

# LAW OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

*Bishkek, dated December 29, 2023 No. 217*

## On the right of access to information

### Chapter 1. General Provisions

#### Article 1. Purposes of this Law

The objectives of this Law are to ensure the implementation and protection of the right of everyone to access the information under the jurisdiction of the information holders determined by this Law, and to achieve maximum information openness, publicity, transparency in their activities.

#### Article 2. Scope of this Law

1. This Law regulates relations related to the implementation and protection of the right of everyone to access information.

2. Everyone shall have the right of access to the information held by the information holders in the manner prescribed by this Law.

3. The norms of legislation contained in other laws and other regulatory legal acts and related to the scope of this Law shall comply with this Law. In the event of a conflict between this Law and other laws, the provisions of this Law shall apply.

The provisions of Part 2 of this Article shall not prevent other laws from imposing restrictions on access to information in accordance with the requirements of this Law.

4. In the application of this Law, its provisions shall be interpreted in a way that allows for the fullest realization of its goals and the goals of exercising the right of access to information set forth in Article 1 and Part 2 of Article 5 of this Law.

5. This Law shall not apply to:

1) relations related to proposals, applications and complaints of individuals and legal entities to state or local self-government bodies, with the exception of complaints filed in connection with violations of this Law;

2) relations arising in connection with the application of individuals and legal entities, the procedure for consideration of which is established by procedural legislation;

3) relations related to the provision of information, access to which is restricted in accordance with the laws in the field of protection of state secrets, protection of personal data of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as relations related to the provision of information, access to which is restricted in accordance with part 3 of Article 8 of this Law.

#### Article 3. Basic terms used in this Law

The following basic concepts are used in this Law:

1) **document** - information recorded in written, audiovisual, acoustic, electronic, optical or any other form suitable for direct perception, with requisites established for this form of document;

2) **information** - information (messages, data) about persons, objects, facts, events, phenomena and processes recorded by any means and on any media, regardless of the form or source of information, which are under the jurisdiction of the owners of information determined by this Law;

3) **official document** – a document created by public sector entities within the limits of their powers and certified in accordance with the established procedure, which:

- contains information recorded on any material media, confirming or certifying certain events, phenomena or facts;

- is capable of granting rights, exempting from obligations or creating other legal consequences;

- drawn up, issued or certified by authorized persons of state bodies, local self-government bodies, state and municipal institutions, as well as legal entities regardless of the form of ownership;

- is drawn up in compliance with the requirements determined by law and contains the details provided for by law;

4) **holders of information** – subjects of the state and non-state sector defined in Article 11 of this Law;

5) **the right of access to information** – the right of everyone to freely seek and receive information in any form and from any sources in compliance with the requirements of this Law and other regulatory legal acts;

6) **users of information** - individuals or legal entities requesting and (or) using information, except for public sector entities;

7) **website** - a place on the Internet, which is a set of information that is available from the Internet space of the Kyrgyz Republic;

8) the fund of official information of state bodies and bodies of local **self-government – legal acts, other documents and materials of state bodies and bodies of local self-government, open for familiarization of users of information with them;**

9) **public sector** - state bodies, local self-government bodies, state and municipal institutions and enterprises operating on the principles of operational management, economic management and/or self-financing, as well as other legal entities with state or municipal participation.

#### **Article 4. Guarantees of the right of access to information**

1. The State shall guarantee the right of everyone to seek, receive, store, use and disseminate information in the possession of the information holder, in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

2. The right of access to information shall be guaranteed:

- 1) the obligation of information holders to provide and make public information;

- 2) determination by the holders of information of special structural subdivisions or officials who organize access to the information they possess in accordance with the established procedure;

- 3) maximum simplification of the procedure for submitting a request and obtaining information;

- 4) access to open meetings of collegial bodies of public sector entities;

- 5) implementation of parliamentary, public and state control over the observance of the right to access to information;

- 6) liability for violation of the legislation on access to information;

- 7) other measures aimed at the effective implementation of the right of access to information.

#### **Article 5. Principles and objectives of the right of access to information**

1. Ensuring the right of access to information is based on the following principles:

- (1) Legality;

- 2) openness and transparency of the activities of information holders;

- 3) general accessibility, reliability and completeness;

- 4) relevance and timeliness;
  - 5) equal access to information;
  - 6) observance of the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities.
2. The purposes of exercising the right of access to information shall be:
- 1) strengthening freedom of speech and opinion;
  - 2) creation of conditions for quick and equal access of everyone to the information under the control of the information holders;
  - 3) strengthening public confidence in public sector entities;
  - 4) assistance in the detection and suppression of corruption, other types of crimes and offenses, as well as facts of unfair public administration;
  - (5) increasing the accountability of information holders;
  - 6) exercise of public control over the fulfillment of public and legal obligations by public sector entities.

## **Chapter 2. Information as an Object of Relations and the Procedure for Access to It**

### **Article 6. Ways to ensure the right of access to information**

1. Ways to ensure the right of access to information shall be:
- 1) provision of information upon request;
  - 2) systematic and prompt promulgation (publication), dissemination of information on the activities of public sector entities:
    - (a) In official publications;
    - b) in the mass media;
    - c) on official websites on the Internet;
    - d) in the premises occupied by the information holders and other places designated for these purposes;
    - e) by other means not prohibited by law;
  - 3) carrying out information and explanatory work by public sector entities in the media on the decisions taken, including on regulatory legal acts imposing new obligations on individuals and/or legal entities, or establishing or strengthening liability;
  - 4) ensuring access to documents and materials by a public sector entity;
  - 5) free access to open meetings of collegial bodies of public sector entities.
2. Official publication of laws and other regulatory legal acts shall be carried out in accordance with the procedure for their official publication established by the legislation.

### **Article 7. Public Information and Open Data**

1. Information shall be publicly available if access to it is not restricted in accordance with this Law.
2. Publicly available information may be used by persons at their discretion, subject to the observance of exclusive rights to intellectual property, as well as restrictions established by this Law and other laws on the distribution, provision, use, and other processing of information.
3. The owner of publicly available information shall have the right to demand to be indicated as the source of such information when it is disseminated by other subjects.

