction, deputy group or by the same deputy elected in a single-mandate constituency and who is not included in factions or deputy groups, not more than once a year.

8. When the Jogorku Kenesh considers the issue of the recall of the Torag, the oldest Deputy Torag shall preside over the meeting.

Article 22. Coordinating Council

1. The Coordination Council carries out general planning of the activities of the Jogorku Kenesh, discusses and resolves organisational issues aimed at the effective implementation of the Jogorku Kenesh's powers.

2. The Coordinating Council consists of the Speaker, his deputies, committee chairpersons, faction leaders and heads of parliamentary groups or, in their absence, deputies.

3. Meetings of the Coordinating Council shall be held at the discretion of the Torag.

4. The Coordinating Council shall review:

1) Drafts of the Jogorku Kenesh sessional and monthly work plans for approval by the Jogorku Kenesh.

2) the results of monitoring and controlling the implementation of the Jogorku Kenesh's annual work plan and lawmaking plan.

3) Jogorku Kenesh's international and inter-parliamentary cooperation plan.

4) the composition of official parliamentary delegations to be sent abroad (the scope of delegations, their leaders and accompanying persons).

5) a draft regulation on the internal audit procedure.

6) forms of reports of the Torag, his deputies, chairpersons of committees, consultative and advisory bodies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

7) model provisions for a committee, faction, deputy group and temporary commission to be approved by the Jogorku Kenesh.

8) information from the relevant committee on the state of discipline, ethics and attendance of Jogorku Kenesh meetings.

9) other matters as proposed by the members of the Coordinating Council.

5. Decisions of the Coordination Council are sent to the Jogorku Kenesh and may be overturned by a majority vote of the total number of deputies.

Chapter 5. Committees and Temporary Commissions of the Jogorku Kenesh

Article 23. Committees of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. Committees of the Jogorku Kenesh prepare and carry out preliminary consideration of issues within the mandate of the Jogorku Kenesh, as well as monitor the implementation of laws and decisions adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh.

2. The Jogorku Kenesh determines the number of committees, the issues of their competence, and forms their composition.

3. The composition of the committees is formed upon the recommendation of the leaders of the factions, heads of the deputy groups and applications of the deputies elected in single-mandate districts and who are not included in the factions and deputy groups.

4. The relevant committees of the Jogorku Kenesh control the implementation of laws and decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh in the executive branch in accordance with the law on the control functions of the Jogorku Kenesh.

5. Normative legal acts of the Jogorku Kenesh are adopted after preliminary consideration of their drafts by the relevant committees of the Jogorku Kenesh.

6. The committees are accountable to the Jogorku Kenesh.

Article 24. Procedure for the election of committee chairmen and vice-chairmen

1. The Jogorku Kenesh, upon recommendation of factions, deputy groups or upon application of deputies elected in single-mandate districts who are not included in factions or deputy groups, elects chairpersons of committees of the Jogorku Kenesh and their deputies by secret ballot using ballots, except for the chairperson of the Committee of the whole Jogorku Kenesh.

2. The nomination, consideration and election of candidates for the position of chairpersons of committees of the Jogorku Kenesh and their deputies shall be carried out in the manner prescribed for candidates for the position of Torag.

3. By decision of all factions, deputy groups and in the absence of objections from deputies elected in single-mandate districts who are not included in factions or deputy groups, the election of chairpersons of committees of the Jogorku Kenesh and their deputies may be held on a non-alternative basis on a single list of candidates.

4. the candidate who obtains a majority of votes of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh is considered elected.

Article 25: Mandatory conditions and restrictions on the operation of the committee

1. The minimum number of Jogorku Kenesh committees shall be no less than 8 deputies.
2. Committee members are obliged to attend committee meetings.
3. A committee meeting shall be competent if a majority of its members are present. The committee shall take decisions by majority vote of the members present.
4. A faction, a deputy group must ensure its representation in each committee, taking into account their proportional representation in the Jogorku Kenesh. A committee shall have no more than 5 members from one faction or deputy group.
5. Deputies elected in single-mandate districts who are not included in factions and deputy groups are obliged to be members of the same committee at their own discretion.
6. Deputies of factions or deputy groups whose number does not allow for membership in all committees shall, on the proposal of their leaders, be members of two committees with a casting vote. At the same time, the number of members of that faction or deputy group in the committee does not exceed one member with a casting vote.
7. A member has the right to participate in an advisory capacity in public meetings of committees of which he/she is not a member.
8. A draft law may not be examined in advance by the responsible committee without the advice of the expert and linguistic services of the Office.
9. The Committee shall leave unexamined any written amendments to the draft law for the second reading that require a regulatory impact analysis.
10. A committee meeting shall be held in public unless the nature of the matters to be considered requires a private meeting.
Officials invited by the Committee must attend the meeting.
11. Committees shall post information on the agenda, time and venue of the meeting on the official website of the Jogorku Kenesh no later than 3 days before the meeting.
12. The President, the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Permanent Representative of the President and the Cabinet of Ministers to the Jogorku Kenesh, the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman), the Chairman of the Coordination Council of the National Centre have the right to attend open and closed committee meetings.
13. Experts, interested parties, as well as media accredited to the Jogorku Kenesh are entitled to attend the open meeting of the committee.
14. Persons whose candidacies are to be considered by the Jogorku Kenesh should be invited to the committee meeting.
15. Those present at the committee meeting must comply with the requirements of Article 142 of these Rules of Procedure.

Article 26. Early termination of the chair and vice-chair of a committee or interim commission

1. The chairperson or vice-chairperson of a committee or interim commission shall be dismissed early in the following cases:

- 1) he has submitted a written resignation (resignation) from the chairmanship or vice-chairmanship of the committee or the interim commission.
- 2) the termination of the deputy's powers.
- 3) Review by the Jogorku Kenesh.

The text of the written resignation of the chairman or deputy chairman of the committee, interim commission (resignation) shall be announced by the chairman of the Jogorku Kenesh and taken into account by the Jogorku Kenesh.

3. Early termination of deputy's powers, revocation of deputy's mandate shall result in the termination of the powers of the chairman or deputy chairman of the committee, interim commission.

4. The issue of recalling the chairman, deputy chairman of a committee or a temporary commission shall be placed on the agenda of the meeting by a decision of the Jogorku Kenesh at the initiative of factions, deputy groups, a deputy elected in a single-mandate constituency and

not included in factions and deputy groups, and must be considered not earlier than 3 days and not later than the fifth day after submission of the relevant application.

5. A resolution of the Jogorku Kenesh to recall the chairman, deputy chairman or provisional commission shall be adopted by a majority vote of the total number of deputies.

6. A motion to recall the chairman, deputy chairman of a committee or a temporary commission may be submitted by the same faction, deputy group not more than once a year.

Article 27. Powers of the committees

1. The Jogorku Kenesh Committee on matters within its competence:

1) Preliminarily examine draft laws and take decisions on them in compliance with the requirements of these Rules of Procedure.

2) consider and give opinions on matters of election, consent to appointment, approval and dismissal from public office falling within the powers of the Jogorku Kenesh.

3) submits draft resolutions of the Jogorku Kenesh to the Jogorku Kenesh.

4) may decide to send a draft law to the President of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Supreme Court, the Prosecutor General and other state bodies on matters within their competence, the Ombudsman and an independent expert organisation for opinions and recommendations.

5) hold parliamentary hearings.

6) requests official documents and other materials from state bodies, local authorities, citizens and legal entities, regardless of ownership.

7) initiate a parliamentary enquiry at a Jogorku Kenesh meeting.

8) Forms working groups for drafting laws and monitoring the implementation of laws and decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh in the executive branch and local authorities.

9) send conclusions to the responsible committee for the relevant sections of the draft national budget law, taking into account the results of the review of the protocol of inter-budgetary relations coordination in accordance with the requirements of the Budget Code of the Kyrgyz Republic and these Rules of Procedure.

(10) monitor adopted laws falling within its competence after the expiry of 6 months from their entry into force.

11) make a proposal to the Torag to refer the matter to another committee.

12) decides on holding "Cabinet of Ministers' Hour" and "Cabinet of Ministers' Day", offsite as well as joint meetings with other committees of the Jogorku Kenesh.

(13) hears from the heads of public authorities.

14) has the right to submit a proposal to the Cabinet of Ministers on the need for a draft law with a brief statement of the concept, purpose and objectives (legislative proposal).

15) have the right to involve specialists, independent experts and representatives of civil society in their work.

16) submit proposals to the Jogorku Kenesh on the basis of the sessional work plan for the next year's draft budget to the Torag.

17) decide independently on the organisation of its activities.

18) controls the implementation of laws and decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh in executive bodies in accordance with the law on the control functions of the Jogorku Kenesh.

19) consider other matters provided for in these Regulations and other normative legal acts.

2. Upon consideration of the draft law, the Jogorku Kenesh Committee adopts a decision in the form of an opinion.

3. The relevant structural subdivisions of the Administrative Staff shall, at least 3 days prior to the committee meeting, provide its members with materials on issues on the agenda, with the exception of cases stipulated in these Rules of Procedure.

Article 28. Powers of the chairman of the committee

Chairman of the committee:

1) directs the activities of the committee.

2) allocate responsibilities to the members of the committee.

3) draw up the draft agenda for the committee meeting.

4) preside over a committee meeting.

5) sign committee documents.

6) exercise the other powers provided for in these Rules and the Regulations of the committee.

Article 29. Joint meetings of committees

1. Joint meetings may be held on matters falling within the competence of more than one committee.

2. At joint meetings, the committees may adopt joint decisions by a majority vote of the members of each committee present, to be signed by the chairpersons or, in their absence, by the deputy chairpersons. If there is disagreement between the committees, the decision shall be taken by each committee independently.

3. Joint meetings shall be held in accordance with the procedures laid down for the committees.

Article 30. Committee of the whole Jogorku Kenesh

1. The Jogorku Kenesh operates as a Committee of the whole Jogorku Kenesh in cases where

1) The Jogorku Kenesh begins its work after the election of a new convocation when it considers priority issues in accordance with Article 9 of these Rules of Procedure.

2) the declaration of a state of emergency, martial law, state of war and absence of conditions for the Jogorku Kenesh to work normally.

2. The meeting is chaired by the head of the relevant committee. In his absence, the chairperson is elected by a decision of the Jogorku Kenesh.

3. Materials and draft decisions of the Committee of the whole Jogorku Kenesh may be handed out during the meeting.

4. The Committee of the whole Jogorku Kenesh takes decisions by open voting by a majority of votes of the total number of deputies who have been sworn in.

5. The Committee of the whole Jogorku Kenesh completes its work after taking a decision on the issue under consideration.

6. The decision of the Whole Jogorku Kenesh Committee shall be subject to immediate consideration at a meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh.

Article 31. Temporary commissions

1. The Jogorku Kenesh establishes temporary commissions to examine individual issues.

2. The establishment of a provisional commission may be proposed by factions, deputy groups, deputies or committees and shall not be subject to consideration by the Coordinating Council.

3. The temporary commission consisting of at least 7 deputies is formed on the proposals of factions, deputy groups, taking into account their proportional representation in Jogorku Kenesh and deputies elected in single-mandate districts, who are not included in factions and deputy groups.

4. If a faction or deputy group fails to propose their representatives to the interim commission within the deadline set by the presiding officer, the Jogorku Kenesh shall form the interim commission without their participation.

5. The decree establishing the interim commission shall contain:

1) the name of the provisional commission.

2) the objectives, tasks and scope of issues for which the interim commission has been established.

3) the personal composition.

4) the duration of its activity.

(5) deadline for the submission of the performance report.

6) organizational and logistical matters of the provisional commission.

6. The term of work of the temporary commission may not exceed 3 months from the date of its establishment. The Jogorku Kenesh decides to extend the work of the temporary commission not more than once.

7. A provisional commission may not be established four months before the expiry of the term of office of the Jogorku Kenesh.

8. The chair and deputy chair of the provisional commission may not be elected:

(1) The chairmen and vice-chairmen of the committees.

2) members of the same faction.

3) members of the same parliamentary group.

9. If there is a conflict of interest, the deputy must recuse himself or herself before the election of the provisional commission.

10. If during the work of the provisional commission a deputy has a conflict of interest, he/she must submit to the chairman of the provisional commission an application to resign from the commission and notify the leader of the faction, the head of the deputy's group.

11. The interim commission shall be replaced by a member of the same faction or deputy group.

12. Early termination of the powers of the chairman of the provisional commission or his deputy shall be carried out on the grounds and in accordance with the procedure established for the termination of the powers of the deputy mayor.

13. The temporary commission carries out its work in accordance with the regulations on temporary commissions approved by the Jogorku Kenesh.

14. In the event of irrelevance or impossibility to study the issue assigned, the temporary commission may decide by majority vote to leave the issue without consideration or abolish the temporary commission and submit a relevant draft resolution to the Jogorku Kenesh.

15. If the work of the temporary commission does not meet the requirements of these Rules of Procedure regarding the composition, election of the chairperson, organisation and term of the temporary commission, the committee in charge of the Rules of Procedure, based on the proposal of the Deputy-Thorag responsible for the temporary commissions, shall consider the issue of abolishing the temporary commission.

16. The draft resolution on the outcome of the work of the interim commission shall be subject to the approval of the Legal Office.

17. The chairman of the interim commission shall, within one month, ensure that the records and documents of the work of the interim commission are handed over to the relevant service of the Administrative Service for archiving.

SECTION II
ORGANISATION OF THE WORK OF THE JOGORKU KENESH
Chapter 6. Sessions of the Jogorku Kenesh. Planning the work of
the session

Article 32. Sessions of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. Sessions of the Jogorku Kenesh begin on the first working day of September and continue until the last working day of June of the following year.

2. The sessions open and close with the singing of the National Anthem of the Kyrgyz Republic.

3. Sessions are held in the form of meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh and its bodies.

4. Extraordinary sessions of the Jogorku Kenesh may be convened between sessions at the initiative of the President, the Torag and at least one third of the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

5. The initiative to convene an extraordinary session shall be sent to the Torag, indicating the reason for the items proposed to be considered and the date of the session.

6. An extraordinary session of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be convened by the Speaker not later than 3 days after the initiative has been registered by the Jogorku Kenesh.

7. An extraordinary session concludes after the Jogorku Kenesh has taken decisions on the matters considered.

Article 33. Meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. Meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh may be:

1) regular.

2) extraordinary.

3) open-ended.

4) closed.

2. Regular meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh are held on Wednesdays and Thursdays, except in cases provided for by law.

In the case of postponed working days, the Jogorku Kenesh and its bodies work for the working day that has been postponed, in accordance with the legislation.

Regular meetings begin at 10 a.m. and end at 6 p.m. By decision of the Jogorku Kenesh, the sitting time may be extended.

4. Meetings of factions, deputy groups, committees, commissions, parliamentary hearings, as well as work with voters are not held during Jogorku Kenesh meetings.

5. Extraordinary sessions of the Jogorku Kenesh may be held on any day of the week, except Wednesdays and Thursdays, at the initiative of the President, the Torag and at least one third of the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

Article 34. Closed sessions of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. Meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be open, except for those on matters of state, military and other secrecy as defined by law.

2. In exceptional cases, if warranted, the Jogorku Kenesh may decide to consider an agenda item in closed session.

3. The decision to hold a private meeting shall be taken by a majority vote of the total number of deputies.

4. The President, the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman), the Permanent Representative of the President and the Cabinet of Ministers to the Jogorku Kenesh have the right to attend closed sessions of the Jogorku Kenesh.

The Chairman of the Constitutional Court, the Chairman of the Supreme Court, the Chairman of the National Bank, the Chairman of the Chamber of Accounts, the Prosecutor General, members of the Cabinet of Ministers are entitled to participate in closed sessions of the Jogorku Kenesh on matters within their competence. Other officials have the right to participate in closed sessions upon the invitation of the Torag, and in his absence, the Deputy Torag.

5. Disclosure and dissemination of the content of the closed session of Jogorku Kenesh is prohibited, as well as the use of photo, audio and video equipment, information processing

equipment, telephone and radio communications during the session, except for audio recording by the relevant structural divisions of the Office.

6. Preparation of the minutes, audio recording and, if necessary, reproduction of the audio recording of a closed meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be carried out by the relevant structural divisions of the Apparatus in a manner that ensures its confidentiality.

7. The procedure for storage, access and secrecy of materials constituting state and other secrets protected by law shall be determined by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on protection of state secrets.

Article 35. Participation of invited persons in Jogorku Kenesh meetings

At the initiative of committees and commissions, representatives of state bodies, civil society, experts and specialists may be invited to meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh to provide necessary information, conclusions and explanations on the draft laws considered by the Jogorku Kenesh and other issues included in the agenda.

Article 36. Language of the Jogorku Kenesh meetings

1. Meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be conducted by the presiding officer in the state language with simultaneous interpretation into the official language.

2. A deputy as well as invited persons have the right to speak at meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh in the official language.

3. Speeches at meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh and its bodies shall be provided with simultaneous interpretation from the state language to the official language and from the official language to the state language.

4. Representatives of foreign states, international organisations as well as foreign citizens who do not speak the state and official languages shall have the right to speak in a foreign language. Such speech shall be provided with simultaneous interpretation into the state and official languages.

Article 37. Chairperson of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. Chairperson of the Jogorku Kenesh meeting:

1) preside over the meeting in accordance with the requirements of these Rules of Procedure.

2) give the floor in the order of receipt of registered requests in accordance with the agenda of the meeting and the requirements of these Rules of Procedure.

(3) put to the vote motions on matters under consideration in the order in which they are received.

4) announce the beginning of the voting procedure and announce the results.

5) supervise the keeping of minutes and transcripts of meetings and sign them.

6) signs parliamentary enquiries and protocol orders.

7) organise consultations between factions, deputy groups and deputies elected in single-mandate districts and not included in factions and deputy groups.

2. The presiding officer may, for the purpose of ensuring due order at a meeting, apply the measures provided for in Chapter 29 of these Rules of Procedure.

Article 38: Restrictions on the presiding officer of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. The Chairperson of the meeting shall have the right to reprimand a speaker in the event of a breach of ethics without commenting on his speech.

2. In an open ballot without the use of an electronic system, the presiding officer shall be the last to vote.

3. In the event of a three-time gross violation of the requirements of these Rules by the presiding officer during a meeting, the Jogorku Kenesh, by a majority vote of the total number of deputies, may appoint another presiding officer until the next meeting.

Article 39. Rights and duties of deputies at Jogorku Kenesh meetings

1. A deputy is obliged to attend meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh, factions, deputy groups, committees, and temporary commissions.

2. At meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh, deputies shall have the right, within the limits established by these Rules of Procedure:

- 1) participate in the debate.
- 2) make comments and proposals on the substance of the matters under discussion.
- 3) express an opinion on the nominees of officials submitted for consideration by the Jogorku Kenesh.
- 4) ask questions of the speakers in accordance with the procedure laid down in these Rules of Procedure.
- 5) give references and distribute among the deputies' materials relating to the activities of factions, deputy groups, committees, commissions of the Jogorku Kenesh.

3. Deputies have other rights and duties established by these Regulations and the law on the status of a deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh.

Article 40. Jogorku Kenesh work plans

1. The Jogorku Kenesh adopts a parliamentary development strategy at the beginning of a new convocation and amends it as necessary.

