

## CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

*Adopted on August 30, 1995 at the republican referendum.*

*Entered into force on September 5, 1995 on the day the results of referendum were published.*

*The amendments and additions made by Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated on October 7, 1998, Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dd. May 21, 2007, Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated on February 2, 2011. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated on September 6, 1995 № 2454 «Of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan»*

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*«We, the people of Kazakhstan, united by a common historic fate, creating a state on the indigenous Kazakh land, considering ourselves a peace-loving and civil society, committed to the ideals of freedom, equality and concord, wishing to take a worthy place in the world community, realizing our high responsibility before the present and future generations, proceeding from our sovereign right, adopt this Constitution».*

### **Section I. General Provisions**

#### **Article 1**

1. The Republic of Kazakhstan proclaims itself as a democratic, secular, legal and social state whose highest values are: an individual, his life, rights and freedoms.

2. The fundamental principles of the activity of the Republic are: public concord and political stability; economic development for the benefit of all the nation; Kazakhstan patriotism and resolution of the most important issues of the affairs of state by democratic methods including voting at the republican referendum or in the Parliament.

#### **Article 2**

1. The Republic of Kazakhstan is a unitary state with a presidential form of government.

2. The sovereignty of the Republic shall cover the whole of its territory. The state shall ensure the integrity, inviolability and inalienability of its territory.

3. The administrative-territorial division of the Republic, the status of its capital shall be determined by the law. The Capital of Kazakhstan is Astana city.

4. The names «Republic of Kazakhstan» and «Kazakhstan» shall be equal.

#### **Article 3**

1. The people shall be the only source of state power.

2. The people shall exercise power directly through the all-nation referendum and free elections, as well as delegate the execution of their power to state institutions.

3. Nobody shall have the right to arrogate the power in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Arrogation of power shall be persecuted by law. The right to act on behalf of the people and the state shall belong to the President as well as to the Parliament of the Republic within the limits of the constitutional powers. The government and other state bodies shall act on behalf of the state only within the limits of their delegated authorities.

4. The state power in the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be unified and executed on the basis of the Constitution and laws in accordance with the principle of its division into the legislative, executive and judicial branches and a system of checks and balances, which governs their interaction.

#### **Article 4**

1. The provisions of the Constitution, the laws corresponding to it, other regulatory legal acts, international treaty and other commitments of the Republic as well as regulatory resolutions of Constitutional Council and the Supreme Court of the Republic shall be the functioning law in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. The Constitution shall have the highest juridical force and direct effect on the entire territory of the Republic.

3. International treaties ratified by the Republic shall have priority over its laws and be directly implemented except in cases, when the application of an international treaty requires the issuance of law.

4. All laws, international treaties of which the Republic is a party, shall be published. Official publication of regulatory legal acts, dealing with the rights, freedoms and responsibilities of citizens shall be the necessary condition for their application.

#### **Article 5**

1. The Republic of Kazakhstan shall recognize ideological and political diversity. The formation of political party organizations in state bodies shall not be permitted.

2. Public associations shall be equal before the law. Illegal interference of the state in the affairs of public associations, and of public associations in the affairs of the state, imposing the functions of state institutions on public associations shall not be permitted.

3. Formation and functioning of public associations pursuing the goals or actions directed toward a violent change of the constitutional system, violation of the integrity of the Republic, undermining the security of the state, inciting social, racial, national, religious, class and tribal enmity, as well as formation of unauthorized paramilitary units shall be prohibited.

4. Activities of political parties and trade unions of other states, religious parties as well as financing political parties and trade unions by foreign legal entities and citizens, foreign states and international organizations shall not be permitted in the Republic.

5. Activities of foreign religious associations on the territory of the Republic as well as appointment of heads of religious associations in the Republic by foreign religious centers shall be carried out in coordination with the respective state institutions of the Republic.

#### **Article 6**

1. The Republic of Kazakhstan shall recognize by the same token protect state and private property.

2. Property shall impose obligations, and its use must simultaneously benefit the society. Subjects and objects of ownership, the scope and limits of the rights of proprietors, and guarantees of their protection shall be determined by law.

3. The land and underground resources, waters, flora and fauna, other natural resources shall be owned by the state. The land may also be privately owned on terms, conditions and within the limits established by legislation.

#### **Article 7**

1. The state language of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be the Kazak language.

2. In state institutions and local self-administrative bodies, the Russian language shall be officially used on equal grounds along with the Kazak language.

3. The state shall promote conditions for the study and development of the languages of the people of Kazakhstan.

#### **Article 8**

The Republic of Kazakhstan shall respect principles and norms of international law, pursue the policy of cooperation and good-neighborly relations between states, their equality and non-

interference in each other's domestic affairs, peaceful settlement of international disputes and renounce the first use of the military force.

#### **Article 9**

The Republic of Kazakhstan shall have its state symbols — the flag, emblem and anthem. Their description and order of official use shall be established by the constitutional law.

### **Section II.**

#### **The Individual and Citizen**

##### **Article 10**

1. Citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be acquired and terminated, as prescribed by the law, shall be indivisible and equal regardless of the grounds of its acquisition.

2. A citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan under no circumstances may be deprived of citizenship of the right to change his citizenship, and may not be exiled from the territory of Kazakhstan.

3. Foreign citizenship of a citizen of the Republic shall not be recognized.

##### **Article 11**

1. A citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan may not be extradited to a foreign state, unless otherwise stipulated by international treaties of the Republic.

2. The Republic shall guarantee its citizens protection and patronage outside its boundaries.

##### **Article 12**

1. Human rights and freedoms in the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be recognized and guaranteed in accordance with this Constitution.

2. Human rights and freedoms shall belong to everyone by virtue of birth, be recognized as absolute and inalienable, and define the contents and implementation of laws and other regulatory legal acts.

3. Every citizen of the Republic shall have rights and bear responsibilities owing to his citizenship.

4. Foreigners and stateless people in the Republic shall enjoy rights and freedoms as well as bear responsibilities, established for the citizens unless otherwise stipulated by the Constitution, laws and international treaties.

5. Exercise of a citizen's human rights and freedoms must not violate rights and freedoms of other people, infringe on the constitutional system and public morals.

##### **Article 13**

1. Legal personality of everyone shall be recognized and everyone shall have the right to protect his rights and freedoms with all means not contradicting the law, including self-defense.

2. Everyone shall have the right to judicial defense of his rights and freedoms.

3. Everyone shall have the right to take qualified legal assistance. In cases stipulated by law, legal assistance shall be provided free of charge.

##### **Article 14**

1. Everyone shall be equal before the law and court.

2. No one shall be subject to any discrimination for reasons of origin, social, property status, occupation, sex, race, nationality, language, attitude towards religion, convictions, place of residence or any other circumstances.

##### **Article 15**

1. Everyone shall have the right to life.

2. No one shall have the right to arbitrarily deprive life of a person. The death penalty shall be established by law, as an exceptional punishment for terroristic crimes, resorting to lethal force, and also for especially grave crimes, committed in wartime, with granting to a sentenced person a right to appeal for pardon.

##### **Article 16**

1. Everyone shall have the right to personal freedom.

2. Arrest and detention shall be allowed only in cases stipulated by law and with the sanction of a court with right of appeal of an arrested person. Without the sanction of a court, a person maybe detained for a term no more than seventy-two hours.

3. Every person detained, arrested and accused of committing a crime shall have the right to the assistance of a defense lawyer (defender) from the moment of detention, arrest or accusation.

#### **Article 17**

1. A person's dignity shall be inviolable.

2. No one must be subject to torture, violence or other treatment and punishment, that is cruel or humiliating to human dignity.

#### **Article 18**

1. Everyone shall have the right to inviolability of private life, personal or family secrets, protection of honor and dignity.

2. Everyone shall have the right to confidentiality of personal deposits and savings, correspondence, telephone conversations, postal, telegraph and other messages. Limitation of this right shall be permitted only in the cases and according to the procedure directly established by law.

3. State bodies, public associations, officials, and the mass media must provide every citizen with the possibility to become familiar with the documents, decisions and other sources of information concerning his rights and interests.

#### **Article 19**

1. Everyone shall have the right to determine and indicate or not to indicate his national, party and religious affiliation.

2. Everyone shall have the right to use his native language and culture, to freely choose the language of communication, education, instruction and creative activities.

#### **Article 20**

1. The freedom of speech and creative activities shall be guaranteed. Censorship shall be prohibited.

2. Everyone shall have the right to freely receive and disseminate information by any means not prohibited by law. The list of items constituting state secrets of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be determined by law.