4. Information, including information disseminated via the Internet, in a format that allows automated processing without prior changes for the purpose of its reuse, is open data.

#### **Article 8. Restriction of the right of access to information**

1. The right of access to information may be restricted only by law and only to the extent necessary for the purpose of protecting national security, public order, protecting public health and morals, protecting the rights and freedoms of other persons.

2. Restriction of the right of access to information shall be established in accordance with the law, subject to the following conditions:

1) exclusively for the purposes specified in Part 1 of this Article, as well as to prevent the disclosure of information received confidentially;

2) disclosure of information may cause significant harm to these purposes.

3. Restriction of the right of access shall be established in relation to the following information:

1) State secrets defined by the Law on the Protection of State Secrets;

2) of a personal nature, as defined by the law on personal information;

3) on operational-search, foreign intelligence and counter-intelligence activities, on criminal proceedings in cases established by law in the field of operational-search activities, criminal procedural activities;

4) containing secrets protected by law (commercial, banking, notary, medical, lawyer's, etc.);

5) on individual data used in the development, production and dissemination of official statistics, as defined by the legislation on official statistics.

4. The list of information related to confidential information shall be determined in accordance with the legislation on electronic governance.

5. Information, access to which is restricted in accordance with part 2 of this Article, shall be information of limited access, which includes:

1) confidential information - information, access to which is restricted to an individual or legal entity, except for public sector entities, and which can be disseminated in the manner determined by them at their request in accordance with the conditions provided for by them;

2) secret information - information, access to which is restricted in accordance with Part 2 of this Article, the disclosure of which may cause harm to a person, society and the state, containing state secrets, professional, bank secrecy, investigation secrecy or other secret provided for by law;

3) official information - information that is contained in the documents of public sector entities representing intradepartmental official correspondence, as well as collected in the process of operational-search, counterintelligence activities in the field of defense of the country, which is not classified as state secrets.

6. If the document contains information with limited access, only the part of the information to which access is not restricted is provided for review.

7. Holders of information who possess confidential information may disseminate it only with the consent of persons who have restricted the right of access to information.

8. Information that is already in the public domain is not subject to secrecy, despite any restrictions that apply to it.

#### **Article 9. Information to which access is not subject to restriction**

Access to the following information is not restricted:

1) accidents, catastrophes, dangerous natural phenomena and other emergency situations of natural and man-made character, which have occurred or may occur and threaten the health and safety of the population, and their consequences;

2) on the state of health care, sanitation, demography, migration, education, culture, social protection, economy, agriculture and crime;

3) on the facts of committing acts of terrorism and extremism;

4) on air pollution, state of ecology, fire safety, as well as on sanitary-epidemiological and radiation situation, safety of food products and household items;

5) privileges, compensations and benefits granted by the state to individuals and legal entities;

6) facts of violation of human and civil rights and freedoms;

7) on the size of the gold and foreign exchange reserves of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic, export/import of gold;

8) on the formation and expenditure of funds from the republican and local budgets, with the exception of information containing state secrets; the current state of public debt; expenses for the maintenance of state and local self-government bodies and officials; persons providing financial and other assistance to state bodies, local self-government bodies with the consent of these persons; expenditures from contingency funds;

9) on possession, use or disposal of state, community property, conditions for obtaining property, names of legal entities that have received this property, including copies of relevant documents;

10) violations of the law by public sector entities and their officials;

11) mass repressions for political, social and other reasons, including information in archives, with the exception of information access to which is restricted in accordance with laws in the field of protection of state secrets of the Kyrgyz Republic;

12) on the declaration of incomes, expenditures and property of persons holding political, special, higher administrative civil service positions, political and higher administrative community positions, as well as their close relatives, with the exception of persons holding administrative public positions, whose activities are related to ensuring national security;

13) on master plans of inhabited localities.

### **Chapter 3. Subjects of relations in the field of access to information**

#### **Article 10. Subjects of relations in the field of access to information**

The subjects of relations in the field of access to information are:

1) information holders;

2) users of information.

#### **Article 11. Owners of information**

1. For the purposes of this Law, public sector entities, non-state sector entities that meet the criteria established in part 2 of this Article shall be recognized as information holders.

2. Subjects of the non-governmental sector:

1) legal entities occupying a dominant position in the market of goods and services, possessing a special or exclusive right or a natural monopoly in terms of providing access to information relating to the conditions of supply of goods and services, prices for them, changes in conditions and prices;

2) legal entities that do not have a state or municipal share of participation in the part of information related to the use of funds allocated from the state budget for the performance of socially useful duties.

#### **Article 12. Obligations of the Information Holder**

The owner of the information is obliged to:

- 1) observe the rights and legitimate interests of information users;
- 2) take measures to protect information;
- 3) systematically keep records of the documents under their jurisdiction;
- 4) keep records of requests for information;
- 5) determine special places for information users to work with documents or their copies, as well as provide them with the right to make extracts from them, photograph, copy, scan, record on any data carriers, etc.;
- 6) have special structural subdivisions or appoint responsible persons to ensure access to information;
- 7) provide true, accurate and complete information;
- 8) assist users of information in exercising their right of access to information;
- 9) fulfill other requirements established by this Law.

#### **Article 13. Persons responsible for ensuring access to information**

The information holder is responsible for determining the tasks and ensuring the activities of the structural unit or person responsible for ensuring access to the information under the control of the information holder, including processing, systematization, analysis and control to satisfy the request for information and provide advice when making a request.

### **Chapter 4. Provision of information on the basis of a request**

#### **Article 14. Request for Information Forms**

1. Requests for information shall be sent to information holders in the form of:
  - 1) verbal direct request, by phone or via the Internet (hereinafter referred to as an oral request);
  - 2) a written request delivered by direct transmission via mail or fax (with the obligatory sending of the original document), by courier or transmitted via electronic communication channels.
2. The response to the request shall be satisfied in the form in which the request was sent, unless another preferred form of response is expressly provided for in the request itself, except in cases where it may damage the integrity and safety of the data carrier.

In such cases, the response to the request must correspond to the form of the request itself or another form that does not damage the integrity and safety of the data carrier.
3. In the event that the information held by the information holder exists in two or more languages, the information shall be provided in the language in which the applicant requests the information.

