

**OBSERVATION PERIOD FROM
AUGUST 29 TO DECEMBER 25, 2021**



THE "COMMON CAUSE" PUBLIC FOUNDATION

FINAL REPORT

**ON THE OBSERVATION RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS OF
DEPUTIES TO THE JOGORKU KENESH OF THE KYRGYZ
REPUBLIC ON NOVEMBER 28, 2021**



This report was made possible by the assistance of the American people through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The Public Foundation "Common Cause" is responsible for the content of the publication, which does not necessarily reflect the position of USAID or the US Government.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABBREVIATIONS	4
ABOUT COMMON CAUSE	5
SUMMARY	6
CHAPTER 1. ANALYSIS OF THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK	12
CHAPTER 2. ORGANIZATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF ELECTION COMMISSIONS	18
2.1 Central Election Commission	19
2.2 District and Precinct Election Commissions	25
CHAPTER 3. NOMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF CANDIDATES	29
3.1. Nomination and registration of lists of candidates of political parties	29
CHAPTER 4. VOTER REGISTRATION	31
CHAPTER 5. ELECTION PROMOTION AND INFORMATION	33
5.1 Election Campaigning	33
5.2 Voter information	37
CHAPTER 6. FINANCING OF THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN	39
7.1 Outdoor voting day	46
7.2 Election day	48
CHAPTER 8. ESTABLISHMENT OF VOTING RESULTS. POST-ELECTION PERIOD	54
CHAPTER 9. ELECTORAL DISPUTE TRIALS	60
CHAPTER 10. VIOLATIONS AND COMPLAINTS	61
CHAPTER 11. BASIC RECOMMENDATIONS	69

ABBREVIATIONS

AIS FP	Automated Information System "Financial Transparency"
ARBB	Automatic reading ballot box
CAG	Control and Auditing Group CEC
CEC KR	Central Commission for Elections and Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic
Common Cause	Public Foundation "Common Cause"
DEC	District Election Commission
EIS	Electoral Information System
OSCE / ODIHR	OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
SRS	State Registration Service
LTO	Long Term Observer
USRP	Unified State Register of Population
UVRS	Unified Voter Registration System
JK KR	Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic
SCNS	State Committee for National Security
RRCG	Rapid Response Coordination Group
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
PWD	Person with disabilities
MIA	Ministry of the Interior
OTRK	Public Broadcasting Corporation
STO	Short-term Observer
DEC	District Election Commission
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
PEC	Precinct Election Commission

ABOUT COMMON CAUSE

Public Foundation "Common Cause" is a non-profit organization which conducts nonpartisan monitoring of elections at various levels in the Kyrgyz Republic, implements civic and voter education projects and promotes active participation of citizens in decision-making processes.

The purpose of election observation is to provide citizens and stakeholders with a professional, impartial and timely assessment of the compliance of electoral processes with international standards and national legislation, including information on potential violations, voter turnout and election results, as well as making recommendations for improving the organization of elections.

On Election Day, the Common Cause deployed 600 short-term observers (STOs), 72 long-term observers, 46 mobile teams, 30 head office staff, 20 data call center operators, 8 regional coordinators and 8 regional lawyers to oversee polling station opening and closing procedures, voting, counting and summing up the voting results across the country. In addition, the Common Cause attracted three legal experts who analyzed the electoral legislation and monitored the work of the CEC, its working groups and the Rapid Response Coordination Group (RRCG) since the announcement of the elections of deputies to the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic (JK KR), analyzed information on violations revealed on election day and monitored the process of determining the election results.

600 independent STOs were deployed to 300 PECs across the country, selected using a random, stratified, interval sample. The Common Cause used statistically based observation, an advanced election monitoring methodology that allows conclusions to be drawn that are representative of the entire country about specific electoral processes on election day in a single district.

The results of independent observation presented in the report cover the period from the moment of the appointment of parliamentary elections on August 29, 2021 to December 25, 2021.

SUMMARY

Parliamentary elections finalized the legitimization of the branches of government in Kyrgyzstan after the political crisis of 2020, when a power vacuum formed and, were one of the most difficult elections in the history of sovereign Kyrgyzstan. Parliamentary elections were held against the backdrop of pandemic, continuing political crisis, and extensive constitutional and legal reform, which strengthened the presidential powers, weakened the Parliament, local government, and judiciary, and imposed limitations on political and civic rights.

Rapid legal electoral reform pursued short-term goals of addressing political crisis but failed to address some of the long-term issues, such as inclusion of internal migrants in the process, voting abroad, effective control over campaign contributions and spending by political parties and candidates, development of political parties. The timeframe of the legal reform was not in line with best practices and left little room to ensure stakeholders' confidence and trust.

The pre-election environment was competitive, albeit unequal and clear domination of political parties and candidates with significant financial resources. Fundamental freedoms were respected during the campaign and efforts were put to fight vote buying and the misuse of the 'administrative resource'. The new electoral system and presence of political competition could not break the trend of low voter participation. The low voter turnout points to the disillusionment on the part of many voters.

Election day was well organized and peaceful. At 30% of the stations there were temporary failures of the automated control system, at 7.3% there were biometric identification equipment failures. Serious problems were recorded in about 6% of polling stations, where a combination of various electoral irregularities was observed. There were procedural violations in 6% of polling stations observed by Common Cause. For various reasons, the protocols of up to 6% of the polling stations were not physically provided to the Common Cause observers, and they had to take pictures of them.

The Public Foundation "Common Cause" (hereinafter referred to as Common Cause) prepared a final report on the results of domestic election monitoring of the parliamentary elections scheduled for November 28, 2021.

The report refers to the period since the appointment of parliamentary elections, from August 29 to December 25, 2021 and covers the nomination and registration of candidates, and lists of candidates, the formation and activities of election commissions at all levels, the procedure for the formation and updating of voter lists, the period of information and campaigning, Election Day, tabulation procedures, as well as documenting violations of electoral legislation and filing appeals (applications and complaints) to the appropriate authorities. In addition, the Common Cause monitored the post-election period, which covered the observation of the process of tabulation of results in district election commissions, recounts in select districts, verification of PEC protocols on the election results with PEC protocols on the CEC website, tabulation of election results. Common Cause's experts also observed the process of consideration of electoral disputes in courts.

Common Cause's domestic observation of the parliamentary elections in the Kyrgyz Republic, held on November 28, 2021, showed that, in general, the organization and administration of the elections were held in accordance with the norms of national legislation and international standards. At the same time, a comprehensive analysis of the data collected during the observation process indicates a number of problems that require attention, both from government

agencies and from citizens. In particular, there are questions about changes in the electoral system three months before the elections, insufficient information to voters about the change in the voting procedure, low voter turnout and lack of trust and disillusionment on the part of many voters.

Moving forward the country needs to address issues related to the implementation of the principle of equality of candidates, stimulation of political party building, promoting the political participation of women, youth and other underrepresented groups in politics, creating opportunities for the emergence of real choice for voters between the presented political candidates.

Low voter turnout raises a serious concern. Even the change of the electoral system did not reverse the trend of lowering turnout in several elections conducted in 2021 and failed to bring about the increase in voter's participation. Thus, the single national constituency voter turnout estimated by Common Cause was 35.5% (with an error of +/- 3.05% with an accuracy of 0.99%). Common Cause's turnout data for a single national constituency coincided with the official data of the CEC within the margin of error. For comparison, according to the CEC, the turnout in the early presidential elections was 39.75%, in 2020 the turnout in the parliamentary elections on October 4 was 56.2%. The low turnout could be caused by a number of factors, such as fatigue of the electorate from ongoing election campaigns, a decrease in the level of trust in candidates and political parties, in the electoral system, due to tight deadlines, many were unable to familiarize themselves with the new rules, the cold season, difficult socio-economic situation in the country, etc. In this situation, the Common Cause believes that along with legal education, special confidence building measures may be needed to address low citizens participation in elections.

Electoral system

The elections were held under a new mixed electoral system, which was introduced without extensive public discussion of the proposed amendments and changes. The rapid change of the electoral system and the immediate appointment and holding of elections in a short time did not allow the participants in the election campaign to fully study and prepare for the elections. Common Cause in its "Risk Analysis" previously indicated that the tight deadlines for the introduction of the new electoral system and the holding of elections according to it may entail risks at every stage of the elections, which was confirmed at the last elections. World practice shows that prior to the introduction of the preferential voting, many countries have carried out long-term preparation, including training of voters, political parties and candidates, and election commissions.

One of the positive aspects of the new electoral system is the introduction of preferential voting in a single constituency, which allows voters to select specific candidates from the lists of candidates of political parties.

Electoral legislation

The new legislative framework generally allows for holding fair and democratic elections in accordance with international standards, but there are a number of gaps and collisions that require further work based on the analysis of the past election campaigns in order to take into account errors and choose the optimal model of the electoral system and further improve the electoral legislation.

Election Commissions

In general, assessing the activities of the CEC for the reporting period, Common Cause notes that the activities of the CEC were carried out transparently and within the established procedures,

the principle of collegiality was observed in making decisions. Election commissions generally acted in an independent manner with the exception of several decisions by the district election commissions and the CEC, which were inconsistent and had an impact on the credibility of the election commissions.

All information about the activities of the CEC was publicly available and posted on the official website <https://shailoo.gov.kg/>, the Telegram channel (with the Telegram bot) and the YouTube channel. In addition, all CEC meetings were broadcast online on the CEC's YouTube channel.

However, according to the representatives of candidates and political parties, in a number of cases there was an untimely issuance of copies of decisions made and other requested materials. The website of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic, despite the efforts being made, is still quite complicated for an ordinary user. The "Search" button does not always provide correct information. A large amount of information posted on the website, the lack of effective navigation buttons make it difficult to work with the CEC website. Representatives of political parties and candidates also expressed their dissatisfaction with the established practice of individual CEC members sending voice messages during CEC meetings, in cases when they are participating online.

Passive suffrage

Common Cause notes that the introduced mixed electoral system provides for quotas for gender, youth, ethnic minorities, PWDs only at the stage of nomination and registration of lists of candidates. Subsequently, given that the voter is given the right to choose both a political party and a candidate within the list of candidates of a political party, these quotas, in fact, lose their meaning. In this regard, the changes introduced provide only a 30% reserve for women candidates from the lists of political parties admitted to the distribution of mandates, but do not provide for a reserve for the remaining quotas.

