



THE CONSTITUTIONAL  
CHAMBER OF THE SUPREME  
COURT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC





“I would like to note that the main vector of the activities of the Constitutional Chamber is to protect the rights and freedoms of person and citizen by means of constitutional justice, and this vector will be a priority in the future”.

**Erkinbek Mamyrov,**  
Chairman of the Constitutional Chamber  
of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic

The Constitution is the fundamental national law which defends human dignity and basic principles of a democratic state.

The constitutional justice in the modern history is one of the real democratic achievements.

At present the Constitutional Chamber administers the constitutional justice in a more active manner than ever before in our history. It establishes a new tradition of constitutionalism.

The Constitutional Chamber defends the constitutional order and guarantees fundamental human rights. The Chamber ensures equality of all before the law and listens to voices of the disadvantaged.

The Constitutional Chamber is the only body of state authority which responsibility includes submission of policy to the law, political actions and decisions to constitutional legal requirements and forms.

Compared to ordinary courts, the acts of the Constitutional Chamber influence not only the parties to the process but are of significance for the entire society.

At present the Constitutional Chamber seeks the confidence of the people and contributes to the strengthening of the rule of law.



THE CONSTITUTION AND THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER



Кыргыз  
Республикасынын  
КОНСТИТУЦИЯСЫ

ABOUT THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER

## **THE STATUS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER**

The Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic is the highest judicial authority performing constitutional control by the administration of constitutional justice.

## **POWERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER**

1. In the event of contradiction to the Constitution it declares laws and other normative and legal acts unconstitutional;
2. The Chamber delivers its opinion on the constitutionality of international agreements which have not entered into force for the Kyrgyz Republic;
3. The Chamber delivers its opinion on the draft law on amendments to the Constitution.

## **THE VISION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER**

The Constitutional Chamber intends to become a professional and independent constitutional control body, which acts in an open and fair manner for the interests of the people and enjoys high level of trust in the society. Its legal positions serve an orientation for law – making and law – enforcement institutions.

## **THE MISSION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER**

Protection of human rights and freedoms as the highest constitutional value.

## **THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER – DECLARATION OF VALUES**

Protection of civil and human rights and freedoms;

Supremacy of the Constitution;

Independence;

Objectiveness and fairness;

Impartiality;

Openness.

A photograph of a formal meeting room. The walls are wood-paneled, and a circular emblem is mounted on the wall. In the foreground, a portion of the Kyrgyz flag is visible, featuring a yellow sun with rays on a red field. The room contains several wooden chairs with red upholstery around a table. A semi-transparent dark grey box is overlaid on the bottom half of the image, containing white text.

HISTORY OF ESTABLISHMENT AND  
DEVELOPMENT OF CONSTITUTIONAL  
OVERSIGHT IN THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

The first steps towards the establishment of the institutional mechanism to protect the Constitution were made during “perestroika” years before the collapse of USSR and the independence of the Kyrgyz Republic.

On September 23, 1989 the Committee of constitutional oversight of the Kyrgyz SSR was for the first time created as a constitutional control institution.

On December 14, 1990 the Committee of constitutional oversight was abolished, and Kyrgyzstan was among the first republics of USSR to set up the highest judicial constitutional oversight body – the Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz SSR. This was the starting point in the history of constitutional justice of the Kyrgyz Republic.

On April 12, 2010 the Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz Republic was abolished pursuant the decree of the Provisional Government of the Kyrgyz Republic

In accordance with the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted on June 27, 2010, the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic started its operation on July 1, 2013.



PROCEDURES OF APPEAL TO THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER



Appeals to the Constitutional Chamber are submitted in writing in the state or the official language.