#### **Article 15. Verbal request for information**

1. Information is provided orally at the request of the applicant.
2. In the event that the oral response to the oral inquiry does not satisfy the applicant, the procedure for sending written or electronic requests, as well as other means of obtaining information in accordance with the provisions of this Law shall be explained to him/her.

3. Each oral inquiry shall be registered in an electronic journal, which shall indicate the applicant, his/her contact details (depending on the preferred form of receiving a response specified by the applicant himself), the date and time of receipt of the request, the subject of the request, as well as information about the person who provided oral information upon request.

#### **Article 16. Form and content of a written (electronic) request**

1. A written (electronic) request shall contain the following information:

1) the name of the body and (or) the surname, initials of the official of the information holder to whom the request is directed;

2) for individuals - surname, first name, patronymic, contact details (depending on the preferred form of receiving a response specified by the applicant);

3) for legal entities (their branches and representative offices) - the name of the legal entity (branch, representative office), contact details (depending on the preferred form of receiving a response specified by the applicant);

(4) A description of the information requested, enabling the holder of the information to determine what kind of information should be provided and whether he or she is in possession of the information requested.

2. The applicant may provide any other information that he believes may assist in the processing of his request, but is not obliged to state the reasons for his request.

3. Information holders are obliged to develop a standard form of written (electronic) request and provide access to them in their premises, as well as online - on the relevant website or application.

4. The applicant has the right, at his discretion, to use the approved form of the standard form, or to submit a request in a free form, taking into account the requirements provided for in part 1 of this article.

#### **Article 17. Deadlines for Responding to Written (Electronic) Requests**

1. The owner of the information shall provide the applicant with the number and date of registration of the received request at the request of the applicant.

2. A response to a written (electronic) request shall be provided within 10 business days.

The period is calculated from the date of receipt of the request and ends on the day of sending the response (delivery to the post office, delivery in person to the applicant, his courier or representative, or sending in electronic form).

In the event that the request is redirected to another holder of information, the countdown of the period begins from the date of receipt of the request by this holder of information.

In the event that the preparation of a response to the request within the established period is not possible or is extremely difficult due to a large amount of information or coordination with third parties, the owner of the information has the right to extend the period for responding to the request up to 10 working days additionally by sending a corresponding written (electronic) notice to the applicant before the expiration of the initial period, indicating the reason for the delay.

3. Failure to submit a response to a request within the time limits established by this Article or the absence of a notice of extension of the deadline for providing a response shall be considered a denial of access to information.

#### **Article 18. Procedure for Consideration and Satisfaction of a Written (Electronic) Request**

1. Each request for information shall be registered by the information holder on the day of receipt, indicating the date of its receipt, the applicant's contact details with a brief statement of the subject of the request, and shall be handed over to the person responsible for ensuring access to information.

2. After registration, the request is sent to the person responsible for preparing the response to search for the requested information and form the necessary set of documents for the response.

Responses to written (electronic) inquiries must be complete, eliminating the need for a repeated request.

3. The response to the request includes:

1) information of the responsible person on the execution of the request, including a brief statement of the subject of the request, a list of information and documents to be provided, the surname, initials and position of the executor of the request, the date of signing the response;

2) provided records, links to electronic versions of information available on the Internet, including on the website of the information holder, as well as copies of the documents provided or certificates about them;

3) information on the amount and procedure for charging fees for the provision of information (in cases where the provision of information is carried out on a paid basis);

4) the grounds, terms and procedure for appealing the response to the inquiry, indicating the name and contact details of the bodies authorized to consider complaints about violations of the provisions of this Law.

#### **Article 19. Additional guarantees of receiving information**

1. If the requested information is in the possession of another information holder, then within three working days from the date of receipt of the applicant's request, the information holder to whom the request was originally received shall redirect it to the relevant information holder and notify the applicant thereof, and a note shall be made in the registration log.

2. If the requested documents have been made public, the person responsible for the preparation of the response shall have the right to refer to the relevant source of disclosure of the information in the response. At the same time, in addition to the mandatory documents, the response to the request shall also indicate the details of the relevant source of publication of information.

#### **Article 20. Costs associated with the provision of information**

1. Preparation of responses to inquiries shall be carried out by information holders free of charge, except for the cases established by part 2 of this Article.

2. Requests for information that require the copying of documents and materials or parts thereof in excess of fifteen pages may be charged a fee not exceeding the cost of copying services.

When providing information by public sector entities, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic shall establish a unified register, standards and price list for the cost of copying services and the terms of their payment, including the conditions for exemption from payment for socially vulnerable categories of the population.

#### **Article 21. Grounds for refusing to provide the requested information**

1. Provision of information upon request is subject to refusal if:

1) the requested information is classified as restricted information in accordance with Article 8 of this Law;

2) the request does not meet the requirements provided for in Part 1 of Article 16 of this Law, provided that the person responsible for providing the response has offered assistance to the applicant in eliminating such deficiencies;

3) the same request from the same applicant, or a request that substantially coincides with the information on the same request from the same applicant is under consideration by another information holder or has been answered within the last three months;

4) the requested information is not or should not be in the possession of the information holder.

2. Refusal to provide information shall contain the following information:

1) a brief description of the requested information, specific references to the provisions of the legislation on the basis of which access to the information was denied, the surname, initials and position of the person responsible for providing the response;

2) the grounds, terms and procedure for appealing the response to the inquiry, indicating the name and contact details of the bodies authorized to consider complaints about violation of the provisions of this Law.

## **Chapter 5. Disclosure of information on the activities of public sector entities**

### **Article 22. Provision of official information**

1. Official information shall be provided by publishing it on the website of a public sector entity or in any other way not prohibited by law. In addition, other ways of accessing official information may be provided.

2. Provision of official information shall be carried out by means of promulgation of:

1) regulatory legal acts in compliance with the procedure and terms of publication established for this purpose;

2) information on current decisions and official events of public sector entities;

3) informational explanations on the decisions taken, including regulatory legal acts imposing new obligations on citizens, legal entities, establishing or increasing liability;

4) annual reports of public sector entities on the results of work;

5) annual reports of public sector entities on the results of monitoring and assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of regulatory legal acts, as well as reports on the implementation of state programs;

6) texts of judicial acts issued in the prescribed form on the merits of the case, in compliance with the requirements established by procedural laws and this Law;

7) other information materials.