With regard to single-member constituencies, the legislation does not provide for reservation mechanisms for underrepresented groups. Common Cause notes that when introducing a mixed electoral system, the Parliament should have provided mechanisms to cover gender representation in single-mandate constituencies.

In the course of the nomination and registration of candidates, lists of candidates from political parties, various disputes and litigations also took place, which indicate the need to work both within the framework of further improving the electoral legislation and on the law on political parties. The Common Cause also notes that the question of how the lists of candidates are formed by this or that political party is still open. Thus, the current Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Political Parties" does not contain norms regulating this issue, as well as issues of organizing and holding congresses to nominate lists of candidates, the procedure for electing congress delegates and other issues that are of enormous importance for the electoral process.

Common Cause notes that the introduced eligibility requirement for candidates, such as mandatory higher education does not meet international standards and needs revisiting.

Active suffrage

With regard to the implementation of active suffrage (voter participation), Common Cause maintains, as previously noted in its statements that the abolition of the possibility of changing

the electoral address in accordance with Form 2¹, that the absence of the alternative solution makes it impossible for certain categories of citizens: students, internal migrants, residents of housing estates, etc. to exercise their active suffrage.

When canceling the possibility of changing the electoral address according to Form-2, the deputies of the JK KR should have provided for other alternative mechanisms that would allow citizens of the country whose actual place of residence does not coincide with the official registration, residence permit to vote.

With regard to the implementation of the active suffrage of citizens outside the country, the Common Cause welcomes the efforts of the state to open new polling stations abroad. However, most of the Kyrgyz citizens residing abroad are still not included in the voting, which points to the need in further steps and mechanisms to address this situation.

Campaign funds

The analysis of campaign finance regulation has shown again that the lack of universal declaration of income and expenditure of the population creates a number of obstacles in the course of monitoring finances. The existing system does not allow tracing the sources of origin of funds of persons who contribute funds to the campaign funds of political parties and candidates. The controversial issues that arose during the election campaign also once again prove the need to resolve issues related to fundraising through crowdfunding by candidates or political parties.

It should be noted that in the current legislation, despite the existence of restrictions on the maximum number of campaigners, it does not include maximum rates for salaries of campaigners, observers, targeting specialists, media specialists, etc., which allows candidates and political parties to campaign using vote-buying tools. This is evidenced by the fact that the campaigner of the candidate in the Alamudun constituency was detained with the amount of 51.5 thousand soms, who indicated that the indicated funds were intended to pay for the services of campaigners. On this fact, a criminal case was initiated under the article "Bribery of voters" of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.

In addition, Common Cause notes that the size of the maximum funds that can be contributed by candidates in a single-member constituency is also disproportionate and requires revision.

A positive innovation in the past elections is the introduction into operation of the automated system of transparency of electoral funds of candidates and political parties "Financial Transparency" (AIS FP). This system displays information about the receipt and expenditure of funds from the electoral funds of candidates and political parties.

Election campaign

The Common Cause notes that, in comparison with previous election campaigns, the election campaign during the elections of deputies of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic of the 7th convocation was low-key, with less visual campaign material, but a more active campaigning in social networks and messengers. A significant part of the complaints considered by the election commissions during the campaign period were filed on the facts of violation of the conditions for placing campaign materials in places prohibited by the election legislation.

¹ Form 2, a provision allowing voters to change the electoral address, was abolished by the Parliament of sixth convocation, following the annulment of 2020 parliamentary election results. In that campaign, close to 500 000 voters changed their electoral addresses, and was accompanied by massive vote buying. No alternative solution was adopted in the law. The provision allowed for an inclusion of internal migrants and students into voting.

In the last days of the pre-election campaign, there have been more cases of high-ranking political figures publicly criticizing certain candidates, which, in fact, could be regarded as campaigning against these candidates, which was unacceptable by the electoral legislation, as the Common Cause had previously made a statement about.

In general, the pre-election period was characterized by lower activity of both candidates, political parties and citizens.

Voting day

The Common Cause's observers had the opportunity to monitor all processes outside the premises on voting day, as well as directly on voting day. The voting procedure, taking into account the introduced new electoral system, was difficult for citizens. As a result, there were an unprecedented number of invalid ballots in the past elections.

Based on the results of monitoring of voting outside the premises, the Common Cause notes that voting day was generally held in a peaceful atmosphere and was well organized. Compared to the elections of deputies of the JK KR in 2020, the early elections of the President of the KR in 2021, Common Cause observers noted that there were no cases of including voters in the Register of applications for voting outside the premises after it was closed. The restrictions introduced into the constitutional law in terms of participation in the election campaign of employees of territorial public self-government bodies also had a positive impact.

During the manual count of votes, the Common Cause's observers received voting results protocols at 94% of the polling stations; at 6% of the polling stations, the voting results protocols were not provided to the Common Cause's observers for various reasons and the observers had to photograph them.

On Election day, during the vote count, at the stage of displaying preliminary voting results, problems arose related to displaying correct data of the automated control system (automatically reading ballot boxes) in a visual table for displaying voting results for a single district for each political party. In addition, claims arose regarding the continuity and quality of the manual counting processes at individual polling stations. Taken together, all this served as a reason for the expression of dissatisfaction and distrust in the electronic voting system of the EIS (Electoral Information System) by a number of political parties and other subjects of the electoral process. As a result of the meetings of the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic with representatives of political parties and candidates, it was decided to create a Working Group for the independent reconciliation of the ARBB (Automatic Reading Ballot Box) data, and also a decision was made to conduct a recount of votes in 12 constituencies.

The system that the CEC uses to aggregate voting results is not accessible to the observers. Common Cause therefore cannot evaluate this process. The recount of votes conducted in 12 constituencies did not reveal any discrepancies between the primary data of the automated control system and manual counting, which influenced the election results.

In this regard, the Common Cause considers it necessary to note that these problems also arose in connection with the short terms of the introduction of the new electoral system, when the subjects of the electoral process did not have sufficient time for preparation and testing. Quick adoption of the new legislation, failure to ensure sufficient deliberation on the new system and new rules by all stakeholders compromised the confidence of stakeholders in the electoral process.

Determination of election results

On December 15, 2021, by the Resolution of the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 836, the results of the elections of deputies of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic were approved. In accordance with the approved results for a single constituency, 6 political parties that crossed the 5% electoral threshold received admission to the distribution of deputy mandates. Out of 36 single-mandate constituencies in 2 single-mandate constituencies (Pervomaisky and Sverdlovsky constituencies), the majority of voters voted for the position "against all", in connection with which re-elections have been scheduled in these two constituencies.

At the same time, the election results showed that despite the presence of a 30% quota reserved for women candidates in a single constituency, the overall representation of women in the new convocation of Parliament decreased to 20%. In single-mandate constituencies, all 34 mandates were distributed among men and it is yet to be seen whether this would change in two constituencies in Bishkek, where repeat elections will be held.

We express our gratitude to our public observers, election commissions, law enforcement agencies, political parties, candidates, media and citizens for their support of independent observation.

The Common Cause will continue to observe the elections in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Electoral violations

The Common Cause notes that bribery of votes has gone into the shadows, using more complex schemes, with individual cases of using local administrative resources. During the election campaign, there were concerns raised that individual candidates and political parties could use e-wallets for bribery.

With regard to the abuse of administrative resources, the Common Cause notes that compared to previous election campaigns, there were fewer reports about this violation. Perhaps an important role in this was played by the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, issued in November 2021, "On measures to ensure the holding of free, fair and transparent elections of deputies of the JK KR." However, Common Cause believes that the abolition of the Misdemeanor Code and the classification of cases of abuse of administrative resources as administrative violations will not contribute to the full eradication of this violation.

In general, noting the increased activity of law enforcement agencies in considering complaints, the Common Cause nevertheless considers it necessary to note that a significant part of the cases by law enforcement ends up being stopped. In this situation, law enforcement agencies may need to develop special methods to identify, respond to and investigate violations of electoral legislation.

INTRODUCTION

Parliamentary elections were held on October 4, 2020. According to the preliminary results of voting, 4 political parties overcame the 7% electoral threshold required to access the distribution of deputy mandates. However, in the following days in the capital, Bishkek, a wave of rallies took place against the total parliamentary elections on October 4, 2020. As a result, the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic recognized the results of parliamentary elections as invalid in order to stabilize the socio-political situation in the country. On October 15, 2020, President S. Jeenbekov made a public statement on his voluntary resignation. There was a political crisis in the country,

which resulted in a power vacuum. The subsequent re-election of Parliament was suspended due to the forthcoming constitutional reform.

The constitutional reform that followed the crisis led to a change in the form of government in the country from a parliamentary to a presidential system, which significantly increased the powers of the President. With the adoption of the new Constitution, a number of laws were passed that sparked public outcry and criticism from the international community. During the election of deputies of the JK KR, the President signed the Law on Amendments to the Criminal Code, abolished the Misdemeanor Code, amended the laws regulating the work of the judiciary.

According to the new Constitution adopted at a referendum, a presidential form of government was established in the Kyrgyz Republic, in which the same President can lead the country for no more than two five-year terms, and the number of deputies of the JK KR decreased from 120 to 90. and constitutional laws, laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic. After the implementation of the constitutional reform, the last step to legitimize the branches of power was the holding of elections of deputies of the JK KR.

The elections of deputies of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic, held on November 28, 2021, became the important final stage in consolidating the legitimacy of the branches of government in Kyrgyzstan after the political crisis of 2020. In accordance with the amendments and additions to the constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" made in August 2021, the elections of deputies of the JK KR were held according to the new mixed electoral system.

The Public Foundation "Common Cause" previously noted in its statements that the amendments and additions to the electoral legislation were made without a broad public discussion of the proposed amendments and changes. The Strategy for Improving Election Legislation 2018-2020, adopted in 2018, included steps to further improve electoral legislation. However, the country's parliament made a decision to radically change the entire electoral system.

The almost lightning-fast change of the electoral system and the immediate and short-term appointment and holding of elections of deputies of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic did not allow the participants in the election campaign to fully study and prepare for the elections, which affected every stage of the electoral process.

CHAPTER 1. ANALYSIS OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The new legal framework generally provides conditions for holding fair and democratic elections in accordance with international standards, but there are a number of gaps and collisions that require further work on the analysis of the past election campaigns in order to take into account errors. and choose the optimal model of the electoral system and further improve the electoral legislation.

According to article 1 of the constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR" dated July 2, 2011 No. 68², **electoral legislation** is a set of normative legal acts regulating the procedure for holding elections in the Kyrgyz Republic.