2. The Jogorku Kenesh of a new convocation shall approve a sessional work plan for the implementation of the representative, legislative and oversight functions no later than 3 months after the formation of committees and commissions, and no later than October 15 of the next regular session.

3. At the beginning of each month, the Jogorku Kenesh approves a monthly work plan, taking into account the order of issues, as well as written proposals from factions, deputy groups, committees, commissions and deputies.

4. The session and monthly work plans of the Jogorku Kenesh are approved by decree and posted on the official website of the Jogorku Kenesh no later than 3 working days from the date of adoption.

Article 41. Agenda of the Jogorku Kenesh meeting

1. A meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh begins with the approval of the agenda of the meeting proposed by the Torag based on a monthly plan and the order in which the issues are to be considered.

2. The Jogorku Kenesh may postpone the consideration of an issue on the agenda no more than once, unless the Jogorku Kenesh approves the decision of the responsible committee to postpone it.

3. The agenda of the meeting shall be adopted by a majority vote of the total number of deputies.

4. The matters provided for in paragraphs 1, 7-8, 11-13, 15-30, 32, 36-37, 40 and 42 of paragraph 1 of Article 3 of these Regulations shall be included by the Torag on the agenda of the meeting without the approval of the Jogorku Kenesh, provided that the conditions established by these Regulations are met.

5. Materials on the agenda of the meetings are posted on the official website of the Jogorku Kenesh and in the electronic document management system of the Jogorku Kenesh no later than 3 days before the meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh, except as provided for in these Regulations.

Article 42. Meetings of factions, deputy groups, committees and commissions

1. Meetings of factions, deputy groups are held on Fridays and, if necessary, on other days, except for days of work with voters, meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh and committees.

2. Meetings of committees and commissions are held on Mondays and Tuesdays and, if necessary, on other days, except for days of work with voters, meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh, factions and deputy groups.

3. Meetings of the committees and commissions shall be competent if a majority of their members are present. The committees, commissions shall take decisions by a majority vote of the members of the committee, commission present.

4. The form and procedure of meetings of factions, deputy groups, committees, commissions in matters of quorum, language of the meeting, approval of the agenda, etc. are similar to the procedure of Jogorku Kenesh meetings, unless otherwise provided for in these Regulations.

Article 43. Calculation of the time limits provided for in these Rules

1 The calculation of the time limits set out in these Regulations shall commence on the day following the fixed calendar date, unless otherwise stipulated in these Regulations.

2. A period of months shall expire on the respective date of the last month of the fixed term. A period of days shall expire at twenty-four hours on the last day of the fixed term.

3. In the period between sessions of the Jogorku Kenesh and during the work of deputies with the voters, the calculation of time for consideration of issues within the jurisdiction of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be suspended.

4. In the period between convocations of the Jogorku Kenesh, the calculation period for consideration of bills, amendments and other issues of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be suspended and resumed from the date of the first meeting of the relevant committee of a new convocation.

SECTION III**LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE****Chapter 7. Submission of draft laws to the Jogorku Kenesh and their preliminary consideration****Article 44. Subjects of the right of legislative initiative**

The right of legislative initiative belongs to:

- 1) To 10,000 voters (popular initiative)
- 2) To the President.
- 3) Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.
- 4) the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers.
- 5) to the Supreme Court on matters within its competence.
- 6) The People's Qurultai.
- 7) to the Prosecutor General on matters within his competence.

Article 45. On draft laws not adopted by the previous Jogorku Kenesh

1. A draft law initiated by a deputy or deputies and not considered in the first reading by the previous convocation of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be considered withdrawn, except for a draft introduced as a popular initiative.

2. A draft law submitted by the subjects of the right of legislative initiative, except for the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh, shall be considered withdrawn if the subjects of the right of legislative initiative refused to support it.

3. a withdrawn draft law that was initiated by a deputy or deputies of the previous convocation is distributed to the deputies of the new convocation and the relevant Jogorku Kenesh Committee to decide on its re-initiation and inclusion in the session plan or on the inexpediency of its further initiation.

4. the withdrawn draft law, which was not demanded by the deputies of the new convocation, is transferred to the archive of the Jogorku Kenesh.

5. A draft law submitted as a people's initiative or supported by subjects of the right of legislative initiative shall be considered by the Jogorku Kenesh in the manner prescribed by the present Rules of Procedure.

6. Bills adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh of the previous convocation in the first, second and third readings shall be considered by the Jogorku Kenesh in the order established by these Regulations.

Article 46. Introduction of a draft law

1. A draft law submitted by a subject of the right of legislative initiative to the Jogorku Kenesh shall be accompanied by

- 1) a cover letter from the initiator.
- 2) a statement of justification of the draft law, which shall contain information:
 - (a) On the aims and objectives of the bill.
 - b) the possible social, economic, legal, human rights, gender, environmental, corruption implications of the law.
 - c) on the results of the public hearing, public discussion.
 - d) on the compliance of the draft law with the law.

e) on the sources of funding in the event of an increase in expenditure covered by the state budget.

f) on the results of consultations and discussions with a local government association (association, union) uniting at least half of the total number of local governments, if the draft regulatory legal act directly affects the interests of local communities and local governments.

3) a comparative table if the bill amends an existing law.

4) draft laws arising from a bill to be introduced (hereinafter referred to as a package of bills).

5) Analysis of the regulatory impact of draft laws aimed at regulating business activities carried out in accordance with the methodology approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

2. When submitting a draft law as a popular initiative, additional documents must be submitted:

1) Registration document of the initiative group (composition, names, passport details).

2) signature sheets.

3) one copy of the text of the draft law published in the official gazette.

3. The draft law and accompanying documents shall be submitted in the state and official languages in electronic format (Times New Roman font, size 14) as well as in hard copy.

Article 47: Registration of draft legislation

1. The relevant structural subdivision of the Apparatus shall register the draft law within 2 working days and send it to the legal service to prepare a certificate within 3 working days on its compliance with Articles 44 and 46 of these Rules of Procedure for submission to the Torah.

2. the Thoraga shall, no later than 2 working days on the basis of a certificate from the legal service, impose a resolution to send the bill to the relevant committees according to the matters of competence, identifying the committee in charge.

The committee responsible is the one whose chairman's name appears first in the resolution.

3. In accordance with the resolution of the Torag, the relevant structural unit of the Apparatus within a day sends the draft law and accompanying documents to factions, deputy groups, committees, deputies, expert services carrying out special expertise (hereinafter - expert services), as well as places the draft law on the official website of Jogorku Kenesh.

4. Draft laws submitted by deputies as well as by popular initiative shall, after registration, be forwarded to other subjects of the right of legislative initiative for consideration of issues within their competence.

5. A deputy as a subject of legislative initiative shall have the right to withdraw or refuse to participate in the initiation of a draft law prior to its adoption in the second reading and shall notify the Torah in writing thereof. If a draft law is submitted by a group of deputies, it may be withdrawn with the consent of all the initiators. Other subjects of legislative initiative have the right to withdraw a draft law prior to its adoption on first reading.

6. A deputy or a group of deputies with the consent of the initiators of the draft law may join in initiating the draft law prior to its adoption in the first reading and shall notify the Torag in writing thereof.

Article 48. Return of draft legislation to the initiator

The Tora shall return the draft law and accompanying documents to the initiator, if the submitted draft law and accompanying documents do not meet the requirements of Articles 44 and 46 of these Rules of Procedure and the rule-making technique on the basis of a certificate from the legal service of the Office.

Article 49: Expertise of draft legislation

1. the expert services of the Office are required to submit opinions on the draft law with the results of legal, human rights, gender, environmental and anti-corruption expertise:

1) on a draft law and a package of draft laws before they are considered by the responsible committee and submitted for first reading.

2) to amendments made during the preparation of the draft law for the second reading.

3) on amendments received to a draft law referred back to the second reading procedure.

4) on amendments submitted within 10 days after the committee has extended the time for consideration of the bill.

5) on the text of the law prepared by the conciliation group over the President's objections.

2. the Linguistic Service of the Office shall carry out an examination including:

1) comparative-editorial examination of the texts of the draft law and the attached package of draft laws in the state and official languages for authenticity and internal consistency before consideration and decision on submission for first reading.

2) the authenticity of the texts of amendments to draft laws adopted in the first and second readings.

3) the authenticity of the texts and the unification of terms and concepts in the national and official languages of the laws adopted on third reading.

4) the authenticity of the texts of the agreed version of the law prepared by the conciliation group over the President's objections.

3. the expert opinions as well as the texts of the translations shall be signed by the head of the service concerned.

Article 50. Preparation of a draft law for first reading by the responsible committee

1. the responsible committee shall carry out a preliminary examination of a draft law no later than 30 working days from the date of its receipt, except as provided for in these rules of procedure.

Draft constitutional law and legislation initiated by Jogorku Kenesh deputies in pursuance of a Constitutional Court decision shall be sent by the responsible committee of the Jogorku Kenesh to the Cabinet of Ministers, the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor General on matters within their competence for an opinion. The opinion on the draft law must be submitted to the responsible committee of the Jogorku Kenesh no later than 30 days.

2. Factions, deputy groups, committees, deputies, the Cabinet of Ministers, the Supreme Court and the Prosecutor General on issues within their competence, the People's Kurultai and representatives of civil society have the right to send written comments and proposals on the draft law to the responsible committee within 2 weeks of its posting on the official website of the Jogorku Kenesh.

3. the expert services shall send an opinion to the responsible committee no later than 15 working days after receipt of the draft law.

4. A bill shall be presented at a meeting of the responsible committee by its initiator or his authorised representative.

5. If there are alternative draft laws, the responsible committee considers them simultaneously and recommends that the Jogorku Kenesh adopt one draft law and reject the others, or consolidate or reject all draft laws.

6. The responsible committee shall, after examining the draft law and accompanying documents, adopt an opinion reflecting

1) The concept of the draft law.

2) the consistency of the content of the draft law with the stated concept.

3) The state of the regulatory framework in the area of social relations envisaged in the draft Law.

4) proposals on the results of the regulatory impact analysis to the draft law aimed at regulating business activities.

5) proposals based on the results of expert examinations carried out in accordance with Article 49 of these Regulations.

6) proposals based on the findings of independent experts, specialists and organisations, if any.

7) proposals on the results of public discussions, if any.

8) proposals by factions, deputy groups, committees and deputies.

9) the dissenting opinion of a committee member, if any.

10) a recommendation that the Jogorku Kenesh adopt a decision under Article 54(4) of these Rules of Procedure.

7. The responsible committee, based on the results of the preliminary review of the draft law, sends a paper and electronic copy to the relevant structural unit of the Office:

1) the opinion of the committee.

- 2) conclusions of expert services.
- 3) a comparative table to the draft law, if any.
- 4) Draft resolution of the Jogorku Kenesh.

8. The opinion and minutes of the meeting of the responsible committee shall be signed by the chairperson no later than 5 days.

Article 51. Preparation by the responsible committee of the draft law for the second reading

1. The subjects of the right of legislative initiative shall simultaneously send to the responsible committee and expert services written amendments to a draft law with their justification, a comparative table through the relevant structural unit of the Office within the deadline stipulated by Article 54(5) of these Rules of Procedure.

2. the expert services shall send an opinion on the amendments received to the responsible committee and to the initiator of the amendments no later than 5 working days after the deadline indicated in the resolution for adoption on first reading.

3. the responsible committee carries out the review:

1) amendments received from the initiators of the second reading amendments pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article.

2) the conclusions of expert services.

3) the conclusions of other relevant committees.

4. Consideration of amendments to a draft law shall take place no later than 20 working days after the deadline indicated in the resolution for adoption on first reading, except as provided for in these Rules of Procedure.

5. The initiators of the amendments, the initiator of the draft law or their authorised representative shall be invited to the meeting of the responsible committee and notified in advance of the time and place thereof. In the absence of the initiator of a draft act or his or her representative, the committee may postpone its consideration to another time. The absence of the initiator of the amendments shall not constitute an obstacle to the consideration of the draft act.

6. The responsible committee shall consider the amendments received and decide whether to accept or reject them. The amendments as adopted shall be included in the draft law to be prepared for the second reading.

Amendments on which the committee has not reached a consensus may be submitted by the committee to the Jogorku Kenesh for a decision.

7. The responsible committee, together with the conclusion for the second reading, shall send the following materials in paper and electronic form to the relevant structural unit of the Office:

1) The text of the draft law, taking into account the amendments recommended for adoption by the Jogorku Kenesh.

2) a comparative table of amendments.

3) Draft resolution of the Jogorku Kenesh.

4) the opinion of the expert service on the amendments received.

5) final information on the results of the public discussions, if any.

Article 52. Preparation of a draft law for third reading by the responsible committee

1. the responsible committee, in preparation for the third reading of the draft law, together with the relevant departments of the Office, prepares the final texts of the draft law in the State and official languages, taking into account the amendments adopted during the second reading.

During the preparation of the text of a draft law, editorial changes may be made to ensure lexical consistency of various elements of the text, identify and eliminate grammatical errors, correct stylistic deficiencies, and comply with the rules of legislative technique and the official business style of presentation of normative legal acts.

(2) The Committee responsible, together with the conclusion for the third reading, shall send the following materials in paper and electronic form to the relevant structural unit of the Office:

1) the final texts of the draft law and the attached package of draft laws.

2) an amended table.

3) Draft resolution of the Jogorku Kenesh.

Chapter 8: Consideration of draft laws by the Jogorku Kenesh

Article 53: General requirements for the consideration of draft laws

1. The Jogorku Kenesh adopts laws after consideration by the responsible committees.
2. The draft law and materials prepared by the responsible committee for consideration by the Jogorku Kenesh are sent to the Torag.
3. Draft laws are considered and adopted according to a three-reading procedure.
4. Draft laws on amendments and additions to the Constitution, constitutional laws and laws on changing the state border are adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh in at least three readings.
5. Draft laws providing for an increase in expenditures covered by the state budget are submitted to the Jogorku Kenesh for consideration after the Cabinet of Ministers has given its official opinion and determined the source of funding.
6. Draft laws identified as urgent by the President and the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers are considered by the Jogorku Kenesh out of turn, subject to the opinion of the responsible committee.
7. The Jogorku Kenesh considers the draft law in accordance with the monthly work plan.
8. The draft law with accompanying documents shall be posted on the official website of the Jogorku Kenesh and in the electronic document management system of the Jogorku Kenesh no later than 3 days before its consideration by the Jogorku Kenesh.
9. The Jogorku Kenesh shall vote on a draft law after each reading.
10. The interval between each reading of a draft law may not be less than 10 working days and more than 30 working days, except as provided for in paragraph 9 of part 13 of this article.
11. The responsible committee may extend the period provided for in paragraph 10 of this article only once, for a period of one month.
12. The responsible committee, in case of non-compliance with the deadlines stipulated in parts 10 and 11 of this article, shall submit to the next meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh a conclusion on the rejection of the draft law.
13. In the presence of a positive conclusion of the majority of factions, deputy groups, except for the case stipulated by paragraph 9 of this part, the responsible and profile committees, the Jogorku Kenesh has the right to adopt a draft law simultaneously in the second and third readings or in three readings in the following cases:
 - (1) Bringing the rules of law into conformity with the Constitution.
 - (2) Bringing the existing law into line with the rules of the newly adopted law.
 - (3) Bringing some articles of the law into line with other articles of the same law.
 - (4) making editorial corrections.
 - (5) eliminating inconsistencies between the texts of the law in the state language and the official language.
 - (6) consideration of draft laws on the ratification of international treaties, with the exception of loan agreements.
 - (7) reviewing draft constitutional laws and laws arising from a decision of the Constitutional Court.
 - (8) giving an official interpretation of a law or certain provisions thereof.
 - (9) consideration of draft laws on the stabilisation of the socio-economic situation, on matters of law and order and security in connection with the declaration of a state of emergency, a state of emergency and/or force majeure.
14. A law prepared by the conciliation group and returned to the Jogorku Kenesh with the President's objections shall be reconsidered under an abridged procedure in accordance with Article 76 of these Rules of Procedure.
15. If a draft law is rejected, the Jogorku Kenesh may return to reconsider it not earlier than 6 months from the date of the decision on rejection.
16. Draft laws introduced by subjects of the right of legislative initiative are presented by a designated official representative, represented by authorised officials, as well as the permanent representative of the President and the Cabinet of Ministers in the Jogorku Kenesh.
17. The official representative of the subject of the right of legislative initiative is the main rapporteur during the first reading and the co-rapporteur during the second reading:

18. Draft constitutional laws and laws derived from the decision of the Constitutional Court shall contain provisions deriving exclusively from the meaning and content of the decision of the Constitutional Court and shall be considered by the Jogorku Kenesh in an extraordinary manner.

19. Constitutional laws, laws on changing the state border shall be adopted by at least two thirds of the votes of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

Laws and codes are adopted by a majority vote of the total number of Jogorku Kenesh deputies.

Article 54. Consideration of a draft law on first reading

1. When considering a draft law in the first reading, the concept, goals and objectives, structure, relevance, appropriateness, as well as compliance with the provisions of the Constitution shall be discussed. The Jogorku Kenesh may decide to discuss all articles of the draft law sequentially (article-by-article discussion).

2. Consideration of the draft law in the first reading shall be conducted according to the procedure laid down in Article 75 of these Rules of Procedure.

3. No amendments to the text of the draft law may be made during the first reading.

4. Based on the results of the first reading of the draft law, the Jogorku Kenesh shall take one of the following decisions:

1) adopt the draft law on first reading, instructing the committee in charge to prepare it for second reading.

2) reject the draft law.

5. The resolution of the Jogorku Kenesh on the adoption of a draft law on first reading shall specify the deadline for submission of amendments to the draft law, which may not exceed 10 working days.

6. Once a draft law has been adopted on first reading, the responsibility for subsequent stages of consideration by the Jogorku Kenesh rests with the responsible committee.

Article 55: Consideration of a draft law on second reading

1. In the second reading, the articles of the draft law on which the responsible committee received written proposals for amendments from the initiators of the amendments during the first reading are examined.

2. The second reading of the draft law begins with the report of the representative of the responsible committee from the centre rostrum on the outcome of the consideration of the amendments received.

3. The chairperson inquires whether the factions, deputy groups, deputies, the permanent representative of the President and the Cabinet of Ministers in the Jogorku Kenesh and persons invited to the meeting have objections to the amendments recommended by the responsible committee.

4. If there is no objection to the recommendations of the responsible committee, the presiding officer shall vote on the adoption as a whole of the amendments to the draft law recommended by the responsible committee.

5. If there is an objection to any amendment recommended by the responsible committee, the presiding officer shall first put to the vote the amendments to which there is no objection and then open a discussion on each amendment to which there is an objection.

6. After the closure of the debate on the amendment in question, the presiding officer shall first put to the vote the recommendation of the responsible committee. If the recommendation of the responsible committee is adopted, the proponent's amendment to the article under discussion shall not be voted upon. If the recommendation of the responsible committee is not accepted, the proponents' amendments shall be voted on in the order indicated in the table of amendments. If any amendment to the article under discussion is adopted, the remaining amendments shall not be voted on. If the recommendations of both the responsible committee and the initiator amendments are rejected, the wording of the draft law adopted on first reading shall be maintained.

7. If new written amendments to the draft law are received during the second reading discussion, the draft law is returned once to the responsible committee to examine them and finalise the draft law. This decision does not require a resolution of the Jogorku Kenesh. In this case, the Jogorku Kenesh re-examines the draft law according to the procedure of the second reading.