3. Propaganda or agitation for the forcible change of the constitutional system, violation of the integrity of the Republic, undermining of state security, and advocating war, social, racial, national, religious, class and clannish superiority as well as the cult of cruelty and violence, shall not be allowed.

#### **Article 21**

1. Everyone who has a legal right to stay on the territory of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall have the right to freely move about its territory and freely choose a place of residence, except in cases stipulated by law.

2. Everyone shall have the right to leave the territory of the Republic. Citizens of the Republic shall have the right to freely return to the Republic.

#### **Article 22**

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of conscience.

2. The right to freedom of conscience must not specify or limit universal human and civil rights and responsibilities before the state.

#### **Article 23**

1. Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall have the right to freedom of forming associations. The activities of public associations shall be regulated by law.

2. The military, employees of national security, law-enforcement bodies and judges must abstain from membership in political parties, trade unions, and actions in support of any political party.

#### **Article 24**

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of labor, and the free choice of occupation and profession. Involuntary labor shall be permitted only on a sentence of court or in the conditions of a state of emergency or martial law.

2. Everyone shall have the right to safe and hygienic working conditions, to just remuneration for labor without discrimination, as well as to social protection against unemployment.

3. The right to individual and collective labor disputes with the use of methods for resolving them, stipulated by law including the right to strike, and shall be recognized.

4. Everyone shall have the right to rest. Working labor agreements stipulating the length of working time, days-off and holidays, and paid annual leave shall be guaranteed by law.

#### **Article 25**

1. Housing shall be inviolable. Deprivation of housing shall not be permitted unless otherwise stipulated by a court decision. Penetration into housing, its inspection and search shall be permitted only in cases and according to the procedure stipulated by law.

2. Conditions shall be created in the Republic of Kazakhstan to provide citizens with housing. Citizens in need of housing shall be categorized in a manner, to be prescribed by law and provided with housing at an affordable price from the state housing funds in accordance with the norms stipulated by law.

#### **Article 26**

1. Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan may privately own any legally acquired property.

2. Property, including the right of inheritance, shall be guaranteed by law.

3. No one may be deprived of his property, unless otherwise stipulated by a court decision. Forcible alienation of property for the public use in extraordinary cases stipulated by law, may be exercised on condition of its equivalent compensation.

4. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of entrepreneurial activity, and free use of his property for any legal entrepreneurial activity. Monopolistic activity shall be regulated and limited by law. Unfair competition shall be prohibited.

#### **Article 27**

1. Marriage and family, motherhood, fatherhood and childhood shall be under the protection of the state.

2. Care of children and their upbringing shall be a natural right and responsibility of parents.

3. Able-bodied children of age must take care of their disabled parents.

#### **Article 28**

1. A citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be guaranteed a minimum wage and pension, and guaranteed social security in old age, in case of disease, disability or loss of a breadwinner and other legal grounds.

2. Voluntary social insurance, creation of additional forms of social security, and charity shall be encouraged.

#### **Article 29**

1. Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall have the right to protection of health.

2. Citizens of the Republic shall be entitled to free, guaranteed, extensive medical assistance established by law.

3. Paid medical treatment shall be provided by state and private medical institutions, as well as by people engaged in private medical practice on the terms and according to the procedures, stipulated by law.

#### **Article 30**

1. The citizens shall be guaranteed free secondary education in state educational establishments. Secondary education shall be obligatory.

2. A citizen shall have the right to receive on a competitive basis a higher education in a state higher educational establishment.

3. The citizens shall have the right to pay and receive an education in private educational establishments on the basis and terms, established by law.

4. The state shall set uniform compulsory standards in education. The activity of any educational establishment must comply with these standards.

#### **Article 31**

1. The state shall set an objective to protect the environment, favorable for the life and health of the person.

2. Officials shall be held accountable for the concealment of facts and circumstances endangering the life and health of the people in accordance with law.

#### **Article 32**

Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall have the right to peacefully and without arms assemble, hold meetings, rallies and demonstrations, street processions and pickets. The use of this right may be restricted by law in the interests of state security, public order, and protection of health, rights and freedoms of other persons.

#### **Article 33**

1. Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall have the right to participate in the government of the state's affairs directly and through their representatives, to address personally as well as to direct individual and collective appeals to public and local self-administrative bodies.

2. Citizens of the Republic shall have the right to elect and be elected into public and local self-administrations as well as to participate in an all-nation referendum.

3. The right to elect and be elected, to participate in the all-nation referendum shall not extend to the citizens judged incapable by a court as well as those held in places of confinement on a court's sentence.

4. Citizens of the Republic shall have the equal right to serve in a public office. The requirements for candidates for public offices shall be conditioned only by the character of the office duties and shall be established by law.

#### **Article 34**

1. Everyone must observe the Constitution, legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan and respect the rights, freedoms, honor and dignity of other persons.

2. Everyone must respect the state symbols of the Republic.

#### **Article 35**

Payment of legally established taxes, fees and other obligatory payments shall be a duty and responsibility of everyone.

#### **Article 36**

1. Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be a sacred duty and responsibility of its every citizen.

2. Citizens of the Republic shall perform military service according to the procedure and in the forms established by law.

#### **Article 37**

Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan must care for the protection of historical and cultural heritage, and preserve monuments of history and culture.

#### **Article 38**

Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan must preserve nature and protect natural resources.

#### **Article 39**

1. Rights and freedoms of an individual and citizen may be limited only by laws and only to the extent necessary for protection of the constitutional system, defense of the public order, human rights and freedoms, health and morality of the population.

2. Any actions capable of upsetting interethnic concord shall be deemed unconstitutional.

3. Any form of restrictions to the rights and freedoms of the citizens on political grounds shall not be permitted. Rights and freedoms stipulated by articles 10-11; 13-15 paragraph 1 of article 16; article 17; article 19; article 22; paragraph 2 of article 26 of the Constitution shall not be restricted in any event.

### **Section III.**

## **The President**

### **Article 40**

1. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be the head of the state, its highest official determining the main guidelines of the domestic and foreign policy of the state and representing Kazakhstan within the country and in international relations.

2. The President of the Republic shall be the symbol and guarantor of the unity of the people and the state power, inviolability of the Constitution, rights and freedoms of an individual and citizen.

3. The President of the Republic shall ensure by his arbitration, concerted functioning of all branches of state power and responsibility of the institutions of power before the people.

### **Article 41**

1. The President of the Republic shall be elected by universal, equal and direct suffrage under a secret ballot for a five-year term in accordance with the Constitutional Law by the citizens of the Republic, who have come of age.

2. A citizen of the Republic shall be eligible for the office of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan if he is by birth not younger, than thirty-five and not older, than sixty-five, and has a perfect command of the state language and has lived in Kazakhstan for not less than fifteen years.

3. Regular elections of the President of the Republic shall be held on the first Sunday of December and shall not coincide with the election of a new Parliament of the Republic.

3-1. extraordinary presidential elections shall be assigned by the decision of the President of the Republic and shall be held in the procedure and terms, established by the Constitutional Law.

4. Is *excluded by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on 07.10.1998 № 284*

5. The candidate, who receives more than 50 percent of the votes of the constituents, who have taken part in the election shall be deemed elected. If none of the candidates receives the above number of votes, the second round of elections shall be held between the two candidates, who have obtained the largest number of votes. The candidate who receives the larger number of votes of the constituents, who have taken part in the second round of elections shall be deemed elected.

*Footnote: Article 41 as amended by laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on 07.10.1998 № 284: See resolutions of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on 09.10.1998 № 9/2; dated on 19.08.2005 № 5; dated on 21.05.2007 N 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication); dated on 02.02.2011 № 403-IV (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication).*

### **Article 42**

1. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall take office from the moment of swearing to the people the following oath: «I solemnly swear that I will faithfully serve the people of Kazakhstan, strictly observe the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, guarantee the rights and freedoms of the citizens, honestly perform the high duties of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan entrusted to me.»

2. The oath shall be taken on the second Wednesday of January in a ceremonial atmosphere in the presence of the deputies of Parliament, the members of the Constitutional Council, the judges of the Supreme Court, as well as all former Presidents of the Republic. In the case, stipulated by article 48 of the Constitution, the person who assumes the powers of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall take the oath within one month from the day of assumption of the powers of the President of the Republic.

3. The powers of the President of the Republic shall terminate from the moment, the newly elected President of the Republic takes office as well as in the case of early discharge from office, resignation or death. All former Presidents of the Republic, except those who were discharged from office shall have the title of ex-President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

4. *(The item is excluded by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on October 7, 1998 № 284)*

5. One and the same person may not be elected to the President of the Republic more than two times in a row.

This restriction shall not apply to the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

*Footnote: Article 42, as amended by the Laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on October 7, 1998 № 284; dated May 21, 2007 № 254 (Shall be enforced from the day of its official publication.)*

#### **Article 43**

1. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall not have the right to be a deputy of a representative body, occupy other paid positions and engage in entrepreneurial activity.