The current state of the electoral system seems to be satisfactory, first of all, from the legal side of the main issues related to the organization and conduct of elections.

² See: Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR" dated July 2, 2011, No. 68 // <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/203244>

The sources of electoral law are legal acts containing norms governing electoral legal relations. The main elements of the system of sources of suffrage are:

1) The first group includes laws and other normative legal acts adopted at the national level. This is, first of all, the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, which enshrines the initial principles for the formation of state authorities and local self-government bodies. The sources of this group also include laws, decrees of the President and decrees of the Government that regulate the organization of the electoral system, i.e. the publication of which is directly provided for by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic.

- The Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic³;
- Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR" dated July 2, 2011 No. 68⁴;
- Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Central Commission for Elections and Conducting Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated June 26, 2021 No. 79⁵;0
- The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On election commissions for holding elections and referenda in the Kyrgyz Republic" dated June 30, 2011 No. 62 [5];
- Resolutions of the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic (regulations, instructions, etc.) regulating the conditions and procedure for holding elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR.

2) International treaties of the Kyrgyz Republic that consolidate international electoral standards;

This group includes generally recognized principles and norms of international law, and international treaties of the Kyrgyz Republic aimed at regulating electoral legal relations. These are universal international acts that secure the rights and freedoms of a person to participate in the conduct of genuine, fair and free elections, to participate in governing his country, his municipality, directly or through freely elected representatives:

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948 [6];
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of December 16, 1966 [7];
- The Convention on the Standards of Democratic Elections, Electoral Rights and Freedoms in the Member States of the Commonwealth of Independent States of October 7, 2002 [8];
- Document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe dated June 29, 1990 [9];
- The Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, signed in Rome on November 4, 1950 [10], Protocol No. 1 to the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, signed in Paris on March 20, 1952 [11];

³ See: Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/112213>

⁴ See: Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR" dated July 2, 2011 No. 68 // <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/203244>

⁵ See: Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Central Commission for Elections and Referendums of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated June 26, 2021 No. 79 // <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/112260>

- Code of Good Practice in Electoral Matters: Guidelines and Explanatory Report adopted by the European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission of the Council of Europe) at the 51st and 52nd Plenary Sessions on 5-6 July and 18-19 October 2002 in Venice [12] and others.

3) Decisions of the courts of the Kyrgyz Republic;

4) Resolutions of local self-government bodies affecting electoral legal relations;

5) At the same time, certain norms related to the implementation of the electoral rights of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic are contained in legal acts that do not have a direct targeting to streamline precisely electoral relations and are structural elements of financial, administrative, criminal, civil procedural and other branches of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. Republic and other number of other legislative acts, a significant part of which is included in the system of state law and is directly devoted to the regulation of electoral relations, at the time of the elections were in force:

- The Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic dated February 2, 2017 No. 19 [13];

- Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on violations of April 13, 2017 No. 58 [14] ;

- Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on misconduct dated February 1, 2017 No. 18 [15] ;

- Administrative Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic dated January 25, 2017 No. 13 [16];

- The Civil Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic dated January 20, 2017 No. 6 [17].

On December 1, 2021, new codes of the Kyrgyz Republic came into force containing the norms of electoral law:

- The Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic dated October 28, 2021 No. 127^{III} ;

- Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on Offenses dated October 28, 2021 No. 128^{III} ;

The norms of these sources lay the foundations of the electoral system, the procedure for holding elections to state authorities and local self-government bodies.

Among the aforementioned normative acts, the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic enshrines the fundamental principles of organizing elections, which are an integral part of the constitutional foundations of the state.

First of all, Article 2 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic stipulates that the citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic exercise their power directly in elections and referenda.

Also, Article 2 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic lists the principles of electoral law: Elections are held on the basis of free, universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. Citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic who have reached the age of 18 have the right to vote.

The new edition of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted by referendum (popular vote) April 11, 2021, was introduced in the Kyrgyz Republic Act of May 5, 2021 number 59. From the date of entry into force of the aforementioned Act and the Constitution, the Constitution of the I of the Kyrgyz Republic adopted by referendum 27 June 2010 and the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on its entry into force and amendments to it were declared invalid.

Unlike the Constitution in the old edition, the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic in the new edition does not establish an electoral system for the election of deputies to the JK KR. The electoral system is established by the constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The normative legal act that to the fullest extent regulates the activities of organizing and holding elections of the President and deputies of the JK KR is the constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR" dated July 2, 2011 No. 68 (hereinafter - Constitutional Law), which was adopted instead of the previously valid Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on elections in the Kyrgyz Republic and is a normative legal act that has the highest force among legislative acts, which contains most of the norms related to the organization and conduct of elections of the President and deputies of the JK KR.

According to paragraph 10 of part one of Article 4 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Regulatory Legal Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated July 20, 2009 No. 241 [18], the 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 holding referendums of the Kyrgyz Republic on the basis of and in pursuance of normative legal acts having a higher legal force, within the limits of their competence, and complying with the requirements specified in this Law.

Thus, the decisions of the Central Commission for Elections and Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic are one of the types of regulatory legal acts.

According to paragraph 6 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Regulatory Legal Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic", the Central Commission for Elections and Referendums of the Kyrgyz Republic is a rule-making body vested with the right to adopt (issue) normative legal acts.

International standards:

In order to assess the compliance of the electoral process in the Kyrgyz Republic with international obligations and standards for democratic elections, as well as with national legislation, the Central Commission for Elections and Referendums of the Kyrgyz Republic sends invitations to international institutions for elections.

One of these was the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE / ODIHR), which established on 5 September 2017, the Observation Mission for the presidential elections on 15 October 2017.

The Final Report of the OSCE / ODIHR Observation Mission for the Presidential Election of the Kyrgyz Republic on October 15, 2017 contains 25 recommendations. These Guidelines cover both legal and procedural issues.

Unlike the previous recommendations of the OSCE / ODIHR, there is a certain dynamics in the implementation of the ODIHR recommendations, in terms of bringing the regulatory legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in line with international standards:

- 14 recommendations were taken into account, of which 3 were partially;
- 4 recommendations were not taken into account;
- 7 recommendations refer to procedural issues.

So, for example, from the recommendations taken into account, the following recommendations of the OSCE / ODIHR are noted, which were taken into account in the constitutional Law:

- introduction of Article 21-1 on the inadmissibility of abuse of administrative resources [19]; and paragraph 5 of Article 46 is set out in a new edition, according to which violations by the candidate and his representatives of the requirements provided for in this Article in order to elect a candidate is the basis for canceling the registration.

- amendments to the second paragraph of Article 6 providing for liability for violation of the secrecy of voting;

- introduction of the principle of impartiality of election commissions. Recommendation No. 12 introduced changes related to ensuring access for PWDs to the voting premises, the implementation of voting procedures, information requirements, etc .;

- expanding the possibilities of registration of the population in the implementation of biometric registration in the territories of airports and railway stations during the period of preparation for the elections and was set forth in the new edition of Article 14 of the Constitutional Law.

- amendments to Part 2 of Article 62 where the numbers "5,000,000" are replaced by the numbers "3,000,000".

- the establishment of criteria for information in the media, according to which amendments were made to Art. Art. 22,24,26,27;

- changes in Article 10-1 related to the implementation of recommendation No. 22 influenced the introduction of changes in the part of the ability of NCOs to register no more than 3 public observers in each election commission. Given that only one public observer can be present at one polling station at a time, etc.

Recommendations that are partially implemented:

- so recommendation 13, recommends to reconsider the deprivation of voting rights of prisoners, regardless of the severity of the offense, as well as with mental disabilities.

Part three of Article 3 of the Constitutional Law was supplemented with the words “by a court verdict that entered into legal force”. Thus, citizens who have been declared legally incompetent by a court or are held in places of imprisonment by a court verdict that have entered into legal force continue to have no right to elect, to be elected.^[3]

- Article 3 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Election Commissions for the Conduct of Elections and Referenda in the Kyrgyz Republic" was supplemented with clause 7, which establishes the principle of impartiality of election commissions.

However, the recommendation was not implemented: “consider allowing non-political groups such as the civil and judicial community to appoint CEC members in order to improve impartiality and pluralism in the CEC” (recommendation 9).

Some were not implemented: “consider setting a clear date for a possible second round of voting” (recommendation 8).

Considering that the report of the OSCE / ODIHR Mission's mission, as mentioned above, contains many procedural recommendations, we consider a full vision of the implementation of

the recommendations, to present ourselves following the results of observing the upcoming elections to the JK KR.

The latest amendments to the normative legal acts containing the norms of electoral law were introduced by the constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic of August 26, 2021 No. 103.

Electoral system:

The Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic" On Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of the JK KR "dated August 26, 2021, No. 103, elections of deputies of the JK KR with a proportional to a mixed electoral system.

A mixed (parallel) electoral system for electing deputies of the JK KR means that some of the deputies (54 deputies) will be elected according to a proportional system with open lists, and some of the deputies (36) will be elected according to the majority system of relative majority.

Constituencies:

The procedure for the formation of electoral districts and precincts is regulated by article 13 of the Constitutional Law and the Regulation on the procedure for managing the schemes and boundaries of electoral districts and precincts, approved by the Resolution of the Central Commission for Elections and Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic dated January 20, 2020 No. 4.

For the elections of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh, nominated by political parties on the lists of candidates, the entire territory of the Kyrgyz Republic is a single district.

Elections of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh in single-mandate constituencies are carried out in constituencies formed on the basis of data submitted by authorized state bodies in the field of population registration, land management, and local self-government bodies.

According to the legislation, the following requirements must be met when establishing single-mandate constituencies:

- approximate equality of electoral districts in terms of the number of voters with a permissible deviation from the average rate of voter representation by no more than 20 percent. The CEC established the average rate of voter representation at 100,476 +/- 20%;
- the district constitutes a single territory, the formation of an district from territories that do not border each other is not allowed;
- if these requirements are met, as a rule, the administrative-territorial division of the republic is taken into account.

Electoral thresholds:

Prior to the adoption of the constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic" On the Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of the JK KR "dated June 30, 2020 No. 68 (entered into force on July 3, 2020), a 9 percent electoral threshold.

However, according to the above constitutional law, in the constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR" in paragraph 1, paragraph 2 of part 2, paragraph 1 of part 3 of Article 64, the number "9" is

replaced by the number "7". The seven percent electoral threshold was in effect at the elections of deputies of the JK KR in October 2020. Subsequently, the size of the electoral threshold was changed twice and now it is five percent in the country and 0.5% in each region, the cities of Bishkek and Osh.