8. After consideration of all the amendments to the draft law, the presiding officer shall vote on whether to accept or reject the draft law on second reading.

9. The draft law adopted on second reading shall be sent to the responsible committee to prepare for the third reading, taking into account the amendments adopted.

Article 56. Consideration of a draft law on third reading

1. the third reading of the draft law begins with a report from the representative of the responsible committee from the centre rostrum on the results of the committee's consideration, taking into account the amendments adopted.

2. No changes may be made to the content of the text when the bill is considered on third reading.

3. In the third reading, the draft law as a whole or its separate structural units may not be reopened for discussion.

4. Before the final vote on the draft law, the responsible committee, with the participation of the relevant structural units of the Office, carries out an editorial revision of the text.

5. The Jogorku Kenesh conducts a final vote on whether to accept or reject the final text of the draft law on third reading.

Article 57. Return to the second reading procedure

1. The Jogorku Kenesh is entitled to decide, no more than once, to postpone consideration of a draft law in the third reading and return to the procedure of the second reading if errors of a grammatical, editorial and technical nature affecting the content of the draft law are found.

2. the initiator of the amendments may apply to the responsible committee with a reasoned proposal to revert to the second reading procedure.

The responsible committee decides whether to approve or reject the proposal to return to the second reading procedure and submits the issue to the Jogorku Kenesh.

3. A resolution to return to the second reading procedure, adopted by a majority vote of the total number of deputies, cancels an earlier resolution on the bill in question.

4. The draft law is sent for revision to the responsible committee, which brings the issue to the Jogorku Kenesh meeting within 7 days and then considers it under the established procedure of the second reading.

The opinion of the responsible committee previously adopted for the second reading shall not be withdrawn and shall be considered together with the supplementary opinion.

Article 58. Preparation of the final text of the adopted law

1. Once the draft law has been considered and adopted in three readings, it is considered as adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh.

2. the text of the law adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh is not subject to correction.

If, in the course of the preparation of the final text of the law by the relevant structural units of the Apparatus, contradictions or other issues arise that are not within the competence of the said structural unit, they shall be resolved by the responsible committee on the basis of its conclusions and transcripts of the meetings.

4. The unit in charge of issuing normative legal acts agrees the final text of the law adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh with the following officials:

1) the chairman of the responsible committee.

2) the head of department of the responsible committee.

3) the head of the legal service.

4) the head of translation and language services.

5. A law may not be reconsidered after it has been adopted on third reading.

6. The final text of the adopted law in the state and official languages shall be sent to the President for signature and publication within 14 working days.

Chapter 9. Consideration of laws returned by the President with objections

Article 59. Consideration of laws returned by the President

1. within 2 working days of receiving the law with the President's objections, the Council of Ministers sends the objections to the responsible committee, factions, deputy groups and expert services.

2. the expert services shall, no later than 5 working days, issue opinions on the law returned with the President's objections.

3. The responsible committee shall, within 10 working days of examining the President's objections, factions' and deputy groups' proposals, and the conclusions of the expert services, make one of the following decisions:

1) agree with the President's objections.

2) Disagree with the President's objections and approve the law as previously drafted (overriding the veto).

3) form a conciliation group to work out an agreed version of the law.

4. The Jogorku Kenesh, if it decides to agree with the President's objections, instructs the responsible committee together with the relevant structural subdivisions of the Apparatus to finalise the text of the law with regard to the President's objections and send it to the President for his signature.

If the Jogorku Kenesh agrees with the President's objection that the law should not be adopted as a whole, the law is considered rejected.

5. If the Jogorku Kenesh reapproves the law in a previously adopted version by a majority of at least two-thirds of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh, the law is sent to the President for signature.

6. A law that has been approved in a previously adopted version shall be signed by the President within 14 working days of receipt.

7. The decision to form a conciliation group to prepare an agreed version of the law, taking into account the President's objections, shall be taken by a majority vote of the total number of Deputies.

8. If the Jogorku Kenesh, after considering the President's objection, fails to adopt one of the decisions provided for in Paragraph 3 of this Article, the law shall be considered rejected.

9. The Jogorku Kenesh decides to leave the President's objections to the law without consideration:

1) aimed at amending the basic law, subsequently declared invalid by the Jogorku Kenesh.

(2) the content of which is absorbed by another law that has come into force.

Laws referred to in this part shall be deemed to have been rejected after 30 days from the date of the decision.

Article 60. Formation and operation of a conciliation group

1. When deciding to establish a conciliation group, the Jogorku Kenesh determines the number and composition of its members from the Jogorku Kenesh and the President.

2. The Jogorku Kenesh conciliation group consists of the initiator and a representative of the responsible conciliation committee.

If the initiator was a deputy whose powers have been terminated on the grounds referred to in Article 79(1) and (2) of the Constitution, the conciliation group shall include an additional representative of the committee in charge.

3. Voting by the members of the conciliation group in taking a decision shall be on a one-party-one-vote basis. The decision of the conciliation group must be unanimous.

4. Prior to signing the agreed version of the law and the table of amendments, the co-chair of the conciliation group from the Jogorku Kenesh shall send them to the expert services for fulfilling the conditions stipulated in parts 1 and 2 of Article 49 of these Regulations.

5. The conciliation group shall submit the agreed version of the law and the table of amendments to the Jogorku Kenesh no later than 30 working days from the date of the decision of the Jogorku Kenesh on its establishment.

If there is no agreement among the members of the conciliation group, the responsible committee submits the law to the Jogorku Kenesh with a recommendation that it be rejected.

6. The division of the responsible committee shall organise and provide information for the activities of the conciliation group.

7. The Jogorku Kenesh takes a decision on the option worked out by the conciliation group:

1) Constitutional law - by a majority of at least two thirds of the total number of deputies.

2) a law - by a majority of the total number of deputies.

Chapter 10. Official interpretation of laws

Article 61. Official interpretation of laws

1. The Jogorku Kenesh shall provide official interpretation of constitutional laws, codes, laws or their structural elements, except for the Constitution.

Formal interpretation is carried out through the enactment of a law.

2. the official interpretation of the law must not contradict the law itself, other laws in force, or create new legal relations.

3. Amendments and additions to draft laws in the process of official interpretation are prohibited. Laws must be interpreted in full compliance with the provisions of the Constitution.

4. When individuals and legal entities submit proposals for official interpretation of constitutional laws, codes, laws or their structural elements, the relevant committees of the Jogorku Kenesh accept or reject them.

5. If the committee decides to give an official interpretation, it shall establish a working group for the elaboration of the draft law, which shall include members of the committee who have supported the initiative, as well as other interested persons. The initiators of the draft law shall be the members of the working group or other deputies.

6. Following consideration of proposals for an official interpretation, the responsible committee shall send a written reasoned reply to the applicant of the appeal.

Article 62. Procedure for official interpretation of laws

1. A draft law on the official interpretation of constitutional laws, codes, laws or their structural elements shall be adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh following the general procedure for the adoption of draft laws.

2. A draft law on the official interpretation of a law or its structural elements shall be adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh after preliminary consideration by the relevant committee.

SECTION IV

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURES

Chapter 11. Amending the Constitution

Article 63. Adoption by the Jogorku Kenesh of a draft law on the adoption of the Constitution, particularities of consideration by the Jogorku Kenesh of draft laws on amendments and additions to the Constitution

1. The procedure for initiating and adopting a draft law on the adoption of the Constitution and on amending and supplementing the Constitution shall be determined by Article 116 of the Constitution.

2. The draft law on amending and supplementing the Constitution shall be sent to the Constitutional Court for an opinion.

If the Constitutional Court issues a negative opinion, the draft law on amending and supplementing the Constitution shall not be considered.

Amendments and additions to the provisions of the third and fourth sections of the Constitution are adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh at the initiative of the President or two-thirds of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

4. The Jogorku Kenesh adopts a law on amendments and additions to the Constitution no later than six months from the date the draft law is submitted to the Jogorku Kenesh.

5. A law on amendments and additions to the Constitution shall be adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh by a majority of at least two thirds of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh after at least three readings with a break of two months between readings.

6. The Act on the adoption of the Constitution, amendments to the Constitution shall be signed by the President.

Chapter 12. Enactment of laws ratifying or denouncing international treaties

Article 64. Coordination of draft international treaties to be ratified or denounced by the Jogorku Kenesh

1. A draft international treaty to be ratified or denounced by the Jogorku Kenesh shall be sent to the relevant committees of the Jogorku Kenesh for approval before it is signed by the President or officials authorised to put their signatures.

2. the responsible committee together with the relevant committee shall consider

(1) The text of the draft international treaty.

2) an expertise of the Ministry of Justice on the compliance of the text with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

3) the expertise of the relevant ministry with regard to the financial obligations arising from the draft contract.

4) documents of agreement with the authority responsible for foreign affairs.

3. If the requirements of part 2 of this article are not complied with, the draft international treaty shall not be registered.

The draft international treaty received must undergo a linguistic review before it is submitted to the relevant committees of the Jogorku Kenesh.

The responsible committee of the Jogorku Kenesh considers the draft international treaty with the opinion of the linguistic service.

4. If the committees of the Jogorku Kenesh have comments on the text of the draft international treaty, they shall be submitted to the President or the Cabinet of Ministers for finalisation with the party to the treaty.

Article 65. Procedure for the ratification of international treaties. Ratification of an international treaty on the alteration of a State boundary

1. The Jogorku Kenesh considers and takes decisions on ratification and denunciation of international treaties (agreements).

2. A draft law on the ratification or denunciation of an international treaty shall be submitted by the President, Cabinet of Ministers in accordance with the established procedure, in the presence of the following documents:

(1) The text of an international treaty.

2) an opinion of the Cabinet of Ministers on the conformity of the treaty with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and an assessment of the possible financial, economic and other consequences of its ratification.

3) information on the status of the preparation and signature of the international treaty.

4) an opinion of the Constitutional Court on the constitutionality of an international treaty.

3. the Torag, on the basis of the content of the international treaty submitted for ratification or denunciation, determines the responsible committee for its preparation for consideration by the Jogorku Kenesh.

4. The special committee shall assist the responsible committee in the preparation of the opinion on the international treaty in accordance with its competence.

When considering an international treaty, the responsible committee may establish a working group to prepare materials for the Jogorku Kenesh meeting.

5. The responsible committee shall, following its review, submit an opinion containing

1) a recommendation for the adoption or rejection of a draft law on ratification.

2) Proposals on the need to accompany ratification or denunciation with possible declarations, declarations or reservations permitted under international law, with the exception of bilateral international treaties.

6. Draft laws on ratification or denunciation of international treaties establishing the state borders of the Kyrgyz Republic shall be adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh after at least three readings by a majority of at least two thirds of the total number of deputies.

7. If the Jogorku Kenesh decides to postpone consideration of the ratification of an international treaty, such a decision must be motivated.

Article 66. Peculiarities of consideration and adoption of certain laws

1. Draft laws on administrative-territorial structure, establishment of military ranks, diplomatic ranks and other special ranks, establishment of state awards and honorary titles, amnesty shall be considered by the Jogorku Kenesh upon an opinion of the Cabinet of Ministers.

2. The Jogorku Kenesh shall consider and adopt the said draft laws in accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws and Section III of these Regulations.

Chapter 13. Consideration and approval of the republican budget

Article 67. Consideration of the draft law on the republican budget by factions, deputy groups, Jogorku Kenesh committees and deputies

1. The Cabinet of Ministers submits to the Jogorku Kenesh an approved draft law on the national budget for the next fiscal year and planning period in accordance with the requirements of the Budget Code of the Kyrgyz Republic not later than October 1 of the year preceding the next fiscal year.

2. Factions, deputy groups and committees of the Jogorku Kenesh within 20 days of submitting the draft national budget to the Jogorku Kenesh:

1) hear information from the heads of state bodies, the Chairman of the Council of Judges on issues under the jurisdiction of the relevant committees of the Jogorku Kenesh, and the opinions of the Chairmen of the National Bank and the Chamber of Accounts on the draft national budget.

2) submit to the Jogorku Kenesh profile committee for consideration the conclusions on the republican budget in the supervised areas, taking into account the restrictions established by the legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of protection of state secrets.

3) if the committees, factions and deputy groups of the Jogorku Kenesh adopt decisions to increase certain expenditures of the national budget, make proposals to reduce other categories of expenditures to an appropriate extent and (or) identify specific sources of funding for additional expenditures.

4) review the protocol for the harmonisation of inter-budgetary relations with the participation of representatives of the local government association (association, union).

3. The Jogorku Kenesh Profile Committee:

1) considers the conclusions of factions, deputy groups and committees of the Jogorku Kenesh, the National Bank and the Chamber of Accounts to summarise them.

2) hold parliamentary hearings on the draft national budget law.

3) holds an extended meeting with the Chairman and members of the Cabinet of Ministers, faction leaders, heads of deputy groups, chairmen of committees and deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh to discuss the draft national budget.

4) introduces the draft law on the national budget, the conclusion to it taking into account suggestions and comments of factions, deputy groups, committees of the Jogorku Kenesh, deputies elected in single-mandate districts and not included in the factions and deputy groups, the National Bank and the Audit Chamber for consideration by the Jogorku Kenesh.

(5) Consider a protocol on the harmonisation of inter-budgetary relations with the participation of representatives of the local government association (association, union).

4. Consideration of the draft national budget in the relevant committee of the Jogorku Kenesh must be completed within 30 calendar days from the date of submission of the draft to the Jogorku Kenesh and takes place subject to the limitations established by the regulations.

Article 68. Requirements for the adoption of the law on the republican budget

1. The draft law on the republican budget is considered by the Jogorku Kenesh following the procedure of full discussion in three readings in accordance with the provisions of these Regulations.

2. The adoption of a decision on the approval of the republican budget and its amendments may not be postponed to the next meeting if this would, in the opinion of the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers, lead to difficulties in budgetary regulation.

Article 69. Consideration of the draft law on the republican budget in the first reading

1. The Jogorku Kenesh is considering the first reading:

1) A forecast of the socio-economic development of the Kyrgyz Republic for the periods in question.

2) the budget policy programme for the next budget year and planning period.

2. The draft law on the republican budget adopted in the first reading is sent to the relevant committee of the Jogorku Kenesh for consideration, taking into account the written

proposals received, for submission to the Jogorku Kenesh for consideration in the second reading.

3. Factions, deputy groups, committees and deputies elected in single-mandate districts and not included in factions and deputy groups shall send written proposals to the relevant committee and simultaneously to the expert services of the Jogorku Kenesh within 5 days.

4. The authorised state body shall, within 10 days of the receipt of the proposals, submit an opinion on the possibility of including (not including) the written proposals referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article in the draft law on the republican budget.

5. In case of rejection of the draft law on the republican budget in the first reading, the Jogorku Kenesh determines a deadline for the Cabinet of Ministers to refine and submit the draft law on the republican budget for its reconsideration in the first reading.

Article 70. Consideration of the draft law on the republican budget in the second reading

The Jogorku Kenesh considers the draft law on the national budget on second reading and adopts the following parameters proposed for the next budget year and planning period in accordance with the Budget Classification and Annexes:

1) the share of national budget revenues in relation to gross domestic product and their absolute amount.

2) the share of national budget expenditure in relation to gross domestic product and its absolute amount.

3) the republican budget deficit (surplus) in absolute figures and as a percentage of the gross domestic product.

4) sources to cover the budget deficit.

5) norms of revenue distribution between the republican and local budgets for the next budgetary year and planning period.

6) the upper limit of public internal and external debt of the Kyrgyz Republic at the end of the next fiscal year and planning period.

7) the normative value of the reserve funds of the Cabinet of Ministers for the next budgetary year and planning period.

Article 71. Consideration of the draft law on the republican budget in the third reading

1. Upon consideration of the draft law on the republican budget in the third reading, the Jogorku Kenesh adopts the law on the republican budget for the next fiscal year and planning period by a majority vote of the total number of deputies.

2. The draft law on the national budget is considered and adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh no later than one month before the start of the new budget year.

3. If the draft national budget is not approved by the end of the current year, the Cabinet of Ministers has the right to make expenditures on a monthly basis within one twelfth of the annual amount of expenditures provided for in the draft national budget submitted by the Cabinet of Ministers to the Jogorku Kenesh before its approval.

4. In the case of self-dissolution of the Jogorku Kenesh, the republican budget is adopted by the Cabinet of Ministers and is submitted to the Jogorku Kenesh for approval within a month after the formation of the new Jogorku Kenesh and Cabinet of Ministers.

Article 72. Consideration of draft laws on the budgets of the Social Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Mandatory Medical Insurance Fund under the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic

1. The Cabinet of Ministers submits to the Jogorku Kenesh draft budgets for the Social Fund of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter the Social Fund) and the Mandatory Medical Insurance Fund under the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter the Mandatory Medical Insurance Fund) for the next budget year and planning period in accordance with the requirements of the Budget Code of the Kyrgyz Republic not later than October 1 of the year preceding the next budget year.

2. Factions, deputy groups and committees of the Jogorku Kenesh within 20 days of submitting drafts of designated budgets to the Jogorku Kenesh:

1) hear briefings by the heads of the public authorities and the opinions of the Chairman of the Court of Auditors on the drafts of these budgets.

2) submit opinions on draft budgets to the relevant committee of the Jogorku Kenesh, taking into account the restrictions established by the legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic on the protection of state secrets.

3) in case factions, deputy groups and committees of the Jogorku Kenesh adopt decisions to increase certain expenditures of the respective budgets, make mandatory proposals to reduce other categories of expenditures to an appropriate extent and (or) identify specific sources to finance additional expenditures.

3. The Jogorku Kenesh considers and adopts laws on the budgets of the Social Fund and the Mandatory Health Insurance Fund following a three-reading procedure no later than one month before the start of the next budget year.

Article 73. Approval of the draft emergency budget of the Kyrgyz Republic

The Jogorku Kenesh considers the emergency budget submitted by the Cabinet of Ministers as a matter of priority in the event of a state of emergency, martial law in the Kyrgyz Republic as provided for in the Constitution and constitutional laws.

SECTION V

PROCEDURES FOR DISCUSSION AND DECISION-MAKING BY THE JOGORKU KENESH

Chapter 14. Procedures for consideration of issues at a Jogorku Kenesh meeting

Article 74: Procedures for Consideration of Issues at a Jogorku Kenesh Meeting

1. The Jogorku Kenesh shall decide on the application of the procedure for considering issues on the agenda by open voting by a majority vote of the total number of deputies, except in cases stipulated by these Rules of Procedure.

2. The decision to apply one type of procedure shall be recorded in the verbatim record of the meeting and shall not be issued as a decree.

At a meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh the leader of the faction, the head of the deputy group or a deputy authorized by them, the chairman of the committee (representative), a deputy elected in a single-mandate constituency who is not included in factions and deputy groups may speak on a procedural issue no more than two times.

Article 75. Full procedure

The full procedure for the consideration of questions at a meeting includes:

1) The report of the main initiator.

2) questions and answers to the rapporteur.

3) a co-rapporteur from a representative of the responsible committee or the interim commission.

(4) Questions to the co-rapporteur and answers to them.

5) debate.

6) a closing statement by the keynote speaker and the co-rapporteur.