### **Article 23. Disclosure of information about current decisions and official events**

1. Public sector entities shall publish official information on:

1) taking office or dismissing heads and deputies of public sector entities;

2) adoption of republican and local budgets, as well as budgets of public sector entities, changes in rates and procedure for payment of republican and local taxes and fees, including utility and other payments;

3) adoption of legal acts on management of property objects being in state or community ownership;

4) adoption of legal acts related to the distribution of land resources;

5) adoption of legal acts related to the construction of objects fully or partially owned by foreign legal entities;

6) the conclusion and implementation of international treaties at the discretion of the public sector entity;

7) measures taken for liquidation of emergency incidents threatening life and health of people;

8) the reasons for the return by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic with objections of the law sent by the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic for signing;

9) draft regulatory legal acts with explanatory notes (if any) and comparative tables to them (in cases of amendments to regulatory legal acts), conclusions of specialized examinations and expert opinions of business entities (if any), reports on the completion of public discussion in the manner prescribed by law.

2. Public sector entities that have adopted decisions, including regulatory legal acts, imposing new obligations on citizens, legal entities, establishing or strengthening liability, or public sector entities whose competence includes issues affected by these decisions, shall ensure the conduct of information and explanatory work.

#### **Article 24. Annual progress reports**

1. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic shall ensure the publication of annual messages of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic to the people of the Kyrgyz Republic on the state of affairs in the country, reports of the Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz Republic on the state of constitutional legality and the Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) of the Kyrgyz Republic on the state of affairs in the field of observance and protection of human and civil rights and freedoms.

2. Public sector entities shall publish reports on their activities for the reporting period, reflecting the dynamics of changes that have occurred during the reporting period in the socio-political, economic and cultural spheres, namely the main statistical indicators in such areas as spending budget funds, sources and volume of tax revenues to the republican and local budgets, the volume of production and consumption in certain sectors of the market, the volume of domestic and foreign investments, fight against crime, health care, migration of the population, ecology, as well as in other areas of its activities.

#### **Article 25. Promulgation and Provision of Judicial Acts on Request**

1. Everyone shall have the right to reproduce, in whole or in part, judicial acts adopted in the prescribed form on the merits of the case and announced by the court publicly, by any means, including by publishing them in printed publications and other mass media, creating collections or electronic databases.

2. Publication in printed editions of judicial acts included in the State Register of Judicial Acts shall be carried out without additional certification. It is not allowed to distort the content of the texts of judicial acts. The publication of judicial acts entered in the State Register of Judicial Acts shall also meet other requirements of this Law.

3. Everyone shall have the right to receive a certified copy of a judicial act within the time limits provided for in Article 17 of this Law.

#### **Article 26. Basic Requirements for the Promulgation of Judicial Acts**

1. The texts of judicial acts adopted in the prescribed form on the merits of the case and announced publicly shall be open to the public and shall be made public taking into account the norms provided for in parts 2, 3, 5 and 6 of this article.

The texts of decisions and conclusions of the Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz Republic shall be made public in full.

2. In the texts of judicial acts open to the public, as well as in the copies of judicial acts submitted upon request, information allowing to identify a person (natural or legal person) may not be disclosed. Such information shall be replaced by initials, letters, or numbers.

3. The information not subject to public access specified in part 2 of this article shall include:

- 1) name, patronymic, surname of an individual;
- 2) addresses of the place of residence or stay of citizens (individuals), telephone numbers or other means of communication, e-mail addresses;
- 3) passport data, personal numbers (codes) and information related to the records of acts of civil status of individuals;
- 4) data of the technical passport of the vehicle;
- 5) the name and identification number of the legal entity against which the court has recognized the legal claims as illegal and unfounded;
- 6) information that allows the identification of a person.

4. The information specified in parts 2 and 3 of this article shall not include:

- 1) the surname and initials of the judge or the composition of the judicial panel that adopted the judicial act;
- (2) The names and initials of the prosecutor and the lawyer, if they participated in the proceedings;
- 3) surnames and initials of officials of public sector entities who, in the exercise of their powers, took part in the court proceedings.

5. Texts of judicial acts adopted in cases heard in closed court sessions shall not be made public, with the exception of requisites, introductory and operative parts of judicial acts.

6. The texts of judicial acts adopted in cases heard in partially closed court sessions shall not make public the information that served as grounds for a closed court session.

#### **Article 27. Disclosure of information materials**

1. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic shall publish summary information materials on the structure of executive bodies and the procedure for their work. Summary information materials include a description of the structure of state authorities, including their main powers and areas of competence, as well as the names of leaders, their work phones, business addresses, and the mode of work with the population.

2. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic or, on its behalf, another executive body shall finance the publication of official information materials in the form of reference books (collections). In addition to the information specified in Part 1 of this Article, official reference publications shall contain data on the scope of activity, names and addresses of other state bodies, as well as public associations, mass media, legal consultations, notaries, libraries, educational institutions, public utilities and other organizations, the purpose of which is to protect the rights and legitimate interests and serve citizens.

3. The period after which official reference works are reprinted shall be calculated on the basis of maintaining the relevance of the information contained therein. The circulation of reference books is determined on the basis of the number of copies distributed during the previous period. Handbooks should be available for purchase at print media retail outlets.