CHAPTER 2. ORGANIZATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF ELECTION COMMISSIONS

In general, assessing the activities of the CEC for the reporting period, the Common Cause notes that the activities of the CEC were carried out transparently and within the established procedures, the principle of collegiality was observed in making decisions. All information about the activities of the CEC was publicly available and posted on the official website <https://shailoo.gov.kg/>, the Telegram channel (with the Telegram bot) and the YouTube channel. In addition, all CEC meetings are broadcast online on the CEC's YouTube channel.

Consideration of complaints by at the CEC sessions was open and the complainants were provided with the opportunity to present their case. The CEC adjudicated complaints in a timely fashion, unlike the lower level election commissions. As for the overall system of election dispute consideration, which in addition to election commissions also includes law enforcement agencies and courts, Common Cause has identified the following gaps and issues, which had implications on its efficiency: a) there was no consistency in how similar cases were looked at; b) the investigation of complaints related to vote buying and misuse of administrative resource by the law enforcement agencies in some cases led to the punishment of municipal and government officials but failed to establish the involvement of candidates/political parties or was stopped due to the lack of evidence; d) there has been an increased involvement of the State National Security Service in the investigation of complaints, which made the overall division of labor even more unclear; e) in some cases, courts demonstrated the tendency to a formalistic approach; and f) there is not enough clarity on which agency does what and on the system of punishment⁶.

Common Cause's observers note that, according to the representatives of candidates and political parties, in a number of cases there is an untimely issuance of copies of decisions made and other requested materials. The website of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic, despite the efforts being made, is still quite complicated for an ordinary user. The "Search" button does not always provide correct information. A large amount of information posted on the website, lack of effective navigation buttons make it difficult to work with the CEC website. Representatives of political parties and candidates expressed their dissatisfaction with the current practice of individual CEC members sending voice messages during CEC meetings, in the absence of them at the CEC meeting itself.

Regarding the consideration of incoming complaints and applications, the Common Cause's observers noted that in a number of cases the existing practice of applying sanctions to violators was changed, according to which decisions were first made to impose fines, and later, as a more serious measure of constitutional and legal responsibility, the imposition of warnings to certain candidates or political parties.

The Common Cause's observers also note the intensification and more active role of law enforcement agencies in the consideration of incoming complaints and allegations of violations of electoral legislation. However, despite the measures taken, most of the cases related to bribery and abuse of administrative resources are stopped due to lack of proof, and violators are not

⁶ Given the importance of this aspect, Common Cause will commission a separate study on election complaints.

brought to justice, in connection with the use of latent forms of abuse by candidates and political parties.

In this situation, the Common Cause considers it necessary to develop mechanisms that would allow public observers and observers from candidates and political parties to monitor the process of consideration by law enforcement agencies of cases of violations of electoral legislation.

The activities of election commissions are governed by regulatory legal acts, where the main ones are the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, the constitutional law "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR", the constitutional law "On the Central Commission for Elections and Conducting Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic", "On Election Commissions for Holding Elections and Referenda KR ", the Rules of the CEC of the KR and other regulatory legal acts of the KR. The CEC is a permanent state body that ensures the preparation and conduct of elections and referenda in the Kyrgyz Republic and, in accordance with the established hierarchy in the electoral legislation, heads the system of election commissions.

Election commissions carry out their activities on the principles of:

- 1) legality;
- 2) publicity;
- 3) openness;
- 4) independence;
- 5) collegiality;
- 6) justice;
- 7) impartiality.

The unified system of election commissions of the Kyrgyz Republic is formed by:

1) Central Election Commission for Elections and Referendums of the Kyrgyz Republic;

1-1) district election commissions, which are formed by the Central Election Commission for the period of preparation and holding of parliamentary elections from among the members of the respective territorial election commissions functioning in the respective electoral districts, as determined by the Central Election Commission;

2) territorial election commissions, which are formed by the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic for a period of five years, consisting of one-second representatives from political parties and one-second from representatives of representative bodies of local self-government.

3) precinct election commissions that are formed by a territorial election commission of at least seven members from representatives of political parties and the reserve of the corresponding precinct election commission

2.1 Central Election Commission

In accordance with part 3 of Article 80 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, the JK KR elects members of the Central Commission for Elections and Referendums: one second on the proposal of the President, one second on its own initiative and releases them in cases stipulated by law. Thus, there are only two subjects for the formation of the composition of the CEC. At the same time, there is no provision on the right to nominate opposition candidates to the CEC.

It should be noted that the previous version of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic provided that the JK KR elects members of the Central Commission for Elections and Referenda: one third of the composition - on the proposal of the President, one third - from the parliamentary majority and one third - from the parliamentary opposition.

On June 26, 2021, the JK KR adopted the constitutional Law of the KR "On the Central Commission for Elections and Conducting Referendums of the Kyrgyz Republic", in accordance with which the procedure for the formation of the CEC was changed.

The current composition of the CEC was formed in accordance with the norms of the said constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Central Commission for Elections and Conducting Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic" and looks like this:

1. Chairman of the CEC Shaildabekova N.K. (as advised by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic).
2. Deputy Chairman of the CEC Shainazarov T.U. (as submitted by the JK KR from the Onuguu-Progress faction).
3. Deputy Chairman of the Central Election Commission N. Koichukeev (as advised by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic).
4. Member of the CEC Naspokov M. (as advised by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic).
5. Member of the CEC Dubanbaeva A. (as advised by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic)
6. Member of the CEC Zhumalieva A. (as advised by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic).
7. Member of the CEC Zhupueva A. (as advised by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic).
8. Member of the CEC Bekmatov A.G. (as submitted by the JK KR from the Bir Bol faction).
9. Member of the CEC Zhylykbaev U.K. (as submitted by the JK KR from the SDPK faction).
10. Member of the CEC Mamatov K.A. (as submitted by the JK KR from the Republic-Ata-Zhurt faction).
11. CEC member I.M. Gaipkulov (as submitted by the JK KR from the Ata Meken faction).
12. CEC member A. Eshimov (on the proposal of the JK KR from the "Kyrgyzstan" faction).

In September 2021, member of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic A.Zh. was detained on suspicion of committing a crime and placed in the pre-trial detention center of the State Committee for National Security of the Kyrgyz Republic (SCNS). Currently, the investigation into his case is ongoing. On December 9, 2021, it became known that A.Zh. submitted to the JK KR an application for resignation.

Thus, during the organization and conduct of elections of deputies of the JK KR, the composition of the CEC consisted of 11 members.

For the period of the elections of deputies of the JK KR, the CEC formed and carried out their activities the following Working Groups:

1. Working group for the reception and verification of electoral documents submitted by candidates and political parties during elections of deputies of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic.
2. Working group on informing voters and other subjects of the electoral process and campaigning rules.

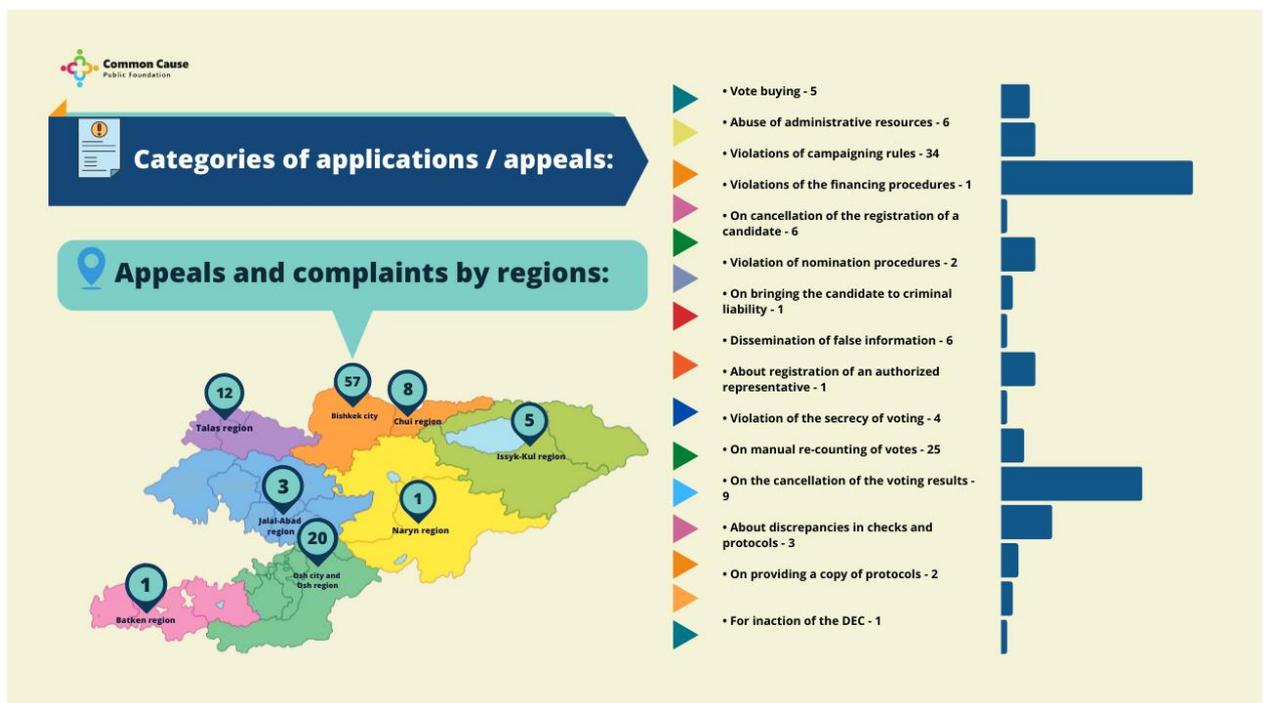
3. Working group on the formation of the voter list for single and single-mandate constituencies.
4. Working group on the formation of electoral districts and polling stations.
5. Interdepartmental Working Group on the formation of electoral districts at the elections of deputies of the JK KR.
6. Working group on ensuring the electoral rights of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, temporarily residing or arriving abroad.
7. Working group on improving the implementation of the electoral rights of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic with disabilities.
8. Working group on improvement of EIS and ARBB software.
9. Control and auditing group at the CEC (CAG).
10. Working group for consideration of applications and complaints of voters and other participants in the electoral process during elections and referenda in the Kyrgyz Republic.
11. CEC Rapid Response Coordination Group (RRCG).