Article 76. Abbreviated procedure

1. The Jogorku Kenesh, on the proposal of the presiding officer, faction, deputy group, responsible committee or at least one third of the deputies may decide to consider the issue under a shortened procedure.

2. The abbreviated procedure at the meeting includes:

1) the report of the main initiator.

2) a co-rapporteur from a representative of the responsible committee or the interim commission.

3) two questions from each faction, deputy group or deputy elected in a single-mandate constituency who is not a member of a faction or deputy group, and answers to them.

4) one representative from each faction, deputy group or deputy elected in a single-mandate constituency who is not included in a faction or deputy group.

5) a statement in explanation of vote by one representative from each faction, deputy group or deputy elected in a single-member constituency who is not a member of a faction or deputy group.

Article 77. Procedural matters at a Jogorku Kenesh meeting

1. Procedural matters include those relating to the conduct of business:

- 1) the adjournment, postponement, closure or extension of a meeting.
- 2) to change the method of voting.
- 3) on changing the order of speeches.
- 4) to carry out additional registration.
- 5) to certify a quorum and recount the votes.
- 6) to adjourn or close the debate on the matter under discussion.
- 7) to refer the matter to the responsible committee or interim commission.
- 8) on the limitation or extension of speaking time.
- 9) on the transition (return) to other items on the agenda of the meeting.
- 10) the order in which matters are to be considered and discussed at the meeting.
- 11) on the conduct of the ballot.
- 12) to postpone the examination of the matter to the next meeting.
- 13) on the establishment of the total duration of the debate on the item on the agenda.
- 14) to withdraw the matter from the agenda of the meeting.
- 15) on the length of time for answering questions.
- 16) on setting a limit on the number of speeches and questions.
- 17) on the limitation or extension of time for questions and answers.
- 18) to invite the persons referred to in Article 35 of these Rules of Procedure to a meeting.
- 19) on giving the floor to invited persons.
- 20) to move to a vote on an item on the agenda without discussion.
- 21) on the recount of votes.
- 22) other matters referred to procedural matters.

2. Decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh on procedural matters shall be taken by a majority vote of the number of deputies present and shall not be formalised by a resolution.

Article 78: Length of speeches at a Jogorku Kenesh meeting

1. The presiding officer, with the consent of the majority of the deputies present, may fix the total duration of the discussion of the item on the agenda of the meeting, the time allocated for questions and answers and extend the time for speeches.

2. Reports, co-rapporteurs, concluding remarks and other speeches shall not exceed the length of the report:

- 1) 20 minutes for the report.
- 2) 10 minutes for the co-rapporteur.
- 3) 5 minutes for speeches in the debate.
- 4) 3 minutes for speeches in the "Miscellaneous" procedure.
- 5) 3 minutes for speeches on procedural matters, explanations of vote, candidatures, statements, questions and answers, proposals, communications and information.
- 6) up to 7 minutes for the closing speech.

By decision of the Jogorku Kenesh, factions, deputy groups, deputies elected in single-mandate districts who are not included in factions and deputy groups may be given up to 10 minutes for speeches.

3. When the prescribed time has elapsed, the presiding officer shall warn the speaker and then have the right to interrupt his speech.

4. The Chairperson of the Standing Orders Committee shall have the right to speak out of turn and revert to the procedure set out in these Standing Orders.

Article 79. Debate

1. No one has the right to speak at a Jogorku Kenesh meeting without the permission of the presiding officer.

2. At a meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh, the chairman (representative) of the responsible committee, commission, faction leader, head of a deputy group or a deputy authorized by them,

as well as a deputy elected in a single-mandate constituency, who is not included in factions and deputy groups, may speak in the debate on the same issue no more than two times.

3. The speaker in the debate shall keep to the subject under discussion. If the speaker deviates from the subject, the presiding officer shall reprimand him or her and if he or she fails to do so, he or she shall be deprived of the floor.

4. The presiding officer, having received a motion to close the debate, shall inform the deputies of the number of speakers and signers, ascertain which of them insists on speaking and, on that basis, put to the vote the question of closure of the debate.

5. A representative of a faction, deputy group, deputies who could not take the floor due to the adjournment of the debate shall have the right to deliver to the Speaker signed texts of speeches to be attached to the verbatim record of the session.

Rule 80. Returning to the item on the agenda of the meeting

During a session of the Jogorku Kenesh, it is allowed to return to an issue under consideration once, except for rejected draft laws. Returning to a pending issue shall mean the annulment of an earlier decision on that issue. Voting on a recurrent issue shall be conducted in the same order in which the decision to be repealed was taken. The results of the initial vote shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting and shall not be recorded in the resolution of the Jogorku Kenesh.

Chapter 15. Quorum, voting and counting of votes

Article 81. Quorum for the legality of meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh and its bodies

1. Meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh and its bodies are legally competent if there is a quorum, in which case the meeting is considered legitimate and the decisions taken are legally binding.

2. A quorum for meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh, committees, commissions means the presence of a majority of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh, members of committees and commissions.

3. If there is no quorum within 15 minutes of the beginning of the registration of deputies, the presiding officer shall adjourn.

4. If a quorum is not present within 15 minutes, the meeting shall be regarded as adjourned.

Article 82. Quorum for decision-making

1. Decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh are adopted:

1) by a majority of at least two thirds of the total number of deputies.

2) by a majority vote of the total number of deputies.

3) by at least half the votes of the total number of deputies.

4) by a majority vote of the deputies present (when considering an issue that does not require a resolution).

5) by one third of the votes of the total number of deputies.

2. If there is no full constitutional composition, decisions are made on the basis of the actual composition of the sworn deputies (total number of deputies).

3. Decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh are taken by personal vote of deputies.

Article 83. Voting and its types

1. The Jogorku Kenesh takes decisions on the basis of the following types of voting:

1) Open voting using an electronic vote counting system with fingerprint and/or facial geometry recognition.

2) open voting without the use of an electronic system.

(3) Voting by secret ballot using an electronic counting system with fingerprint and/or facial geometry recognition.

4) voting by secret ballot using ballot papers.

2. Voting shall be conducted:

1) on a single list, if several candidates are elected at the same time for several positions (one candidate for each position).

2) in three rounds, in accordance with Article 89 of these Rules, if one person is elected and more than one candidate is presented.

3) in one round, if one person is elected and one candidate is presented.

3. A deputy shall personally exercise his right to vote.

4. No one shall have the right to interrupt the voting.

Article 84. Voting on draft legislation

1. Voting on draft laws is held on the days of Jogorku Kenesh meetings immediately after the end of the consideration of a draft law.

2. the responsible committees shall submit draft resolutions on the draft laws put to the vote.

3. The procedure for discussing and voting on the draft laws on the agenda of an extraordinary meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be as prescribed by this article.

4. It is forbidden to transfer the right to vote to another deputy.

5. Deputies are obliged to plan business trips and other activities on the basis of the obligation to attend the vote.

6. Members of the faction are obliged to notify the faction leader in writing of planned business trips or other events 3 calendar days before the date of the event.

7. The presiding officer prior to the commencement of the vote:

1) announces the registration of deputies present at the Jogorku Kenesh meeting to determine whether a quorum is present and announces the number of registered deputies.

2) announce the names of the absent deputies whose computers are to be disconnected.

8. After determining the number of deputies present and absent, the presiding officer shall put the draft resolutions to the draft laws to the vote.

Evasion of the vote is not permitted.

Laws are adopted by a majority of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh, unless otherwise provided in the Constitution.

9. If a member leaves the meeting room while voting, his computer shall be switched off and the presiding officer shall announce a re-registration.

10. The results of registration and roll call of deputies are posted on the official website of the Jogorku Kenesh no later than 2 working days.

Article 85. Voting on matters other than draft legislation

1. Voting on matters other than draft legislation shall take place after discussion, in which no transfer of a casting vote shall be permitted.

2. Under normal circumstances, valid reasons for a deputy's absence are:

1) temporary incapacity for work.

2) maternity leave in connection with the adoption of a child.

3) unpaid leave (for family reasons, in cases of marriage registration, childbirth, child care, death of close relatives).

4) study leave, business trips, participation by written invitation in state ceremonies and official receptions, conferences, seminars and other events with the permission of the parliamentary leadership.

5) transport obstacles confirmed by appropriate documents.

6) instructions from the Speaker, his deputies, leaders of the respective factions, heads of parliamentary groups or chairpersons of committees and commissions.

7) participation in court hearings and investigative actions.

3. In each case other than those referred to in this article, the question of declaring a reason for a deputy's absence valid shall be decided by the committee concerned.

4. Chairperson of the Jogorku Kenesh meeting:

1) announce the list of absent deputies.

2) indicate the number of candidates or proposals to be voted upon, specify the wording of the proposals, read out the final text of the proposals and the order in which they are put to the vote, recall the type of vote and the quorum for the decision.

5. After the list of absent deputies has been announced, their computers should be switched off.

6. A deputy who has registered at a Jogorku Kenesh meeting but was absent during voting shall not have the right to raise the issue of a re-vote after the time allocated for voting has expired.

Rule 86: Public voting

1. Open voting at a Jogorku Kenesh meeting is conducted using an electronic system for counting votes or by decision of the Jogorku Kenesh - without using an electronic system.

2. When open voting is conducted by means of an electronic counting system, the votes shall be recorded.

(3) Open voting without the use of an electronic system shall be conducted by a roll call by the presiding officer of each member, recording the expression of his/her will.

Article 87. Secret ballot

1. the secret ballot shall be conducted using an electronic counting system or ballot papers.

2. When votes are cast by secret ballot by electronic means, the results of the ballot shall be shown as a cumulative result, without the names being entered into the computer memory.

3. secret balloting using ballot papers is carried out by each deputy personally by filling in a ballot paper which is given to each deputy in accordance with the list of deputies and filled in in a special booth ensuring the secrecy of the deputy's will and placed in the ballot box sealed by the counting commission.

Article 88. Activities of the Jogorku Kenesh Counting Commission

1. Counting board:

1) establish the form of the ballot paper and supervise their production in a number corresponding to the number of deputies elected.

2) issue ballot papers to the deputies against their signature.

(3) ensure the preparation and conduct of the ballot.

4) redeem the ballot papers remaining after their issue has been completed.

5) record the time of voting.

6) resolve conflicts and disputes arising in the course of voting.

7) carry out the opening of the ballot box and the counting of the votes.

8) announce to the Jogorku Kenesh the results of voting, including the total number of ballot papers produced, issued, cancelled, valid, invalid and the results of the vote count.

2. Invalid ballots shall be considered invalid if they are not in the correct form or if they cannot be used to determine the will of the deputies.

3. The ballot box shall be opened and the votes by ballot papers counted by the counting board in public in the meeting room.

4. The results of the voting shall be recorded in the minutes, which shall be signed by the members present.

If a member of the commission disagrees with the minutes, he or she shall state a dissenting opinion in writing, which shall be attached to the minutes and read out at the meeting.

5. Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh may be present during the counting of the results of a secret ballot without the right to interfere in the work of the counting commission.

Rule 89: Procedures for voting in three rounds

1. When several candidates are nominated for the same seat or when several options are being considered, the vote may be held in three rounds, unless otherwise provided for in these Rules of Procedure.

2. Deputies may vote for only one candidate or for one option or "against all". Candidates shall be entered on the ballot papers in alphabetical or other order as prescribed by law.

3. In the first round, the deputy votes for one of several nominees, or for one of several choices, or "against all".

4. A second ballot shall be held between the two candidates or two options that obtain the greatest number of votes. At the end of the second ballot the candidate obtaining the required number of votes shall be regarded as elected or approved.

5. If in the second round both candidates put to the vote or both solution options receive an equal number of votes, the Jogorku Kenesh shall conduct a re-vote.

6. A third ballot shall be held if in the second ballot neither of the two candidates or alternatives obtain the required number of votes.

7. At the end of the third round, the candidate who obtains a majority of the votes of the total number of Deputies shall be deemed elected or approved, unless otherwise provided for in these Rules of Procedure.

8. If no candidate or solution receives the required number of votes, a new election shall be held with new candidates or new solutions.

Article 90. Use of an electronic system

1. the electronic system is used to
 - 1) registering deputies to the Jogorku Kenesh.
 - 2) MPs' notes on speeches.
 - (3) counting of votes and determination of the results.
 - (4) The accumulation and prompt release of information on the progress and results of voting.
 - 5) compilation and printing of lists and other meeting documents.
 - 6) information provision for deputies in the Jogorku Kenesh, including a database of draft laws.

2. Registration in the electronic system is done by the deputy in person by means of fingerprint (finger) identification or facial recognition technology.

Article 91. Control over the use of the electronic system

1. The Jogorku Kenesh, from among the deputies of all factions, deputy groups creates a permanent working commission, which oversees the use of the electronic system for voting.

2. The members of the working party shall have unrestricted access to all information necessary for monitoring.

3. When voting by secret ballot using an electronic system, the working party shall check that the electronic system is in good working order before voting begins.

4. Compliance with the rules on the use of the electronic system for secret balloting shall be recorded in a protocol drawn up by the working party.

5. The working committee examines and verifies the validity of statements of factions, deputy groups about inaccuracies in the results of open voting, recording of speeches and other errors in the operation of the electronic system.

6. The working party may involve experts and specialists in electronic systems in its work.

Article 92. Provision of information of the electronic system

1. The results of registration of deputies at the meeting, their open voting and other data on the course of the Jogorku Kenesh meeting shall be posted on the official website of the Jogorku Kenesh.

The information in the memory of the electronic system shall be stored in the archive of the Jogorku Kenesh, unless otherwise stipulated by these Regulations.

Chapter 16. Minutes, verbatim record, "file" of the meeting and the bill

Article 93. Contents of the minutes of the Jogorku Kenesh meeting

1. Meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be minuted. Minutes of the meeting shall be kept by the relevant structural subdivision of the Apparatus. Minutes of the meeting shall be signed by the chairperson of the meeting.

2. The minutes of the meeting shall reflect:

- 1) the date, time and place of the meeting.
- 2) the number of deputies present at the meeting.
- (3) agenda items submitted for consideration.
- 4) the titles and edits of the documents distributed to the deputies for this meeting.
- 5) the names and titles of the persons invited to the meeting.
- 6) the names of the chairperson of the meeting and the speakers.
- 7) all questions and proposals put to the vote and the manner in which they are to be dealt with.

(8) the complete results of the vote (also attached if the presiding officer of the meeting did not read them out completely) and the decisions taken.

9) the names of the deputies present at the meeting.

10) a list of deputies known to be absent from the meeting for valid reasons.

3. The results of the voting on the items on the agenda shall be attached to the minutes of the meeting.

4. the responsibility for inconsistency of the minutes with the verbatim record lies with the persons taking the minutes.

Article 94. Transcript of the Jogorku Kenesh meeting

1. During a session of the Jogorku Kenesh, audio recordings shall be made and a transcript shall be printed on the basis thereof. Audio recordings and the preparation of the verbatim record of the meeting shall be carried out by the Office. The verbatim record must reflect the course of the discussion and contain information on the day, time, place, agenda of the meeting and the name of the presiding officer.

2. In the event of stylistic or other inaccuracies in the verbatim record, a deputy may, during the working day following the meeting, send comments to the chairperson of the meeting, who shall decide on the issues in dispute.

Each sheet of the original transcript shall be signed (with name and date) by the person responsible for recording the text.

3. The record of the speeches made at the meeting shall be kept in electronic and hard copy formats in the relevant structural unit of the Office and shall be archived after one year.

Article 95. Access to minutes and transcripts of Jogorku Kenesh meetings

1. Minutes of public meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh, committees and commissions, as well as individual meetings of factions, deputy groups upon their decision shall be posted on the official website and transferred to the library of the Jogorku Kenesh.

2. Factions, deputy groups, committees, commissions and deputies have free access to the original transcripts and minutes of meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh and its bodies.

3. Corrected transcripts of public meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be delivered to the library of the Jogorku Kenesh no later than 7 working days after the end of the meeting.

4. The verbatim records and minutes of closed meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be consulted in accordance with the regulations approved by the Torag.

Article 96. "Case" of the meeting

1. The relevant structural subdivision of the Apparatus for each meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh maintains a "file" of the meeting, which includes:

1) a list of the documents included in the "file" of the meeting.

2) the minutes of the meeting.

3) a transcript of the meeting.

4) the results of a public vote.

5) the draft documents that were considered at the meeting.

6) Opinions of factions, deputy groups and committees on matters considered at the meeting.

7) texts of unopposed speeches made by deputies.

8) dissenting opinions of factions, deputy groups and deputies on decisions adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh.

9) written requests from factions, deputy groups and deputies and replies thereto.

10) other materials handed out to the deputies.

11) the texts of the documents considered at the meeting, as adopted.

12) lists of persons invited to the meeting.

2. The factions, deputy groups, committees, commissions, deputies and structural subdivisions of the Office have the right to familiarise themselves with the "file" of the meeting.

Article 97. "Case" of the bill

1. On a bill registered with the Jogorku Kenesh, the responsible committee maintains the "file" of the bill.

2. The "file" of a bill shall include, in chronological order of introduction, consideration or adoption, the following documents:

- (1) The draft law, including the alternative draft law, and accompanying documents.
- 2) draft alternative opinions of the committees.
- 3) all intermediate edits.
- 4) proposals and amendments to the bill.
- 5) the opinions of the committees on the draft law and the opinions of all the expert services.
- 6) Transcripts of Jogorku Kenesh meetings on the draft law.
- 7) the results of a secret or open vote.
- (8) The text of the law as finalised.
- 9) the recommendations of parliamentary hearings.

3. Copies of the printed texts, original documents with seals and handwritten signatures or certified copies shall be included in the "file" of the bill.

4. The "file" of the draft law by the relevant structural subdivision of the Apparatus after the law enters into force is transferred to the archive of the Jogorku Kenesh.

Article 98. Acts of the Jogorku Kenesh

The acts of the Jogorku Kenesh include:

- 1) laws.
- 2) regulations.
- 3) resolutions, declarations, appeals, statements and other acts of a political nature.

Article 99. Acts of the Jogorku Kenesh of a political nature

1. Resolutions, declarations and addresses of the Jogorku Kenesh are acts of a political nature and express its position on a matter of domestic or foreign policy.

2. A draft act shall be submitted by factions, deputy groups, committees or deputies of the Torah, who shall send it to the responsible committee for consideration. The responsible committee shall take a decision on the draft act within 15 working days of receiving it and forward it to the relevant structural subdivision of the Presidential Administration.

3. The draft act with the decision of the responsible committee is submitted by the relevant structural subdivision of the Office to the Jogorku Kenesh meeting, which decides on its inclusion in the agenda.

4. An act of the Jogorku Kenesh of a political nature is adopted by a majority vote of the total number of deputies.

5. The adopted act is to be published in the media within 10 working days and posted on the official website of the Jogorku Kenesh.

SECTION VI

CONTROL PROCEDURES

Chapter 17. Annual reports

Article 100. Consideration of annual reports by the Jogorku Kenesh

1. The Jogorku Kenesh hears annual reports:

1) the Cabinet of Ministers on the execution of the national budget - not later than 1 October of the year following the reporting year.

2) the Prosecutor General - no later than 20 April.

3) the chairman of the National Bank - by 1 July of the year following the reporting year.

4) the President of the Court of Accounts on the activity of the Court of Accounts for the previous year - no later than 20 June.

