

Law of the Kyrgyz Republic

On Normative Legal Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic

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CHAPTER 1

General Provisions

Article 1. Scope of this Law

1. This Law defines principles of Lawmaking and establishes concepts and types of normative legal acts, their interrelation; procedures for drafting, adopting, publishing laws, also rules for their enforcement, interpretation and resolution of conflicts of laws.

2. Legal norms contained in other laws or normative legal acts and pertaining to the scope of this Law, shall comply with this Law. In case of conflict between this law and other laws, provisions of this Law shall apply.

Article 2. Key concepts used in this Law

The following key terms, concepts and definitions are used in this Law:

Legislation is a set of normative legal acts regulating social relations;

Conflict between normative legal acts is a controversy (incompliance) between normative legal acts regulating the same social relations;

Lawmaking activities are scientific and organization activities for preparation, examination, adoption/issuance, amendment, supplementation, interpretation, suspension, voidance or revocation of normative legal acts;

Lawmaker is a public authority /official or a local governmental agency authorized to adopt/issue normative legal acts;

Normative legal act is an official document in a predetermined format adopted/issued within the competence of a public authority/official, local governmental agency, or by a referendum, and intended to establish, amend or revoke norms of law (legal norms);

Lawmaking technique is a system of rules for drafting normative legal acts;

Legal gaps are missing legal norms that are necessary for the essence and content of the acting legal system of the state, also principles and norms of international law;

Norm of law (legal norm) is generally mandatory rules of behavior intended for an indefinite group of persons and for repeated application;

Legal effect of a normative legal act is a characteristic of the normative legal acts that stipulates mandatory application of this act to relevant social relations, also the place of the act in the hierarchy of other legal acts.

Article 3. Principles of lawmaking

Lawmaking activity shall comply with the following principles:

compliance with the rights, freedoms and lawful interests of citizens and legal persons;

legality;

validity;

appropriateness;

equity;

publicity.

Article 4. Types of normative legal acts

1. Normative legal acts are subdivided into the following types:

The Constitution is a normative legal act that has the highest legal effect and embodies fundamental principles and norms of legal regulation of major social relations, also lays a legal basis for adopting laws and other normative legal acts;

Constitutional Law is a normative legal act adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter 'the Jogorku Kenesh') as prescribed by and on issues stipulated in, the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter the Constitution);

Code is a normative legal act ensuring systemic regulation of social relations of similar nature;

Law is a normative legal act adopted by the Jogorku Kenesh and regulating vital social relations in a respective field;

Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic is a normative legal act issued by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter ‘the President’) and compliant with the requirements prescribed by this Law;

Resolution of the Jogorku Kenesh is a normative legal act approved by the Jogorku Kenesh on issues specified by the Constitution and constitutional laws as falling within the competence of the Jogorku Kenesh, and compliant with the requirements prescribed by this Law;

Resolution of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic is a normative legal act adopted by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter the Government) on the basis and for enforcement of normative legal acts that have higher legal effect, and compliant with the requirements prescribed by this Law;

Resolution of the National Bank of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter the National Bank) is a normative legal act adopted by the Board of the National Bank, on the basis and for enforcement of normative legal acts that have higher legal effect, within the competence of the Bank, and compliant with the requirements prescribed by this Law;

Resolution of the Central Commission On Elections and Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic is a normative legal act adopted by the Central Commission On Elections and Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter the Central Election Committee), on the basis and for enforcement of normative legal acts that have higher legal effect, within the competence of the Commission, and compliant with the requirements prescribed by this Law;

Resolutions of local representative bodies are normative legal acts adopted on the basis and for enforcement of normative legal acts that have higher legal effect, within the competence of the local representative bodies, addressing issues of local importance and having mandatory legal effect on a respective territory.

2. Other acts (instructions, provisions, rules, etc) are approved by normative legal acts stipulated by this Law.

Article 5. Lawmakers

The following lawmakers are authorized to adopt/issue normative legal acts:

The President;

The Jogorku Kenesh;

The Government;

The National Bank;

The Central Committee for Elections and Referenda;

Local representative bodies.