During the period of elections of deputies of the JK KR of the VII convocation, the CEC held more than 70 meetings.

As of December 15, 2021, the RRCG, the Working Group on Informing Voters and Other Subjects of the Electoral Process and Campaign Rules and the Working Group on Considering Applications and Complaints from Voters and Other Subjects of the Electoral Process, received a total of 415 complaints and reports of violations.

The Working Group for Consideration of Applications and Complaints of Voters and Other Subjects of the Electoral Process During Elections and Referenda in the Kyrgyz Republic from August 29, 2021 to December 15, 2021, considered **107** applications and complaints from the subjects of the electoral process about possible violations of electoral legislation:

Categories of applications / appeals:



Measures taken by the CEC / DEC:

a) written warning for violation of the rules and procedure for conducting pre-election campaigning - 4:

- D. Begaliev, candidate for deputy of the JK of the Kyrgyz Republic in Alamudun district No. 25
- D. Bekeshev, candidate for deputy of the JK KR in the Oktyabrsky district No. 28
- Public TV and Radio Broadcasting Corporation of the Kyrgyz Republic (OTRK)
- Dzhumabekov D., candidate for deputy of the JK of the Kyrgyz Republic in Manas district No. 20

b) The authorized officials, in accordance with the decisions of the relevant election commissions, in accordance with the Code of Violations, imposed fines on 10 persons in the total amount of 105,000 soms.

- citizen I.L. Torakulov in the amount of 7,500 soms;
- Egemberdiev A.A. - to the candidate for deputy of the JK KR from the p / p "Ata-Zhurt Kyrgyzstan" in the amount of 7,500 soms;
- citizen B. Omurzakova in the amount of 7,500 soms;
- A.T. Tumunbaev self-nominated candidate in Ak-Suu district No. 35 in the amount of 7,500 soms;
- Tashiev A.R. - to the candidate for deputy of the JK KR in the Lenin district No. 22 in the amount of 7,500 soms;
- Shykmamatov A.N. - to the candidate for deputy of the JK KR from the Yntymak settlement in the amount of 7,500 soms;
- B. Begaliev - candidate for deputy of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic in Alamedin district No. 25 in the amount of 7,500 soms;
- Dzhumabekov D.A. - to the candidate for deputy of the JK KR in the Manas district No. 20 in the amount of 30,000 soms (4 times for 7,500 soms);
- Nazarbekov M.R. to the candidate for deputy of the JK KR in Manas district No. 20 in the amount of 15,000 soms (2 times for 7,500 soms).
- Tashtanbekov A.D. to the candidate for deputy of the JK KR in Issyk-Ata district No. 30 in the amount of 7,500 soms.

c) a decision was made to send to the relevant authorities:

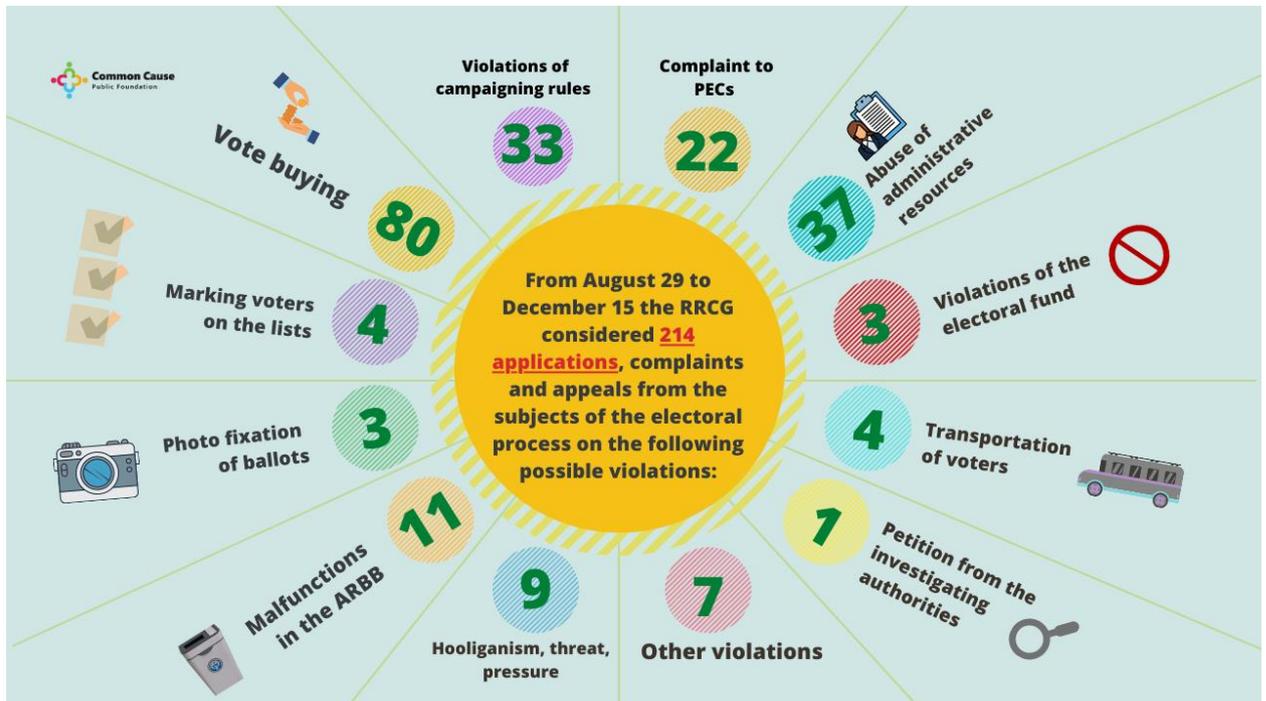
- in relation to the YouTube channel "Akyrki Zhanylyktar", it was decided to send materials to the authorized body of internal affairs, in order to establish the owners for bringing to administrative responsibility, provided for in Article 45 of the Code of Conduct of the Kyrgyz Republic

d) a decision was made to send to the relevant authorities:

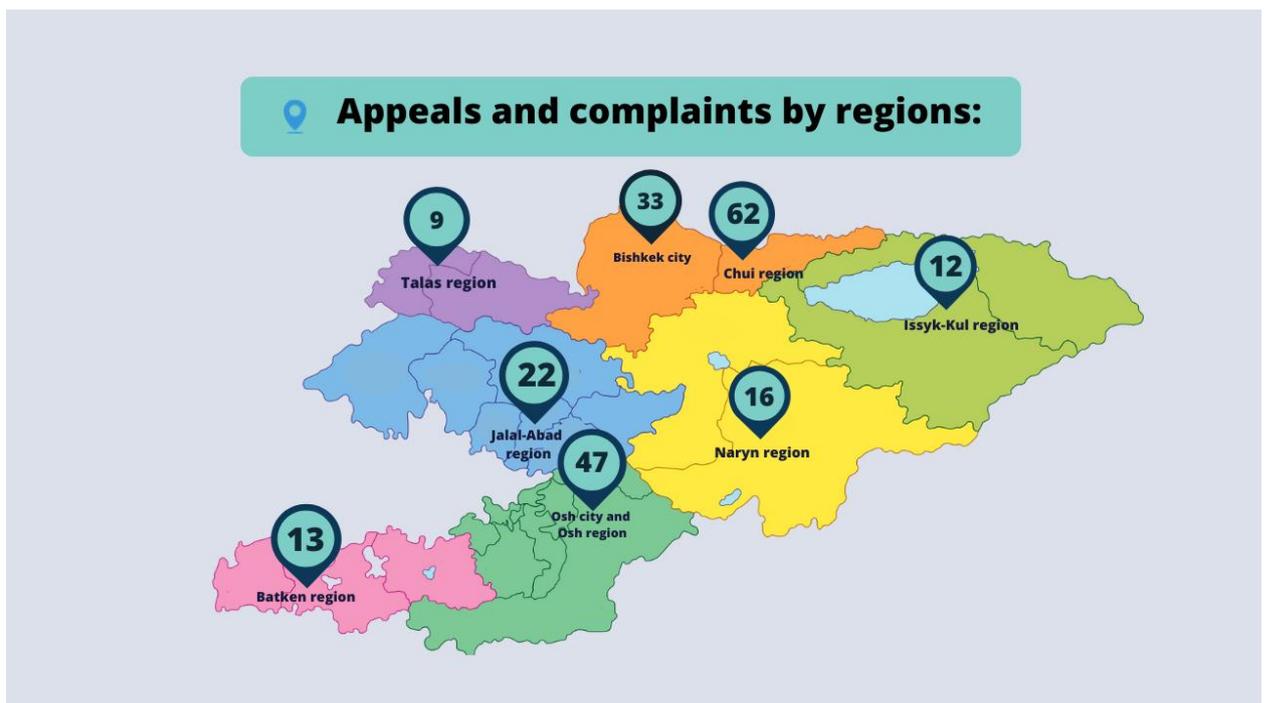
- a verbal warning to the Internet portal "Super.kg" for non-observance of the order and rules of the election campaign.

In the period from August 29, 2021 to December 15, 2021, the RRCG considered 214 applications, complaints and appeals from the subjects of the electoral process.

