

## CONSTITUTION OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

We, the people of Kyrgyzstan,

- Paying tribute to the memory of heroes who rendered life for freedom of the people;
- Confirming adherence to the goal to build free and democratic state based on respect and protection of human rights;
- Expressing unstinting conviction and firm will to develop and enhance the Kyrgyz statehood, protect state sovereignty and unity of the people;
- Aspiring to root the rule of law as well as ensure social justice, economic welfare and spiritual development of the people;

Acting on behest of our ancestors to live in peace and accord, in harmony with nature, hereby adopt the present Constitution.

### SECTION I FUNDAMENTALS OF CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER

#### Article 1

1. The Kyrgyz Republic (Kyrgyzstan) is a sovereign, democratic, secular, unitary and social state governed by the rule of law.

2. The Kyrgyz Republic enjoys the plenitude of the state power on its territory and implements its internal and external policy independently.

#### Article 2

1. The people of Kyrgyzstan are the bearer of sovereignty and the sole source of state power in the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. The people of Kyrgyzstan shall exercise its power directly at elections and referenda, as well as through the system of state authorities and local self-governance bodies on the basis of the present Constitution and laws.

3. Laws and other important matters of state significance may be submitted to a referendum (nationwide vote). The procedures of holding a referendum and the list of questions put to the referendum shall be defined in the constitutional law.

4. The elections shall be free.

The elections of the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh, the President as well as the deputies of representative local self-governance bodies shall be conducted on the basis of universal equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot.

The right to vote shall be granted to the citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic having reached 18 years of age.

5. The state shall ensure the conditions for the representation of various social groups defined by the law in state authorities and local self-governance bodies, including at the level of decision-making.

#### Article 3

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<sup>1</sup> Unofficial translation from Russian was done by the EU-UNDP Project on Support to the Constitutional and Parliamen-

The state power in the Kyrgyz Republic shall be based on the following principles:

- 1) Supremacy of the popular power, represented and ensured by the Jogorku Kenesh and the President elected nation-wide;
- 2) Separation of state power;
- 3) Openness and responsibility of state authorities, organs of local self-governance towards the people and exercise of their powers in the interests of the people;
- 4) Separation of functions and powers of state authorities and local self-governance bodies.

#### Article 4

1. Political diversity and multi-party system shall be recognized in the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. The citizens shall be entitled to create political parties, professional unions as well as other public associations on the basis of free will and unity of interests for implementation and protection of their rights and freedoms, as well as satisfying political, economic, social, labor, cultural and other interests.

3. Political parties shall assist to the expression of political will of citizens, as well as shall participate in the elections of the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh, the President as well as local self-governance bodies.

4. The following shall be prohibited in the Kyrgyz Republic:

1) merger of state, municipal and party institutions; establishment and activity of party organizations in state and municipal institutions and organizations; carrying out party activity by civil and municipal servants except for the cases when such activity is implemented outside their official duties;

2) membership of those serving in the army, law-enforcement agencies as well as judges in political parties as well as their statements in support of any political party;

3) creation of political parties on religious or ethnic basis as well as pursuit of political goals by religious associations;

4) creation of militant formations by associations of citizens;

5) activity of political parties, public and religious organizations, their representations and branches in the event that such structures pursue political goals aimed at forced change of the

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2. 2. The Constitution shall serve the basis for the adoption of constitutional laws, laws as well as other regulatory legal acts.

3. 3. International treaties to which the Kyrgyz Republic is a party that have entered into force under the established legal procedure and also the universally recognized principles and norms of international law shall be the constituent part of the legal system of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The provisions of international treaties on human rights shall have direct action and be of priority in respect of provisions of other international treaties.

4. 4. Official publication of laws and other regulatory legal acts shall be considered as mandatory precondition for their enactment.

5. 5. A law or any other regulatory legal act which establishes new obligations or which aggravates responsibility shall have no retroactive force.

#### Article 7

1. No religion in the Kyrgyz Republic shall be recognized as the state or mandatory one.

2. Religion and all cults shall be separated from the state.

3. The involvement of religious associations and ministers of religion in the activity of state authorities shall be prohibited.

#### Article 8

1. The territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, within the existing boundaries, shall be indivisible and inviolable.