2. *(is excluded dated May 21, 2007 № 254)*

*Footnote: Article 43 as amended by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication).*

#### **Article 44**

1. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall:

1) Annually address the people of Kazakhstan with a message on the state of the country and main guidelines of the domestic and foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

2) Appoint regular and extraordinary elections to the Parliament of the Republic and its Chambers; convene the first session of Parliament and accept the oath of its members to the people of Kazakhstan; call extraordinary joint sessions of the Chambers of Parliament; sign laws submitted by the Senate of Parliament within a month, promulgate the law or return the law or its separate articles for a second discussion and vote;

3) after consultations with factions of the political parties, represented in the Majilis of the Parliament submit the candidature of Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan for approval by Majilis; appoint a Prime Minister of the Republic with the consent of the Majilis of the Parliament; discharge him from office; pursuant to the proposal of the Prime Minister determine the structure of the Government of the Republic, form, abolish and reorganize central executive bodies of the Republic which are not included into the Government, appoint to positions of the members of the Republic's Government; appoint to the positions of Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Defense, Interior Affairs, Justice; discharge from office members of the Government; accept the oath of the members of the Government; chair the sessions of the Government on especially important issues; charge the Government with bringing a bill into the Majilis of Parliament; repeal or suspend completely or partially the effect of the acts of the Government and Prime Minister of the Republic, akims of the regions, cities of the Republic significance and the capital;

4) Appoint to the positions of the Chairperson of the National Bank, Prosecutor General and Chairperson of the Committee of National Security of the Republic with the consent of the Senate of Parliament with the Parliament's consent; discharge them from office;

5) Create, abolish and reorganize national bodies which are directly subordinate and accountable to the President of the Republic,

6) Appoint and recall the heads of diplomatic representative offices of the Republic;

7) Appoint the Chairperson and two members of the Central Election Commission, the Chairperson and two members of the Estimation Committee for Control over Implementation of the Republican Budget for a five year term;

8) Approve national programs of the Republic;

9) approve the unified system of financing and labour payment for all bodies financed by the national budget of the Republic pursuant to the proposal of the Prime Minister of the Republic;

10) Adopt a resolution on conduct of the national referendum;

11) Conduct negotiations and sign international treaties of the Republic; sign ratification instruments; letters of credentials and recall from diplomatic and other representatives of foreign states accredited to him;

12) Act as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic, appoint and discharge from office the highest command of the Armed Forces;



- 13) Award state decorations of the Republic; confer honorary, highest military and other ranks, ranked positions, diplomatic ranks and qualification degrees;
- 14) Resolve issues of citizenship of the Republic, and granting of political asylum;
- 15) Exercise pardon of citizens;
- 16) in the event of a serious and immediate threat to the democratic institutions of the Republic, its independence and territorial integrity, political stability of the Republic, security of its citizens and the disruption of normal functioning of the Constitutional bodies of the state, after official consultations with Prime Minister and Chairpersons of the Parliamentary Chambers of the Republic take measures dictated by the above circumstances including imposition of a state of emergency on the entire territory and in particular areas of Kazakhstan, and immediately inform the Parliament of the use of the Armed Forces of the Republic;
- 17) in the case of aggression against the Republic or immediate external threat to its security, the President shall impose martial law on the entire territory of the Republic or in its particular areas, declare a partial or total mobilization and immediately inform the Parliament of the Republic about it;
- 18) Form the Republican Guard and the Presidential Guard subordinated to the President;
- 19) Appoint to and discharge from office the State Secretary of the Republic of Kazakhstan, determine his status and powers; form the Administration of the President of the Republic;
- 20) Form the Security Council and other consultative and advisory bodies as well as the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan and the Supreme Judicial Council;
- 21) Exercise other powers in accordance with the Constitution and the laws of the Republic.

*Footnote: Article 44 is amended by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on October 7, 1998 № 284. See resolution of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on June 30, 1999 № 10/2. See resolution of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on July 3, 2000 15/2. See resolution of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on November 12, 2001 № 14/2. Article 44 as amended by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication).*

#### **Article 45**

1. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, on the basis of and for the exercise of the Constitution and the laws, shall issue decrees and resolutions which are binding on the entire territory of the Republic.
2. In the case stipulated by subparagraph 4) of the Article 53 of the Constitution the President of the Republic shall issue laws, and in the case stipulated by subparagraph 2) of the Article 61 of the Constitution, the President of the Republic shall issue decrees having the force of laws of the Republic.
3. The acts of Parliament signed by the President of the Republic as well as the acts of the President issued on the initiative of the Government shall be preliminary signed respectively by the Chairperson of each Parliament's Chambers or the Prime Minister who shall be juridically responsible for the legality of these acts.

#### **Article 46**

1. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, his honour and dignity shall be inviolable.
2. Provision, service, and guard of the President of the Republic and his family shall be carried out at the state's expense.
3. The provisions of this article shall apply to ex-Presidents of the Republic.
4. Status and powers of the First President of Kazakhstan shall be determined by the Constitution of the Republic and Constitutional Law.

*Footnote: Article 46 as amended by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication).*

#### **Article 47**

1. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan may be prematurely discharged from office in the case of continued incapacity to carry out his duties due to illness. In this case, the

Parliament shall form a commission consisting of equal numbers of deputies from each Chamber and specialists in the corresponding areas of medicine. The decision on early discharge shall be adopted at a joint sitting of the Parliament's Chambers by the majority of no less than three-fourths from the total number of deputies of each Chamber on the grounds of opinion of the commission and the Constitutional Council on compliance with the established constitutional procedures.

2. The President of the Republic shall bear responsibility for the actions performed, while carrying out his duties and only in the case of high treason may be discharged from office by Parliament. The decision to bring an accusation and conduct its investigation may be adopted by the majority of the deputies of the Majilis at the initiative of no less, than one-third of the total number of its deputies. Investigation of the accusation shall be organized by the Senate and its results shall be transferred for consideration by the majority of votes of the total number of the deputies of the Senate at a joint session of the Parliament's Chambers. The final decision of this issue shall be adopted at the joint session of the Parliament's Chambers by the majority of no less than three-fourths of the total number of the deputies of each Chamber if there is opinion of the Supreme Court on the validity of the accusation and conclusion of the Constitutional Council on compliance with the established constitutional procedures. The failure to make a final decision within two months from the moment of the accusation shall result in the recognition of rejection of the accusation against the President of the Republic. Rejection of the accusation of the President of the Republic in commission of high treason at any stage shall result in early termination of the powers of the deputies of the Majilis, who initiated the consideration of this issue.

3. The issue of discharge of the President of the Republic from office may not be initiated within the period of considering by him the issue on early termination of the powers of the Parliament of the Republic or the Majilis of the Parliament.

*Footnote: Article 47 as amended by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication).*

#### **Article 48**

1. In case of early discharge or impeachment of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan from office as well as in case of his death the powers of the President of the Republic shall be transmitted for the remaining period to the Chairperson of the Senate of Parliament; if the Chairperson of the Senate is unable to assume the powers of the President, they shall pass to the Chairperson of the Majilis of Parliament; if the Chairperson of the Majilis is unable to assume the powers of the President, they shall pass to the Prime Minister of the Republic. The person who assumes the powers of the President of the Republic shall resign his powers respectively of the Chairperson of the Senate, the Chairperson of the Majilis, the Prime Minister. In that case substitution of vacant state offices shall be performed in accordance with the procedure stipulated by the Constitution.

2. The person who assumes the powers of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, by terms and in accordance with the procedure stipulated by paragraph 1 of this article shall not have the right to initiate amendments and supplements to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

*Footnote: Article 48 in the wording of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on October 7, 1998 № 284*

### **Section IV. PARLIAMENT Article 49**

1. Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the highest representative body of the Republic performing legislative functions.

2. Parliament's powers shall begin from the opening of its first session and terminate with the first session of the Parliament of a new convocation.

3. The powers of Parliament may be terminated early in cases and procedure stipulated by the Constitution.

4. The organization and activity of Parliament, the legal status of its deputies shall be determined by Constitutional Law.

*Footnote: Article 49 is amended by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on October 7, 1998 № 284. See Resolution of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on July 14, 1999 № 13/2.*

#### **Article 50**

1. Parliament shall consist of two Chambers: the Senate and the Majilis, which act on the permanent basis.

2. The Senate shall be composed of deputies in the procedure stipulated by Constitutional Law representing by two individuals from each region, city of the Republic, significance and capital of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Fifteen deputies of the Senate shall be assigned by the President of the Republic, accounting the need of provision of the representation of national cultural and other significant interests of the society in the Senate

3. The Majilis shall consist of one hundred and seven deputies elected in the procedure established by the Constitutional Law.