Categories of applications / appeals:



Regions:



Measures taken by law enforcement agencies:

- materials on 15 pre-trial proceedings were sent to the court:
- according to 130 reports, the materials were written off to the nomenclature case / investigations were terminated for lack of corpus delicti / misconduct, a criminal case was refused;
- on 18 messages, materials were sent to the election commission for taking measures according to competence;
- verification is carried out on 3 messages;
- the prosecution authorities sent submissions to the relevant state authorities on 2 reports;

Measures of the CEC / DEC according to the information of the CEC:

a) the decision was made to cancel the registration of the candidate - 1:

- the registration of a candidate for deputies of the JK KR in the Lenin district No. 26 Zholdoshaeva K was canceled;

b) a written warning was issued to 1 political party:

- political party "Azattyk"

c) a written warning was issued to candidates for violating the rules and procedure for conducting election campaigns - 14:

- O. Nurbek uulu, candidate for the Kochkor district # 32;
- Talipov N., candidate for Kadamjai district # 3;
- Sh. Tashiev, candidate for the Jalal-Abad district No. 14;
- K. Mamyrov, candidate for the Chui-Kemin district # 31;
- Raiymkulov B.K., candidate for Zhayil district No. 22;
- U. Primov, candidate for the Alai district No. 11;
- B. Tentishev, candidate from the political party "Yntymak"
- Edigeev D.A., candidate for the Issyk-Ata district No. 30
- MR Nazarbekov, candidate for Manas district # 20;
- Y. Liliental, candidate for the Suzak district No. 13;
- Abdykadyrov E.M. the candidate for the Talas district No. 21;
- Umarbekov Sh.A. - a candidate from the political party "Ishenim";
- Kultaeva G.O. - a candidate from the political party "Ata Zhurt Kyrgyzstan";
- Ashirbaev E.T. - a candidate for the Sokuluk district No. 24.

d) a verbal warning was issued to candidates for violating the rules and procedures for conducting election campaigns - 1:

- political party "Batun Kyrgyzstan"

e) warning issued to other persons - 3:

- Murzaev M., chairman of PEC No. 2017 for activities not related to the electoral process
 - citizen AI Kovalenko, trainer in Greco-Roman wrestling of the SC “Manas” for violating the rules and procedure for conducting pre-election campaigning;
 - citizen M. Mamadaliev was issued a warning for filing unfounded complaints.
- f) a fine was imposed - 6 in the amount of 45,000:
- Z. Abduvaliev - candidate for the Alamudun district # 25 in the amount of 7,500 soms;
 - to the authorized representative of the party “Batun Kyrgyzstan” Bakirov A.Zh. in the amount of 7,500 soms;
 - to the authorized representative for the election of a candidate for deputy D. Bekeshev - A. Tolonova in the amount of 7,500 soms for violating the rules and procedure for conducting pre-election campaigning;
 - citizen D. Turgunaliyev in the amount of 7,500 soms for violation of the rules and procedure for conducting pre-election campaigning
 - citizen A. Kasymova in the amount of 7,500 soms for violation of the rules and procedure for conducting pre-election campaigning
 - citizens Madumarov L. and Saliev K. in the amount of 7,500 soms for violation of the rules and procedure for conducting pre-election campaigning
- g) a decision was made to send information to the relevant state bodies - 2:
- regarding the leadership of Osh State University, for the lack of proper control over the activities of subordinates, a submission was sent to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic to consider the responsibility of the leadership of Osh State University and take appropriate measures;
 - in relation to the director of the Bazar-Korgon branch of the State Institution “Cadastre” - A. Sultanaliyev, a letter was sent to the State Agency for Land Resources to consider the issue of bringing to disciplinary responsibility;
- h) explanations were given on 6 facts;
- i) acts were drawn up on 8 facts;
- j) violations / malfunctions were eliminated on 13 facts.

2.2 District and Precinct Election Commissions

In accordance with the amendments and additions to the constitutional law, the organization and conduct of parliamentary elections is carried out by the CEC, district election commissions, and precinct election commissions.

In general, noting the activities of district election commissions, the Common Cause notes that there are certain shortcomings in the work of individual district election commissions, including lack of transparency, violations of recommendations on sanitary standards. Some observers expressed their dissatisfaction with the organization of the DEC's work on holding meetings due to failure to inform about the appointment of meetings, untimely notification, and delay at the beginning of meetings for an indefinite time. In addition, in several district election commissions, observers faced problems of non-provision of certain documents and materials by district election commissions, lack of access to the Register of complaints, and applications of district election commissions.

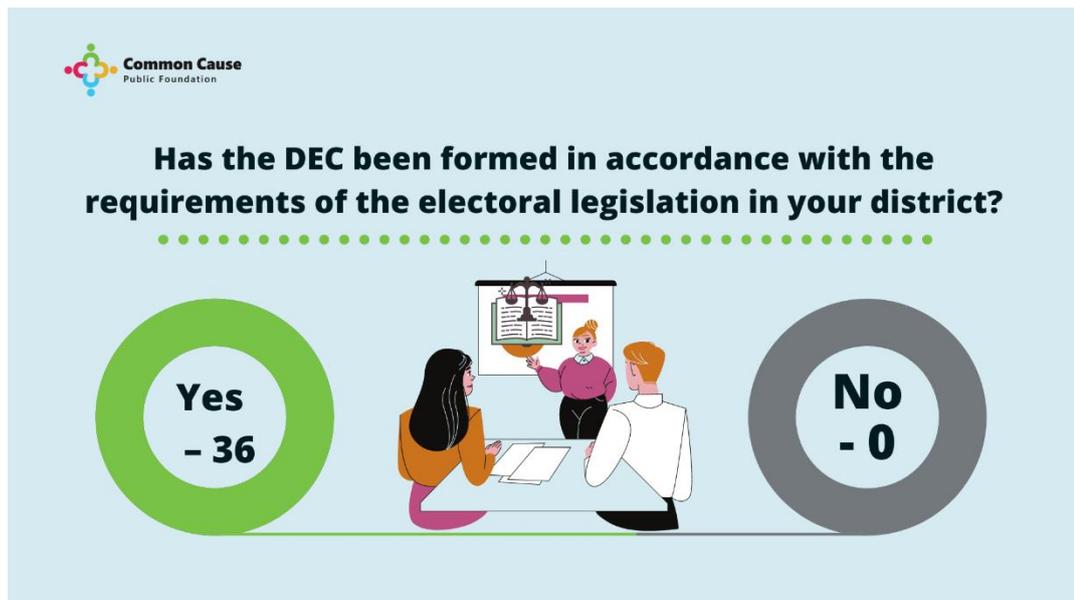
The Common Cause notes that the constitutional law "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR" contains several gaps in terms of organizing the activities of district election commissions, their powers, and legal status, including in terms of establishing the voting results. The Common Cause also notes that the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Election Commissions for Holding Elections and Referenda in the Kyrgyz Republic" has not been brought into line with the constitutional law, including in terms of the procedure for the formation and organization of the activities of district election commissions. In this situation, the CEC had to eliminate these gaps by introducing amendments and supplements to its by-laws. However, these gaps require legislative regulation by introducing amendments and additions to both the constitutional law and the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Election Commissions for Holding Elections and Referenda in the Kyrgyz Republic".

During the elections of deputies of the JK KR, the following were formed:

- 36 district election commissions;
- 2,494 precinct election commissions.

According to long-term observation data, in general, district Election Commissions (DECs) and Precinct Election Commissions (PECs) worked within the CEC Timetable.

All 36 DECs were formed in accordance with the requirements of the electoral legislation.



During the reporting period, according to the reports of Common Cause observers, out of 36 SDS teams, 7 teams were unable to visit the DEC, 29 DECs held a meeting (in one DEC online), and in 7 DEC observers were not properly notified of the upcoming meeting.

Did you manage to take part in the DEC meeting (in a regular mode or online)?



When making decisions, the quorum was observed in all 29 DEC meetings where the meeting was held.

Was the quorum observed when making decisions at the DEC meeting?

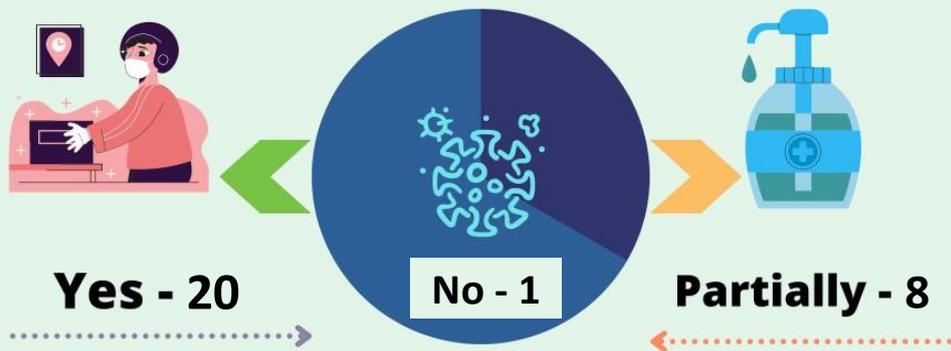


At the DEC meetings, where the Common Cause's public observers were present, the rules of sanitary norms were observed in 20 DEC meetings, in 8 DEC meetings partially, in 1 DEC meeting the rules were not observed. The meetings were mostly held as usual (offline).

How was the DEC meeting held in your district?



Are sanitary rules observed at DEC meetings?



24 DEC buildings were available for PWDs, 7 partially, 5 were not equipped for PWDs.

Are the conditions at the DEC for PWDs (ramps and no barriers)?



In 32 districts, PECs posted voter control lists on time (for a single-mandate district and a single district), in 4 districts it is noted that at some PECs control lists were not posted on time or were closed and inaccessible to voters, applications were submitted to the relevant DEC.

CHAPTER 3. NOMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF CANDIDATES

The procedure for the nomination and registration of candidates is governed by the Constitutional Law. Thus, the subject of nomination under the proportional system with open lists is a political party, which nominates a list of candidates in the number of 54 candidates. The right to nominate candidates under the majoritarian system belongs to political parties and citizens through self-nomination.

The Common Cause notes that the introduced mixed (parallel) electoral system for elections of deputies to the JK KR as a whole does not take into account the gender balance in single-mandate constituencies. In total, about 5% of women single-mandate candidates were nominated in 36 single-mandate constituencies.

For a single district, the existing electoral system provides quotas for gender, youth, ethnic minorities, PWDs only at the stage of nomination and registration of lists of candidates. Subsequently, given that the voter is given the right to choose both a political party and a candidate within the list of candidates of a political party, these quotas, in fact, lose their meaning. In this regard, the amendments made provision for only 30% of the reserve for women candidates from the lists of political parties admitted to the distribution of mandates. Representatives of ethnic minorities, youth, and people with disabilities can receive parliamentary mandates only if they get a sufficient number of votes, competing on an equal footing with all candidates without taking into account any quotas.

The Common Cause also notes that the question of how the lists of candidates are formed by this or that political party is still open. Thus, the current Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Political Parties" does not contain norms regulating this issue, as well as issues of organizing and holding congresses to nominate lists of candidates, the procedure for electing congress delegates, and other issues that are of enormous importance for the electoral process. The statutes of political parties designed to regulate these issues are for the most part typical and do not contain clear and specific regulations of these procedures.

3.1. Nomination and registration of lists of candidates of political parties

The new convocation of parliament will consist of 90 deputies. In total, more than 1,300 candidates run as candidates across the country - from parties and single-mandate constituencies. 21 political parties are participating in the elections.

According to the law, a political party in a single electoral district nominates a list of candidates in an amount not exceeding 54 candidates, while being obliged to take into account the representation:

- no more than 70 percent of candidates of the same sex, while the difference in the sequence in the lists of women and men candidates nominated by political parties should not exceed three positions;
- at least 15 percent of candidates are not older than 35 years old, while at least 3 candidates of them must be included in the list of the first 25 candidates;

- at least 15 percent of candidates with different ethnicity, with at least 3 candidates from them must be included in the list of the first 25 candidates;
- at least 2 candidates - persons with disabilities, and one of them must be included in the list of the first 25 candidates.