CHAPTER 2

Scope of Normative Legal Acts

Article 6. Hierarchy of normative legal acts

1. Normative legal acts have the following hierarchy depending on their legal effect:

The Constitution and laws amending supplementing the Constitution;

Constitutional law;

Code;

Law;

Decree of the President;

Resolution of the Jogorku Kenesh;

Resolution of the Government;

Acts of the National bank and the Central Commission on Election and Referenda;

Normative legal acts of public authorities entitled to issue normative legal acts, in compliance with delegation of lawmaking powers;

Normative legal acts of local representative bodies

2. Normative legal acts may not contradict normative legal acts that have higher legal effect.

3. If case of discrepancies between the text of the Constitution and other normative legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the national language and their text in the official language, the text in the national language shall prevail as the original text.

Article 7. Methods of ensuring legality of normative legal acts

Legality of a normative legal act shall be ensured by:

Compliance with the established procedure for adoption of normative legal acts;

Inclusion of the normative legal act in the State Registry of Normative Legal Acts;

Official publication of the normative legal act;

Unconstitutionalization of the normative legal act as prescribed by law;

Invalidation of the normative legal act as prescribed by law;

Revocation of the normative legal act;

Suspension of the normative legal act;

Voidance of the normative legal act.

Article 8. Delegation of lawmaking powers

1. Lawmakers may delegate their lawmaking powers. Lawmaking powers in the field of entrepreneurship may not be delegated.
2. A powers delegation act shall indicate the recipient of the powers, the actual powers, the term, also the type of the acts that the recipient of the powers may now adopt/issue.
3. The recipient of the lawmaking powers may not re-delegate them to another body.
4. When issuing a normative legal act to fulfill the delegated powers, the lawmaker shall refer to the powers delegation act.

Article 9. Legal effect of the normative legal act

1. Normative legal acts shall have effect on the entire territory of the Kyrgyz Republic from the date of enactment and shall be mandatory for enforcement.

Normative legal acts of local representative government shall have effect on the respective territory from the date of enactment and shall be mandatory for enforcement.

2. A normative legal act shall be perpetual unless prescribed otherwise by the act itself or the by the enactment act.
3. A term of effect may be specified for the entire normative legal act or a structural element of the act. Prior to expiration of the term, the issuing authority may prolong or perpetuate the normative legal act.
4. A normative legal act or its structural elements may be suspended for a certain term. Normative legal acts or their structural elements shall be suspended by a separate normative legal act.
5. Normative legal acts shall not have a retrospective effect, except for cases when the retroactive effect of a normative legal act or its structural element is envisaged by the very act or the enactment act, also when a previous liability for an offence is revoked or mitigated.

Normative legal acts establishing or strengthening a liability, imposing new obligations of citizens and legal entities, or aggravating their position, shall not have a retroactive effect.

Article 10. Termination/revocation of normative legal acts / their structural elements

1. A normative legal act/structural element shall be revoked if:

the term of the normative legal act/structural element is expired;

a new normative legal act is adopted that contradicts provisions of an existing legal act/structural element or that incorporates provisions of the existing normative legal act/structural element;

the normative legal act/structural element is unconstitutionalized or invalidated as prescribed by law;

the normative legal act/structural element is voided or suspended by a lawmaker that adopted the acts or by another authorized body.

2. Court's decision unconstitutionalizing or invalidating a normative legal act or its structural element shall be officially published and sent to governmental bodies as prescribed by the Government.

Unconstitutionalization or invalidation of a normative legal act or its structural element shall entail its revocation or harmonization with a normative legal act that has a higher legal effect.

3. Revocation of a normative legal act or its structural element makes the normative legal act/structural element ineffective from the date revocation of the normative legal act or its structural element comes to effect.