4. A deputy of Parliament may not be a member of both Chambers at the same time.

5. The term of powers of the Senate's deputies shall be six years, and the term of the deputies of the Majilis shall be five years.

*Footnote: Article 50 is amended by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated October 7, 1998 № 284. See Resolution of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated March 15, 1999 № 1/2; dated February 11, 2003 № 1; dated February 12, 2004 № 1. Article 50 as amended by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication).*

#### **Article 51**

1. Election of the ninety eight deputies of the Majilis shall be carried out on the basis of the universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. Nine deputies of the Majilis shall be elected by the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan. Regular elections of the deputies of the Majilis shall be held no later than two months before the expiry of term of powers of the current Parliament convocation.

2. The election of deputies of the Senate shall be carried out on the basis of indirect suffrage by secret ballot. Half of the elected deputies of the Senate shall be re-elected every three years. In this case, their regular elections shall be held no later than two months before the expiry of their term of office.

3. Extraordinary elections of the deputies of Parliament or the Majilis of Parliament shall be held within two months from the day of early termination of the powers of the Parliament or the Majilis of the Parliament respectively.

4. A deputy of the Parliament may be a person who is a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan and who has been a permanent resident for the last ten years on its territory. A deputy of the Senate may be a person who has reached thirty years of age, has a higher education and length of service of not less than five years, and has been a permanent resident for not less than three years on the territory of the respective region, city of the Republic significance or the capital of the Republic. A deputy of the Majilis may be a person who has reached twenty-five years of age.

5. Elections of the deputies of the Parliament of the Republic shall be regulated by the Constitutional Law.

6. A deputy of the Parliament shall take an oath to the people of Kazakhstan.

*Footnote: Article 51 is amended by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on October 7, 1998 № 284. See Resolution of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on March 18, 1999 № 5/2; dated on November 29, 1999 № 24/2; dated on*

*February 11, 2003 № 1. Article 51, as amended by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication).*

#### **Article 52**

1. *(is excluded dated May 21, 2007 № 254).*

2. The deputies of Parliament must take part in its work. Voting in the Parliament shall be carried out by a deputy only in person. Absence of a deputy at sessions of the Chambers and their bodies without good reasons for more than three times as well as transferring the right to vote shall entail application of penalty measures established by law to the deputy.

3. A deputy of Parliament shall have no right to be a deputy of another representative body, occupy other paid positions, except teaching, research and creative activities, engage in entrepreneurial activity, be a member of a governing body or a supervisory board of a commercial organization. Violation of this rule shall entail the termination of a deputy's powers.

4. A deputy of Parliament during the term of his office may not be arrested, subject to detention, measures of administrative punishment imposed judicially, charged with criminal liability without the consent of a respective Chamber except for the cases of being detained at the scene of a crime or commission of serious crimes.

5. The powers of a deputy of the Parliament shall be terminated in cases of resignation, his death, being recognized as incapable, dead or untraceable by valid judgment of the court, and in other cases stipulated by the Constitution and the Constitutional Law.

A deputy of the Parliament shall be deprived of his mandate in cases of:

- 1) His departure for permanent residence beyond the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2) The entry into force of the conviction of a court against him;
- 3) Loss of citizenship of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

A deputy of the Majilis of Parliament shall be deprived of his mandate in cases of:

- 1) Withdrawal or expulsion of a deputy from a political party, from which, in accordance with constitutional law, he has been elected;
- 2) Termination of a political party, from which, in accordance with constitutional law, the deputy elected.

The powers of appointed deputies of the Senate of Parliament may be early terminated by the decision of the President of the Republic.

The powers of the deputies of the Parliament and the Majilis of Parliament shall be early terminated in cases of dissolution of the Parliament and the Majilis of Parliament respectively.

6. Preparation of issues concerning the application of penalty measures to the deputies, their compliance with the requirements of item 3 of this article, rules of the deputy ethics, as well as termination of the deputies' powers and deprivation of their powers and deputy inviolability, shall be imposed to the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

*Footnote: Article 52 is amended by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on October 7, 1998 № 284; See Resolution of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on May 17, 2001 № 7/2; Resolution of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on December 13, 2001 № 19/2; dated on January 30, 2003 № 10; dated February 11, 2003 № 1; dated May 12, 2003 № 5; dated on August 25, 2004 № 9. Article 52, as amended by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication).*

#### **Article 53**

Parliament at a joint session of the Chambers shall:

- 1) Introduce amendments and supplements to the Constitution pursuant to the proposal of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 2) Approve the reports of the Government and the Estimation Committee for Control over Implementation of Republican Budget on the implementation of the national budget.

Disapproval by the Parliament of the Government report on the implementation of the national budget meaning the expression of vote of non-confidence to the Government by Parliament;

3) Have the right to delegate him legislative powers for a term not exceeding one year by two-thirds of votes from total number of deputies of each Chamber pursuant to the initiative of the President;

4) Decide issues of war and peace;

5) Make decision to use the Armed Forces of the Republic pursuant to the proposal of the President of the Republic to fulfill international obligations for the maintenance of peace and security;

6) Hear annual messages of the Constitutional Council on the state of the constitutional legality in the Republic;

7) Form joint commissions of the Chambers, elect and discharge from office their chairmen, hear reports on the activity of the commissions;

8) Exercise other powers assigned to the Parliament by the Constitution.

*Footnote: Article 53 in the wording of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on 21.05.2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication; see the regulatory resolution of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on 26.06.2008 № 5.*

#### **Article 54**

1. The Parliament at a separate session of the Chambers through consecutive consideration of issues first in the Majilis and then in the Senate shall adopt constitutional laws and laws as well as:

1) Approve the national budget, introduce it with amendments and supplements;

2) Establish and annul state taxes and dues;

3) Establish the procedure of resolving the issues of the administrative-territorial division of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

4) Institute state awards, honorary, military and other titles, ranked positions, diplomatic ranks of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and determine state symbols of the Republic;

5) Decide issues of state loans and rendering of economic and other assistance by the Republic;

6) Resolve issues of amnesty;

7) Ratify and denounce international treaties of the Republic.

2. The Parliament at a separate session of the Chambers through consecutive consideration of issues first in the Majilis and then in the Senate shall:

1) Discuss reports on implementation of the national budget;

2) Conduct a repeated discussion and voting on the laws or articles of a law caused objections of the President of the Republic within a month term from the day of submission of the objections. Failure to comply with this term shall mean acceptance of the President's objections. If the Majilis or the Senate by two-thirds of the majority vote from total number of the deputies of each Chamber approve the previous decision the President within a month shall sign the law. If the President's objections are not overcome at least by one of the Chambers, the law shall be considered as not adopted or adopted in the wording proposed by the President. Objections of the Head of State to constitutional laws adopted by the Parliament shall be considered in the procedure stipulated by this sub-item. In this case the President's objections to the constitutional laws shall be overcome by the Parliament at least by three-fourths of votes from total number of the deputies of each Chamber.

3) Initiate assignment of the national referendum.

*Footnote: Article 54 in the wording of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on 21.05.2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication); see regulatory resolution of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on 15.10.2008 № 8*

#### **Article 55**

The following shall belong to exclusive jurisdiction of the Senate:

- 1) Election and discharge from office the Chairperson of the Supreme Court and judges of the Supreme Court of the Republic pursuant to the proposal of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and acceptance of their oath;
- 2) Approval of the appointment of the Chairperson of the National Bank, Procurator General and the Chairperson of the Committee of National Security by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 3) Deprivation of inviolability of the Procurator General, the Chairperson and judges of the Supreme Court of the Republic;
- 4) *(is excluded dated 21.05.2007 № 254)*;
- 5) Execution of the functions of Parliament of the Republic on adoption of the constitutional laws and laws within the period of absence of the Majilis caused by the early termination of its powers;
- 6) carrying out of other powers vested to the Senate of the Parliament by the Constitution.

#### **Article 56**

1. The following belongs to exclusive jurisdiction of the Majilis:

- 1) Accepting of drafts of the constitutional laws and laws submitted by the Parliament for consideration and consideration of these drafts;
- 2) Giving consent to the President on the appointment of the Prime-Minister of the Republic by majority vote from the total number of deputies;
- 3) Announcing of the regular elections of the president of the Republic;
- 4) Carrying out of other powers vested to the Majilis of the Parliament by the Constitution.