2. For the purposes of organizing state governance and local self governance, the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic shall be divided into administrative territorial units determined by law.

3. The cities of Bishkek and Osh shall be cities of republic significance and their status shall be determined by law.

#### Article 9

1. The Kyrgyz Republic shall elaborate social programs aimed at establishing decent conditions of life and free personal development as well as assistance to employment.

2. The Kyrgyz Republic shall ensure the support to socially vulnerable categories of citizens, guaranteed minimal level of labor remuneration, protection of labor and health.

3. The Kyrgyz Republic shall develop a system of social services, medical services, establishes state pensions, benefits as well as other social security safeguards.

#### Article 10

1. The state language of the Kyrgyz Republic shall be the Kyrgyz language.

2. In the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian language shall be used in the capacity of an official language.

3. The Kyrgyz Republic shall ensure that the representatives of all ethnicities which form the population of Kyrgyzstan have the right to preserve their native language as well as creation of conditions for its learning and development.

#### Article 11

1. The Kyrgyz Republic shall have state symbols – the Flag, the Emblem and Anthem. Their description and procedure of official use shall be established by law.

3. The unit of currency of the Kyrgyz Republic shall be the Som.

## Article 12

1. In the Kyrgyz Republic the diversity of forms of property shall be recognized and equal legal protection to private, state, municipal and other forms of property shall be guaranteed.

2. Property shall be inviolable. No one can be arbitrarily deprived of his/her property.

Confiscation of property against the will of the owner shall be allowed only upon decision of a court.

Forced confiscation of property without the decision of the court shall be allowed in cases stipulated by law, for the purposes of protecting national security, public order, protection of health and morale of the population as well as protection of rights and freedoms of other persons. The legality of such confiscation shall be subject to mandatory review in court.

The alienation of property for public needs defined in the law may be effected upon the decision of the court with ensuring of prior and equitable compensation for the value of such property as well as for other losses incurred as a result of such alienation.

3. Appropriation by the state of property belonging to citizens and legal entities (nationalization) shall be effected in accordance with the law with the compensation of the value of such property as well as for other losses.

4. The Kyrgyz Republic shall protect the property of its citizens and legal persons, as well as its property located on the territory of other States.

5. The land, its resources, airspace, waters, forests, flora and fauna, as well as other natural resources shall be the exclusive property of the Kyrgyz Republic; these shall be used for the pur-

stance of displacement of the units of the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic beyond the territory of Kyrgyzstan shall be granted by decision of the Jogorku Kenesh adopted by a majority of not less than two thirds of the total number of deputies.

3. The use of the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic to attain domestic political objectives shall be prohibited.

4. The Kyrgyz Republic shall strive for universal and just peace, mutually beneficial cooperation and the resolution of global and regional problems by peaceful means.

## Article 15

State of emergency or martial law in the Kyrgyz Republic may be imposed only in the cases and following the procedures established by the present Constitution and constitutional laws.

## SECTION II HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

### Chapter I Fundamental rights and freedoms

## Article 16

1. Fundamental human rights and freedoms are inalienable and belong to each person from birth.

Human rights and freedoms are of superior value. They act directly and define the meaning and the content of the activity of legislative, executive power and self governance bodies.

2. The Kyrgyz Republic shall respect and ensure human rights and freedoms to all persons on its territory and under its jurisdiction.

eign citizens and stateless persons persecuted on poli

10) That of a citizen to unimpeded return to the Kyrgyz Republic.

## Chapter II Human rights and freedoms

### Article 21

Everyone shall have an inalienable right to life. No one may be arbitrarily deprived of life. Death penalty is prohibited.

### Article 22

1. No one may be subject to torture as well as other inhuman, cruel and degrading forms of treatment or punishment.

2. Each person deprived of liberty shall have the right to human treatment and respect of human dignity.

3. Conducting of medical, biological or psychological experiments on people without their duly expressed and verified voluntary consent is prohibited.

### Article 23

1. Slavery and human trafficking is prohibited in the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. Exploitation of child labor is prohibited.

3. Forced labor is prohibited except for cases of war, liquidation of aftermath of natural disasters and other emergencies as well as in execution of the verdict of court.