During the registration of the lists of candidates, the CEC excluded one candidate from the lists of the Ata Meken and Yntymak political parties. The candidate was not registered in the list of the Ata-Meken political party due to failure to submit a document on higher professional education. The issue of registration of candidate No. 7 T. Mamytov in the list of candidates of the Yntymak political party caused a great resonance in society due to the fact that he did not resign in time as Toraga of the JK KR in accordance with the requirements of the constitutional law. Toraga of the JK KR T. Mamytov was denied registration as a candidate for deputy at the upcoming parliamentary elections due to failure to comply with the requirements of article 21 of the constitutional law, with his exclusion from the nominated list of candidates of the Yntymak political party. The CEC registered a list of 53 candidates from the party. However, subsequently, the said decision of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic was declared illegal and canceled by the decision of the Administrative Court of Bishkek dated October 28, 2021.

In its preliminary report, the Common Cause noted that the decision of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic to refuse T. Mamytov to register as a candidate for deputy of the JK KR was based on the norms of the constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Common Cause's observers monitored this case and, as listeners, participated in the session of the Administrative Court of Bishkek. After the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic submitted a cassation appeal to the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, observers also continued to monitor the case. However, by the ruling of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic dated November 2, 2021, the cassation appeal of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic was returned. In support of the return, the Supreme Court indicated that the power of attorney of the representative of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic was not drawn up properly. However, based on the information provided by the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic, since the beginning of 2021, this power of attorney has been constantly used by the representative of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic in all courts, including in the Supreme Court, both during the early elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, a referendum and during the elections of deputies of local keneshes of the Kyrgyz Republic. ... However, before this case, this power of attorney from the Supreme Court did not cause any complaints. At the same time, according to the testimony of representatives of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic, the power of attorney during the consideration of the case of T. Mamytov was also duly certified by the Administrative Court of Bishkek.

In this situation, the Common Cause believes that the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic has essentially evaded the fulfillment of the duties assigned to it to consider this case, which does not in the best way affect the image of the country's judicial system. The Common Cause believes that the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic should have considered this case on the merits and made a decision that would have put a final point on this issue.

As a result, lists of candidates were submitted to the CEC for registration, and lists of candidates were registered by 21 political parties. The total number of nominated candidates is 1,046 candidates. Of these, 669 are men, 377 are women. Persons with disabilities nominated 46 candidates, 189 candidates - persons of other nationalities, 267 candidates - not older than 35 years.

According to the analysis of the lists of candidates carried out by the Common Cause, the youngest party in the parliamentary elections is El Umutu. The average age of its members is 39

years, the more mature party is the Social Democrats party. The average age of its members is 46 years.

Unlike other political parties, in whose lists of candidates 70% are men, the political party "Aruuzat" is represented by a list of candidates, where 70% are women and 30% are men.

3.2. Nomination and registration of candidates for 36 single-mandate constituencies

On October 13, 2021, at 18.00, the nomination of candidates for single-mandate constituencies in the elections of deputies of the JK KR, scheduled for November 28, 2021, was completed.

A candidate can only be nominated in one district. To conduct elections in single-mandate constituencies, the CEC formed 36 constituencies throughout the country.

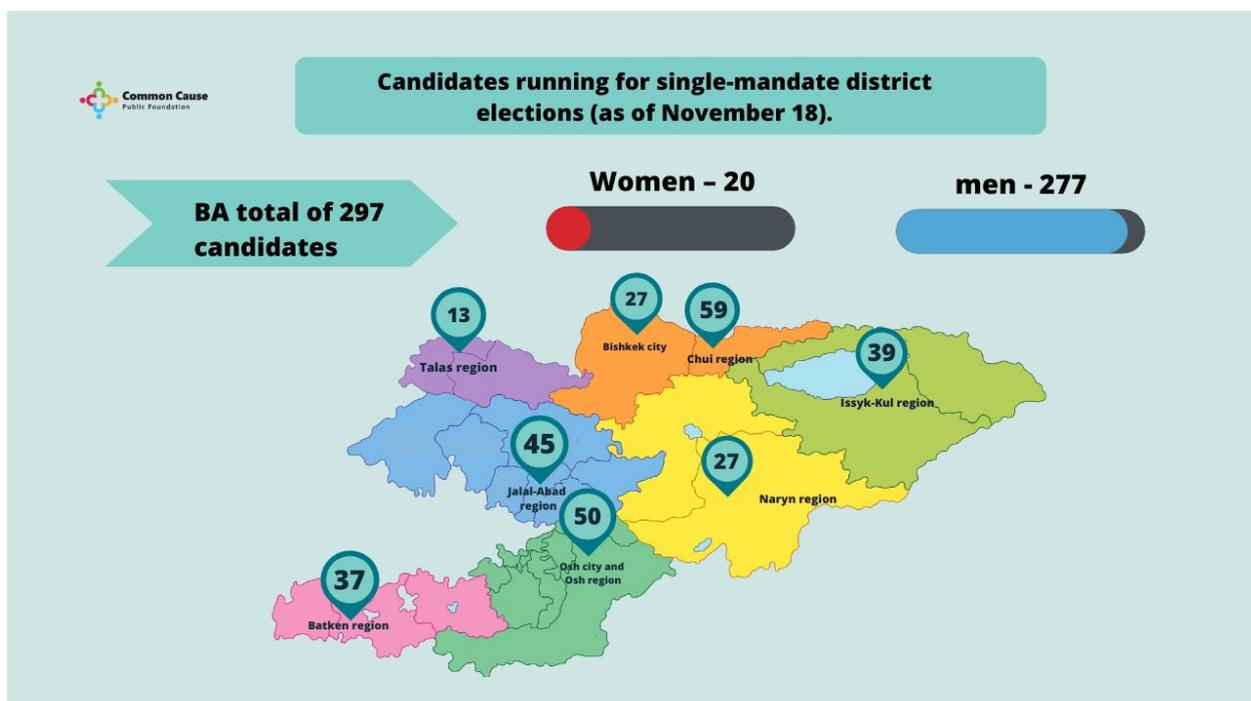
As of October 13, 2021, 381 candidates (32 women and 349 men) were nominated in single-mandate constituencies for the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic, of which 373 candidates were nominated by self-nomination and 8 candidates were from 7 political parties.

The maximum number of candidates - 19 - were nominated in the Kadamjai district.

The minimum number - 4 candidates each were nominated in the Nookat and Uzgen constituencies.

In general, the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic as of November 1, 60 candidates were denied registration on various grounds.

As of November 18, 2021, there are 297 candidates registered for elections:



CHAPTER 4. VOTER REGISTRATION

The Common Cause notes that during the elections of deputies of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic of the VII convocation, in relation to the implementation of active suffrage there were some problems associated with the abolition of the possibility of changing the electoral address according to Form No. 2 within the country. So, in November 2020, amendments were made to the constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic", by which the possibility of changing the electoral address according to Form-2 within the country was canceled.

In general, noting that this cancellation was caused by negative consequences as a result of the abuse of Form-2 by certain political parties during the elections of deputies of the JK KR in 2020, the Common Cause notes that the JK KR should have provided other opportunities for the implementation of the active suffrage of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic. So, in connection with the abolition of Form-2, students, internal migrants, and other certain categories of citizens, whose actual place of residence did not coincide with their registration, could not vote.

The Common Cause also notes that further development of effective steps and mechanisms is needed to promote more active inclusion in the voter lists and voting of citizens of our country who are outside its borders.

In accordance with the constitutional law on elections^[4]The formation and specification of voter lists go through several stages, in addition, it should be noted that voter lists are formed separately for single-mandate constituencies and for a single district, while the number of voters may differ, since voter lists are formed according to different requirements.

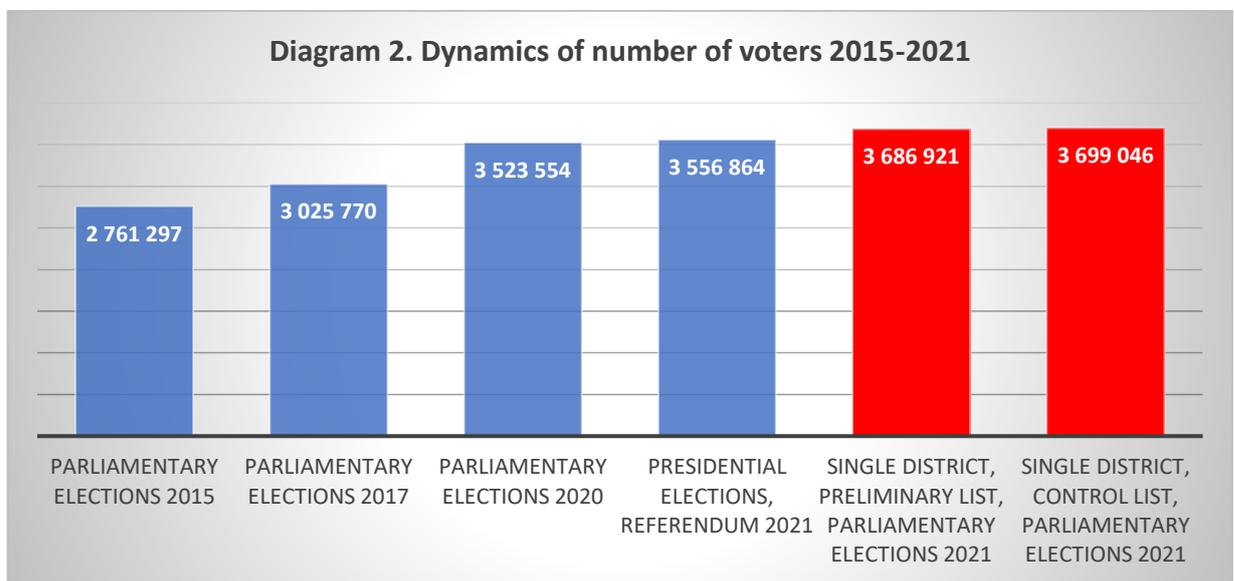
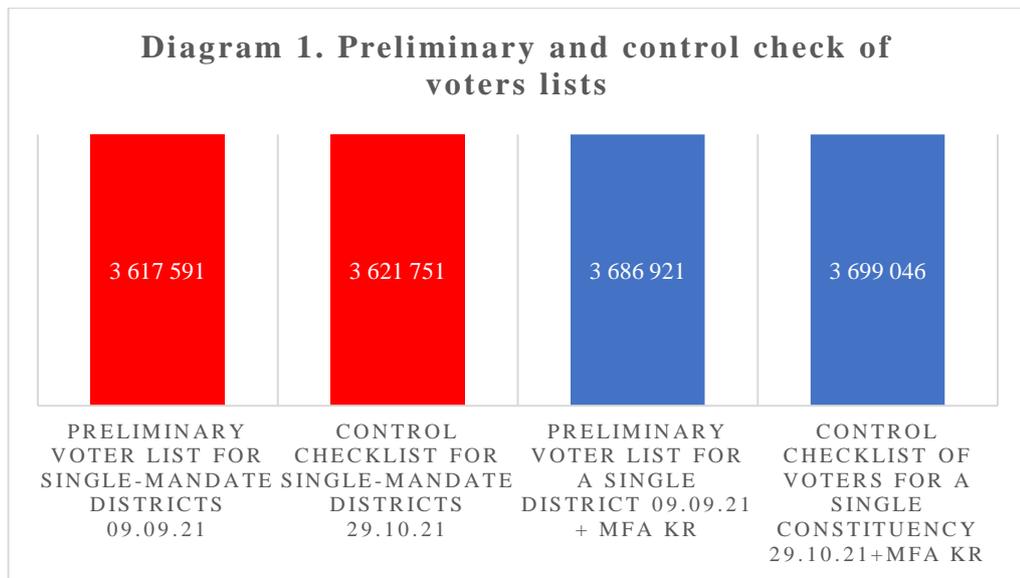
The compilation of the voter list is based on personal data (including biometric data), which are contained in the Unified State Register of Population (USRP). Originally from USRP to UVRS (Unified Voter Registration System), then a preliminary voter list is uploaded from UVRS to the state portal of voters "Tizme", which includes citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic who have reached the age of 18 and have submitted biometric data. In accordance with the CEC Timetable^[7]A preliminary voter list compiled in the context of districts, precincts, districts, and cities is posted on the state portal <http://tizme.gov.kg> until September 09, 2021, and posted at polling stations until September 19, 2021.