2. The Majilis shall have the right to pass a vote of no-confidence to the Government by majority vote from total number of deputies of the Majilis pursuant to the initiative of no less than one-fifths from total number of deputies of the Majilis.

*Footnote: Article 56 in the wording of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication).*

#### **Article 57**

Each Chamber of the Parliament independently, without participation of the other Chamber shall:

- 1) Appoint to office two members of the Constitutional Council; appoint to the positions of two members of the Central Election Commission for a five-year term, three members of the Estimation Committee for control over implementation of the national budget;
- 2) Delegate half of the members of the commission formed by Parliament in the case stipulated by Article 47.1 of the Constitution;
- 3) Elect half of the members of joint commissions of the Chambers;
- 4) Terminate powers of the deputies of the Chambers, as well as resolve the issues of depriving deputies of their deputy inviolability pursuant to the proposal of the Procurator General of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- 5) Conduct Parliamentary hearings on the issues of its jurisdiction;
- 6) Have the right to hear reports of the members of the Government of the Republic on the issues of their activity, pursuant to the initiative of no less than one-third from the total number of the deputies of the Chamber; to adopt an appeal to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to discharge a member of the Government from office by majority vote from the total number of the deputies of the Chamber in the case of non-compliance with the laws of the Republic. If the President of the Republic rejects such an appeal, the deputies by the majority vote from the total number of deputies of the Chamber shall have the right repeatedly raise the issue on discharge of a member of the Government from office on the expiry of six months from the day of the first appeal. In this case the President of the Republic shall discharge the member of the Government from office;
- 7) Form coordinating and working bodies of the Chambers;
- 8) Adopt regulation of their activities and other decisions on the issues connected with organization and the internal routine of the Chambers.

*Footnote: Article 57 as amended by the Laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on October 7, 1998 № 284; dated May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication).*

### **Article 58**

1. The Chambers shall be headed by their chairpersons who are elected by the Senate and the Majilis from total number of the deputies who have a perfect command of the state language, by secret ballot of majority vote from the total number of the deputies of the Chambers. The candidacy for the position of the Chairperson of the Senate shall be nominated by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The candidacies for the Chairperson of the Majilis shall be nominated by the deputies of the Chamber.

2. The Chairpersons of the Chambers may be recalled from office as well as have the right to submit their resignation if the majority from the total number of the deputies of the Chambers have voted for it.

3. The Chairpersons of Parliament's Chambers shall:

1) Convene sessions of the Chambers and chair them;

2) Exercise general supervision of the preparation of the issues submitted for Chambers' consideration;

3) Nominateto the Chambers the candidacies for election to the positions of Deputiesof the Chambers' Chairpersons;

4) Ensure the compliance with the regulation in the activity of the Chambers;

5) Supervise the activity of the coordinating bodies of the Chambers;

6) Sign acts issued by the Chambers;

7) Nominateto the Chambers the candidacies for appointment to the positions of members of the Constitutional Council, the Central Election Commission, the Estimation Committee for Control over implementation of the national budget;

8) Carry out other duties assigned to them by the Regulation of Parliament.

4. The Chairperson of the Majills shall:

1) Open sessions of Parliament;

2) Convene regular joint sessions of the Chambers, chair regular and extraordinary joint sessions of the Chambers.

5. The chairpersons of the Chambers shall issue instructions on the issues of their jurisdiction.

*Footnote: Article 58 as amended by the Laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication).*

### **Article 59**

1. Parliament's sessions shall proceed in the form of joint and separate sessions of its (chambers).

2. The first session of Parliament shall be convened by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan no later than thirty days from the day of publishing of the election results.

3. Regular sessions of the Parliament shall be held once a year from the first working day of September to the last working day of June.

4. Session of Parliament, as a rule, shall be opened by the President of the Republic and closed at joint sessions of the Senate and Majilis. In the period between Parliament's sessions, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan may call an extraordinary session of the Parliament on his own initiative, at the suggestion of the Chair - person's of the Chambers or no less than one-thirds from the total number of the deputies of the Parliament. Only the issues that were the reason for convocation shall be reviewed at this session.

5. Joint and separate sessions of the Chambers shall be held on condition that no less than two-thirds from the total number of the deputies of each Chamber are present.

6. Joint and separate sessions of the Chambers shall be open. In cases stipulated by the procedural orders, sessions may be closed. The President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and members of the Government, the Chairperson of National Bank, the Procurator General, the

Chair-person of the Committee of National Security shall have the right to be present at any session and be heard.

#### **Article 60**

1. The Chambers shall form standing committees, the number of which shall not exceed seven in each Chamber.

2. The Senate and Majilis shall have the right to form joint commissions on a parity basis for solution of issues dealing with the joint activity of the Chambers.

3. The committees and commissions shall issue resolutions on items of their jurisdictions.

4. The procedure of formation, the powers and organization of the activities of the committees and commissions shall be determined by law.

#### **Article 61**

1. The right of a legislative initiative shall belong to the President of the Republic, the Deputies of the Parliament, to the Government and shall be realized exclusively in the Majilis.

2. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall have the right to determine priority consideration of draft of laws as well as to declare consideration of a draft of law urgent signifying that Parliament must consider this draft within a month from the day of its submission. If the Parliament does not meet this requirement, the President of the Republic shall have the right to issue a decree having the force of law which shall be in effect until Parliament adopts a new law as established by the Constitution.

3. Parliament shall have the right to issue laws that regulate the most important public relations, establish fundamental principles and standards dealing with:

1) legal capacity of individuals and legal entities, civil freedoms and rights, obligations and responsibility of individuals and legal entities;

2) conditions of ownership and other rights of property;

3) foundations of organization and activity of state bodies and bodies of local self-administration, state and military service;

4) taxation, establishment and levying of duties and other obligatory payments;

5) the republican budget;

6) issues of the judicial system and legal proceedings;

7) education, health care and social provision;

8) privatization of enterprises and their property;

9) environmental protection;

10) administrative-territorial structure of the Republic;

11) ensuring defense and security of the state. All other relations shall be regulated by legislative acts.

4. A draft of law considered and approved by the majority of votes from the total number of the deputies of the Majilis shall be transmitted to the Senate where it shall be considered for no more than sixty days. A draft of law approved by the majority of votes of the total number of deputies of the Senate shall become the law and shall be submitted to the President to be signed within ten days. A draft of law rejected as a whole by the majority of votes from the total number of the Senate's deputies shall be returned to the Majilis. If the Majilis approves the draft of law again by the majority of two-thirds of votes from the total number of its deputies, it shall be transferred to the Senate for a second discussion and voting. A twice -rejected draft may not be submitted again during the same session.

5. Amendments and supplements to a draft of law proposed by the majority of votes from the total number of the Senate's deputies shall be sent to the Majilis. If the Majilis by the majority of votes from the total number of its deputies agrees with the proposed amendments and supplements, the law shall be deemed to be adopted. If the Majilis by the same majority of votes objects to the amendments and supplements proposed by the Senate, the disagreement between the Chambers shall be resolved through conciliatory procedures.

5-1. the draft of the constitutional law considered and approved not less than two-thirds of votes from the total number of the deputies of the Majilis shall be transmitted to the Senate



where it shall be considered for no more than sixty days. Adopted not less than two-thirds of votes of total number of deputies of the Senate the draft shall become the constitutional law and within ten days shall be submitted to the President of the Republic for the signature. The rejecting the whole draft of the constitutional law shall be carried out by Majilis or the Senate by the majority of votes from total number of the deputies of the Chamber. Brought by the Senate not less than two thirds of votes of its deputies, changes and supplements in the draft of the constitutional law shall direct to Majilis. If the Majilis not less than two-thirds of votes of its deputies shall agree with the changes brought by the Senate and supplements, the constitutional law shall be considered accepted. If the Majilis, at voting by the changes brought by the Senate and supplements shall be disagreed with them, not less than two-thirds of votes of deputies' disagreements between Chambers, shall be resolved by conciliation procedures.

6. Drafts of law envisioning reduction of state revenues or increase in state expenditures may be submitted only when supplied with the positive resolution of the Government of the Republic. For drafts of the acts brought in Majilis of the Parliament as the legislative initiative of the President of the Republic, presence of such conclusion shall not required.

7. In the case when of a draft of law submitted by the Government is not adopted, the Prime-Minister shall have the right to raise an issue of confidence in the Government at a joint session of the Chambers. Voting on this issue shall be held not earlier than within forty-eight hours from the moment of calling for a vote of confidence. If the call for a vote of no confidence does not receive the majority of votes from total number of deputies of each of Chambers, a draft of law shall be deemed adopted without voting. However, the Government may not use this right more than twice a year.