4. Voidance of a normative legal act or its structural element means that the normative legal act/structural element is no longer effective from the date the voiding normative legal act or its structural element comes to effect, unless stipulated otherwise in the voiding normative legal act.

Voidance of a normative legal act or its structural element shall not entail any legal consequences for relations that emerged prior to the voidance of the normative legal act or its structural element.

5. Revocation or voidance of a normative legal act or its structural element that have higher legal effect shall revoke or void normative legal acts or their structural elements that are based on the revoked or voided act, unless stipulated otherwise in the revoking or voiding normative legal act.

6. Suspension of a normative legal act or its separate norms that have higher legal effect shall also suspend normative legal acts and their separate norms based on the suspended act, unless stipulated otherwise in the suspending act.

Chapter 3

Lawmaking Technique

Requirements to New Normative Legal Acts

Article 11. General requirements to the form and structure of a normative legal act

1. Text of a normative legal act shall be compliant with norms of literary language and legal terminology, and shall contain no obsolete and polysemantic words, expressions, epithets, metaphors, or abbreviations. Texts of articles/paragraphs shall not be reiterated in other articles/paragraphs.

2. Normative legal acts shall be internally congruent, logical, and compliant with the lawmaking technique.

In the text of a normative legal act, general provisions shall precede specific provisions. Extensive generalization as well as extensive detailing shall be avoided in the wording of legal norms.

3. Titles of normative legal acts, their parts, sections, chapters and articles shall be laconic, clearly formulated and reflecting their main content. Terms and concepts used in the text of a normative legal act shall be understandable and unambiguous. When necessary to define terms and concepts used in the normative legal act, it shall include an article/paragraph with the definitions.

4. Amendments and/or addenda shall be made to the main normative legal act. Amendments and/or addenda may not be made to the main normative legal act by making amendments and/or addenda to an amending and/or supplementing normative legal act.

5. The enactment procedure and responsible governmental agencies shall be specified in final provisions of a normative legal act.

6. Normative legal acts shall show the following details:

The national emblem of the Kyrgyz Republic;

Reference to the type of acts as specified in Article 4 of this Law;

Title specifying the scope regulated by the normative legal act;

Place and date of adoption;

Registration number;

Signature of the person authorized to sign respective normative legal acts;

Official stamp.

Article 12. Structural elements of a normative legal act

1. Structural elements of a normative legal act include parts, sections, subsections, chapters, clauses, articles, provisions, subprovisions and paragraphs.

2. Preamble (introduction) is an independent and optional part of a normative legal act that contains information about the causes, conditions and objectives of its adoption/issuance. The preamble may not include normative provisions.

3. Voluminous normative legal acts (such as Codes) shall be divided in parts.

A part of a normative legal act shall consist of sections, shall be lettered and may have a title.

4. A section groups chapters of similar content.

Sections are numbered with Roman numerals and have a title typed in capital letters and centered on the page. Depending on the volume, sections may consist of subsections. Subsections are numbered with Arabic numerals and have a title, typed in capital letters and centered on the page, in the same line with the numbering. Normative legal acts that have no chapters may not be divided into sections.

5. In voluminous normative legal acts, articles/provisions of similar content may be grouped in chapters.

Chapters are numbered with Arabic numerals and have a title typed in capital letters and centered on the page.

In voluminous normative legal acts, chapters may be divided into paragraphs. Paragraphs are marked with the ‘§’ symbol and have an ordinal number in Arabic numerals.

6. The Constitution, constitutional laws, codes, laws consist of articles, other normative legal acts shall consist of clauses.

Articles/clauses are the key structural elements of normative legal acts that contain normative instructions.

Articles shall have a title, except for articles in laws that make amendments and addenda to acting laws. Articles are numbered with Arabic numerals and consist of parts that contain separate norms of law.

Parts of an article are numbered with Arabic numerals with a dot and are subdivided into items, numbered with Arabic numerals with round right brackets.

Items are divided into subitems marked with small letters of the alphabet with round right brackets.