**THE APPEAL SHOULD CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION:**

- › The name of the Constitutional Chamber;
- › The name, address and other necessary data of the appellant;
- › The name, address and other necessary data of the representative of the appellant and his / her powers, except the cases of ex officio representation;
- › The name and address of a state agency or official who signed or issued a normative and legal act, the constitutionality of which should be verified;
- › Provisions of the Constitution and the Constitutional law justifying the appeal to the Constitutional Chamber;
- › The circumstances which the party uses for its appeal and evidence confirming the fact stated by the party;
- › Detailed title, number, date of adoption, sources of publication as well as other requisites of the challenged normative act;
- › Concrete grounds for the review of appeal as stated in the Constitutional law;
- › Position of the appellant on the issue posed and the legal justification with reference to the relevant provisions of the Constitution;
- › Appeal to the Constitutional Chamber in relation to the representation, petition or request thereto;
- › List of documents attached.

**THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ARE ATTACHED TO THE APPEAL:**

- › The copy of the text of the normative legal act, the constitutionality of which of challenged in whole or in part by the appellant;
- › Power of attorney or any document confirming the authority of the representative except for cases of ex officio representation.

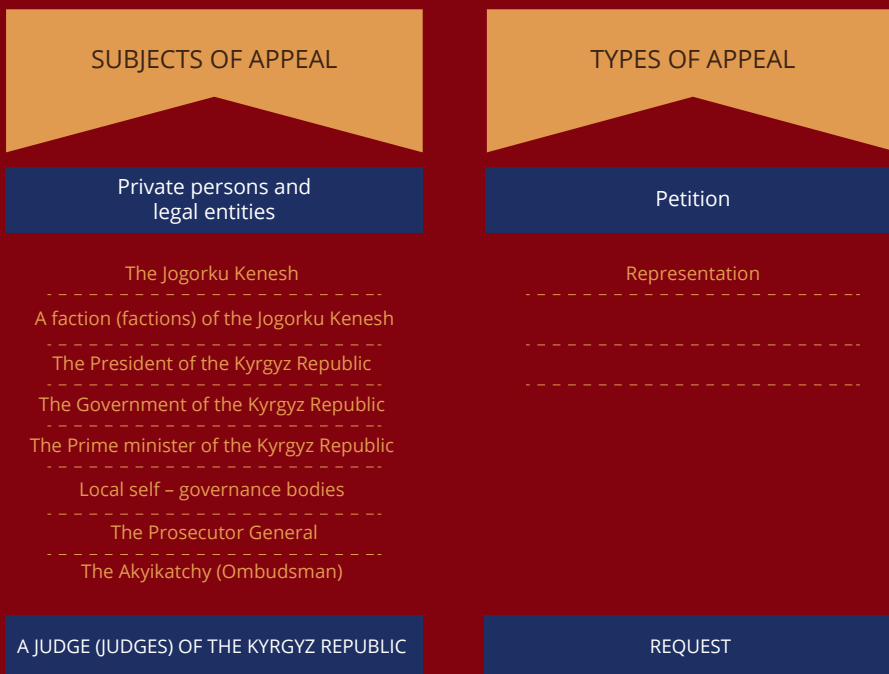
In case of necessity the appeal may have an attachment with the list of persons to be summoned to attend at the sittings of the Constitutional Chamber and their addresses,

other documents and materials can be also attached.