5) Chairs of Jogorku Kenesh committees - no later than 1 October.

6) the TORAG on its activities - no later than 1 October.

2. reports shall be sent to the committees at least one month prior to their consideration at the Jogorku Kenesh meeting.

3. The examination of the reports shall follow a full discussion procedure.

4. During the consideration of the annual reports, time is given for the chairmen of committees, faction leaders, heads of deputy groups, deputies elected in single-mandate districts and those not included in factions and deputy groups to speak.

5. The Jogorku Kenesh adopts a resolution to approve reports assessing the performance of a state body or official by a majority vote of the total number of deputies.

6. Reports of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh in consultative and advisory bodies shall be heard in the manner prescribed by this chapter (as agreed).

Article 101. Consideration by the Jogorku Kenesh of the execution of the republican budget, the budgets of the Social Fund and the Mandatory Medical Insurance Fund

1. The Jogorku Kenesh exercises control over the execution of the republican budget, the budgets of the Social Fund and the Mandatory Health Insurance Fund.

The relevant committee reviews the reports on the execution of the respective budgets in accordance with the provisions of the relevant laws and these Regulations, taking into account the audits conducted by the Chamber of Accounts, the observations and proposals of the committees and submits them to the Jogorku Kenesh for consideration.

2. The authorized body no later than 15 calendar days after the reporting quarter submits information on the current expenditure of budgetary funds to the relevant committee of the Jogorku Kenesh. The relevant committee shall send the quarterly information to factions, deputy groups, deputies elected in single-mandate districts and not included in factions and deputy groups, and the Jogorku Kenesh committees no later than 3 days after the receipt of the quarterly information.

3. Factions, deputy groups, deputies elected in single-mandate districts and not included in factions and deputy groups, and committees of the Jogorku Kenesh have the right:

1) examine the current implementation of the republican budget, the budgets of the Social Fund and the Mandatory Health Insurance Fund on matters within its competence no more than four times a year.

2) request reports from the Court of Audit on the audit of the effectiveness of the use of funds by public authorities, local authorities, legal entities with the participation of public authorities, local authorities and organisations financed from the republican budget and other audit reports in accordance with the legislation.

4. The Jogorku Kenesh, on the proposal of the committee(s), has the right to instruct the Chamber of Accounts to prepare special reports on the execution of these budgets upon review of the current implementation of the designated budgets.

Article 102. Consideration and approval of reports on the execution of the republican budget, the budgets of the Social Fund and the Mandatory Medical Insurance Fund

1. The Cabinet of Ministers submits to the Jogorku Kenesh no later than 15 May of the current year a report on the execution of the republican budget, the budgets of the Social Fund and the Mandatory Health Insurance Fund for the previous year.

2. The Chamber of Accounts submits to the Jogorku Kenesh a report on the results of the audit of the execution of the republican budget, budgets of the Social Fund and Compulsory Health Insurance Fund until September 1 of the year following the reporting year.

3. The Torah sends the reports on the execution of the republican budget, budgets of the Social Fund and Mandatory Health Insurance Fund for the previous year, submitted by the Cabinet of Ministers, and the report of the Chamber of Accounts with the audit results to the factions, deputy groups and committees of Jogorku Kenesh for their preliminary consideration and to give an opinion to the relevant committee.

4. The factions, deputy groups and committees of the Jogorku Kenesh shall consider reports on the execution of the republican budget, budgets of the Social Fund and Mandatory Health Insurance Fund for the previous year and the results of the audit of the Accounts Chamber on these issues and within a week submit conclusions to the relevant committee.

5. The relevant committee considers reports on the execution of the republican budget, budgets of the Social Fund and Compulsory Health Insurance Fund, provides an opinion taking into account suggestions and comments of factions, deputy groups, committees of the Jogorku Kenesh and the audit results of the Chamber of Accounts within 20 days from the date of their submission to the Jogorku Kenesh.

6. When the Jogorku Kenesh considers the above issues, it shall be heard:

- 1) Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers (heads of relevant ministries and agencies).
- 2) the President of the Court of Audit.
- 3) Chairman of the relevant committee of the Jogorku Kenesh.
- 4) faction leaders.
- 5) leaders of parliamentary groups.

7. Following consideration, the Jogorku Kenesh shall adopt a decision approving the reports on the execution of the republican budget, the budgets of the Social Fund and the Mandatory Health Insurance Fund for the reporting period no later than October 1 of the year following the reporting period.

8. In case of non-acceptance of the national budget report, the Jogorku Kenesh makes a proposal to the President to consider the responsibility of members of the Cabinet of Ministers and heads of other state bodies.

Chapter 18. "Cabinet Hour" and "Cabinet Day"

Article 103. Preparation and timing of "Cabinet of Ministers' Hour" and "Cabinet of Ministers' Day"

1. Every Thursday at the Jogorku Kenesh meeting, as part of the Miscellaneous, 2 hours are allocated for questions by MPs to the Permanent Representative of the President and Cabinet of Ministers to the Jogorku Kenesh.

Once a quarter, the Jogorku Kenesh is entitled to consider the implementation of decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh.

2. No more than once a quarter, the Jogorku Kenesh holds a "Cabinet of Ministers' Hour" and a "Cabinet of Ministers' Day" with the participation of the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers, members of the Cabinet of Ministers and heads of state bodies.

3. The duration of the Cabinet of Ministers' Hour is one hour. By decision of the Jogorku Kenesh, the time may be extended, but by no more than one hour.

4. On the basis of the annual work plan, the Jogorku Kenesh determines the topics of "Cabinet of Ministers' Day". The duration of "Cabinet of Ministers' Day" is the time of the Jogorku Kenesh meeting.

Article 104. Procedures for "Cabinet of Ministers' Hour" and "Cabinet of Ministers' Day"

1. Persons invited to the Cabinet of Ministers' Hour and Cabinet of Ministers' Day are required to attend the Jogorku Kenesh meeting.

2. If an invited official cannot attend a Cabinet Hour or a Cabinet Day, the President of the Cabinet of Ministers will inform the Council of Ministers 3 working days before the meeting of the reason why the invited official cannot attend and identify a substitute official.

3. Persons invited to the Cabinet Hour on a particular issue are entitled to speak for a maximum of 5 minutes.

4. Deputies shall ask questions in the order in which they are registered. Questions shall be answered orally. There shall be no debate on questions and answers.

5. Persons invited to the "Cabinet of Ministers' Day" are entitled to speak for a maximum of 20 minutes.

6. After the officials have spoken at the "Cabinet of Ministers' Day", the presiding officer allows time for the deputies to submit questions on the subject under discussion.

7. At the Cabinet Hour and Cabinet Day, MPs are given time:

- 1) for a maximum of 2 minutes for the question.
- 2) for the clarification of the question - not more than one minute.
- 3) per line - no more than one minute.

8. Invited officials shall be allowed time:

- 1) for answering a question - no more than 3 minutes:
- 2) for answering a clarifying question - no more than 2 minutes.

9. If the deputy is not satisfied with the answer, he/she has the right to make one clarifying question or comment on the content of the answer.

10. The chairman of the meeting shall require the officer being heard to reply on the merits of the question asked.

11. The Jogorku Kenesh adopts a resolution at the end of "Cabinet of Ministers' Day".

12. Minutes of the "Cabinet of Ministers Day" are posted on the official website of the Jogorku Kenesh no later than 3 working days from the day of the event.

Chapter 19. Parliamentary enquiry, parliamentary enquiry, parliamentary enquiry

Article 105. Grounds for a parliamentary enquiry

1. In order to exercise parliamentary control, the Jogorku Kenesh is entitled, within its powers, to conduct a parliamentary enquiry if it is related to a threat:

- 1) State sovereignty.
- 2) national security.
- 3) public order.
- 4) territorial integrity.
- 5) public health and morals.
- 6) political, economic and other public interests.

2. Actions (or omissions) are subject to parliamentary enquiry:

- 1) legal persons involving state and local government bodies.
- 2) organisations financed from the national and local budgets.
- 3) Private companies whose activities are important for the economy of the Kyrgyz Republic.

3. A parliamentary enquiry is conducted into unlawful acts, which include:

1) carrying out illegal transactions falling under the concepts of money laundering and money laundering.

- 2) Support for illegal terrorist groups.
- (3) Misuse or embezzlement of public funds.
- (4) Acts causing damage to the state on a particularly large scale.
- 5) other unlawful acts.

4. The Jogorku Kenesh is entitled to appoint a parliamentary enquiry on a reasoned written initiative:

- 1) Thoraga.
- 2) Committees.
- 3) fractions.
- 4) a parliamentary group.
- 5) an interim commission.
- 6) a deputy elected in a single-mandate constituency who is not included in factions and deputy groups.
- 7) Akyikatchy (Ombudsman).
- 8) the chairman of the Coordinating Council of the National Centre and the director of the National Centre.

5. A resolution appointing a parliamentary enquiry shall be adopted by a majority vote of the total number of deputies.

Article 106. Establishment of a temporary parliamentary enquiry commission

1. A temporary parliamentary enquiry commission is established to investigate or examine a specific fact or circumstance. The activities of the temporary commission shall be terminated after the results of its work are announced, following which a resolution of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be adopted.

2. A temporary parliamentary enquiry commission shall be set up in accordance with the procedure laid down in [Article 31](#) of these Rules of Procedure.

The Jogorku Kenesh has the right to determine the deadline for the submission of the report during the work of the interim commission.

3. An interim parliamentary enquiry commission may not be established if the term of office of the Jogorku Kenesh does not exceed 4 months.

4. The establishment of two or more commissions on the same matter shall not be permitted.

5. The results of the parliamentary enquiry may not be the subject of an alternative report of the commission or of an individual member of the commission. A member of the temporary

commission may submit a dissenting opinion in writing, which shall be attached to the conclusion of the commission and reflected in the minutes.

6. The Jogorku Kenesh, on the initiative of factions, deputy groups or deputies on the basis of a decision of factions or deputy groups or an appeal of deputies, may terminate a parliamentary enquiry ahead of time.

Article 107. Time limits for a parliamentary enquiry

1. The parliamentary enquiry must be completed within the time frame established by the Jogorku Kenesh decree establishing the commission.

2. The period of parliamentary enquiry established by the Jogorku Kenesh may be extended by decision of the Jogorku Kenesh no more than once.

If the commission fails to reach a conclusion on the issue under consideration before the expiry of the term of office of the Jogorku Kenesh, all materials together with the report of the commission are transmitted to the newly convened Jogorku Kenesh, which decides whether to continue the examination or to leave the issue without consideration.

Article 108. Activities of a parliamentary enquiry commission

1. All public authorities and officials shall cooperate with the temporary parliamentary enquiry commission. They shall provide all necessary information, materials and documents when requested by the commission.

2. Where it is necessary for the Commission to obtain data containing banking or other legally protected secrets, all such documents shall be marked "for official use" and shall not be made public.

Members of the Parliamentary Inquiry Commission shall be liable for the disclosure of information containing banking or other legally protected secrets in accordance with the law.

3. The Parliamentary Inquiry Commission shall enjoy the rights and be subject to the restrictions laid down in the law of criminal procedure for the investigation bodies. No one has the right to refuse to appear before the commission and to give explanations. Persons who refuse to appear before the committee, give explanations or provide materials and information to the parliamentary enquiry committee shall be made known to the public.

The explanations shall be heard at a public meeting of the commission. In exceptional cases, if the information contains state or other secrets protected by law, by the decision of the commission, the meeting shall be continued in closed session until completion of hearing of such information.

5. The Commission may, when hearing explanations from officials whose actions have been the subject of a parliamentary enquiry, use a polygraph in the manner prescribed by law.

6. In exceptional cases, the commission may delegate the task of obtaining explanations to three members of the commission.

7. A temporary parliamentary enquiry commission, if it finds that an offence has been committed, may ask a public authority or official to suppress the offence or initiate criminal, infringement or disciplinary proceedings.

8. The state bodies and officials to whom the matter referred to in Paragraph 7 of this Article has been raised shall be obliged to inform the Commission of the results of the examination of the matter raised and of the measures taken within one month, unless another deadline is set by the Commission.

9. The Parliamentary Interim Inquiry Commission may decide to grant members of the Commission the right to enter penal institutions in order to obtain explanations. This decision shall be binding.

10. All decisions of the commission shall be taken by a majority vote of the total number of commission members.

11. Upon completion of its work, the commission draws up a reasoned opinion and sends it to the Coordination Council for inclusion in the agenda of the Jogorku Kenesh meeting, which is discussed at the Jogorku Kenesh meeting within 15 days and approved by a resolution.

12. The opinion of the interim parliamentary enquiry commission should contain

- 1) a description of the facts and circumstances investigated.
- 2) an analysis of their causes and consequences.
- 3) Conclusions.

4) recommendations.

5) if necessary, proposals for the adoption, amendment or repeal of normative legal acts, prosecution of persons or improvement of the activities of state authorities and/or their structural subdivisions, as well as local authorities.

13. The opinion of the temporary parliamentary enquiry commission is posted on the official website of the Jogorku Kenesh and published in the newspaper Erkin-Too.

Article 109. Parliamentary enquiry

1. In order to exercise control functions within their powers, a Torag, faction, deputy group, committee or group of deputies has the right to initiate the issue of sending a parliamentary enquiry on issues of public interest regarding the social and economic policy conducted by the Cabinet of Ministers, as well as the practice of applying laws and decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh.

2. A parliamentary enquiry is sent to the heads of state bodies, local government bodies, legal entities that have a state share in their capital, as well as organisations financed from the state budget.

3. The parliamentary enquiry is sent by the initiators to the Coordination Council for inclusion in the agenda of the Jogorku Kenesh meeting and a resolution is adopted based on the results of its consideration.

4. The initiator of the parliamentary enquiry shall enclose a justification as well as other documents and materials, if necessary. The request specifies the deadline for responding, which may be extended by the Coordinating Council at the request of the aforementioned officials, but by no more than 10 days.

5. The parliamentary enquiry shall be forwarded within 3 working days by the Coordinating Council to the officials named in the enquiry.

6. Parliamentary enquiries are considered by the Jogorku Kenesh in the order of their receipt.

7. Responses to parliamentary enquiries are read out at the Jogorku Kenesh meeting. Copies of the written response are sent to all deputies within 3 working days of receiving it.

8. A response to a parliamentary enquiry shall be considered under the full deliberation procedure, unless the Jogorku Kenesh decides otherwise.

9. Following discussion of the response to the parliamentary enquiry, the Jogorku Kenesh may express its position by adopting a resolution.

Article 110. Deputy's request

1. A deputy shall have the right to submit deputy's enquiries to state bodies, with the exception of courts and judges, on the substance of cases considered or pending before them, local self-government bodies, organizations, institutions, foundations that have state ownership, receive funding from the national budget or perform functions or part functions of a state body, their officials on issues falling within their competence.

2. No matters of personal interest or that require legal advice, or that contain accusations or insults, shall be allowed in parliamentary enquiries.

3. A deputy's enquiry addressed to the officials of the supervisory or investigative bodies on specific cases and materials in their custody shall be carried out with due regard for the independence and autonomy of these bodies and persons.

4. Each body or official to whom a deputy makes a request is required to respond in writing within one month.

5. Written or oral requests of deputies to executive authorities and their officials made during the Jogorku Kenesh session shall be prepared on the basis of the session transcripts on a special form, signed personally by the deputy, registered in the unified register of deputy requests and responses to them and sent to the relevant bodies.

Article 111. Protocol orders of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. The Jogorku Kenesh has the right to give instructions to the Speaker, his deputies, committees, commissions and the Chief of Staff. Instructions for the purpose of providing information or taking appropriate measures on issues under consideration shall be given in writing on proposals:

- 1) the chairperson of the meeting.
- 2) fractions.
- 3) deputy groups.
- 4) deputies.

The text of the protocol order, made in writing and signed by the initiator, shall be announced by the initiator at the Jogorku Kenesh meeting.

3. If there is an objection, the motion to instruct shall be put to the vote. The resolution shall be adopted by a majority vote of the members present and voting.

4. The adoption of the order is reflected in the minutes of the meeting. Within 3 working days after its signing, the protocol order shall be sent to the executor, who shall inform the initiator of the order of the results of its execution no later than 15 working days or within another period established by the Jogorku Kenesh.

Chapter 20. Monitoring the implementation of laws and decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh by committees

Article 112. Decisions by committees in cases of violations of laws and decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. In cases where committees find violations of laws and decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh that may harm the rights and interests of citizens, decisions shall be made to eliminate them.

2. The decision shall specify the provisions that are violated, the nature of the detected violations, and proposals for their elimination. The committee's decision on these issues is sent to the Coordination Council for inclusion in the agenda of the Jogorku Kenesh.

3. The decision of the committee and the reasoned response of the official who committed the violation shall be subject to review by the Jogorku Kenesh.

4. Control over the implementation of laws and decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh is carried out by committees, taking into account the autonomy and independence of state bodies and their officials in accordance with the principle of separation of powers.

Article 113. Rights of committees in monitoring the implementation of laws and decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. The Committees, in order to exercise their powers, have the right to appeal to a state body, with the exception of courts and judges, on the merits of cases considered or pending before them, local self-government bodies and their officials on violations or non-compliance with provisions of laws and decisions of Jogorku Kenesh, as well as on other issues of state and public importance.

2. When checking the implementation of laws and decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh, committees have the right to involve representatives of state bodies with control and supervisory functions, as well as representatives of non-governmental audit services and individual specialists in their activities.

3. The Committees shall have the right to request documents and materials from state bodies and organisations that receive funding from the state budget or perform the functions or part of the functions of a state body, state-owned enterprises, institutions, organisations, as well as invite their officials to meetings.

4. State bodies, local self-government bodies, enterprises, institutions, organisations irrespective of their form of ownership and their officials shall be obliged to provide the committees with the documents, materials and information requested by them.

5. The originals or copies of the requested documents and materials, certified by the person in charge, should be provided to the committees of the Jogorku Kenesh within a period not exceeding one month.

Article 114. Monitoring and Evaluation of Laws and Decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. The committees of the Jogorku Kenesh, in order to monitor the implementation of laws and decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh, conduct annual monitoring and evaluation of adopted laws and decisions pertaining to their profile.

2. In order to monitor and assess the effectiveness of adopted laws and decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh, the committees have the right to request information from state bodies, local

authorities and their officials, as well as from other organisations regardless of ownership, and may also involve representatives of civil society and independent experts.

3. The results of monitoring and evaluation are published in the media and posted on the official website of the Jogorku Kenesh no later than 1 May of the year following the reporting year.

Chapter 21. Parliamentary hearings

Article 115. Parliamentary hearings

1. The factions, deputy groups, committees and commissions shall initiate and conduct parliamentary hearings on matters within their competence.

2. Parliamentary hearings discuss draft laws, draft laws on ratification or denunciation of international treaties, the draft law on the national budget and the report on its implementation, implementation of laws and decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh, and other issues.

3. Parliamentary hearings on draft laws on ensuring constitutional rights, freedoms and duties of citizens, the legal status of political parties, non-profit organisations and the media, on the budget, taxes and other compulsory levies, on the introduction of new types of state regulation of business activities, on ensuring environmental safety and combating offences are mandatory.