Enlistment to military or alternative (civilian) service shall not be considered as forced labor.

### Article 24

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom and personal immunity.

2. No one may be deprived of freedom solely on the grounds of failure to meet civil legal obligation.

3. No one may be arrested, kept in iy z R0.8( be )-5.3(a)6depriead o8( be7.1(u3-e )-111.ex.5(o)-t for.3(a)6d10.

2. Everyone shall have the right to freely leave the Kyrgyz Republic.

#### Article 26

1. Everyone shall be presumed innocent of committing a crime until found guilty in accordance with the law and his/her guilt was ascertained by a court verdict having entered into force. The violation of this principle shall serve a basis for the compensation of material and moral damage through a court.



he/she has proprietary or other right. No one may penetrate housing or other objects against the will of a person who uses them.

2. Searches, seizures, inspections and performing other actions as well as penetration of public agents in housing or other objects owned or otherwise possessed shall be allowed only on the basis of a court order.

3. In cases envisaged by law, search, seizure, inspection and other actions as well as penetration of public agents in housing and other objects owned or otherwise possessed shall be allowed without court order. The legality and relevance of such actions shall be subject to judicial scrutiny.

4. Guarantees and limitations envisaged in this article shall be also applicable to legal entities.

#### Article 31

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought and opinion.

2. Everyone shall have the right to free expression of opinion, freedom of speech and press.

3. No one may be forced to express his/her opinion or deny it.

4. The propagation of national, ethnic, racial and

plies to refusal to duly ensure it failing to submit notice on conduct of free assembly, non-compliance with the form of notice, its contents and submission deadlines.

3. The organizers and participants in peaceful assemblies shall not be liable for the absence of notice on the conduct of a peaceful assembly, non-compliance with the form of notice, its contents and submission deadline.

#### Article 35

Everyone shall have the right of freedom of association.

#### Article 36

1. Family shall be the foundation of the society. Family, paternity, maternity and childhood shall be the subject of care of the entire society and preferential protection by law.

2. Each child shall have the right to the level of life, necessary for his/her physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.

3. The responsibility for ensuring living conditions necessary for the development of a child, shall be borne by each of the parents or other persons rearing a child within their capacity and financial possibilities.

4. The state shall ensure the maintenance, upbringing and education to child orphans and children deprived of parental care.

5. Persons reaching the age of consent shall have the right to marry and create a family. No marriage may be entered into without voluntary and mu

#### Article 41

1. Everyone shall have the right to appeal to state authorities, local self governance bodies as well as officials thereof; these officials should provide a substantiated answer within the deadlines envisaged in the law.

2. Everyone shall have the right to apply in accordance with international treaties to international human rights bodies seeking protection of violated rights and freedoms. In the event that these bodies confirm the violation of human rights and freedoms, the Kyrgyz Republic shall take measures to their restoration and/or compensation of damage.

#### Article 42

1. Everyone shall have the right to possess, use and dispose of his/her property and results of activity.

2. Everyone shall have the right to economic freedom and free use of his/her abilities and prop-













4. The decision of the Jogorku Kenesh on the impeachment of the President shall be taken by the majority of not less than two third of votes of the total number of the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh not later than within three months since the bringing of the charge against the President. In the event that the Jogorku Kenesh fails to make a decision within this period, the charge shall be deemed rejected.

#### Article 68

1. In case of early termination of powers by the President on the grounds envisaged in the present Constitution, his/her powers shall be exercised by the Toraga [Speaker] of the Jogorku Kenesh until new President is elected. In case of inability of the Toraga to exercise the powers of the President, then such powers shall be exercised by the Prime minister.

Early presidential elections are conducted within three months period since the termination of powers of the President.

2. Officials exercising the powers of the President shall not have the right to call early elections of the Jogorku Kenesh or dismiss the Government.