#### **Article 28. Responsibilities of public sector actors to ensure the dissemination of information**

Public sector entities, with the exception of courts, are obliged to make public information in an accessible form:

- 1) functions, tasks, powers and duties;
- 2) on budget funds, namely:
  - a) projects of the republican and local budgets;

- b) approved republican and local budgets;
- c) use of funds from the republican and local budgets, expenditure of technical assistance (assistance) funds for projects and activities carried out with the participation of public sector entities;
- d) budget reporting;
- e) the results of state audit and financial control;
- (e) The civil budget;
- g) information messages, press releases aimed at informing the population about the timing of public discussions of draft budget programs and reports on the implementation of budget programs;
- 3) on the current activities of the public sector entity:
  - (a) Strategic plans and reports on their implementation;
  - b) territorial development programs and reports on their implementation;
  - c) state and sectoral programs, concepts, doctrines, strategies, plans for the development of the relevant industry, as well as reports on their implementation;
  - d) statistical information and indicators characterizing the state and dynamics of development of the industry (sphere);
  - e) lists of publicly available electronic information resources, as well as departmental databases (banks) of data, registers, registers, cadastres under their jurisdiction;
  - (e) Analytical reports and reviews of activities, as well as reports and progress reports;
  - g) information on official visits and working trips of heads and official delegations of public sector entities;
  - h) information on decisions taken at official events organized by public sector entities;
  - i) texts of official statements and speeches of heads and authorized persons of public sector entities;
  - j) the activities of consultative and advisory bodies (councils, commissions) in which the public sector entity is a working body;
  - k) the results of the assessment of the effectiveness of the activities of public sector entities;
- 4) in the sphere of state and municipal services:
  - (a) A list and description of the services provided by the public sector entity;
  - b) standards of state and municipal services, by-laws and regulations that determine the procedure for the provision of state and municipal services;
  - c) the results of public monitoring of the quality of the provision of state and municipal services;
  - d) the procedure for appealing against the result of the provision of state and municipal services;
- 5) on the measures taken to combat corruption;
- 6) in the field of international cooperation:
  - (a) A list of international organizations in the activities of which a public authority participates;
  - b) information on received and used grants provided by a foreign state, international or foreign organization and (or) fund at the discretion of a public sector entity;
  - c) information on the participation of the public sector entity in the implementation of international treaties and international cooperation programs at the discretion of the public sector entity;
  - d) conclusions, expert assessments, recommendations and other analytical materials of international organizations on the activities of a public sector entity;
  - e) other information in the field of international cooperation at the discretion of the public sector entity;
- 7) in the field of public procurement:

- a) regulatory legal acts regulating the procedure for carrying out public procurement;
- b) the annual public procurement plan;
- c) public procurement carried out by public sector entities by means of an open tender, auction, request for quotations, from a single source, as well as through commodity exchanges, commodity and raw materials exchanges, including the conditions for their conduct, the procedure for the participation of potential suppliers in them, protocols on the results of public procurement, the procedure for appealing against actions (inaction), decisions of public procurement operators, commissions, an expert, a single operator in the field of public procurement;
- 8) on the procedure for carrying out licensing actions (licensing, accreditation, registration, etc.);
- 9) on the procedure for consideration and satisfaction of requests or complaints against the actions of public sector entities by citizens and organizations, as well as an approximate sample of their execution;
- 10) on the system of documentation of all materials at the disposal of public sector entities;
- 11) on appeals of citizens and organizations received by the subject of the public sector, on the results of consideration of such appeals and measures taken;
- 12) on analytical reports, reports on work, reviews of informational nature on the activities of public sector entities;
- 13) on the state of protection of the population and territories from emergency situations, measures taken to ensure their safety, predicted and occurred emergency situations, methods and methods of protection of the population from them, as well as other information to be communicated by the subject of the state sector to the population in accordance with the laws;
- 14) on the admission of citizens to the state civil and municipal service in a specific subject of the state sector:
  - (a) The procedure for the admission of citizens to the State civil and municipal service;
  - b) the list of available vacant civil service positions in the state civil service, municipal positions in the community service;
  - c) qualification requirements for candidates for vacant civil service civil service positions, municipal community service positions;
  - d) the conditions and results of competitions for filling vacant civil service civil service positions, municipal community service positions;
  - e) the procedure for appealing the decision of the tender commission in case of disagreement with its results of the candidates who took part in the competition;
- 15) on interaction of the state body and local self-government body with other subjects of the state and non-state sector, including international organizations;
- 16) heads of public sector entities, foreign representative offices of territorial bodies, organizations subordinate to them (indicating the last name, first name, patronymic and biographical data); on the structure of public sector entities, the tasks and functions of their structural subdivisions, postal addresses, telephone numbers of inquiry services and address details, including e-mail addresses, the number of their employees and the size of the wage fund;
- 17) on organizations subordinate to public sector entities; their list, postal and legal addresses, telephone numbers; description of the tasks and functions performed by them, information on their creation, reorganization and liquidation, the number of their employees, the main performance indicators, the size of the wage fund;
- 18) telephone numbers and address details, including postal address, e-mail address of subdivisions of public sector entities for work with appeals of citizens and organizations, the procedure for the work of these subdivisions;

19) on the list of foreign representative offices of public sector entities, their telephone numbers and address details, including postal address, e-mail address;

20) on the list of international organizations in the activities of which public sector entities take part;

21) on the participation of public sector entities in the implementation of international treaties of the Kyrgyz Republic and programs of international cooperation.

#### **Article 29. Responsibilities of courts to ensure the dissemination of information**

1. Courts shall post on their websites and shall be obliged to make public information including:

1) texts of normative legal acts regulating the activities of the court and other acts regulating the issues of internal activities of the court;

2) requirements for the form and content of documents used when applying to the court, and/or samples of these documents, the procedure for submitting these documents to the court;

3) information on the amount and procedure for payment of the state duty by categories of cases subject to consideration in court;

4) information on the appointment of cases pending in court for hearing, indicating the date, time and place of the court session;

5) the procedure for appealing against judicial acts;

6) the procedure for performing executive actions related to international legal relations;

7) explanations, summaries and reviews on the issues of judicial practice of consideration of cases by courts, reviews of the activities of courts;

8) information on the activities of the Plenum of the Supreme Court, scientific advisory councils, the High School of Justice under the Supreme Court;

9) electronic versions of publications of the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Court;

10) information on the budget of the court, its expenses, as well as information on public procurement;

11) information on official visits and working trips of heads of courts and official delegations of judges.

2. On the official website of the court, and in case of its absence, on the official website of the Supreme Court, information on the inadmissibility of interference in the activities of a judge in the administration of justice, including by exerting pressure on a judge in any form, bribery, threats, as well as other forms of extra-procedural appeal, shall be posted.

An out-of-court appeal is understood as an appeal received in writing or orally by the chairman of the court, his deputy or a judge in a specific court case or material in the proceedings of a court (judge), an appeal by public sector entities, organizations, officials or citizens who are not parties to the court proceedings, or an appeal in the form not provided for by procedural legislation by participants in the proceedings.