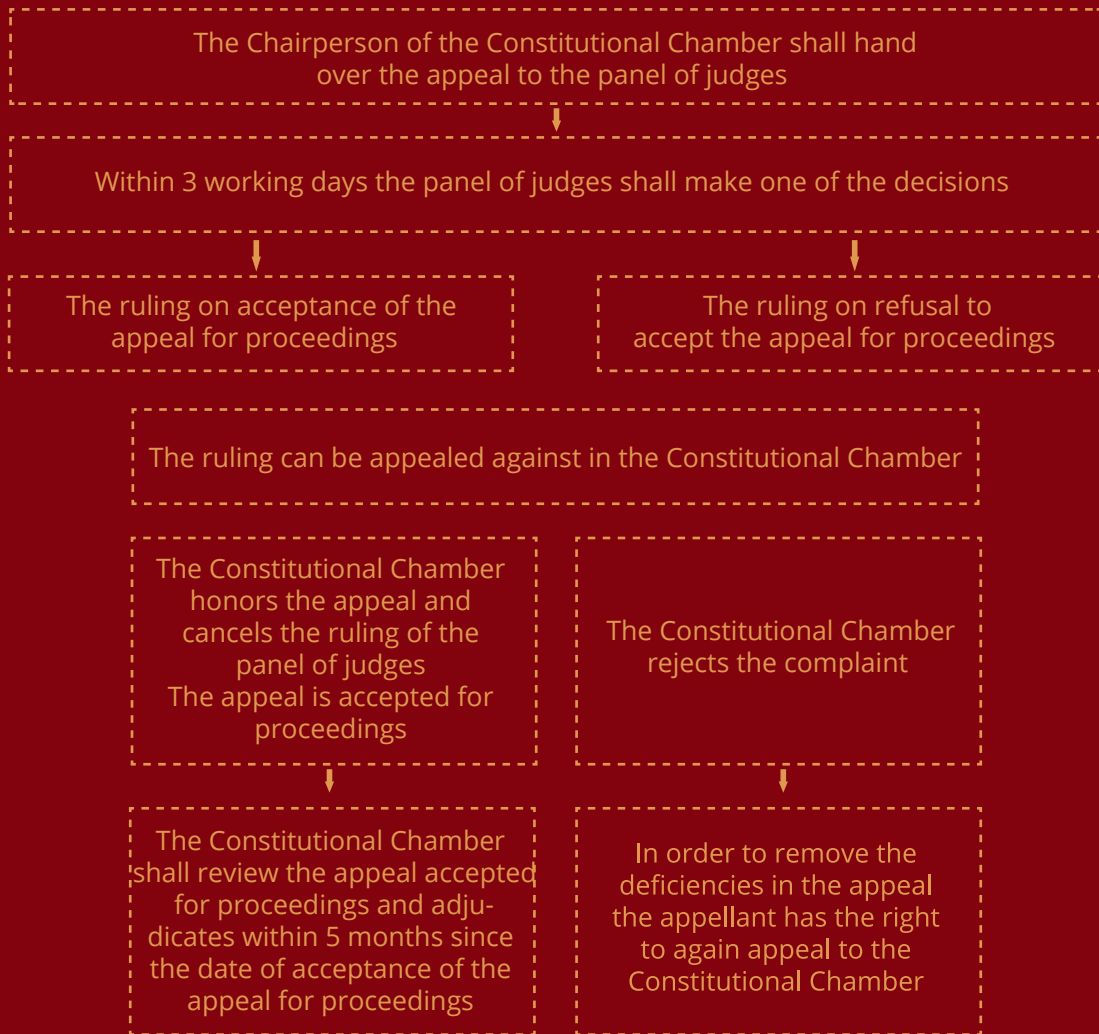
Sample appeal and requirements towards its filling are available on the web site of the Constitutional Chamber in the section "Appeals" <http://constpalata.kg/ru/poryadok-obrashheniya/>

Should you have any questions related to the filling of an appeal or submission thereof, please contact the Administration of the Constitutional Chamber: (0312) 621997

## WHO CAN APPEAL TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER



## PROCEDURES AND DEADLINES FOR THE REVIEW OF AN APPEAL





PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL  
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

## **PARTICIPANTS IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

1. Parties;
2. Representatives of the parties;
3. Witnesses;
4. Experts;
5. Interpreters.

## **THE FOLLOWING PERSONS (ENTITIES) ARE RECOGNIZED AS THE PARTIES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESS:**

1. the appellant party i.e. persons or entities whose representations or petitions were accepted for review;
2. the defendant party i.e. institutions or officials who issued / signed a normative and legal act or subjects who initiated the bill on constitutional amendments, ratification, approval or in any other way make an international agreement enter into force for the Kyrgyz Republic, should the constitutionality of these instruments is challenged.