#### **Article 62**

1. The Parliament shall adopt legislative acts in the form of laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, resolutions of the Parliament, resolutions of the Senate and the Majilis having obligatory force over the whole territory of the Republic.

2. Laws of the Republic shall come into effect after they are signed by the President of the Republic.

3. Amendments and supplements to the Constitution shall be introduced by the majority of no less than three-fourths of votes from the total number of the deputies of each chamber.

4. Constitutional laws shall be adopted on the issues stipulated by the Constitution by the majority of no less than two-thirds of votes from the total number of the deputies of each Chamber.

5. Legislative acts of the Parliament and its Chambers shall be adopted by the majority of votes from the total number of the deputies of the Chambers unless otherwise stipulated by the Constitution.

6. No less than two readings introducing amendments and supplements to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be obligatory.

7. Laws of the Republic, resolutions of the Parliament and its Chambers must not contradict the Constitution.

Resolutions of the Parliament and its Chambers must not contradict laws.

8. The procedure for development, submission, discussion, bringing into effect and promulgation of legislative and other regulatory legal acts of the Republic shall be regulated by a special law and the procedural orders of Parliament and its Chambers.

#### **Article 63**

1. The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan after consultations of the Chairpersons of the Chambers of the Parliament and the Prime Minister may dissolve the Parliament or the Majilis of the Parliament.

2. The Parliament and the Majilis of the Parliament may not be dissolved in the period of a state of emergency or martial law, during the last six months of the President's term, as well as within a year after a previous dissolution<sup>26</sup>

*Footnote: Article 63 is in the wording of the Law dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 ( shall be enforced from the day of its official publication.)*

## **The Government**

### **Article 64**

1. The Government shall implement the executive power of the Republic of Kazakhstan, head the system of executive bodies and exercise supervision of their activity.

2. The Government shall be a collegial body and in its entire activity responsible before the President of the Republic, and in the cases provided by the Constitution, before the Majilis of the Parliament and the Parliament.

3. Members of the Government shall be accountable to the Chambers of Parliament in the case stipulated by paragraph 6 of Article 57 of the Constitution.

4. The jurisdiction, the procedure of organization and activity of the Government shall be determined by constitutional law<sup>27</sup>.

*Footnote: Article 62, as amended by the Law of Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication.)*

### **Article 65**

1. The Government shall be formed by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan according to the procedure stipulated by this Constitution.

2. Suggestions about the structure and composition of the Government shall be submitted to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan by the Prime Minister of the Republic within ten days after his appointment.

3. The members of the Government shall take an oath to the people and President of Kazakhstan.

### **Article 66**

The Government shall:

1) develop the main directions of the socio-economic policy of the state, its defense capability, security, guarantee of public order and organize their realization; 2) present to the Parliament the republican budget and a report about its performance, ensure implementation of the budget;

3) introduce draft of laws into the Majilis and ensure enforcement of laws;

4) organize management of state property;

5) develop measures for the conduct of the foreign policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan;

6) manage the activity of ministries, state committees, other central and local executive bodies;

7) annul or suspend completely or partially, the effect of acts of ministries, state committees, other central and local executive bodies of the Republic;

8) appoint to and release from office heads of central executive bodies not encompassed by the Government;

9) It was excluded according to Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan 07.10.98 № 284-I.

10) perform other functions assigned to it by this Constitution, laws and acts of the President.

*Footnote: Article 66, as amended by the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on October 7, 1998 № 284. See the decision of the Constitutional Council of Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on March 17, 1999 № 4/2, the decision of the Constitutional Council of Republic of Kazakhstan dated on April 12, 2001 № 1/2.*

### **Article 67**

The Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall: 1) organize and supervise the work of the Government, personally answer for its work;

2) It was excluded according to Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan 21.05.07 № 254-III;

3) sign resolutions of the Government;

4) report the main directions of the Government's activity and all of its important decisions to the President;

5) perform other functions connected with organization and supervision of the Government's activity

*Footnote: Article 67, as amended by the Law of Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication.)*

#### **Article 68**

1. Members of the Government shall be independent in making decisions within their competence and bear personal responsibility before the Prime Minister for the activity of bodies subordinated to them. A member of the Government who does not agree with the policy, pursued by the Government, or who does not pursue it shall resign or subjected to release from his office.

2. Members of the Government shall not have right to be deputies of a representative body, hold other paid offices except teaching, scientific and other creative activities, engage in entrepreneurial activity, enter governing body or a supervisory board of a commercial organization, except for cases when it is their job responsibilities according to the legislation.

*Footnote: Article 68, as amended by the Laws of Republic of Kazakhstan dated on October 7, 1998 № 284; dd. May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication.)*

#### **Article 69**

1. The Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall issue resolutions on the items of its jurisdiction having obligatory force on the entire territory of the Republic.

2. The Prime Minister of the Republic shall issue directions having mandatory force on the entire territory of the Republic.

3. Resolutions of the Government and directions of the Prime Minister must not contradict the Constitution, legislative acts, decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic.

#### **Article 70**

1. The Government shall resign its powers to the newly elected President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Before again selected Majilis of the Parliament the Prime Minister of the Republic have the right to raise an issue of confidence in the Government. In case of expression by Majilis of confidence, the Government shall continue to fulfill the responsibilities, if other is not solved by the President of the Republic.

2. The Government and any of its members shall have the right to submit a resignation to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan if they consider further performance of the functions assigned to them to be impossible.

3. The Government shall submit its resignation to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the event that Majilis of the Parliament or the Parliament pass a vote of no confidence in the Government.

4. The President of the Republic within a period of ten days shall consider the issue of accepting or declining the resignation.

5. Acceptance of the resignation shall denote the termination of the powers of the Government or a respective member. Acceptance of the resignation of the Prime Minister shall denote the termination of the powers of the entire Government.

6. In the event that the resignation of the Government or its member is declined, the President shall charge the Government or its member with continued performance of their responsibilities.

7. The President of the Republic shall have the right on his own initiative to adopt a decision to terminate the powers of the Government and to release any of its members from their offices. The release of the Prime Minister from office shall denote the termination of the powers of the entire Government.

### **Section VI**

### **The Constitutional Council**

#### **Article 71**

1. The Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall consist of seven members whose powers shall last for six years. The ex-Presidents of the Republic shall have the right to be life-long members of the Constitutional Council

2. The Chairperson of the Constitutional Council shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, and in case the votes are equally divided, his vote shall be decisive.

3. Two members of the Constitutional Council shall be appointed by the President of the Republic, on two members shall be appointed accordingly by the Senate and the Majilis. Half of the members of the Constitutional Council shall be renewed every three years.

4. The Chairperson and members of the Constitutional Council shall not be deputies, hold paid offices except teaching, scientific or other creative activities, engage in entrepreneurial activity, enter a governing body or a supervisory board of a commercial organization.

5. The Chairperson and members of the Constitutional Council during their term in office may not be arrested, subject to detention, measures of administrative punishment imposed by a court of law, arraigned on a criminal charge without the consent of Parliament, except in cases of being apprehended on the scene of a crime or committing grave crimes.

6. Organization and activity of the Constitutional Council shall be regulated by Constitutional Law.

*Footnote: Article 71, as amended by the Law of Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on 05.21.2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication)*

#### **Article 72**

1. The Constitutional Council by appeal of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the chairperson of the Senate, the Chairperson of Majilis, not less than one-fifth of the total number of deputies of Parliament, the Prime Minister shall:

1) decide on the correctness of conducting the elections of the President of the Republic, deputies of Parliament, and conducting an all-nation referendum in case of dispute;

2) consider the laws adopted by Parliament with respect to their compliance with the Constitution of the Republic before they are signed by the President;

2-1) consider the decisions adopted by the Parliament and its Chambers to their compliance with the Constitution of the Republic;

3) consider the international treaties of the Republic with respect to their compliance with the constitution, before they are ratified;

4) officially interpret the standards of the Constitution;

5) conclude in cases stipulated by paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 47 of the Constitution.

2. The Constitutional Council shall consider the appeals of courts of law in cases stipulated by Article 78 of the Constitution.

*Footnote: Article 72, as amended by the Law of Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 ( shall be enforced from the day of its official publication.)*

#### **Article 73**

1. The inauguration of the President, registration of the elected deputies of Parliament or results of all-nation referendum shall be suspended in cases of appeal to the Constitutional Council on issues mentioned in subparagraph 1) of paragraph 1 of Article 72 of the Constitution.

2. The term of signing or ratifying of the corresponding acts shall be suspended in case of appeal to the (constitutional Council on issues mentioned in subparagraphs 2) and 3) of paragraph I of Article 72 of the Constitution.