The procedure for the publication of information on extra-procedural appeals shall be determined by the Council of Judges.

#### **Article 30. Dissemination of official information in the media and online publications**

Press services of public sector entities, as well as employees responsible for information work with the population, provide the media and online publications with information and materials on the activities and decisions of public sector entities.

### **Chapter 6. Providing direct access to documents and materials of public sector entities**

### **Article 31. Forms of direct access**

Direct access to documents and materials of public sector entities is provided by:

- 1) funds of official information of public sector entities;
- 2) library collections of official information;
- 3) websites on the Internet.

### **Article 32. Ensuring public access to the official information collections of public sector entities**

1. Public sector entities shall form publicly available funds of official information.

2. Access to the funds of official information of public sector entities shall be provided through direct personal familiarization of information users with them at the location of the relevant public sector entity.

3. Legal acts, other documents and materials shall be included in the fund of official information and shall become available for review not later than one week from the date of their signing or signing of acts in connection with which the relevant documents and materials are being considered.

4. Parts of documents and materials that do not contain information of limited access shall be prepared for review and available no later than one week from the date of signing the relevant document.

5. In order to provide access to documents and materials in the relevant public sector entity, binders for familiarization, as well as binders with control copies of documents and materials shall be formed. Documents and materials in the file are arranged in chronological order. At least once a month, an inventory of the documents and materials that make up the binders for review is made. For the convenience of searching for the necessary documents, the inventory is placed in binders. Data from inventories of document and material binders can be combined into catalogs.

6. Public sector entities shall be obliged to take measures to ensure the safety of documents and materials that make up binders and to establish appropriate requirements for access to them.

7. For working with binders, special places are equipped with conditions that allow you to make extracts from documents and materials, as well as make copies from them. The conditions and procedure for the provision of documents and materials for copying shall be established by the relevant public sector entities.

### **Article 33. Access to Library Collections of Official Information**

1. Public sector entities shall send to libraries official reports, information materials, official reference publications and other documents and materials that are at their disposal.

2. On the basis of the documents and materials received in the libraries of the Kyrgyz Republic, publicly available funds of official information shall be formed.

### **Article 34. Websites of public sector entities on the Internet**

1. Public sector entities shall be obliged to create websites on the Internet for posting official information about their activities. For the purposes of this Law, the website of a public sector entity on the Internet is understood as a set of information accessed via the Internet, united by one address in the "KG" domain zone.

2. The information provided for in Article 22 of this Law shall be posted on the website of a public sector entity.

3. The website of a public sector entity shall provide the possibility of free familiarization and free electronic copying of documents and materials posted on it.

4. The website of public sector entities should contain materials containing the following information:

- 1) full official name or abbreviated name;
- 2) the regulations and/or charter of the public sector entity (including regulations on structural subdivisions);
- 3) regulatory documents defining the functions and procedure for the operation of a public sector entity;
- 4) regulatory legal acts affecting the rights and obligations of citizens and organizations;
- 5) questions and answers, discussions of topical issues and draft regulatory documents (forum);
- 6) events and news (press service reports on the activities of a public sector entity);
- 7) the state of affairs in the industry or in the field of competence (policies and main directions of development, statistical data, history and achievements of the industry, etc.);
- 8) relevant materials published by a public sector entity in accordance with their functions;
- 9) the results of activities for the previous year;
- 10) plans for the implementation of tasks in the industry;
- 11) standard documents (applications, forms and instructions for filling them out);
- 12) vacancies (open vacancies), the procedure for admission to work (the procedure for admission to the state civil and municipal service, requirements), the necessary documents for admission to work (register of files containing a list of documents and forms required for submission by the candidate);
- 13) information on holding tenders for the purchase of goods and services;
- 14) reception of reports, letters, applications, complaints and other forms of appeals from legal entities and individuals using an electronic signature;
- 15) contacts (register of contact information: postal addresses, web addresses, e-mail addresses, telephones, faxes);
- 16) location, work schedule;
- 17) general information on the heads and schedule of reception by the heads of public sector entities;
- 18) subordinate bodies and organizations;
- 19) participation in republican and international programs and projects;
- 20) graphic illustrations and a photo gallery (if possible);
- 21) search by sections;
- 22) services offered by a public sector entity for the population, private sector and Internet users;
- 23) budget revenues and expenditures and audit results, audit reports, instructions or recommendations of the Chamber of Accounts of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- 24) formation (revenues), consideration, approval, clarification, execution (expenditures) of the budget of the local self-government body and the result of the audit, audit report, instructions or recommendations of the Accounts Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic.

5. Information on the website of a public sector entity shall be provided in the state and official languages. The website may have versions in other languages.

6. Public sector entities shall have the right to engage specialized organizations in the creation and maintenance of websites on a contractual basis. Responsibility for the accuracy, completeness and relevance of the information provided by the specialized organization and the fulfillment of other requirements of this Law shall be borne by the relevant subjects of the public sector.

7. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic shall determine the procedure for the operation of the centralized data bank of legal information, including the full list and texts of all regulatory legal acts in force in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic. Access to the centralized data bank of legal information is

carried out through the website of the public sector entity determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic.

8. Information on the activities of aiyl okmotu, mayor's office of cities of district significance and local keneshes of aiyl aimak and cities of district significance shall be posted on the website of the relevant district state administration.

## **Chapter 7. Providing access to open meetings of collegial bodies of public sector entities**

### **Article 35. Openness of meetings**

1. Meetings of public sector entities shall be open to the public, with the exception of closed meetings.
2. The openness of the meetings shall be guaranteed by the possibility of attendance of persons who have applied for participation in the relevant meetings.
3. Closed meetings of public sector entities shall be held in cases of discussion of issues, information on which is information of limited access in accordance with Article 8 of this Law.
4. Access to court hearings shall be provided in accordance with the procedure provided for by the procedural legislation and acts regulating the internal activities of courts.