The parties may be represented by ex – officio representatives, the representatives at law or defense lawyers. Each party may have up to three representatives.

## **ACTS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER**

The Constitutional Chamber adopts its acts in the form of decisions, conclusions, resolutions and rulings.

The acts of the Constitutional Chamber are final and not subject to appeal except the ruling on acceptance / rejection of petition for proceedings. In the event that the Constitutional Chamber declares unconstitutional a law or a normative and legal act, then it results in their cancellation on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic as well as cancellation of other normative and legal acts based on laws or provisions thereof which are not constitutional except for the judicial acts. All decisions of the Constitutional Chamber are posted on the official web site of the Constitutional Chamber [www.constpalata.kg](http://www.constpalata.kg).

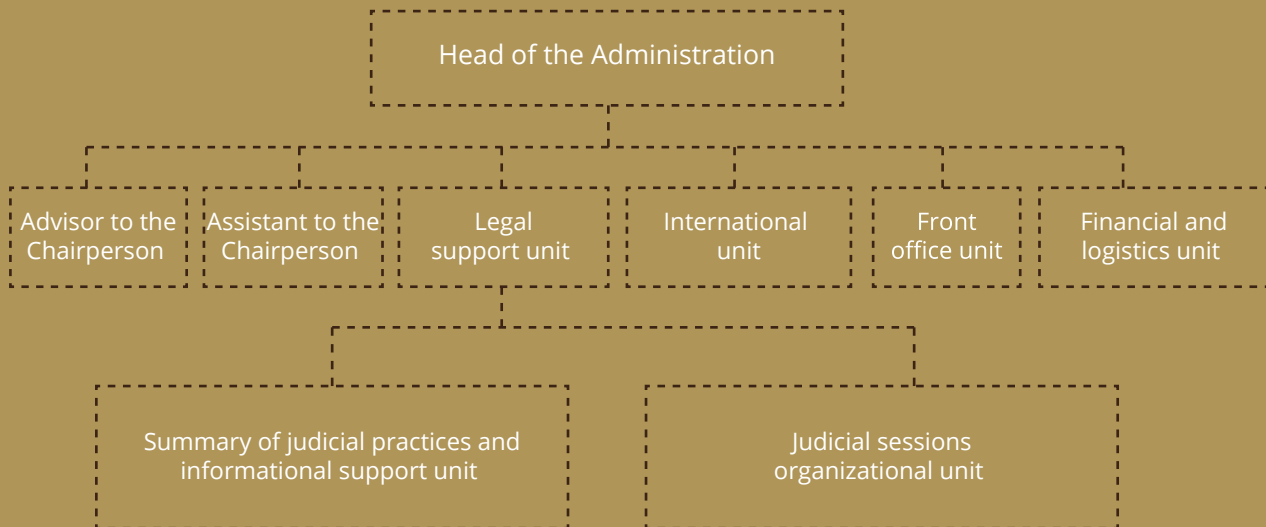


ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER

## THE PERFORMANCE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER IS ENSURED BY ITS ADMINISTRATION

### THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER:

- › Performs staffing, organizational, scientific, analytical, information, logistic, technical and other support to the Constitutional Chamber;
- › Meets the citizens on issues which are not related to the constitutional legal proceedings;
- › Makes the preliminary review of appeals to the Constitutional Chamber in cases that they should be subject to consideration by the judges of the Constitutional Chamber;
- › Assists the judges in preparation of cases as well as other issues for the review in sittings;
- › Studies and summarizes the work of the state agencies in ensuring the implementation of the acts of the Constitutional Chamber;
- › Performs other activities in line with its competencies.



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE  
CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER



КЫРГЫЗ  
РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНЫН  
ЖОГОРКУ СОТУНУН  
КОНСТИТУЦИЯЛЫК  
ПАЛАТАСЫНЫН  
ЖАРЧЫСЫ

ВЕСТНИК  
КОНСТИТУЦИОННОЙ  
ПАЛАТЫ  
ВЕРХОВНОГО СУДА  
КЫРГЫЗСКОЙ  
РЕСПУБЛИКИ

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II-БӨЛҮК

ЧАСТЬ II



The official publication of the Constitutional Chamber is the “Bulletin of the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic”.