Items of articles of the Constitution, provisions of other normative legal acts have no titles, are marked with Arabic numerals with a dot, and may consist of sub-items and/or paragraphs. Subitems may consist of paragraphs. Subitems are marked with Arabic numerals or letters of the alphabet with round right brackets.

An indented paragraph is a part of an article, item or subitem devoted to one idea. It is marked in an indent and starts with a small letter, except for the first paragraph of a part of the article/clause that starts with a capital letter. Indented paragraphs end with a semicolon, except for the final indented paragraph.

If a previous indented paragraph of an article/clause ends with a dot and requires a subsequent indented paragraph, the paragraph starts with a capital letter.

Indented paragraphs are not numbered or lettered.

7. Sections, chapters, articles of a normative legal act shall have continuous numbering.

Independent (and continuous) numbering is required for subitems in every item, paragraphs in every chapter, and subsections in every section of a normative legal act.

8. Parts, sections, chapters, articles (provisions) of a normative legal act shall not be re-numbered after amendments and/or addenda and after revocation of structural elements of a normative legal act.

If addenda are made in the end of a normative legal act, the existing numbering of parts, sections, articles and provisions shall be continued.

If new structural elements are added into a normative legal act between the existing ones, the new structural elements are marked additionally with numbers placed under the primary numbering or lettering.

9. Notes are included directly in the text of the structural elements they relate to.

10. Normative legal acts may have annexes including different lists, tables, graphs, tariffs, maps, sample forms, documents, diagrams, etc.

If there are several annexes, they shall be numbered with Arabic numbers without the # symbol. The # symbol is not used in references to annexes made in the text of the act.

Normative legal acts and their annexes shall have the same legal effect.

The word ‘Annex’ shall be typed in the upper right corner of the next page after the text of the normative legal act, without any reference to the registration number or the signing date of the act.

The title of an annex shall be centered on the page and typed in bold.

Article 13. Specific structure of codes

1. Sections of a codified normative legal act (code) may be groups in the general and in the specific part.

2. The general part of a codified normative legal act (code) shall include:

fundamental provisions (principles, definitions, key institutions);

specialized normative provisions;

other initial normative provisions that are very general and stable and lay a legal basis for application of norms set out in the special part.

3. The specific part of a codified normative legal act (code) may contain norms that specify:

type and measure (rule) for optional and mandatory behavior (legal rights and obligations);

type and measure of negative consequences of potential violations of the legal norms (legal liability).

Article 14. Use of special patterns

1. Texts of normative legal acts may include special patterns, such as pictures, abbreviations, emblems, geographic images, symbols, etc.

2. Special patterns used in a normative legal act are understood in the meaning that they have in a respective special field.

Article 15. Abbreviations and generalized concepts in normative legal acts

1. Abbreviated names of public authorities/organizations may only be used if the abbreviations are officially recognized. When referring to an authority /organization for the first time in the normative legal act, its name shall be written fully, with the abbreviated name given in parenthesis to be used thereafter in the text of the normative legal act.

2. Generalized concepts (words, phrases) designating public authorities /organizations shall be used in normative legal acts only in cases when referring to any governmental agency/organization covered by the respective generalized concept.

Article 16. Use of references in normative legal acts

1. References to structural elements of the normative legal act, also to other normative legal acts and their structural elements shall be used in normative legal acts when necessary to show interrelation of norms or to avoid duplication.

2. References to the Constitution shall not include the date of adoption and other details.

3. References to codes or laws shall include the type and title of the normative legal act.

4. References to other normative legal acts or their structural elements shall include:

type and title of the normative legal act;

date of adoption and registration number of the normative legal act.

Repeated references, except for the first reference to a normative legal act, shall include its type and name.

5. References to the normative legal act or its structural elements in the same normative legal act shall be made using the word 'this' ('herein').