### **Article 36. Organization of attendance at meetings**

1. Public sector entities undertake to publish on their website on a monthly basis the plan of the planned meetings, indicating the agenda of the meeting, as well as the date, time and place of its holding no later than one week before the day of the meeting.
2. Individuals, representatives of legal entities shall have the right to attend meetings of public sector entities.
3. In order to ensure the attendance of meetings by individuals and/or representatives of legal entities, a record of those wishing to attend the relevant meeting shall be kept in the public sector entity. Recording information about the visitor and having an identity document is the basis for access to the meeting. The record must include the surname, first name, patronymic of the person wishing to attend the meeting, and for a representative of a legal entity - the last name, first name and patronymic, the name of the legal entity, as well as the position held.
4. Places for visitors shall be equipped in the meeting hall. The number of seats for visitors is calculated based on the number of people who have registered, but the total number of seats should be at least five at meetings of public sector entities and at least ten at meetings of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic and representative bodies of local self-government.  
In case of exceeding the number limit of visitors and the absence of any of them, priority to attendance at meetings shall be given to the following persons:
  - 1) whose rights and freedoms may be directly affected by the decision taken at the sitting;
  - (2) Those who have not previously attended the meetings of the body or who have not been present longer than the other persons who have registered;
  - 3) those who signed up to attend the meeting earlier than others.
5. Public sector entities have the right to additionally organize access to online meetings.

### **Article 37. Procedure for the attendance of visitors at meetings**

The procedure for the presence of visitors at meetings of public sector entities, with the exception of court hearings, is determined by the regulations of the relevant public sector entities.

## **Chapter 8. Organization of access to information held by public sector entities**

### **Article 38. Institutional measures to facilitate access to information**

1. The organization of access to information in the structure of a public sector entity shall be entrusted to a service or subdivision existing in the structure of a public sector entity, or to a specific official.

2. The function of providing information to persons requesting information shall be defined in the regulations on the relevant public sector entity.

3. The rights, duties and responsibilities of specialized services, subdivisions, officials carrying out activities for the implementation of the function of providing information to persons requesting information shall be established by the regulations on these services and subdivisions and job descriptions approved in accordance with the established procedure.

4. In order to implement the functions of ensuring access to information, at the discretion of public sector entities, organizations carrying out activities for the provision of information services may be involved on contractual terms. The details of these organizations (name of the organization, postal address, telephone and fax number, e-mail address, website) should be made available to the public.

5. The rules for the execution of requests for information shall be established by public sector entities in accordance with this Law.

6. The rules specified in part 5 of this article shall contain the name and mode of operation of the relevant organizations, services, subdivisions or information about officials who are responsible for ensuring access to information; categories of information provided, types of services related to its provision (including the procedure for access to automated information systems), the procedure for payment for services and other conditions of access.

### **Article 39. Organization of access to information in information systems**

1. In order to ensure the right of access to information from information systems, public sector entities:

1) include information systems of public sector entities in the public segment of the e-governance architecture;

2) organize placement of information from information systems of public sector entities on Internet websites in open data format;

3) determine the e-mail address for receiving requests and transmitting the requested information;

4) are responsible for the content, reliability and completeness of the information posted on the official website, portal.

2. In electronic documents of public sector entities, it is mandatory to indicate all the details established for these documents. If information is provided in electronic form, its accuracy is confirmed by an electronic signature in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation in the field of electronic signature.

3. An open data portal shall be created to provide centralized access to the data of state bodies and local self-government bodies. The procedure for creating, functioning and organizing access to this portal is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic.

### **Article 40. Responsibilities of public sector actors to ensure access to information**

1. Public sector entities shall be obliged to:

1) keep official documents containing information to be provided in accordance with this Law, acts adopted by them, as well as acts of public sector entities, the legal successors of which they are, for a specified period;

2) ensure the reliability and completeness of the information provided, compliance with the established terms and conditions of its provision;

3) comply with the procedure established by law for the publication of official documents.

2. In the event that the information provided contains inaccurate or incomplete information, public sector entities shall be obliged to clarify or supplement the information provided as soon as possible, but not later than seven working days from the date of receipt of the application, upon a reasoned written application of the person requesting the information.

3. Public sector entities shall maintain registers of official documents, which they shall be obliged to make available to the public. The register shall contain the name, date of adoption, number of each document issued and information on its promulgation. Entities maintaining a register may establish other mandatory requirements for this register.

4. The State Register of Judicial Acts shall include all judicial acts of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted in the prescribed form on the merits of the case within thirty days for local courts and the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic. For the Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz Republic - from the date of promulgation.

5. Judicial acts entered in the State Register of Judicial Acts shall be publicly available on a specialized website, with the exception of judicial acts, access to which is restricted.

## **Chapter 9. Guarantees for the implementation of this Law**

### **Article 41. Institutional safeguards**

1. Holders of information are obliged to:

1) organize the possibility of receiving brief free information by telephone regarding the procedure for implementing the provisions of this Law, including clarification of the subject of the request for information, working hours, the procedure for familiarization with the funds of official information;

2) ensure the passage of systematic training of persons whose work is related to providing access to information under the jurisdiction of the owner of information on the implementation of this Law;

3) ensure the maintenance and storage of information and information carriers in accordance with the requirements of the legislation in the field of archiving, protection of information of a personal nature, and in the absence of such requirements - in accordance with the conditions allowing to ensure the safety and integrity of information and information carriers.

2. Within the limits of their powers, court chairmen shall exercise control over access to information within the jurisdiction of courts. The procedure for exercising control over access to information is established by acts regulating the internal activities of the courts.

### **Article 42. Informing the public about the application of this Law**

Each public sector entity shall carry out explanatory work among the population about the rights of citizens under this Law and the ways of their implementation, including through the media and in cooperation with civil society.

### **Article 43. Liability for breach of reporting obligations**

Persons guilty of violation of the obligation to provide information or other requirements of this Law shall be held liable in accordance with the legislation in the field of state civil and municipal service and the legislation on offenses.

## **Chapter 10. Procedure for Appealing a Refusal to Provide Information**

#### **Article 44. Appealing against a refusal to provide information**

Refusal to provide information, as well as other actions (inaction) and decisions of the information holder that violate the requirements of this Law, may be appealed at the discretion of the information user to a higher body or official, Akyikatchy (Ombudsman) of the Kyrgyz Republic, taking into account the features provided for in Chapter 10 of this Law, or to the court in the manner established by the Administrative Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.