#### Article 69

1. All former presidents except for those impeached in accordance with provisions of article 67 of the present Constitution, shall have the ti



- 1) shall adopt the law on appointing a referendum;
  - 2) shall call for presidential elections.
2. The Jogorku Kenesh:

1) shall introduce the state of emergency in cases and in accordance with procedure envisaged in the constitutional law, shall approve or repeal Presidential decrees on this matter;

2) shall decide on matters of war and peace; imposition of the martial law; declaring state of war as well as approval of repealing Presidential decrees on this matter;

3) shall decide on matters concerning the possibility of using the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic outside its borders in case of necessity to fulfill international treaty obligations in support of peace and security;

4) shall establish military ranks, diplomatic ranks and other special titles of the Kyrgyz Republic;

5) shall establish state awards and

The Toraga of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be accountable to the Jogorku Kenesh and may be dismissed from office by decision adopted by a majority of not less than two thirds of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

#### Article 76

1. The Jogorku Kenesh shall form committees from among its deputies and also temporary commissions and determine their composition. Chairpersons of the Budget Committee and the Committee on law and order shall be from among the representatives of the Parliamentary opposition.

2. Committees of the Jogorku Kenesh shall prepare and conduct preliminary review of issues referred to the competence of the Jogorku Kenesh and oversee the implementation of the laws and resolutions adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh.

3. Laws and regulatory legal acts of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be adopted after preliminary review of their drafts by the relevant committees of the Jogorku Kenesh.

4. The election and approval by the Jogorku Kenesh for appointments and dismissals from public positions shall be performed provided there is an opinions of the relevant committees of the Jogorku Kenesh.

#### Article 77

1. The sessions of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be conducted in the form of sittings and shall be held since the first working day of September until the last working day of June of the following year.

2. The sittings of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be public unless the nature of issues under consideration requires closed sittings.

3. The Toraga of the Jogorku Kenesh shall convene extraordinary sessions of the Jogorku Kenesh at the proposal of the President, the Government or not less than one third of the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

4. A sitting of the Jogorku Kenesh shall have a quorum in the event that the majority of the total number of the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh are in attendance.

5. The decisions of the Jogorku Kenesh shall be made by voting during the sittings and formalized through resolutions.

#### Article 78

1. The Jogorku Kenesh may decide on its self-dissolution.

2. A decision on self-dissolution may be adopted by the majority of not less than two-thirds of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh.

3. Within 5 days since the self-dissolution of the Jogorku Kenesh the President shall call early elections so that the early elections should be held not later than 45 days since the date of their announcement.

### Chapter III Legislative activity

#### Article 79

The right of legislative initiative shall lie with:

- 1) 10,000 voters (popular initiative);
- 2) A deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh;
- 3) The Government.

#### Article 80

1. Bills shall be submitted to the Jogorku Kenesh.
2. The bills which were defined by the Government as urgent shall be considered by the Jogorku Kenesh as a matter of priority.
3. Bills that provide for increased expenditure

The candidate for the office of the Prime Minister shall submit to the Jogorku Kenesh the program, structure and composition of the Government.

2. In the event that before expiration of the above time period the Jogorku Kenesh fails to approve the program, define the structure and composition of the Government or in case based on the results of the elections neither party shall get more than one half of deputies mandates, then the President shall propose to one of factions to create parliamentary majority within 15 working days and nominate the candidate for the office of the Prime minister.

The candidate for the office of the Prime Minister shall submit to the Jogorku Kenesh the program, structure and composition of the Government before expiration of the above time period.

3. In the event that before expiration of the above time period the Jogorku Kenesh fails to approve the program, define the structure and composition of the Government then the President shall propose to the second faction to create parliamentary majority within 15 working days and nominate the candidate for the office of the Prime minister.

The candidate for the office of the Prime Minister shall submit to the Jogorku Kenesh the program, structure and composition of the Government before expiration of the above time period.

4. In the event that before expiration of the above time period the Jogorku Kenesh fails to approve the program, dedfine the structure and composition of the Government, then the factions at their own initiative shall create parliamentary majority within 15 working days and nominate the candidate for the office of the Prime minister.

The candidate for the office of the Prime Minister shall submit to the Jogorku Kenesh the program, structure and composition of the Government before expiration of the above time period.

5. The President within 3 days period shall issue a decree on the appointment of the Prime minister and other members of the Government.

In the event that the President fails to issue the decree on appointment of the Prime minister and members of the Government within the above time period, they shall be deemed appointed.