Article 116. Informing the public about parliamentary hearings

1. Factions, deputy groups, committees and commissions, after approving the topic of the parliamentary hearings, time and venue, no later than 5 days before the parliamentary hearings, shall post information on the official website of the Jogorku Kenesh and transmit it to the media.

2. The composition of the persons invited to the parliamentary hearing shall be determined by the factions, deputy groups, committees and commissions that initiate the parliamentary hearing.

Article 117. Participation in parliamentary hearings

1. Parliamentary hearings are open to the media, citizens and their associations.

2. The President, the Cabinet of Ministers, the Presidents of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the Council of Judges, the Permanent Representative of the President and the Cabinet of Ministers to the Jogorku Kenesh, members of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Prosecutor General, the Presidents of the National Bank, the Chamber of Accounts, Akyikatchy (Ombudsman), the Chairman of the Coordination Council and the Director of the National Centre have the right to participate in parliamentary hearings. Other officials may participate in parliamentary hearings at the invitation of the initiators of the hearings.

Article 118. Procedures for parliamentary hearings

1. The parliamentary hearing shall be chaired by the leader of the faction, the head of the parliamentary group or the chairperson of the committee or commission that initiated the hearing.

2. The presiding officer shall give the floor to the deputies and invited persons, supervise the order of the discussion and deliver the speeches.

3. The duration of parliamentary hearings is determined by the faction, deputy group, committee and commission of the Jogorku Kenesh, based on the nature of the issues discussed.

4. Parliamentary hearings may not be held during sessions of the Jogorku Kenesh unless the Jogorku Kenesh decides otherwise.

5. The parliamentary hearing shall begin with an introduction by the presiding officer, who shall inform those present of the substance of the issue under discussion, the order of the meeting, and the composition of the persons invited. Then the floor shall be given, up to 20 minutes, to a representative of a faction, deputy group, committee or commission to report on the issue under discussion, after which the deputies and invited persons shall speak.

6. All invited persons shall speak only with the permission of the presiding officer.

7. The presentations at the parliamentary hearing by the rapporteurs and invitees are followed by written and oral questions and answers from the participants.

8. Participants in parliamentary hearings may not interrupt speakers by shouting, applause or violate the rules of procedure of parliamentary hearings. The presiding officer shall have the right to remove the offenders from the room.

Article 119. Recommendations of parliamentary hearings

1. The parliamentary hearings shall result in the adoption of recommendations on the issue under discussion by a majority vote of the deputies participating in the hearings. The recommendations of the parliamentary hearings shall be considered by the factions, deputy groups, committees and commissions that initiated the hearings.

2. Parliamentary hearings shall be recorded on an audio device and reproduced on paper. The transcript of the hearing shall be signed by the presiding officer or other responsible persons.

3. Recommendations of the parliamentary hearings are posted on the official website of the Jogorku Kenesh and may be published in the press.

SECTION VII

CONSIDERATION BY THE JOGORKU KENESH OF MATTERS WITHIN ITS COMPETENCE

Chapter 22. Decision-making on selected public issues

Article 120. Consideration of questions of war and peace, proclamation of state of emergency, martial law, declaration of state of war in case of aggression or immediate threat of aggression to the Kyrgyz Republic

1. The President sends a decree to the Jogorku Kenesh on issues of war and peace, the declaration of a state of emergency, martial law, the declaration of a state of war in the event of aggression or an immediate threat of aggression against the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. The Jogorku Kenesh considers and decides on the approval or revocation of a presidential decree without prior review in committees within 24 hours of its receipt, and on the introduction of a state of emergency in certain localities within 3 days of its receipt.

If, as a result of natural disaster or other insurmountable difficulties, a quorum cannot be achieved within the specified period or the meeting cannot be held in the Jogorku Kenesh building, the Speaker chooses another venue in Bishkek or another city and the deputies are informed through the media or by some other means.

4. The Jogorku Kenesh may approve a presidential decree declaring a state of emergency, martial law, declaring a state of war in case of aggression or an immediate threat of aggression to the Kyrgyz Republic and the measures provided for therein in whole or in part, or repeal them.

5. A resolution to approve or revoke a presidential decree shall be passed by a majority vote of the total number of deputies.

6. The Jogorku Kenesh shall notify the President within 3 hours of the decision and publish it in the media.

7. A presidential decree declaring a state of emergency or martial law or declaring a state of war in the event of aggression or an immediate threat of aggression against the Kyrgyz Republic shall lose force if the Jogorku Kenesh does not approve it within the time frame determined by the constitutional law and these regulations.

Article 121. Consideration of the possibility of using the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic abroad

1. The Jogorku Kenesh considers the possibility of using the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic outside the country when necessary to fulfil interstate treaty obligations to maintain peace and security upon the proposal of the President.

2. The Thoraga shall immediately forward the President's proposal to the responsible committee for the preparation of an opinion.

3. The Permanent Representative of the President and Cabinet of Ministers to the Jogorku Kenesh, the heads of state bodies responsible for defence, national security, internal affairs, foreign affairs, justice and other interested bodies are invited to the meeting of the responsible committee.

4. An opinion must be prepared by the responsible committee no later than 3 days after the President's proposal is made.

5. The Jogorku Kenesh shall decide on the possibility of using the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic outside its borders when necessary to fulfil interstate treaty obligations to maintain peace and security no later than 5 days from the date of receipt of the relevant proposal.

6. The Jogorku Kenesh invites the President, the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Minister of Defence, the heads of state bodies in charge of national security, foreign affairs, internal affairs, justice and other interested bodies to its meeting.

7. Consideration of an issue at a Jogorku Kenesh meeting begins with a report by the Permanent Representative of the President and Cabinet of Ministers to the Jogorku Kenesh.

8. A resolution of the Jogorku Kenesh on the use of the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic outside its borders when necessary to implement interstate treaty obligations to maintain peace and security is adopted by a majority of at least two thirds of the total number of deputies, and within one day of its adoption is sent to the President.

**Chapter 23. Election, confirmation, consent to appointment,
dismissal, suspension and criminal prosecution of public officials**

**Article 122. Procedure for the election, approval, consent to the appointment of
public officials**

1. The Jogorku Kenesh shall consider and decide on the election, consent to the appointment, approval and ratification of the election to public office stipulated by the Constitution within a period of no later than 14 working days from the date of receipt of the relevant submission.

The consideration of nominations shall take into account a representation of not more than 70 per cent of persons of the same sex.

2. Candidates for the indicated positions shall be submitted to the Jogorku Kenesh not later than 20 days before the expiry of the term of office of the official or, in the case of early termination of his/her powers, not later than 15 days after the early termination of his/her powers.

3. Candidates submitted to the Jogorku Kenesh shall, no later than 14 working days from the date of receipt of the relevant submission, be discussed in a responsible committee, which shall prepare an opinion on each candidate.

Candidates, if invited, are obliged to attend the committee meeting and answer the questions put to them.

4. The Jogorku Kenesh agrees to the appointment of the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers, his deputies and other members by at least half of the votes of the total number of deputies.

5. The Jogorku Kenesh elects the judges of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court by at least half of the votes of the total number of deputies, upon the proposal of the President and on the basis of a proposal of the Council for Justice.

6. The Jogorku Kenesh, by at least half of the votes of the total number of deputies, upon the proposal of the President on the basis of a proposal of the Council of Judges, agrees to the appointment from among the judges of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court for a period of 5 years.

7. The Jogorku Kenesh agrees to the appointment of the Prosecutor General by no less than half of the votes of the total number of deputies upon the proposal of the President.

8. The Jogorku Kenesh shall elect by secret ballot:

1) the chairman of the National Bank - as advised by the President.

2) half of the members of the Central Election Commission - at the proposal of the President, half at the initiative of factions, deputy groups, deputies elected in single-mandate districts and not included in factions and deputy groups.

3) One-third of the Accounting Chamber - at the proposal of the President, two-thirds - at the initiative of factions, deputy groups, deputies elected in single-mandate districts and not included in factions and deputy groups.

4) Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) - upon submission of parliamentary factions, deputy groups, deputies elected in single-mandate districts and not included in factions and deputy groups.

5) the Ombudsman's deputies, as advised by the Ombudsman.

6) one representative from among the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh to the Justice Council - at the proposal of factions and deputy groups, deputies elected in single-mandate districts and not included in factions and deputy groups. one representative from among representatives of the legal community to the Justice Council - at the proposal of a public association of lawyers.

9. Factions, deputy groups and deputies elected in single-mandate districts and not included in factions and deputy groups shall propose a candidate from among the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh to elect one representative to the Justice Council.

10. The Bar Association may propose up to four candidates for the Justice Council.

11. Candidates elected together with the candidates proposed by the President, the Council of Judges and the People's Kurultai shall be approved by secret ballot in a single list.

12. Once nominated, the relevant committee submits a list of candidates to the Jogorku Kenesh for election.

13. Each candidate has the right to withdraw his candidature before the election.

14. If one candidate runs and is not elected, new candidates are proposed and a new election is held.

15. If there are two candidates and none of them obtains the required number of votes, the candidate who obtains the highest number of votes shall be re-voted. If he still fails to obtain the requisite number of votes, a new candidate shall be proposed and a new election shall be held.

16. If two candidates who receive the same number of votes run for election, new candidates are proposed and a new election is held.

17. If there are more than two candidates and none of them obtains the required number of votes, the next ballot shall be held between the two candidates who obtained the highest number of votes. If none of them obtains the required number of votes, the candidate who obtains the highest number of votes shall be re-voted. If the candidate still fails to obtain the required number of votes, new candidates shall be proposed and a new election shall be held. If the candidate who has won the next round withdraws, a ballot shall be held for the next candidate who obtained the highest number of votes.

18. The decision of the Jogorku Kenesh on the election of officials referred to in paragraph 8 of this article shall be made by a majority vote of the total number of deputies and shall be formalised by a resolution.

19. If the Jogorku Kenesh does not agree to the appointment of the proposed candidate, factions, deputy groups, deputies elected in single-mandate districts and not included in factions and deputy groups, and public associations of lawyers must propose another candidate within 15 calendar days.

20. If the Jogorku Kenesh disagrees with the nominees, the President, the Council of Judges, the People's Kurultai and public associations of lawyers are obliged to nominate new candidates within 15 working days.

Article 123. Early dismissal from office

1. A statement by judges of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court, the Chairman of the National Bank, members of the Chamber of Accounts, members of the Central Election Commission, the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) and his deputies, the Prosecutor General on early resignation at their own request shall be taken into account by the Jogorku Kenesh and formalised by a resolution.

2. The Jogorku Kenesh agrees to the dismissal of the chairpersons of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court by at least half of the votes of the total number of deputies.

3. The Jogorku Kenesh is entitled to decide on early dismissal by an open vote:

1) the Prosecutor General, the judges of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court - by at least half of the votes of the total number of deputies.

2) the chairman of the National Bank, the members of the Chamber of Accounts, the Central Electoral Commission, the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) and his deputies by a majority vote of the total number of deputies.

4. A proposal for early dismissal with justification for the proposal shall be submitted:

1) The President - in relation to the Prosecutor General.

2) The President - with regard to judges of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court.

(3) the President, on the basis of a proposal of the Council of Judges, with regard to the Presidents of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court.

4) The President - in relation to the chairman of the National Bank.

5) The President in respect of half of the members of the Central Electoral Commission.

6) Jogorku Kenesh - in relation to half of the members of the Central Election Commission.

7) The President - in relation to one third of the members of the Court of Audit.

8) Jogorku Kenesh - with regard to two thirds of the members of the Chamber of Accounts.

9) factions, deputy groups, deputies elected in single-mandate districts and not included in factions and deputy groups - with regard to the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman).

10) Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) - in relation to his deputies.

5. The consent of the President to dismiss the Prosecutor General shall be deemed given by the Jogorku Kenesh if at least half of the total number of deputies vote in favour of the relevant decision by secret ballot.

6. The Jogorku Kenesh shall approve, by a majority of at least two thirds of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh, the initiative of one third of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh to dismiss the Prosecutor General.

7. The proposal for early dismissal of the persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall be considered by the relevant committee within 10 days, but not earlier than 7 days after receipt of the proposal.

Other committees, factions and deputy groups may hold discussions and submit an opinion to the responsible committee 3 days before the responsible committee considers the matter.

8. The Jogorku Kenesh shall consider the question of early dismissal from office not later than 5 days after the expiry of the term referred to in paragraph 7 of this article.

9. If a session of the Jogorku Kenesh closes prior to the expiration of the specified period, the issue shall be considered and resolved at an extraordinary session, subject to the deadlines specified in parts 7 and 8 of this article.

Article 124. Suspension of judges of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court

The Jogorku Kenesh may, upon the proposal of the President, decide to suspend the judges of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court by at least half of the votes of the total number of deputies.

Article 125. Procedure for consideration of proposals for the dismissal of members of the Cabinet of Ministers and heads of executive authorities

1. A faction, deputy group or deputies elected in single-mandate districts and not included in factions and deputy groups have the right to initiate the issue of dismissal of members of the Cabinet of Ministers and heads of executive authorities.

2. The Jogorku Kenesh shall consider and decide on the dismissal of members of the Cabinet of Ministers and heads of executive authorities provided for in the Constitution no later than 10 working days from the date of receipt of the proposal.

3. Within 5 days of receipt, the proposal shall be discussed in the responsible committee, which shall prepare an opinion on the matter and send it to the Coordination Council for inclusion in the agenda of the Jogorku Kenesh meeting and consideration on an urgent basis.

4. Other committees, factions and deputy groups may, prior to discussion of the relevant motion and consideration of the matter in the responsible committee, give the responsible committee 2 calendar days' notice of suspension of the powers of the official in respect of whom the motion is made.

5. An official, if invited to attend meetings of a committee, faction or deputy group on a motion to terminate, shall be obliged to answer questions put to him or her.

6. The Jogorku Kenesh considers the issue according to the procedure of full discussion. A resolution to dismiss individual members of the Cabinet of Ministers and individual heads of executive authorities is adopted by a majority vote of the total number of deputies.

7. The Jogorku Kenesh may not consider dismissing certain members of the Cabinet of Ministers and certain heads of executive authorities four months before the next presidential election.

8. The President has the right to decide within 10 calendar days to dismiss certain members of the Cabinet of Ministers and certain heads of executive authorities or to disagree with the decision of the Jogorku Kenesh.

9. If the Jogorku Kenesh decides to dismiss certain members of the Cabinet of Ministers and certain heads of executive authorities within 2 months, taking into account the proposal of the Jogorku Kenesh, the President shall consider dismissing certain members of the Cabinet of Ministers and certain heads of executive authorities in accordance with the law.

Article 126. Giving consent for the prosecution of public officials

1. The Jogorku Kenesh agrees to prosecute the Prosecutor General, the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) and his deputies.

The question of consenting to the prosecution of the Prosecutor General shall be considered upon the submission of the President.

The question of consenting to the prosecution of the Ombudsman and/or his deputies shall be considered upon a presentation by the Prosecutor General.

2. A commission of enquiry shall be established to consider the submission in the manner prescribed by these Rules. The commission shall consider the submission and send its opinion to the Jogorku Kenesh no later than 21 days from the date of its establishment.

3. When considering whether to consent to criminal liability and liability for an offence imposed by a court of law, the commission shall hear a representative of the Public Prosecutor's Office as well as the person against whom the matter is being decided.

4. The commission's certificate and draft decision on giving consent to hold public officials criminally liable shall be included in the agenda of the next meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh.

5. In dealing with this matter, and in the draft decision submitted, limit themselves to interpreting, assessing or clarifying only those facts stated in the submission.

The resolution shall be adopted by secret ballot by not less than half of the votes of the total number of deputies.

Article 127. Procedure for the election and early recall of members of the Coordination Council of the National Centre from among the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. Two months prior to the expiry of the term of office of the members of the Coordination Council of the National Centre from among the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh, the Chairman of the Coordination Council shall notify the Torag and propose to elect new members of the Coordination Council from among the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

2. Candidates for the position of member of the Coordinating Council of the National Centre may be nominated by deputies, factions, deputy groups.

The members of the Coordination Council of the National Centre from among the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh are elected at a meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh.

4. The powers of a member of the Coordination Council of the National Centre from among the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be terminated early in case of termination of his deputy powers in accordance with the procedure established by law.

5. At the initiative of the Coordination Council of the National Centre on the grounds specified in paragraphs 8 and 9 of part 1 of Article 13 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the National Centre for the Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment" the Jogorku Kenesh shall recall a member of the Coordination Council of the National Centre from among the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh. In this case, the Jogorku Kenesh decides on the early recall of a member of the Coordination Council of the National Centre by a majority vote of the total number of deputies, subject to the opinion of the relevant committee of the Jogorku Kenesh.

Chapter 24. Appointment and revocation of representatives of the Jogorku Kenesh

Article 128. Appointment and revocation of representatives of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. The Jogorku Kenesh appoints its representatives to the consultative and advisory bodies, taking into account the proportional representation of factions, deputy groups and deputies elected in single-mandate districts and not included in factions and deputy groups.

2. The Jogorku Kenesh appoints and dismisses the permanent representative of the Jogorku Kenesh to the Cabinet of Ministers from among its members on the proposal of the Torag.

3. Candidate representatives of the Jogorku Kenesh are nominated by the responsible committee at the suggestion of factions, deputy groups and deputies elected in single-mandate districts and not included in factions and deputy groups.

4. The Jogorku Kenesh on the issue of appointing or recalling representatives of the Jogorku Kenesh shall adopt a resolution by open voting by a majority vote of the total number of deputies.

5. The recall of representatives of the Jogorku Kenesh to the Cabinet of Ministers and consultative and advisory bodies shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure established for the recall of the chairman of the committee and his deputies.

6. On the proposal of the Chief of Staff, the Togorku Kenesh appoints and dismisses a permanent representative to the Constitutional Court from among the staff of the Apparatus, in accordance with a regulation approved by the Jogorku Kenesh.

Chapter 25. Hearing of messages, statements, speeches and annual reports

Article 129. Hearing of annual messages, information of the President

1. The President shall annually present information on his activities to the Jogorku Kenesh.

2. The Jogorku Kenesh hears messages and information from the President, which are not discussed or put to a vote. A question and answer procedure does not apply.

3. The Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Chairman of the Constitutional Court, the Chairman of the Supreme Court, members of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman), heads of diplomatic missions of foreign states, international organisations and other officials are invited to attend the Jogorku Kenesh session, at which heads and other representatives of foreign states, international organisations and parliamentary delegations will speak, in accordance with the programme of visits.

Article 130. Annual and special reports of the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) and the Director of the National Centre

1. Parliamentary control over the observance of human and civil rights and freedoms in the Kyrgyz Republic shall be vested in the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman).

2. The Ombudsman shall submit an annual report on the state of human and civil rights and freedoms in the Kyrgyz Republic to the Jogorku Kenesh by 1 April each year.

3. The National Centre submits an annual report on its activities and financial report for the previous year to the Jogorku Kenesh by 1 March.

The annual report shall contain general assessments, conclusions on the state of the prevention of torture and ill-treatment and recommendations for their prevention. The annual report should identify the public authorities (officials) who have obstructed the work of the National Centre and failed to take into account its recommendations.

If necessary, the National Centre may submit a special report(s) to the Jogorku Kenesh on serious human rights violations found in places of detention and restrictions on freedom that require immediate resolution.