Article 17. Procedure for amendment and revocation of normative legal acts

1. Amendments and/or addenda made to normative legal shall be introduced as a new version of the normative legal act (its structural element) if the volume of the amendments and/or addenda constitute more than a half of the normative legal act (its structural element), or if separate amendments and/or addenda are technically difficult to make or understand. In a new version of a normative legal act, the words 'new version' shall not be added in the title of the normative legal act. The acting normative legal act shall be voided simultaneously with adoption of a new version of a normative legal act.

In other cases, amendments and/or addenda to a normative legal act shall be made by excluding, adding or replacing separate works, sentences, or figures.

2. Amendments and/or addenda shall be made to a normative legal act by the lawmaker by adopting/issuing a normative legal act of the same type.

3. Amendments and/or addenda to normative legal acts, adopted by a referendum, shall be made as prescribed by this Law, unless stipulated otherwise by the constitutional law on referendum.

No amendments and/or addenda may be made to normative legal acts by amending and/or supplementing an amending normative legal act.

4. Upon adoption of a normative legal act, all acts that have the same or lower legal effect and their structural elements shall be voided if contradicting the normative legal provisions included in the new act, if included into it, or if factually losing their meaning.

5. Normative legal acts and their structural elements are voided; and words, figures and sentences are excluded.

6. When voiding structural elements, subsequent structural elements shall not be renumbered. The voided structural element shall be taken into consideration in subsequent amendments and/or addenda to this structural element.

7. Voidance of a normative legal act immediately entails voidance of all normative legal acts or their structural elements that amended and/or supplemented this act.

8. If a normative legal act voids another normative legal act/ structural element that voided previous normative legal acts, the latter shall not be re-validated.

Chapter 4

Lawmaking Activity

Article 18. Specifics of lawmaking activity planning

1. The Government annually elaborates and approves a lawmaking agenda.

2. When elaborating the lawmaking agenda, account shall be taken of addresses and statements made by the President, proposals made by deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh, by stakeholder agencies, academic institutions, and representatives of the civil society, as prescribed by the Government.

3. Normative legal acts may be drafted over and above the lawmaking agenda.

Article 19. Analysis of regulatory impact of normative legal acts

1. Drafts of normative legal acts regulating entrepreneurship shall be analyzed for regulatory impact in compliance with the methodology approved by the Government.

2. Regulatory impact analysis shall be conducted and ensured by the drafter of the normative legal act.

3. The draft of the normative legal act shall be declined if the drafter fails to provide a justification prepared on the basis of the regulatory impact analysis.

Article 20. Legal expertise and other types of scientific expertise of normative legal acts

1. Drafts of normative legal acts pertaining to enforcement of constitutional rights, freedoms and obligations of citizens; legal status of public associations, mass media; national budget, tax system; environmental safety; struggle against crime; introduction of new types of state regulation of entrepreneurship, shall be subject to legal, human right, gender, environmental, anti-corruption and other types of scientific expertise (depending of the relations that the normative legal act is drafted to regulate).

2. Objectives of the scientific expertise include:

assessment of the quality, justification and timeliness of the draft, compliance with requirements of the lawmaking technique;

assessment of the draft for compliance with the Constitution, constitutional laws, laws and international commitments of the Kyrgyz Republic;

assessment of potential effectiveness of the normative legal act;

identification and assessment of social, economic, scientific and technical, environmental, as well as other negative impacts of adopting the draft as a normative legal act;

handling of other objectives as identified during the scientific expertise.

3. For independent scientific expertise of draft normative legal acts specified in the first part of this Article, lawmakers may involve foreign scientists and specialists. The draft may be sent to an international organization for the scientific expertise.

4. Experts shall be persons who were not directly involved in drafting of the normative legal act.

Article 21. Endorsement of draft normative legal acts

Prior to submission to the President or Government, draft normative legal acts shall be agreed with the Ministry of Justice of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter Ministry of Justice) on issues requiring reduction or increase of public expenditure, with the Ministry of Finance of the Kyrgyz Republic on issues regulating entrepreneurship, and with other public authorities in cases the normative legal act contains any norms that fall within their competence.