6. In the event of failure se4mri.0059 Tw s0to9 TD -.he GoM1f6.7(t. )JTJ 2m, def.3(e structuo9 TD -.he)7.30

6. Following the expression of no confidence in the Government, the President shall be entitled to either take a decision on the dismissal of the Government or disagree with the decision of the Jogorku Kenesh.

7. In the event that within three months the Jogorku Kenesh repeatedly adopts the decision expressing no confidence in the Government, the President shall dismiss the Government.

#### Article 86

1. Not more than once a year the Prime Minister may ask the Jogorku Kenesh for a vote of confidence in the Government. Should the Jogorku Kenesh refuse to express confidence in the Government, within five working days the President shall either take the decision to dismiss the Government or to call early elections to Jogorku Kenesh.

2. In the event of dismissal, the Government shall continue to exercise its powers until the formation of the new composition of the Government in accordance with the procedures and within the time period envisaged in the present Constitution.

#### Article 87

1. The Prime Minister, the Government or an individual member of the Government shall have the right to submit the resignation, which shall be accepted or rejected by the President.

2. Acceptance of the resignation of the Prime Minister shall result in the resignation of the Government.

3. Before the formation of the Government the Prime minister and the members of the Government shall continue to perform their duties.

4. In the event of resignation of the Government, the new composition of the Government shall be formed in accordance with the procedures and within the time period envisaged in the present Constitution. The count down of time for the President to submit the candidate for the appointment to the office of the Prime minister shall commence since the day of acceptance of the resignation of the Prime minister or the Government by the President.

5. In the event of resignation or dismissal of a member of the Government the Prime minister within 5 working days shall submit to the President the candidate to the vacant position of the member of the Government approved by the Jogorku Kenesh.

#### Article 88



8) shall ensure the implementation of a unified state policy in the socio-economic and cultural areas;

9) shall develop and implement nation wide programs of economic, social, scientific and techni-

2. Decisions of local state administrations, taken within the limits of their competence, shall be binding on the corresponding territory.

## SECTION VI JUDICIAL POWER IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

### Article 93

1. Justice in the Kyrgyz Republic shall be administered only by a court.

In cases and under the procedures envisaged in the law, the citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic shall have the right to participate in the administration of justice.

2. Judicial power shall be exercised by means of constitutional, civil, criminal, administrative and other forms of legal proceedings.

3. The judicial system of the Kyrgyz Republic shall be defined in the Constitution and laws and shall consist of the Supreme Court and local courts.

The Constitutional Chamber shall act as part of the Supreme Court.

Specialized courts may be established by the law.

Creation of extraordinary courts shall not be permitted.

4. The organization and procedures of courts shall be defined by law.

### Article 94

1. Judges shall be independent and subordinate only to the Constitution and laws.

2. A judge shall enjoy the right of immunity and may not be detained or arrested, subjected to search or personal inspection, except for cases when he/she is caught in the act.

3. No one shall have the right to demand a report from a judge on a given court case.

Any interference in the administration of justice shall be prohibited. Persons found guilty of influencing upon a judge shall be liable in accordance with the law.

4. A judge shall be provided with social, material and other guarantees of his independence in accordance with his/her status.

5. Any citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic who is not younger than 40 years of age and not older than 70 years of age and has a higher legal education and not less than 10 years of experience in the legal profession may be a judge in the Supreme Court.

6. Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected until they reach the age limit.

7. The judges of the Supreme Court shall elect from amongst them the Chairperson of the Supreme Court and his/her deputies for the term of three years.



2. Any citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic who is not younger than 40 years of age and not older than 70 years of age, has higher legal education and not less than 15 years of experience in legal profession may be the judge of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court.

3. The judges of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court shall elect the chairperson and deputy chairperson from amongst them for the term of 3 years.

4. One and the same person may not be elected the chairperson or deputy chairperson of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court for two consecutive terms.

5. The judges of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme court may be subject to early dismissal from their posts by the Jogorku Kenesh by the majority of not less than two thirds of votes of the total number of the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh upon submission of the President on the basis of proposal of the Council of judges.

6. The Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court:

1) shall declare unconstitutional laws and other regulatory legal acts in the event that they contradict the Constitution;

2) shall conclude on the constitutionality of international treaties not entered into force and to which the Kyrgyz Republic is a party;

3) shall conclude on the draft law on changes to the present Constitution.