## **INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION**

### **Membership in international organizations**

The Kyrgyz Republic is the member of the Venice Commission of the Council of Europe. The Constitutional Chamber is also the member of the Asian Association of Constitutional Courts and a full-fledged member of the World conference on the constitutional justice.

The Kyrgyz Republic is the member of the Constituent Conference of Constitutional Control Organs of Countries of Young Democracy.

### **Memoranda of cooperation**

On September 28, 2014 the Memoranda of cooperation were signed between the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic and Constitutional courts of the Republic of Turkey and the Republic of Moldova.

The memorandum of cooperation between the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Azerbaijan was signed in Baku on October 9, 2014.

The memorandum of cooperation between the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Tajikistan was signed on September 18, 2015.

Activities are on-going to sign memoranda of cooperation with the Constitutional Courts of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Republic of Armenia.

Signature of these documents will create an impetus for further cooperation between the countries in the legal area as well as creates a legal framework for cooperation in this area.

The international support will allow the Constitutional Chamber to create a scientific –and – consultative with the participation of international experts to obtain an expert opinion on the issues of constitutionalism.



JUDGES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL  
CHAMBER

The Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic is composed of 11 judges.  
At present ten judges are elected, including:



Mr. Erkinbek  
Mamyrov  
The Chairman



Mr. Kubanbek  
Kyrgyzbaev  
Deputy chairman



Ms. Meergyl  
Bobukeeva  
Secretary - judge



Ms. Chynara Aidarbekova  
Judge



Mr. Kurmantai  
Abdiev  
Judge



Mr. Mukambet  
Kasymaliev  
Judge



Ms. Aisalkyn  
Narynbekova  
Judge



Mr. Emil  
Oskonbaev  
Judge



Ms. Cholpon  
Osmonova  
Judge



Mr. Jediger  
Saalaev  
Judge

## THE HISTORY OF THE BUILDING OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

The building of the Constitutional Chamber designed by the architect V. Veryuzhsky was built in 1941 during the Great Patriotic War. Large sculptural bas-relief „Labor Kyrgyzstan“ on the frieze of the pediment is made in 1940-1942 by the national painter of the USSR Olga Manuylova. The frieze of the pediment was the first experience of bas-relief application in the external design of buildings in Kyrgyzstan. Progressive movement of a group of people, consisting of workers, peasants, soldiers and children is deployed on the frieze.

From 1941 to 1991, Office of Public Prosecutor of the Kyrgyz Soviet Socialist Republic and then Office of Public Prosecutor of Bishkek city were located in the building. In 1991 the building has been transferred to the balance of the Kyrgyz office of Vnesheconombank of the USSR. In 1994 the building was transferred to the balance of the Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In 1981 the building, as well as the pediment frieze «Labor Kyrgyzstan» has been recognized as a monument of architecture and art, and in 1988 the building of the Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz Republic was classified as a monument of cultural history and art, and is under state protection.



## THE CONSTITUTIONAL CHAMBER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

### Contacts

Address: 39 Erkindik prospect,  
Bishkek 720040, the Kyrgyz Republic  
e-mail: Front office:  
mail@constpalata.kg

International department:  
int.dep@constpalata.kg

### Phone numbers:

Office of the Chairman of  
the Constitutional Chamber  
(+996 312) 62-16-11

Front office (+ 996 312)  
62-20-40; fax (+996 312)  
62-20-40

### Schedule of work:

Monday – Friday  
09.00 - 18.00

Lunch break  
12.30 - 13.30

### For meeting the citizens:

Chairman of the Constitutional  
Chamber – Tuesday  
14.00 - 16.00

Deputy chairperson – Thursday  
14.00 - 16.00

Front office – daily  
9.00 – 18.00

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 **Rule of Law**