Article 22. Organization of public discussions

1. Draft normative legal acts that directly involve interests of citizens and legal entities, also draft normative legal acts regulating entrepreneurship shall be offered for public discussion by publishing them on the official site of the lawmaking body. If the lawmaker does not have an official site, also in cases envisaged by law, normative legal acts shall be published in mass media.

2. Public discussion of a normative legal act shall be ensured by a lawmaker by means of:

ensuring access to the text of the draft normative legal act;

accepting, considering, and generalizing proposals made by participants of the public discussion;

resulting from public discussions, drafting final information about proposals with specified reasons for their inclusion/non-inclusion in the draft normative legal act. The final information shall be reflected in the rationale paper to the draft normative legal act.

3. A lawmaker shall disclose information related to the issue under discussion, including:

text of the draft normative legal act;

rationale of the normative legal act;

list of persons and organizations that participated in the drafting, also those who the draft of the normative legal act was preliminarily agreed with;

financial and economic calculations, conclusions of the expertise conducted;

statistical data;

forecast of potential social, economic, legal and other impacts of the drafted normative legal act;

other information necessary for justification of the draft of the normative legal act, except for information containing a state secret or another secret protected by law.

4. Costs of organizing and conducting public disclosure shall be covered by the entity drafting the normative legal act, as well as from other sources except those prohibited by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Article 23. Term of public discussion

1. The term of public discussion shall be at least two months for draft laws and at least one month for other draft normative legal acts.

2. The term of public discussion shall start on the next date after the date of public disclosure of the normative legal act.

Article 24. Submission of draft normative legal acts to authorized lawmaker

1. The following shall be enclosed to draft normative legal acts submitted to a lawmaker entity for adoption:

cover letter;

rationale paper;

comparative table (in case of amendments and/or addenda to the normative legal act or a new version);

documents containing information about endorsement of the normative legal act, when necessary;

expert opinions resulting from conducted expertise, when necessary.

2. If application of a normative legal act requires amendments and addenda to other normative legal acts, draft normative legal acts specifying the amendments and addenda shall be enclosed with the submitted draft normative legal act.
3. Draft normative legal acts shall be submitted simultaneously on paper and on an electronic data carrier in the national and official languages.
4. Other issues related to submission of draft normative legal acts shall be specified by a respective entity authorized for adoption of normative legal acts.
5. Draft normative legal acts submitted for consideration in violation of provisions of this article shall be returned unconsidered. The drafts shall be re-submitted for consideration as prescribed by law after the violations are eliminated.

Article 25. Key requirements to the rationale paper to draft normative legal acts

Rationale paper of a normative legal act shall include:

- goals and objectives that shall be potentially reached or addressed by adoption of the normative legal act;
- forecasts of potential social, economic, legal, human rights, gender, environmental, corruption impacts of the adopted normative legal act;
- information on outcomes of the public discussion, if any;
- analysis of the draft normative legal act compliance with the legislation;
- availability of funding sources.

Article 26. Adoption of draft normative legal acts

1. Unless stipulated otherwise by the Constitution, normative legal acts shall be adopted by lawmakers as established by this Law and other normative legal acts adopted in compliance with this Law.

Normative legal acts that require funding from the national budget shall not be adopted until a source of funding is defined.

2. Lawmakers authorized to adopt normative legal acts after their consideration shall have the right to:

- adopt the normative legal act;
- decline the draft specifying the reasons;
- return the draft with comments and proposal for improvement.

Article 27. Registration of normative legal acts

1. Adopted normative legal acts shall be registered.

2. The registration is conducted by:

the Presidential Administration – for constitutional laws, codes, laws and decrees of the president;

by administration of the Jogorku Kenesh – for resolutions of the Jogorku Kenesh;

by administration of the Government – for resolutions of the Government;

by the Central Commission for Elections and Referenda – for acts of the Central Commission for Elections and Referenda;

by the National Bank – for acts of the National Bank;

by administrations of local representative bodies – for normative legal acts of the local representative bodies.