4. The Jogorku Kenesh, after considering the reports of the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) and the Director of the National Centre by the relevant committee, shall hear their reports at the first meeting.

The date of the presentations by the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) and the Director of the National Centre is determined by the Jogorku Kenesh in its monthly work plan.

Parliamentary factions, deputy groups and deputies elected in single-mandate districts who are not included in factions and deputy groups may intervene to determine their attitude to the report.

5. The Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers, the Prosecutor General, members of the Cabinet of Ministers and heads of other state bodies are invited to sessions of the Jogorku Kenesh to hear annual and special reports of the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) and the Director of the National Centre.

6. Upon hearing the reports of the Ombudsman and the Director of the National Centre, the Jogorku Kenesh shall assess the feasibility of implementing the recommendations of the Ombudsman by state authorities, local self-government bodies and their officials and make a decision accordingly.

Article 131. Annual report of the president of the Central Electoral Commission

1. By 1 June each year, the Chairman of the Central Election Commission submits an annual report to the Jogorku Kenesh on the practice of preparing and holding elections and referendums. on measures to ensure electoral rights and improve the legal culture of citizens. on measures to implement the electoral legislation and legislative proposals for its improvement.

The date of the Chairperson of the Central Election Commission's report is determined by the Jogorku Kenesh in its monthly work plan.

Parliamentary factions, deputy groups and deputies elected in single-mandate districts who are not included in factions and deputy groups may intervene to determine their attitude to the report.

2. The heads of the relevant state bodies are invited to the Jogorku Kenesh meeting to hear the annual report of the Chairman of the Central Election Commission.

3. The Jogorku Kenesh takes note of the report of the Chairman of the Central Election Commission and decides on the expediency of further implementation of the legislative proposals of the Central Election Commission.

Chapter 26. Appointment of the President. Early termination of his powers

Article 132. Appointment of presidential elections by the Jogorku Kenesh

1. The election of the President is appointed by a resolution of the Jogorku Kenesh, which is adopted by a majority vote of the total number of deputies.

2. A draft decree on the appointment of presidential elections is submitted to a meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh by the relevant committee.

3. Regular presidential elections are held on the third Sunday in October of the year in which the term of office of the President for which he was elected expires, and are appointed by the Jogorku Kenesh no later than four months before election day.

4. Early presidential elections shall be appointed by the Jogorku Kenesh in cases provided for in the Constitution, no later than one week from the date of termination of the powers of the President and shall be held within three months from the date of termination of the powers of the incumbent President. The time limits for electoral action set by the constitutional law are in this case reduced by a quarter.

5. In the event the Jogorku Kenesh fails to call elections or early presidential elections within the time limits specified in parts 3 and 4 of this article, the elections or early presidential elections shall be deemed to have been called. In such cases the day following the day of expiry of the deadline for appointing the elections shall be considered as the day of appointment of the elections.

6. The decision of the Jogorku Kenesh on the appointment of presidential elections is published in the media within 2 calendar days.

Article 133. Early termination of the powers of the President

1. The powers of the President may be terminated prematurely:

- 1) in the event of resignation on his application.
- 2) when unable to perform the duties due to illness.
- 3) in the event of death.

(4) in the event of removal from office in the manner prescribed in the Constitution.

2. In the case of resignation at his own request, the powers of the President shall be deemed terminated from the moment of submission of a written statement to the Jogorku Kenesh or a public statement made by the President himself/herself. The President's letter of resignation shall be taken into account by the Jogorku Kenesh and formalised in protocol.

3. In the event of the death of the President, the Jogorku Kenesh shall take note of the death and record it in a protocol.

4. The question of the President's inability to exercise his duties due to illness may be raised by a faction or deputy group. Based on the conclusion of the Committee, the Jogorku Kenesh within 5 calendar days by a majority vote of the total number of deputies shall adopt a resolution to establish a state medical commission. The Jogorku Kenesh on the basis of the conclusion of the state medical commission within 5 calendar days from the date of submission of the conclusion shall decide on the early dismissal of the President from office by at least two-thirds of the votes of the total number of deputies.

Chapter 27. Early termination of the powers of a deputy.

Guarantees of independence of a deputy. Giving Jogorku Kenesh consent to hold a deputy criminally liable

Article 134. Early termination of the powers of a deputy

1. the grounds for early termination of the powers of a deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh are:
 - 1) he has submitted a written declaration of resignation.
 - 2) renouncing the nationality or acquiring another nationality.
 - 3) withdrawal of the deputy's mandate.
 - 4) he has taken up or failed to take up a job that is incompatible with the performance of parliamentary duties.
 - 5) the invalidation of the election.
 - 6) leaving the Kyrgyz Republic for permanent residence.
 - 7) the declaration of incapacity of a deputy by a court.
 - 8) the entry into force of a court conviction against him.
 - 9) unexcused absence from Jogorku Kenesh meetings for 10 working days during one session.
 - 10) the entry into force of a court decision declaring him or her missing or dead.
 - 11) the death of a deputy.

2. Early termination of the powers of a deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh on the grounds specified in paragraph 1 of this article shall be carried out by a decision of the Central Election Commission, adopted no later than 30 calendar days from the date the grounds arose.

3. The Central Election Commission shall examine the question of early termination of the powers of a deputy on the basis of a relevant application or submission.

4. The proposal for early termination of the deputy's powers shall be submitted to the Central Election Commission within 5 days from the establishment of the respective grounds:

- 1) by the relevant public authority - in the cases provided for in Paragraphs 2, 6 and 11 of Part 1 of this Article.
- 2) by a court - in the cases provided for in Paragraphs 5, 7-8 and 10 of Part 1 of this Article.
- 3) Jogorku Kenesh - in the cases stipulated by paragraphs 3, 4 and 9 of part 1 of this article.

Article 135. Consideration by the Jogorku Kenesh of a proposal to terminate the powers of a deputy early

1. The Standing Orders Committee shall consider the question of early termination of the deputy's powers in the cases stipulated by paragraphs 4 and 9 of Part 1 of Article 134 of these Rules of Procedure. The proposal on early termination of the deputy's powers on these grounds may also be submitted to the committee by the faction or deputy group of which the deputy is a member. The issue shall be considered within 10 days from the date of receipt of the relevant information or application.

2. When considering the matter, the committee shall examine the documents, hear the representatives of the faction or deputy group and the deputy in respect of whom the proposal for early termination of office has been made.

3. The Committee takes a decision and sends it to the Coordination Council to introduce the issue of early termination of the powers of the deputy on the above grounds on the agenda of the Jogorku Kenesh meeting for consideration in an extraordinary order.

4. The Jogorku Kenesh considers the issue according to the procedure of full discussion. Resolution on early termination of powers of a deputy on the above grounds is adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh by a majority vote of the total number of deputies and is sent to the Central Election Commission not later than 3 days after adoption.

Article 136. Procedure for consideration by the Jogorku Kenesh of a proposal to withdraw a deputy's mandate

1. The Jogorku Kenesh considers the issue of withdrawal of a deputy's mandate.

2. No later than 3 days from the date of receipt of the corresponding application for withdrawal of a deputy's mandate, the Jogorku Kenesh shall consider the issue of establishing an interim deputies' commission in an extraordinary order. The period of consideration of the application shall not exceed one month.

3. The provisional commission, when considering a question, shall hear the deputy regarding whom the question of withdrawal of the mandate is being considered, the representatives appointed by the assembly of voters, the representative who submitted the

application, make an assessment or may confine itself to clarifying the facts stated in the application.

4. The provisional commission, upon consideration of the relevant voter petition, forwards the decision to the relevant committee for preparation and preliminary consideration of the issue of withdrawal of the deputy's mandate.

5. Consideration by the Jogorku Kenesh begins with a report by a representative of the provisional commission on the results of its work and follows a procedure of full discussion.

Representatives of factions, deputy groups and the Jogorku Kenesh deputy in respect of whom the question of withdrawal of the deputy's mandate is being considered take part in the debate.

6. The Jogorku Kenesh adopts a resolution to approve or reject the decision of the provisional commission to recall the deputy's mandate by open voting by a majority vote of the total number of deputies.

7. The Jogorku Kenesh sends the resolution to the Central Election Commission within 3 days.

8. The refusal of the Jogorku Kenesh to consent to the recall of a deputy's mandate means that the application against the deputy for the recall of the deputy's mandate is considered to have been rejected.

Article 137. Guarantees of a deputy's independence

1. A deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh, as a people's elected representative, is under the protection of the people and the state. A deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be considered to be on duty during the whole term of the mandate.

2. A member of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be subject to guarantees of independence during his term of office:

1) he may not be prosecuted for his judgement in connection with his parliamentary activities or for his voting record in the Jogorku Kenesh, either during or after his term in office.

2) he may not be detained or arrested, subjected to search, personal search on the grounds stipulated by the criminal procedure legislation and the Contravention Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, except when caught in the act of committing a crime.

3) he may not be detained on suspicion of committing a crime and subjected to pre-trial investigations and measures, nor may he be subjected to measures to secure criminal proceedings without the consent of a majority of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

In order to obtain consent to conduct pre-trial investigations and measures, as well as to prosecute a deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh and apply measures to ensure criminal proceedings, the Prosecutor General or the court considering the case shall immediately submit a corresponding submission to the Jogorku Kenesh.

3. A deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh detained on suspicion of committing a crime, forcibly taken to any law enforcement agency, if the identity of the deputy could not be known at the time of detention, shall be released immediately after identification.

4. For an assault on a deputy, the perpetrators shall be liable in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Article 138. Procedure for consideration by the Jogorku Kenesh of consent to prosecute a deputy

1. The decision to initiate criminal proceedings against a deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be taken by the Prosecutor General only with the consent of a majority of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

In order to obtain consent to initiate criminal proceedings against a deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh, the Prosecutor General shall promptly make a submission to the Jogorku Kenesh.

2. The decision of the investigator to implicate a deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh as an accused, including in previously initiated cases, shall be approved by the Prosecutor General only after receiving the consent of the majority of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

In order to obtain the consent of the Jogorku Kenesh deputy to be tried as an accused, including in previously initiated cases, the Prosecutor General submits to the Jogorku Kenesh a corresponding submission.

3. In cases stipulated by these Regulations and the law on the status of a deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh, the Jogorku Kenesh shall, within 48 hours, consider the issue of establishing a special deputy commission in an extraordinary manner.

The Ad Hoc Parliamentary Commission shall consider the submission within one month at the latest. If necessary, additional materials may be requested from the Prosecutor General and the court.

The special parliamentary commission shall hear the deputy in question, the representative of the prosecutor's office, the court or the complainant (private prosecutor) and shall limit its draft decision to interpreting, assessing or clarifying only the facts stated in the submission.

Following consideration of the submission by the Prosecutor General or the court, the special deputies' commission sends a reference and a draft decision of the commission to the Coordination Council for inclusion in the agenda of the next meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh.

4. Consideration by the Jogorku Kenesh begins with a report by a representative of the special commission on the results of its work and follows the procedure of full discussion.

Representatives of factions, deputy groups, deputies elected in single-mandate districts who are not included in factions and deputy groups, and the deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh, in relation to whom the issue of consent to prosecute him, take part in the debate on the issue.

5. The decision of the Jogorku Kenesh to satisfy the submission of the Prosecutor General or the court shall be considered adopted if the majority of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh has voted for it.

6. The Prosecutor General's Office and the court shall be notified within 3 days of the adoption of a reasoned ruling by the Jogorku Kenesh.

The Jogorku Kenesh may reconsider its decision if there are grounds for doing so.

7. The Prosecutor General or the court is required to inform the Jogorku Kenesh of the results of the investigation or consideration of the case within 3 days of the end of the proceedings.

8. The refusal of the Jogorku Kenesh to consent to the prosecution of a deputy is a circumstance precluding criminal proceedings against the deputy.

Article 139. Repeal of an order granting consent to prosecute a deputy

If the Jogorku Kenesh receives a notice of termination of criminal proceedings against a deputy who has previously been granted criminal liability by the Jogorku Kenesh, the Jogorku Kenesh shall, at the next meeting, by a majority vote of the total number of deputies, adopt a resolution to invalidate the previously adopted resolution. The adopted resolution shall be immediately sent to the Prosecutor General and, if necessary, to the relevant court.

Chapter 28. Self-Dissolution of the Jogorku Kenesh. Appointment of early elections to the Jogorku Kenesh

Article 140. Self-dissolution of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. The Jogorku Kenesh may decide to dissolve itself. Deputies have the right to submit, at the initiative of one third of the total number of deputies, a substantiated proposal for self-dissolution. Within 2 days, the Jogorku Kenesh sends it to all factions, deputy groups, deputies elected in single-mandate districts and not included in factions and deputy groups for preliminary consideration, who within 7 days send the proposals to the responsible committee for preliminary consideration and preparation of the issue. The responsible committee forwards its decision to the Coordinating Council to determine a date for consideration of the issue.

2. Consideration by the Jogorku Kenesh of the issue of self-dissolution shall be carried out through a full discussion procedure.

3. After the discussion is over, but no later than 3 days from the beginning of the discussion, a vote is taken on the motion to dissolve the Jogorku Kenesh.

4. The decision of the Jogorku Kenesh on self-dissolution shall be taken by a majority of not less than two thirds of the total number of deputies.

5. If the resolution on self-dissolution is passed, the President shall, within 5 days from the date of self-dissolution of the Jogorku Kenesh, call early elections. In doing so, elections must be held no later than 45 days from the date the early elections are called.

6. The Jogorku Kenesh shall serve until the first session of the Jogorku Kenesh of a new convocation.

Chapter 29: Ethics and Discipline of Deputies and Attendees at Jogorku Kenesh Meetings

Article 141. Deputies' ethics

1. Every deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh shall avoid conflicts of personal and public interests (hereinafter referred to as "conflict of interest") when exercising his/her powers.

2. In the event of a conflict of interest, a Deputy shall behave in accordance with the Code of Deputy Ethics. The Deputy shall do everything possible to ensure that his or her integrity is not questioned by the public and the public has an opportunity to be convinced of it.

3. Before or during consideration of a particular issue at a meeting of the Jogorku Kenesh, committee, faction, deputy group, commission, a deputy who has personal interest in the issue must inform the chairperson about the conflict of interest and remove himself from further discussion of the issue and voting.

4. If a deputy violates these provisions, the committee in charge of regulations shall submit a relevant opinion to the Jogorku Kenesh.

5. At the meetings, a member of the parliament is obliged to observe the norms of parliamentary ethics: not to use abusive language, obscene or insulting words, not to make unfounded accusations, not to use false information, not to call for unlawful actions.

Article 142. Observance of discipline and ethics in the Jogorku Kenesh building

1. The meeting room of the Jogorku Kenesh is the official meeting place of the Jogorku Kenesh, in which the attendees observe discipline, ethics and established standards of conduct.

2. On the days of the Jogorku Kenesh meetings, deputies and persons attending the meetings shall wear clothing appropriate to the official nature of the activities of the Jogorku Kenesh.

3. Deputies, as well as those invited and accredited to the Jogorku Kenesh, are prohibited from carrying weapons in the building of the Jogorku Kenesh.

4. Persons invited to the meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh and its bodies, as well as accredited persons shall not be allowed to bring and use posters, slogans, loudspeakers and other objects that may interfere with the meeting. These persons shall observe discipline, not disturb the order, refrain from public manifestation of their attitude to what is happening in the meeting room.

5. In the event of a breach of order, the persons in question are to be forcibly removed from the room.

Article 143. Measures taken in respect of deputies

1. If a deputy interferes with the conduct of the Jogorku Kenesh, disregards the warnings of the presiding officer, interferes with other deputies or participants in the meeting, deviates from the subject under discussion, violates the provisions of these Regulations, he may be subject to the following penalties:

1) a warning.

2) deprivation of the floor when dealing with a particular issue by switching off the microphone.

3) deprivation of the right to speak until the end of the current meeting.

2. In case of the first violation of the provisions of this article, the presiding officer shall issue a warning with a requirement to comply with the procedure established by these Rules of Procedure. In case of repeated and subsequent violations, the sanctions stipulated in paragraph 1 of this article shall be applied.

3. If a deputy uses abusive language or gestures, or uses physical force against others, the deputy shall be removed from the room and the materials of these actions shall be forwarded to the relevant authorities.

4. Measures applied to deputies and those present at meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be recorded in the minutes of the meeting.

5. The Committee in charge of the rules of procedure, based on data from the chairmen of the relevant committees, the relevant structural unit of the Apparatus, summarizes monthly attendance of the Jogorku Kenesh and committees' meetings by deputies.

Following the discussion, the committee forwards the lists of unexcused absences to the Torag, who issues an order to deduct one tenth from the monthly deputy's allowance for each day of absence.

Lists of deputies who are absent without a valid excuse are announced by a representative of the committee at the Jogorku Kenesh meeting and published on the official website within one day of the announcement.

6. In order to maintain order at meetings of committees, factions, deputy groups and commissions, their chairpersons shall have the same rights as those of the chairperson of the Jogorku Kenesh and may apply the measures stipulated in paragraph 1 of this article. Measures applied to deputies at meetings of committees, factions, deputy groups and commissions shall be recorded in the minutes of meetings and shall be forwarded for consideration to the factions, deputy groups, whose members are deputies.

7. Members of the committee in charge of the rules of procedure shall have the right to attend meetings of factions, deputy groups on the issue of ethical conduct of members of factions, deputy groups.

Chapter 30. International and inter-parliamentary cooperation

Article 144. Inter-parliamentary cooperation

1. The Jogorku Kenesh may conclude cooperation agreements with parliaments of other states and international parliamentary organisations, which shall be signed by authorised persons and subject to the approval of the Jogorku Kenesh.

2. Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh participate in international and interparliamentary cooperation as members of state, parliamentary, governmental and other delegations, as well as on personal invitations.

3. The Jogorku Kenesh coordinates international and interparliamentary relations in accordance with the plan of international and interparliamentary cooperation and the annual work plan of the Jogorku Kenesh.

Article 145. Plenipotentiaries of the Jogorku Kenesh to international parliamentary organisations

1. Plenipotentiary representatives of the Jogorku Kenesh in international parliamentary organizations shall be appointed and dismissed by the Speaker from among the persons holding the posts of the Head and Deputy Head of the Staff, as well as staff of the Staff in charge of international and interparliamentary cooperation, upon submission by the Head of the Staff, agreed with the relevant committee.

2. The status, scope of powers, material and financial support for the activities of plenipotentiary representatives of the Jogorku Kenesh are determined by a regulation approved by the Jogorku Kenesh.

Article 146. Review of recommendatory legislative acts of inter-parliamentary organisations

1. Recommendatory legislative acts (model laws) drafted by inter-parliamentary organisations are considered by the committees which have jurisdiction over the matters regulated by these acts, as well as by the committee whose competence includes matters of inter-parliamentary cooperation.

2. The Jogorku Kenesh may decide on the basis of the conclusions of the Model Law Committees:

1) take note of them.

2) entrust the development of the draft law on the basis of recommended legislative acts to the relevant committee of the Jogorku Kenesh.

Article 147. Inter-Parliamentary Commissions, Friendship Groups and Permanent Parliamentary Delegations

1. The main tasks, functions, formation procedure and activities of interparliamentary commissions, friendship groups and permanent parliamentary delegations of the Jogorku Kenesh to interparliamentary and international organisations are regulated by regulations and approved by the Jogorku Kenesh by a majority vote of the total number of deputies.