7. Everyone shall have the right to challenge the constitutionality of a law or another regulatory legal act in case he/she believes that these acts violate rights and freedoms recognized in the Constitution.

8. The ruling of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court shall be final and shall be not subject to appeal.

9. In the event that the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court determines unconstitutionality of laws or provisions thereof, such laws shall be repealed on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, the same applies to other regulatory legal acts based on such laws and provisions thereof declared unconstitutional with the exception of court rulings.

10. Court rulings based on provisions of laws declared unconstitutional, shall be revised by courts in each concrete case upon appeals of citizens whose rights and freedoms were affected.

11. The composition and the procedures of formation of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court, election and dismissal of chairpersons, deputy chairpersons of the Constitutional Chamber as well as the procedure of administering constitutional justice shall be defined in the constitutional law.

## Article 98

1. The State shall ensure funding and appropriate conditions for the functioning of courts and the activities of judges.

The funding of courts shall be at the expense of the republican budget and should ensure the possibility of full and independent administration of justice.

2. The budget of the judicial system shall be drawn up independently by the judiciary and shall be included in the republican budget upon agreement with the executive and legislative branches of power.

## Article 99

1. The cases in all courts shall be heard in an open manner. The hearing of a case in closed session shall be permitted only in cases provided for in the law. The decision of the court shall be announced publicly.



- 1) Supervision over accurate and uniform implementation of laws by executive power agencies, local self governance bodies as well as officials thereof;
- 2) Supervision over the observance of laws by agencies conducting retrieval and operative activity and investigation;
- 3) Supervision over the observance of laws in the execution of court rulings on criminal cases, as well as in the application of coercive measures

## Article 111

1. The system of local self governance bodies is comprised of:
  - 1) Local keneshes the representative bodies of local self governance;
  - 2) Ayil okmotus and mayors offices executive bodies of local self governance.
2. Executive bodies of local self governance and the officials thereof are accountable towards local keneshes in their activity.

## Article 112

1. The deputies of local keneshes shall be elected by citizens resident on the territory of the corresponding administrative and territorial unit with the observance of equality of opportunities in accordance with the procedure established by the law.
2. The heads of executive local self governance bodies shall be elected in accordance with the procedure established by the law.
3. Local keneshes shall, in accordance with the law:
  - 1) Approve local budgets and oversee their execution;
  - 2) Approve programs of social and economic development of a local community and social protection of the population;
  - 3) Impose local taxes and dues as well as decide on preferences on them;
  - 4) Decide upon other issues of local significance.

## Article 113

1. State authorities shall have no right to interfere in the powers of local self governance envisaged in the law.
2. Local self governance bodies may be assigned state powers, with the transfer of the material, financial and other means necessary for their implementation. State powers may be delegated to local self-government bodies on the basis of law or agreement. Local self-government bodies shall be accountable to state authorities in respect of delegated powers.
3. Local self-government bodies shall be responsible to the State and its agencies for the observance of laws and to the local community for the outcomes of their activities.
4. The local self governance bodies shall have the right to appeal to court in relation to the violation of their rights.

## SECTION IX                      PROCEDURE OF INTRODUCING CHANGES TO THE PRESENT CONSTITUTION

## Article 114

1. The law on introducing changes to the present Constitution may be adopted by referendum called by the Jogorku Kenesh.
2. Changes to the provisions of sections three, four, five, six, seven and eight of the present Constitution may be adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh upon proposal of the majority of the total number of deputies or at the initiative of not less than 300 000 voters.
3. The Jogorku Kenesh shall adopt the law on introduction of changes to the present Constitution not later than 6 months after it was submitted for consideration of the Jogorku Kenesh.

The law on introduction of changes to the present Constitution shall be passed by the majority of not less than two thirds of the total number of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh after conducting not

less than three readings with 2 months time interval between them.

At the initiative of not less than two thirds of the total number of the deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh the law on introduction of changes to the present Constitution may be submitted to the referendum.

4. Adoption of the law introducing changes to the present Constitution shall be prohibited during a state of emergency or state of martial law.

5. The adopted law on introducing changes to the present Constitution shall be submitted to the President for signature.