3. The Constitutional Council shall pass a resolution within one month from the day of appeal. This period of time, at the demand of the President or the Republic, may be shortened by 10 days if the issue is urgent.

4. The President of the Republic may object, in whole or in part to the resolutions of the Constitutional Council. These objections shall be overruled by two-thirds of the votes of the total number of the members of the Constitutional Council. If the objections of the President are not overruled, the resolution of the Constitutional Council shall be considered not adopted.

#### **Article 74**

1. Laws and international treaties recognized not to be in compliance with the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, may not be signed or, accordingly, ratified and brought into effect.

2. Laws and other normative legal acts, recognized unconstitutional, as infringing on the rights and freedoms of an individual and citizen secured by the Constitution, shall be canceled and shall not be in effect.

3. Constitutional Council shall come into effect from the day they are adopted, shall be binding on the entire territory of the Republic, final and not subject to appeal.

*Footnote: Article 74, as amended by the Law of Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 ( shall be enforced from the day of its official publication.)*

## **Section VII** **Court and justice** **Article 75**

1. Justice in the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be exercised only by the court.

2. Judicial power shall be exercised through the constitutional, civil, administrative, criminal and other forms of judicial procedure as established by law. In cases, stipulated by law, criminal procedure shall be carried out with participation of jurymen.

3. The courts of the Republic shall be the Supreme Court of the Republic, local and other courts of the Republic established by law.

4. The judicial system of the Republic shall be established by the Constitution of the Republic and the constitutional law. The establishment of special and extraordinary courts under any name shall not be allowed.

*Footnote: Article 75, as amended by the Law of Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on October 7, 1998 № 284.*

## **Article 76**

1. Judicial power shall be exercised on behalf of the Republic of Kazakhstan and shall be intended to protect the rights, freedoms, and legal interests of the citizens and organizations for ensuring the observance of the Constitution, laws, other regulatory legal acts, and shall ensure international treaties of the Republic.

2. Judicial power shall be extended to all cases and disputes arising on the basis of this Constitution, laws, other regulatory legal acts, international treaties of the Republic.

3. Decisions, sentences and other judgments of courts shall have an obligatory force on the entire territory of the Republic.

## **Article 77**

1. A judge when executing justice shall be independent and subordinate only to the Constitution and the law.

2. Any interference in the activity of the court in the exercise of justice shall be inadmissible and accountable by the law. Judges shall not be held accountable with regard to specific cases.

3. In application of law a judge must be guided by the following principles:

1) a person shall be considered to be innocent of committing a crime until his guilt is established by a court's sentence that has come into force;

2) no one may be subject twice to criminal or administrative prosecution for one and the same offense;

3) no one may have his jurisdiction, as stipulated by law changed without his consent;

4) everyone shall have the right to be heard in court;

5) the laws establishing or intensifying liability, imposing new responsibilities on the citizens or deteriorating their conditions shall have no retroactive force. If after the commitment of an offense accountability for it is canceled by law or reduced, the new law shall be applied;

6) the accused shall not be obligated to prove his innocence;

7) no person shall be compelled to give testimony against oneself, one's spouse and close relatives whose circle is determined by law. The clergy shall not be obligated to testify against those who confided in them with some information at a confession;

- 8) any doubts of a person's guilt shall be interpreted in the favor of the accused;
  - 9) evidence obtained by illegal means shall have no juridical force. No person may be sentenced on the basis of his own admission of guilt;
  - 10) application of the criminal law by analogy shall not be allowed.
4. The principles of justice established by the Constitution shall be common and uniform for all courts and judges in the Republic.

#### **Article 78**

1. The courts shall have no right to apply laws and other regulatory legal acts infringing on the rights and liberties of an individual and a citizen established by the Constitution. If a court finds that a law or other regulatory legal act subject to application infringes on the rights and liberties of an individual and a citizen it shall suspend legal proceedings and address the Constitutional Council with a proposal to declare that law unconstitutional.

#### **Article 79**

1. Courts shall consist of permanent judges whose independence shall be protected by the Constitution and law. A judge's powers may be terminated or suspended exclusively on the grounds established by law.
2. A judge may not be arrested, subject to detention, measures of administrative punishment, imposed by a court of law, arraigned on a criminal charge without the consent of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan based on a conclusion of the Highest Judicial Council of the Republic or in a case stipulated by paragraph 3) of Article 55 of the Constitution; without the consent of Senate except for the cases of being apprehended on the scene of a crime or committing grave crimes.
3. Judges may be citizens of the Republic, who have reached twenty-five years of age, have a higher juridical education, length of service of not less than two years in the legal profession and who have passed a qualification examination. Additional requirements to the judges of the courts of the Republic may be established by law.
4. The office of a judge shall be incompatible with a deputy's mandate, holding other paid offices except teaching, research or other creative activity engaging in other entrepreneurial activity, or being a member of a managing body or supervisory board of a commercial enterprise.

#### **Article 81**

The Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be the highest judicial body for civil, criminal and other cases which are under local and other courts, exercises the supervision over their activities in the forms of juridical procedure stipulated by law, and provide interpretation on the issues of judicial practice.

*Footnote: Article 81, as amended by the Law of Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication.)*

#### **Article 82**

1. The Chairperson and judges of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be elected by the Senate at the proposal of the President of the Republic, based on a recommendation of the Highest Judicial Council.
2. The Chairpersons and judges of local and other courts shall be appointed by the President of the Republic at the recommendation of the Highest Judicial Court.
3. In courts according to the constitutional law judicial boards can be created. The order of investment with powers of chairperson of judicial boards shall be defined by the constitutional law.
4. The Highest Judicial Council shall consist of the Chairperson and two other persons, who are appointed by the President of the Republic.
5. The status the organization of work of the Highest Judicial Council shall be determined by law.

*Footnote: Article 81, as amended by the Law of Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication.)*

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5. The status the organization of work of the Highest Judicial Council shall be determined by law.

### **Article 83**

1. The procurator's office on behalf of the state shall exercise the highest supervision over exact and uniform application of law, the decrees of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and other regulatory legal acts on the territory of the Republic, legality of preliminary investigation, inquest and inspection, administrative and executive legal procedure; and take measures for exposure and elimination of any violations of the law, the independence of courts as well as the appeal of laws and other regulatory legal acts contradicting the Constitution and laws of the Republic. The Procurator's office of the Republic shall represent interest of the state in court as well as conduct criminal prosecution in cases using procedures and within the limits, stipulated by law.

2. The procurator's office of the Republic shall be a unified centralized system with subordination of junior procurators to their seniors and the Procurator General of the Republic. It shall exercise its authorities independently of other state bodies and officials and be accountable only to the President of the Republic.

3. The Procurator General of the Republic during the term of his office may not be arrested, subject to detention, measures of administrative punishment imposed by a court of law, arraigned on a criminal charge without the consent of the Senate except for the cases of being apprehended on the scene of a crime or committing grave crimes. The term of the Procurator General shall be five years.

4. The jurisdiction, organization and procedure of the activity of the procurator's office of the Republic shall be determined by law.

### **Article 84**

Is excluded according to Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dd. 05.21.07 № 254-III (*shall be enforced from the day of its official publication.*)

## **Section VIII**

### **Local public administration and self-administration**

#### **Article 85**

Local public administration shall be exercised by local representative and executive bodies which are responsible for the state of affairs of the respective territory.

#### **Article 86**

1. Local representative bodies — Maslikhats — shall express the will of the population of respective administrative-territorial units and with regard to the common public interests shall determine the measures needed for its realization, and control their implementation.

2. Maslikhats shall be elected by the population on the basis of universal, equal suffrage under secret ballot for a five-year term.

3. A deputy of Maslikhat may be a citizen of the Republic of Kazakhstan who has reached twenty years of age. A citizen of the Republic may be a deputy of only one maslikhat.

4. The jurisdiction of Maslikhats shall include:

- 1) approval of plans, economic and social programs for development of the territory, local budget and reports of their performance;
- 2) decision of issues of local administrative-territorial organization in their jurisdiction;
- 3) consideration of reports by heads of local executive bodies on the issues delegated by law to the jurisdiction of Maslikhat;
- 4) formation of standing commissions and other working bodies of Maslikhat, nearing reports about their activity, decision of other issues connected with organization of the work of Maslikhat;
- 5) exercise other authorities for insuring of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens in accordance with the legislation of the Republic.

5. The powers of Maslikhat shall be prematurely terminated by the President of the Republic, and also in the case of adoption of a decision about self-dissolution.

6. The jurisdiction of Maslikhats, procedure of their organization and activity, and legal status of their deputies shall be established by law.