2. Draft compositions of official parliamentary delegations to be sent abroad shall be drawn up by the relevant committee, taking into account the proposals of parliamentary factions, deputy groups, deputies elected in single-mandate constituencies and not included in factions and deputy groups, friendship groups and shall be approved by the Coordination Council.

3. Deputies shall travel to countries of near and far abroad in accordance with international treaties, agreements, programmes on the basis of an invitation by decision of the relevant committee in accordance with the order of the Speaker.

Deputies' trips abroad on personal invitations, with all expenses paid by the inviting party, shall be carried out on the basis of an order issued by the Speaker.

4. For receiving delegations of foreign parliaments, interparliamentary organisations, the Jogorku Kenesh approves a unified procedure for financial and logistical support, which applies to deputies travelling abroad as part of interparliamentary commissions or as part of official parliamentary delegations.

SECTION VIII
INTERACTION OF THE JOGORKU KENESH WITH VOTERS,
STATE BODIES, LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND CIVIL SOCIETY
ORGANISATIONS

Chapter 31: Working with the electorate

Article 148. Forms and methods of voter outreach

The Jogorku Kenesh, its bodies and deputies organise work with the electorate during and between sessions by means of

- 1) reception of voters.
- 2) consideration of proposals, applications and petitions.
- 3) holding meetings, conferences, meetings, roundtables, seminars, meetings, meetings, including retreats, open days and other events.
- (4) Considering and adopting legislative proposals from citizens and their associations.
- (5) Considering citizens' appeals for a parliamentary enquiry into violations of citizens' rights by public authorities and local government bodies.
- 6) holding parliamentary hearings on draft legislation and issues of public importance.
- 7) submitting parliamentary and deputy enquiries on voters' complaints to state and local government bodies.

Article 149. Procedures for voter outreach

1. To ensure that factions, deputy groups and deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh work with voters in the regions, local state administrations provide special premises for meetings with them.

2. The procedure of deputies' work with the electorate, procedures for deputies to apply to state and local government bodies, enterprises, institutions and organisations, issues of guarantees for the representative activity of the deputy are also determined by the law on the status of deputies of Jogorku Kenesh and these Regulations.

3. The faction, the deputies' ballot box shall organise the activities of its members to work with voters and perform the representative function of the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh on the following issues:

- 1) timely, objective and full consideration of appeals, proposals, applications received by the faction, deputy group, taking necessary measures on them and interaction on these issues with the committees of Jogorku Kenesh.
- 2) personal reception of voters by deputies who are members of a faction or deputy group, when voters apply to that faction or deputy group.
- 3) assisting deputies in dealing with appeals submitted to them in order to have them dealt with in a timely, objective and complete manner and to take the necessary action on them.
- 4) Meetings of deputies - members of the faction, deputy group with voters living in different regions of the country, by assigning deputies to the respective regions.

5) holding, on the initiative and with the participation of the members of the faction or deputy group, meetings, conferences and other events with state bodies, local government bodies, representatives of political parties, non-profit organisations and the media.

6) summarising and analysing appeals to individual MPs and to the faction or deputy group.

7) summarising and analysing the activities carried out with the participation of the faction, the deputy group in order to fulfil representational functions.

8) Informing voters and the media about the status of work with citizens' appeals and the work of factions and deputy groups in the Jogorku Kenesh.

4. The procedure for the work of factions, deputy groups and deputies with the electorate is determined by the regulations on work with the electorate.

Article 150. Interaction and cooperation of the Jogorku Kenesh with state bodies, local self-government bodies and civil society organisations

1. The Jogorku Kenesh, its bodies and deputies shall interact and cooperate in accordance with the forms and methods of work set out in these Regulations and work plans:

1) with public authorities.

2) with local government bodies, including city, district and aiyl keneshes.

3) with the public councils of the Cabinet of Ministers and their subordinate bodies.

4) with national, ethnic, religious, special and other non-governmental organisations.

5) with international organisations and foundations.

6) with political parties.

2. Each year, the relevant structural unit of the Office conducts a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the work of the Jogorku Kenesh, its bodies and deputies with the voters in accordance with the regulations approved by the Jogorku Kenesh.

3. the annual review of voter outreach is considered by the deputies at the Jogorku Kenesh meeting.

Chapter 32. Ensuring openness and transparency of Jogorku Kenesh activities

Article 151. Openness and transparency in the legislative work of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. Representatives of civil society organisations, experts and other interested parties have the right to make proposals to the deputies, committees and working groups on the draft law prior to its consideration by the Jogorku Kenesh in the first reading.

2. By the second reading, within the deadline specified in the resolution adopting the draft law on first reading, representatives of civil society organizations, experts and other interested parties are entitled to make proposals to the Jogorku Kenesh through deputies or subjects of the right of legislative initiative.

3. the responsible committees shall be entitled to

1) invite representatives of civil society organisations to their meetings to discuss draft laws.

2) Involve independent experts in the working groups for drafting legislation.

4. The Jogorku Kenesh is entitled to conclude fixed-term employment contracts with experts engaged to work on draft laws within the limits of the provided funds.

5. The Jogorku Kenesh is entitled to form a permanent public council for monitoring the adoption and implementation of laws and making recommendations, whose structure and powers are determined by a regulation approved by the Jogorku Kenesh.

Article 152. Public expertise

1. Independent experts, representatives of research institutions, civil society organisations may send to the Jogorku Kenesh, factions, deputy groups and committees the results of public expertise (expert opinions, analyses, opinions, assessments, proposals, including legal, human rights, gender, environmental, anticorruption and other types of expertise) on a draft law that is under consideration by deputies.

2. Proposals submitted to the committees should be concise, clearly worded, contain an analysis of the subject of the examination, recommendations and brief information about the organisation or the applicant.

3. the public examination is considered by the responsible committee at a meeting to which the persons who carried out the examination are invited to give explanations, make suggestions and provide additional information.

4. Following consideration of the results of the public examination, the committee shall send a reasoned response to the applicants about the accepted or rejected proposals.

Article 153. Forms and methods of ensuring openness and transparency of Jogorku Kenesh in its work with civil society organisations

1. Citizens and representatives of civil society organisations have the right to attend public meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh and its bodies in accordance with the regulations approved by the Jogorku Kenesh.

2. Citizens and representatives of foreign countries, international organisations, civil society organisations and educational institutions are entitled to visit the Jogorku Kenesh to familiarise themselves with the work of the Jogorku Kenesh and to ensure transparency in its activities, according to the procedure established by a special regulation.

3. In working with representatives of civil society organisations, the Jogorku Kenesh and its bodies:

- 1) inform them of their activities.
- 2) involve them in monitoring the implementation of laws and decisions taken by them.
- 3) encourage civic initiatives.
- 4) facilitate the organisation of joint discussions, debates, actions, campaigns and other events.

4. The Speaker or his/her deputies hold annual meetings with civil society organisations in order to assess the effectiveness of cooperation, decide on new areas of cooperation and include joint activities in the annual work plan of the Jogorku Kenesh.

5. Audio recordings and transcripts of parliamentary hearings, conferences, roundtables, seminars, meetings, sessions, including field trips, and other events held with the participation of civil society organisations are posted on the official website of the Jogorku Kenesh within a week.

Article 154. Coverage of the activities of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. Coverage of the Jogorku Kenesh is provided by broadcasting meetings on television and radio, through state and other media, as well as through the official website of the Jogorku Kenesh.

The time and volume of information broadcast on television and radio is determined by the Jogorku Kenesh.

2. Representatives of the media may attend meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh, factions, deputy groups, committees and commissions on condition of accreditation.

The conditions and procedure for accreditation and the grounds for withdrawal of accreditation shall be laid down in a regulation approved by the Torah.

3. Video and photo shooting, as well as audio recording of meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh, factions, deputy groups, committees and commissions shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure established by the Jogorku Kenesh.

Article 155. Official website of the Jogorku Kenesh

The official website of the Jogorku Kenesh contains constantly updated information about the Jogorku Kenesh, activities of its bodies and structures, approved work plans, statistical, analytical information and materials, electronic versions of draft laws, resolutions with accompanying documents, reports, conclusions, references received and considered in the committees, minutes, transcripts of public meetings, etc.

2. Information materials in the sections "About Parliament", "Structure", "Legislative Activity", "Parliamentary Control", "Press Room", "Public Relations", "Useful Links", "International Activity" are posted by the staff of the relevant structural divisions of the Staff.

3. The press service of the Jogorku Kenesh monitors the posting of information.

4. The information is posted in the "Factions", "Deputies' groups", "Committees" and "Deputies" sections by the secretariats of the factions, deputies' groups, committee departments and deputies' advisers.

The heads of the faction secretariats, deputy groups, committee departments and deputies are responsible for monitoring.

5. The Deputy Chief of Staff has overall supervision of the official website.

6. Radio and video blogs are prepared and posted on the official website by the press service of the Jogorku Kenesh.

7. Technical support for these blogs is the responsibility of the Information Technology Department of the Office.

8. Changes to the names of the sections of the official website cannot be made without the approval of the leadership of the Jogorku Kenesh.

SECTION IX

ENSURING THE ACTIVITIES OF THE JOGORKU KENESH

Chapter 33. Apparatus of the Jogorku Kenesh. Logistical and financial support to the Jogorku Kenesh

Article 156. Apparatus of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. Legal, organisational, documentary, information and other support for the activities of the Jogorku Kenesh, its bodies and structures is provided by the Apparatus.

2. The structure of the Apparatus shall be approved by the Thorag.

The legal status of the Office and its structural subdivisions is determined by a regulation approved by the Torag.

3. Staff members of the Office of the Jogorku Kenesh are entitled to 30 calendar days of paid annual leave, health promotion allowance and wage supplements provided for in the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

With 5, 10, 15 and 20 years of experience in public service, the annual paid leave of employees of the Office of the Jogorku Kenesh is increased by 2, 4, 6 and 8 calendar days, respectively, in accordance with the procedure established by the Cabinet of Ministers.

Employees of the Office of the Jogorku Kenesh are also subject to labour and social protection laws.

4. The number of staff, the conditions of logistical support for the staff of the Apparatus, as well as the costs of their maintenance are determined by the Torag within the established estimate of costs and are approved by the Jogorku Kenesh.

5. The working time of the staff of the Office of the Jogorku Kenesh, departments of the committees of the Jogorku Kenesh, secretariats of the factions, deputy groups, as well as advisers, consultants and assistants of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh who have higher legal education shall be counted as work experience in the legal profession.

Article 157. Appointment and dismissal of members of the Apparatus

1. Appointment and dismissal of staff members of the Apparatus shall be made in accordance with civil service legislation and labour law.

2. The Head of Staff shall be appointed by the Mayor. On the nomination of the Chief of Staff, the Mayor appoints the Deputy Chief of Staff.

3. The Speaker of the Council shall dismiss the Chief of Staff and his deputies.

4. The heads of the structural subdivisions of the Apparatus and their deputies shall be appointed and dismissed by an order of the Mayor upon the proposal of the Head of the Apparatus in accordance with the state civil service legislation and labour legislation.

5. Employees of the structural subdivisions of the Executive Office shall be appointed and dismissed by the Head of the Executive Office on the proposal of the heads of the relevant structural subdivisions of the Executive Office in accordance with the legislation on civil service.

6. The heads of the secretariats of the factions and deputy groups shall be appointed and dismissed by an order of the Speaker of the Parliament upon proposal of the leaders of the respective factions and deputy groups.

The employees of the secretariats of factions and deputy groups shall be appointed and dismissed by the Chief of Staff on the proposal of the Head of the secretariat of the respective faction or deputy group.

7. Consultants and assistants to deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh are appointed and dismissed by an order of the Head of the Apparatus upon the proposal of the deputy concerned.

8. Upon the expiry of the term of office of the Jogorku Kenesh, in case of early dissolution and election of a new composition of the Jogorku Kenesh, early termination of the powers of the deputy, the activities of the staff of the Apparatus are not terminated, except for consultants and assistants of deputies, employees of secretariats of factions and deputy groups.

In the event of the early dissolution of the Jogorku Kenesh, consultants and assistants of deputies, staff of faction secretariats and deputy groups are compensated in the manner prescribed by law.

Article 158. Division of the committee

1. the activities of the Jogorku Kenesh Committee are ensured by the Committee Department, which is a permanent structural subdivision of the Apparatus.

The committee's division operates on the basis of the regulations on the committee's apparatus, division, which are approved by the Thorag.

3. committee department:

1) provides legal, analytical support, organisational support and office management to the committee.

2) perform other functions as defined in the regulations on the committee's apparatus and division.

Article 159. Secretariats of factions, deputy groups

1. The work of the faction, deputy groups shall be ensured by the Secretariat of the faction, deputy group, which is a structural subdivision of the Apparatus acting for the period of existence of the faction, deputy group and carrying out its activities on the basis of the provision on the Apparatus, as well as the provision on the Secretariat of the faction, deputy group, which is approved by the faction, deputy group on the proposal of the leader of the faction, head of the deputy group.

2. Secretariats of the faction, deputy group:

1) Provide legal, analytical, organisational and case management support.

2) perform other functions as specified in the regulations on the faction's or deputy's group's office and secretariat.

Article 160. Material, technical and financial support for the Jogorku Kenesh and its bodies

1. The maximum number and conditions of remuneration of public officials of the Jogorku Kenesh, civil servants and other categories of employees of the Apparatus of the Jogorku Kenesh are determined by the Jogorku Kenesh.

The conditions and amounts of remuneration for civil servants of the Presidential Administration and the Office of the Jogorku Kenesh are set at equal values.

2. Material, technical and financial support for the activities of the Jogorku Kenesh and its bodies is provided by an authorised body.

3. In order to financially support the Jogorku Kenesh, a draft budget of the Jogorku Kenesh for the next budget year is developed and sent before 1 July of the current year to the Cabinet of Ministers.

4. The annual budget of the Jogorku Kenesh provides for separate items of expenditure to support the activities of the Jogorku Kenesh, including support for the activities of deputies provided for by law.

5. The Jogorku Kenesh shall be established to carry out the functions of the Jogorku Kenesh:

1) Torag's reserve fund.

2) the deputy's fund.

The listed funds for financing deputies' activities within the funds allocated from the budget, as required by the Budget Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, are established annually. The volume for the respective year is determined in the law on the republican budget.

6. The amount and procedure of spending from the above funds are determined by the Jogorku Kenesh.

Article 161. Digitalisation of the work processes and procedures of the Jogorku Kenesh

1. Meetings in the Jogorku Kenesh, documentation, personal files of deputies and civil servants of the Jogorku Kenesh are conducted using digital technologies.

2. The use of digital technologies implies the mandatory availability of primary and backup data centres, which include redundant storage systems.

3. data and information is processed and stored by means of hardware and software complexes comprising server hardware, data storage systems and software.

4. Data and information are transmitted via structured cabling and network equipment.

5. Hardware, software and mixed security systems should be used to protect data and information.

6. Meetings in the Jogorku Kenesh are held using conference systems, conference room support systems and electronic voting.

7. The Jogorku Kenesh uses an electronic document management system, which includes:

(1) The bill database system.

2) E-kyzmat, the unified database system for civil servants (the system contains all electronic personal files of civil and municipal servants).

3) Information systems (optimisation of the process of exchange of information flows related to the activities of the Jogorku Kenesh).

4) online discussion of draft laws, online public hearings, and online interaction between MPs and voters to engage citizens and businesses on topical issues electronically.

8. The infrastructure for the use of digital technologies in Jogorku Kenesh is defined by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Article 162. Records management by the Jogorku Kenesh

1. Records of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be kept in paper and electronic form in the state language, except in cases provided for by law.

2 The electronic document flow may be secured by an electronic digital signature in the manner prescribed by law.

3. A bill drafted by the deputy(s) in the state language is subject to translation into the official language before it is submitted to the Jogorku Kenesh.

Article 163. Entry into force of these Regulations

1. This Law shall enter into force on the date of its official publication.

2. In connection with the entry into force of this Act, declare null and void:

1) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Regulations of Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" of November 25, 2011 No. 223 (newspaper "Erkin Too" of December 2, 2011 No. 102).

2) The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Regulations of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated April 16, 2012, No. 40 (Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2012, No. 4, art. 2121).

3) The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Regulations of Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" of June 15, 2012, No.82 (Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2012, No.6, art.2393).

4) Article 7 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On amendments and additions to some legislative acts of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated 12 July 2012, No. 105 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2012, No. 7, Article 2716).

5) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Regulations of Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" of 11 July 2013 No. 133 (Bulletin of Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2012, No. 7, Art. 890).

6) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Regulations of Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" of October 18, 2013 No. 193 (Vedomosti of Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2012, No. 9, Art. 988).

7) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Regulations of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" of 27 November 2013 No. 208 (Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2012, No. 10, Art. 1089).

8) Article 2 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic" of 13 December 2013 No. 220 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2013, No. 11, Article 1197).

9) Article 2 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments and Additions to Some Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic" No. 30 of 18 February 2014 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014, No. 2, Article 85).

10) Article 4 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic" of 18 February 2014 No. 35 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014, No. 2, Article 90).

11) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Regulations of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" of March 5, 2014 No. 39 (Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014, No. 3, Art. 152).

12) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Regulations of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" of 10 July 2014 No. 129 (Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014, No. 7, Art. 666).

13) Article 1 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic" No. 82 of 15 April 2015 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2015, No. 4, Article 337).

14) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Regulations of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" of May 21, 2015 No. 108 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2015, No. 5, Article 498).

15) Article 1 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic (to the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Regulations of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" and "On Accounting") of 5 January 2016 No. 2 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2016, No. 1, Article 2).

16) Article 2 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Some Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic (the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Mobilization Preparation and Mobilization in the Kyrgyz Republic", "On Regulations of Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic", "On Defense Council of the Kyrgyz Republic") of 15 April 2016 No 42 (Bulletin of Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2016, No 4, Article 293).

17) Article 4 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts in the Area of Access to Information" No. 151 of 27 July 2016 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2016, No. 7, Art. 869).

18) Article 2 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic (Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Normative Legal Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic", "On Regulations of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic") No. 137 of 20 July 2017 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2017, No. 7-8, Article 739).

19) Article 6 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts in Connection with the Adoption of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Disciplinary Commission under the Council of Judges of the Kyrgyz Republic" of 28 July 2017 No. 149 (Bulletin of the Kyrgyz Parliament, 2017, No. 7-8, Article 751).

20) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Regulations of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" of 8 August 2017 No. 172 (Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2017, No. 7-8, Article 774).

21) Article 7 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts in Connection with the Adoption of Constitutional Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic 'On Amendments to the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on Martial Law' of 20 May 2015 No. 106 and 'On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic' of 14 July 2015 No. 163", 1 December 2017 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2017, No. 12, Article 1013).

22) Article 6 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts on the Activities of Local Self-Government" of 8 August 2019 No. 115 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2019, No. 7-8, Article 503).

23) Article 8 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On amendments to some legislative acts on stabilization of the socio-economic situation due to force majeure circumstances" of 3 April 2020, No. 33 (Erkin-Too newspaper, 3 April 2020, No. 32).

3. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic shall, not later than within three months, take the necessary measures to bring the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic into conformity with the provisions of this Law.

**President
Kyrgyz Republic**

Adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh of the
Kyrgyz Republic

S.N. Zhaparov

20 October 2022