#### **Article 45. Appealing against a refusal to provide information to a higher authority or official**

Refusal to provide information, as well as other actions (inaction) and decisions of information holders that violate the requirements of this Law may be appealed in the manner and within the time limits provided for in Articles 46-48 of this Law.

#### **Article 46. Procedure and Deadlines for Filing a Complaint**

1. A complaint of an information user against a decision, action (inaction) of the information holder shall be submitted to a higher authority or official in writing by mail, fax, courier or electronic communication channels within 30 calendar days from the day when he became aware of the commission of the appealed action (inaction) by the information holder or the delivery of the appealed decision to him. A complaint may be filed by a representative of the information user on the basis of a duly executed power of attorney, a copy of which must be attached to the complaint when it is submitted.

2. The complaint shall indicate:

1) the name of the superior body and (or) the surname, initials of the official to whom the complaint is directed;

2) surname, first name, patronymic or name of the information user, last name, first name, patronymic of the representative (if any);

3) contact details of the information user and (or) his/her representative, depending on the preferred form of receiving a response to the submitted complaint;

4) a description of the circumstances that are the basis for filing a complaint by the user of information;

5) the request of the person filing the complaint;

6) the date of filing the complaint;

7) the signature of the person filing the complaint.

3. The information user and/or his/her representative may provide any additional information, including copies of documents confirming the circumstances set forth in the complaint.

#### **Article 47. Procedure for Consideration of a Complaint**

1. The complaint of the information user shall be considered no later than 15 working days following the day of receipt of the complaint. The period for consideration of the complaint is calculated from the day following the day of receipt of the complaint by the superior body or official to whom the complaint is sent, and expires on the day the decision is sent to the user of information using the contact details specified in the complaint.

2. The information user has the right to apply in writing at any time before the decision on the complaint is made with a request to return the application, in which case the complaint is left without consideration.

3. The owner of the information shall have the right to adopt an internal procedure for the consideration of complaints that does not contradict the provisions of this Law. The holder of the information

is obliged to make this procedure public and to make its contents available on its premises, as well as online on the relevant website, or at the written request of any person.

#### **Article 48. Contents of the decision**

1. Based on the results of consideration of the complaint, the superior body or official who considered the complaint shall make one of the following decisions:

- 1) satisfies the complaint in whole or in part;
- 2) refuses to satisfy the complaint in whole or in part.

2. The decision based on the results of consideration of the complaint shall indicate:

- 1) the date and place of the decision;
- 2) the name of the superior body or official who considered the complaint;
- 3) the full name of the information user (for legal entities, branches, representative offices), the surname, first name, patronymic of the information user (for individuals), his contact details, according to which the decision is sent to him;
- 4) the name of the information holder, against whose decision, action (inaction) the complaint was filed;
- 5) the subject of the complaint;
- 6) the facts established in the case, the evidence on which the conclusions of the superior body or official who considered the complaint are based, and the arguments on the basis of which certain evidence was rejected;
- 7) laws and other regulatory legal acts that were guided by a higher body or official who considered the complaint;
- 8) a decision based on the results of consideration of the complaint;
- 9) the signature of the head of the superior body or official who considered the complaint.

3. The user of information who does not agree with the decision on his complaint shall have the right to appeal this decision in court in the manner established by the Administrative Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.

## **Chapter 11. Final Provisions**

#### **Article 49. Entry into force of this Law**

1. This Law shall enter into force upon expiry of six months from the date of official publication.

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2. The following shall be deemed invalid:

- 1) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Guarantees and Freedom of Access to Information" dated December 5, 1997 No. 89 (Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 1997, No. 12, art. 580);
- 2) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amending the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Guarantees and Freedom of Access to Information" dated October 18, 2002 No. 147 (Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2002, No. 12, Article 498);
- 3) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Access to Information Under the Jurisdiction of State Bodies and Local Self-Government Bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated December 28, 2006 No. 213 (Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2006, No. 11, art. 981);

4) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic 'On Guarantees and Freedom of Access to Information'" dated December 28, 2006 No. 214 (Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2006, No. 11, art. 982);

5) Article 2 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated February 19, 2013 No. 22 (Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2013, No. 2, Article 115);

6) Article 3 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated February 18, 2014 No. 35 (Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014, No. 2, Article 90);

7) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Access to Information Under the Jurisdiction of State Bodies and Local Self-Government Bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated July 27, 2016 No. 152 (Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2016, No. 7, Article 870);

8) Articles 1 and 2 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic (the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Guarantees and Freedom of Access to Information", "On Access to Information Under the Jurisdiction of State Bodies and Local Self-Government Bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic", "On Regulatory Legal Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic")" dated December 29, 2016 No. 224 (Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2016, No. 11, Article 1201);

9) Articles 4 and 5 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts in Connection with the Adoption of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Fundamentals of Administrative Activities and Administrative Procedures" dated March 18, 2017 No. 47 (Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2017, No. 3, Article 179);

10) Article 2 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic (to the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic "On State and Municipal Services", "On Access to Information Under the Jurisdiction of State Bodies and Local Self-Government Bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic")" dated July 20, 2017 No. 130 (Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2017, No. 7-8, Article 732);

11) Article 4 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts on Intelligence and Counterintelligence Activities" dated June 30, 2022 No. 53 (Erkin-Too newspaper No. 60-61 dated July 8, 2022).

3. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic shall, within one month:

1) submit proposals to the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic for consideration on bringing legislative acts into conformity with this Law;

2) submit proposals for consideration by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic aimed at solving organizational measures arising from this Law;

3) bring its regulatory legal acts into compliance with this Law;

4) ensure that the legal acts of the bodies subordinated to it are brought into conformity with this Law;

5) ensure the organization of work on training of state and community employees in the application of this Law and information and explanatory work among the population on the provisions of this Law.

4. Local self-government bodies shall take the necessary measures arising from this Law, as well as bring their normative legal acts into conformity with this Law.

**President of the Kyrgyz  
Republic**

**S.Zhaparov**

**Yogorku Keneshem of the  
Kyrgyz Republic**

**November 15, 2023**