*Footnote: Article 86, as amended by the Law of Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication.)*

#### **Article 87**

1. Local executive bodies shall be a part of a unified system of the executive bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and ensure conduct of the general state policy of the executive power in conjunction with the interests and development needs of the respective territory.

2. The jurisdiction of local executive bodies shall include:

- 1) development of drafts of plans, economic and social programs for development of the territory, local budget and provision of their realization;
- 2) management of public property;
- 3) appointment to and release from office the heads of local executive bodies, resolution of other issues connected with organization of the work of local executive bodies;
- 4) exercise other powers delegated to local executive bodies by the legislation of the Republic in the interests of local public administration.

3. A local executive body shall be headed by an akim of the respective administrative-territorial unit who is a representative of the President and the Government of the Republic.

4. Akims of the regions, major cities and the capital shall be appointed to office by the President of the Republic from the consent Maslikhats accordingly regions, major cities and the capital. Akims of other administrative-territorial units shall be appointed or elected to office in the order, determined by the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The President of the Republic shall have the right to release Akims from office at his own discretion.

5. At the initiative of not less than one-fifth from total number of deputies of Maslikhat can be brought to the question on expression of a vote of no confidence in the Akim. In this case maslikhat by a majority of votes from total number of its deputies have the right to express non-confidence in the akim and raise the issue of his release from office respectively before the President of the Republic or a senior Akim. The powers of Akims of the oblasts, the major cities and the capital shall terminate when a newly elected President assumes office.

6. The jurisdiction of local executive bodies, organization and procedure of their activity shall be established by law.

*Footnote: Article 87, as amended by the Laws of Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on October 7, 1998 № 284; dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication.)*

#### **Article 88**

1. Maslikhats shall adopt decisions on the issues of their jurisdiction, akims shall adopt decisions and resolutions which are binding on the territory of the respective administrative-territorial unit.



2. Drafts of decisions of Maslikhats envisioning a reduction of local budgetary revenues or an increase of local budgetary expenditures may be submitted for consideration only with a positive resolution of the akim.

3. Decisions of Maslikhats not corresponding to the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan may be annulled by a legal process.

4. Decisions and resolutions of Akims may be respectively annulled by the President, the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan or a senior Akim, as well as by a legal process.

#### **Article 89**

1. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, local self-administration which ensures that the issues of local significance shall be resolved independently by the population shall be recognized.

2. Local self-administration shall be exercised by the population directly as well as through Maslikhats and other bodies of local self-administration in local communities, covering the territories, on which groups of the population live compactly. The realization of state functions shall be delegated to local self-administration according to the law.

3. The organization and the activity of local self-administration shall be regulated by the law.

4. The independence of the bodies of local self-administration shall be guaranteed within the limits of their powers established by law.

*Footnote: Article 89, as amended by the Law of Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication.)*

#### **Section IX**

#### **Concluding and transitional provisions**

#### **Article 90**

1. The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted at an all-nation referendum shall come into effect from the day of official publication of the results of the referendum with the simultaneous termination of the functioning of the previously adopted Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. The day of adoption of the Constitution at the all-nation referendum shall be proclaimed a national holiday -the Constitution Day of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

#### **Article 91**

1. Amendments and supplements to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan may be introduced only by an all-nation referendum held by the decision of the President of the Republic made on his own initiative, at the recommendation of Parliament or the Government. The draft of amendments and supplements to the Constitution shall not be submitted to an all-nation referendum if the President decides to pass it to the consideration of Parliament. In this case, Parliament's decision shall be adopted according to the procedure established by this Constitution. In case the President of the Republic refuses the proposal of the Parliament on submission of amendments and supplements to the Constitution for the consideration of the Republican referendum, the Parliament has the right by majority of not less than four-fifths of votes of the total number of deputies of each Chamber of the Parliament to adopt the law on making of these amendments and supplements to the Constitution. In such case the President of the Republic shall sign this law or submit it for the consideration of the Republican referendum which shall be deemed valid if more than half of the Republican citizens, possessing the right to participate in the Republican referendum, take part in it. Amendments and supplements to the Constitution, which are submitted for the consideration of the Republican referendum, shall be deemed adopted, if more than half of citizens, taking part in it, vote for it, not less than in two-thirds of the oblasts, major cities and the capital.

2. The unitary status and territorial integrity of the Republic, the forms of government may not be changed.

*Footnote: Article 91 as amended by the Law of Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on October 7, 1998 № 284.*

#### **Article 92**

1. The constitutional laws must be adopted within a year from the day of enactment of the Constitution. If the laws called constitutional in the Constitution or the acts having the force thereof have been adopted by the moment of enactment of the Constitution, they are brought into accordance with the Constitution and deemed to be the constitutional laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

2. Other laws named in the Constitution must be adopted according to the procedure and within the terms determined by the Parliament but no later than two years after the enactment of the Constitution.

3. The decrees of the President of the Republic published within the term of his exercise of additional powers in accordance with the law of the Republic of Kazakhstan from December 10, 1993 «On Temporary Delegation of Additional Powers to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Heads of Local Administration» and having the force of law shall attain the force of law and may be altered, amended or annulled according to the procedure stipulated for alteration, amendment or annulment of the laws of the Republic. The decrees of the President of the Republic published within a term he exercises additional powers on the issues stipulated by paragraphs 12-15, 18 and 20 of article 64 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan adopted on January 28, 1993 shall not be subject to approval by Parliament of the Republic.

4. The legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan functioning at the moment of enactment of this Constitution shall be applied in the part that does not contradict it and within two years from the day of the adoption of the Constitution must be brought into accordance with it.

#### **Article 93**

With the purpose of implementation of article 7 of the Constitution, the Government, local representative and executive bodies must create all necessary organizational, material and technical conditions for fluent and free-of-charge mastery of the state language by all citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan in accordance with a special law.

#### **Article 94**

The President of the Republic of Kazakhstan elected in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan functioning at the moment of enactment of this Constitution shall acquire the powers of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan stipulated by it and exercise them during the term established by the decision adopted at the all-nation referendum of April 29, 1995. By consent of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan the present term of the powers of the President of the Republic may be reduced by resolution of the Parliament of the Republic, adopted at the joint session of its Chambers by the majority of votes of the total number of deputies of each Chamber. In such case the Majilis of the Parliament within one month shall order elections of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The President of the Republic, elected according to the results of these elections, shall take the oath within one month since the day of publication of the results of elections and exercise his duties before taking office of the President of the Republic, elected in regular Presidential elections, which shall be held after the expiration of a seven-year term on the first Sunday of December.

2. The Vice-President of the Republic of Kazakhstan elected in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan functioning at the moment of enactment of this Constitution shall preserve his powers until the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

*Footnote: Article 94 as amended by the Law of Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on October 7, 1998 № 284.*

#### **Article 94-1**

Position of paragraph 1 of article 41 of the Constitution, defining a term of powers of the President of the Republic, shall be applied to the person who will be elected by the President of the Republic following the results of presidential election spent in connection with the expiration of a seven-year term of powers of the President of the Republic, elected in the elections on December 4th 2005.

*Footnote: Constitution is amended by the Article 94-1 in accordance with the Law dated on May 21, 2007 № 254 (shall be enforced from the day of its official publication.)*

#### **Article 95**

1. One half of the deputies of the Senate of the first convocation shall be elected for a four-year term, the other half of the deputies shall be elected for a two-year term in the procedure, established by Constitutional Law.

2. Provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan on elections of deputies of the Majilis of the Parliament on the basis of Party Lists shall be applied from the beginning of elections of deputies of the Majilis of the Parliament of the second convocation.

*Footnote: Article 95 as amended by the Law of Republic of Kazakhstan, dated on October 7, 1998 № 284.*

#### **Article 96**

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Kazakhstan from the day of enactment of this Constitution shall acquire the rights, obligations and responsibility of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

#### **Article 97**

The first composition of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall be formed in the following manner: the President of the Republic, the Chairperson of the Senate of Parliament, the Chairperson of the Majilis of Parliament shall each appoint one member to the Constitutional Council for a three-year term and shall each appoint one member to the Constitutional Council for a six-year term. The Chairperson of the Constitutional Council shall be appointed by the President of the Republic for a six-year term.

#### **Article 98**

1. The justice and investigation bodies stipulated by this Constitution shall be formed according to the procedure and within the terms stipulated by the respective laws. The functioning juridical and inquiry bodies shall retain their powers until new bodies are formed.

2. Judges of the Supreme Court and the Highest Arbitration Court and local courts of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall retain their powers until the formation of courts, as stipulated by the constitution. Vacant offices of judges shall be filled according to the procedure, established by the Constitution.