Article 28. State Registry of Normative Legal Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic

1. Normative legal acts shall be included in the State Registry of Normative Legal Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter, State Registry of Normative Legal Acts).

2. Normative legal acts are included in the State Registry of Normative Legal Acts by the Ministry of Justice in electronic format or on paper, in the national and official languages.

3. Normative legal acts from the State Registry of Normative Legal Acts shall be freely circulated via internet.

4. The procedure for maintenance of the State Registry of Normative Legal Acts shall be established by the government.

5. A normative legal act that is not included in the State Registry of Normative Legal Acts shall have no legal effect.

Article 29. The procedure for official publication of normative legal acts

1. Normative legal acts shall be officially published.

2. Official publication of normative legal acts means public disclosure by displaying the text of the normative legal act in a printed or electronic publication as prescribed by the government.

3. Normative legal acts shall be officially published in the national and official languages.

4. The official publication date of a normative legal act shall be the issuance date of the publication that contains the act.

5. Normative legal acts may not be published incomplete, except for normative legal acts containing a state secret.

6. Information about the publication shall be included in the State Registry of Normative Legal Acts.

7. When publishing normative legal acts in other mass media sources, a reference shall be made to the official publication.
8. Official publications of normative legal acts shall be used in lawmaking practice.

Article 30. Enactment/Application of Normative Legal Acts

1. Official publication of normative legal acts is a mandatory precondition for their enactment.
2. Laws shall enter into effect ten days after their official publication, unless specified otherwise in the law itself or a law regulating the procedure for enacting the law.
3. Other normative legal acts shall enter into effect fifteen days after their official publication, unless specified otherwise in the normative legal act itself. Normative legal acts regulating entrepreneurship shall enter into effect no sooner than a month after their official publication.

Chapter 5

Implementation of Normative Legal Acts

Article 31. Official interpretation (clarification)

1. In case of ambiguities in normative legal acts, or incorrect or contradictory practice of application, an official interpretation (clarification) shall be given.
2. Official interpretation (clarification) of norms of the Constitution shall be given by the Constitutional Court of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Official interpretation (clarification) of other normative legal acts, except for the Constitution, shall be given by the lawmaker entity that adopted the normative legal act.

3. Official interpretation (clarification) shall explain or specify the content of the norms, identify their place in the hierarchy of laws, also their functional and other links with other norms regulating different aspects of one and the same type of social relations.
4. No amendments or addenda may be made to normative legal acts in the process of their official interpretation.
5. Norms of laws shall be interpreted in full compliance with provisions of the Constitutions, and norms of other normative legal acts shall be interpreted in compliance with the Constitution, constitutional laws, codes and laws.

Article 32. Resolution of conflicts of laws

1. In case of conflicts between normative legal acts, the normative legal act that has a higher legal effect shall prevail.
2. Legal norms conflicting with norms specified in codes may be applied only after respective amendments are made to the codes.

3. In case of conflicts between normative legal acts that have equal legal effect and do not contradict acts that have a higher legal effect, provisions of the act regulating a given field of legal relations shall apply.

4. Lawmaker bodies shall regularly monitor normative legal acts that are within their competence, to eliminate conflicts and gaps.

Article 33. Filling gaps

In case of gaps identified in normative legal acts, lawmakers shall make respective amendments or addenda for filling the gaps.

Article 34. Control of and supervision over compliance with normative legal acts

1. Control of the implementation of normative legal acts shall be provided by the authorized lawmaker.

2. Supervision over precise and uniform implementation of normative legal acts shall be provided by prosecution bodies within their competence.

Article 35. Acts of Prosecutor's Response

1. Prosecutor's response to a normative legal act contradicting the Constitution, constitutional law, code, or law shall be sent by a prosecutor or deputy prosecutor to the public authority that adopted the normative legal act.

2. Prosecutor's response acts may be used as a basis for suspension, revocation or voidance of a normative legal act or its structural element.

3. The prosecutor may appeal in court against rejection of the prosecutor's response act.