Further, in accordance with the established procedures, the procedure for the formation of a control list of voters was carried out, which also included voters who have reached the age of 18, voters who have passed biometric registration for the first time, amendments were made in accordance with citizens' statements about errors or inaccuracies in the voter lists according to Form 1, information about deceased citizens, about citizens who have changed their address of permanent residence.

Since October 29, 2021, voter checklists were posted at PECs for familiarization with voters both in a single district and in single-mandate constituencies.

So, according to the data of the state portal of voters "Tizme", as of October 29, 2021, 3,699,046 people were included in the control list for a single district of voters, of which 47.8% are men and 52.2% are women. The number of PECs was 2,494, of which 59 polling stations were located outside the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Compared to the early presidential elections on January 10, 2021, the number of voters increased by 142,182, that is, by 4%. According to the CEC, the increase in the number of voters is due to population growth, constant work to collect biometric data from citizens, and other factors. But despite this, citizens who did not submit biometric data and did not receive passports on their basis could not take part in the elections of deputies of the JK KR.



According to the data, there are about 700,000 citizens of Kyrgyzstan in Russia, about 10 thousand of our citizens voted in the last elections, in the upcoming elections the number of polling stations increased from 48 in the early presidential elections in January 2021 to 59 polling stations. The number of voters registered in foreign polling stations increased from 49,479 to 84,128 voters.

CHAPTER 5. ELECTION CAMPAIGNS AND INFORMATION

5.1 Election Campaigning

The pre-election campaign during the elections of deputies of the JK KR of the 7th convocation was characterized by less activity compared to the elections of deputies of the JK KR in 2020. Political parties and candidates for the most part began to use less often printed campaign materials, less often they began to use the “door-to-door” campaign method.

The first weeks of the pre-election campaign were characterized by lower activity of candidates and political parties, less visual campaign material, as the elections approached, the campaign gained a little more momentum.

At the same time, there is an increase in the activity of candidates and political parties in social networks and messengers. In addition, taking into account the creation of single-mandate constituencies, election commissions organized meetings of candidates with district voters. Also, on the positive side is the provision of free airtime and the organization of televised debates along with candidates in a single district and for candidates in single-mandate constituencies on regional television channels.

The analysis of the received reports from observers carried out by the Common Cause shows that mainly violations of the rules of campaigning, damage to campaign materials are observed, and the abuse of administrative resources and bribery of votes are carried out using more and more sophisticated methods, which makes them more difficult to identify. During the election campaign, there are reports that third parties are involved in bribery of voters, while bribery is often masked by holding various events (name days, commemorations, anniversaries, etc.). There are also risks that bribery can be carried out through electronic wallets and terminals.

The Common Cause's great concern was caused by the situation related to the fact that during the period of the election campaign, cases of high-ranking civil servants of the Kyrgyz Republic with statements about certain political parties and candidates containing signs of campaigning against political parties or individual candidates in the media and social networks became more frequent.¹³¹ . In accordance with the norms of the constitutional law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic" campaigning against candidates or political parties is not prohibited. At the same time, in accordance with the provisions of the constitutional law on elections, there is a clear prohibition on campaigning for state civil and municipal employees, persons holding public political positions, except parliamentary deputies, special state and political municipal offices, except deputies of local keneshes.

The Common Cause notes that following the results of the referendums, early elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of local keneshes, amendments, and additions were made to the constitutional law in terms of regulating the procedure for conducting election campaigns, in order to eliminate the negative consequences that took place during the election campaign by participants in the election process.

Employees of territorial public self-government were included in the list of subjects that do not have the right to campaign, issue, and distribute any campaign materials.

In addition, the types of abuse of administrative resources for the purposes of pre-election campaigning of certain candidates, political parties included:

- attraction of employees of institutions and organizations financed from the republican and local budgets, employees of territorial public self-government;
- campaigning performance during a mass (public) event organized by state bodies and (or) local self-government bodies, or with the participation of representatives of state bodies and (or) local self-government bodies;

A ban was also imposed on conducting campaigning events, distributing campaign materials inside and near (less than 100 meters) from religious buildings, structures and related territories, objects with hazardous and harmful industries, power plants, railways, oil pipelines, and from lines high-voltage power transmission, facilities of the penitentiary system, state and municipal healthcare organizations, preschool institutions, preschool educational and general educational organizations.

During the pre-election campaign, it is not allowed to display and otherwise use in campaign materials parts and elements of information (images) containing direct and indirect borrowing or references to religious topics.

Taking into account that the elections will be held according to a mixed (parallel) system for majoritarian (single-mandate constituencies) and proportional (for a single district), the total amount of free airtime in the regional television and radio organization was also determined, which will be provided for candidates in single-mandate constituencies. and for political parties.

In accordance with the constitutional Law and the Schedule of the main organizational and practical measures for the preparation and conduct of elections of deputies of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic, scheduled for November 28, 2021, approved by the CEC Resolution No. 663 of August 29, 2021, the election campaign began on October 29, 2021, and ends at 8.00 November 27, 2021.

In order to prevent the use of administrative resources, the President's Decree "On measures to ensure the holding of free, fair and transparent elections of deputies of the JK KR on November 28, 2021" was signed, and a number of measures were taken against state and municipal employees for interfering in the election process in favor individual political parties and candidates. For example, the akim of the Leilek region was dismissed, the rector of Osh State University was dismissed, and the mayors of Osh and Isfana and a number of officials were reprimanded.

Despite the established terms of the pre-election campaign, there were facts of premature campaigning by some candidates and citizens.

According to the analysis carried out by the Common Cause, the largest number of billboards, headquarters, and agitators are observed in 5 political parties: Ata-Jurt-Kyrgyzstan, Ishenim, Alliance, Yntymak and El Umutu. The data Common Cause uses in the table below was collected by 36 teams of long-term observers (72) in all 36 constituencies.

Table 1. Information about billboards, headquarters and party campaigners.

Political parties	Number of billboards (ranking)	Number of campaign offices (ranking)	Number of campaigners (ranking)
№1 «Ata-Meken»	115 (6)	45 (7)	435 (8)
№2 «Butun Kyrgyzstan»	179 (5)	64 (5)	535 (5)
№3 «Alliance»	232 (3)	70 (3)	814 (3)
№4 «Legalize»	1 (18)	3 (16)	30
№5 «Yiman-Nuru»	106 (8)	43 (8)	405 (10)
№6 «Kuchtuu Region»	12 (17)	8 (15)	58 (17)
№7 LDPK «Bagyt»	30 (15)	12 (13)	84 (13)
№8 «Yntymak»	223 (4)	63 (6)	639 (4)
№9 «Ishenim»	515 (2)	84 (2)	1271(2)
№10 Democratic party «Azattyk»	88 (11)	40 (9)	534 (6)
№11 «Mekenchil El»	99 (9)	43 (8)	304 (12)

№12 Green party of Kyrgyzstan	12 (17)	11 (14)	68 (15)
№13 «Jashasyn Kyrgyzstan»	31 (14)	12 (13)	34 (20)
№14 «Social democrats»	98 (10)	32 (11)	363 (11)
№15 Party of the People's Property «Arruzat»	12 (17)	11 (14)	46 (19)
№16 Patriotic Unity Party of Kyrgyzstan	38 (13)	13 (12)	51 (18)
№17 «Uluttar Birimdigi»	113 (7)	37 (10)	410 (9)
№18 «El Umutu»	182 (4)	68 (4)	475 (7)
№19 «Ordo»	14 (16)	11 (14)	65 (16)
№20 «Uluu - Jurt»	42 (12)	13 (12)	71 (14)
№21 «Ata-Jurt Kyrgyzstan»	598 (1)	206 (1)	1754 (1)

Basically, the emphasis in the campaign is not on the programs of political parties and candidates, but on the personalities of the candidates.

Of the current 120 deputies, 44 of them are running again in elections as part of political parties, 25 are running in single-mandate constituencies.

During the election campaign, several politicians publicly stated that the “administrative resource” was applied against them, D. Bekeshev, a candidate in the single-mandate district, s administrative pressure against him: “This is the use of administrative resources. My opponents in the Oktyabrsky district do not interfere like that and even somewhere they turn a blind eye to some of their violations, "D. Bekeshev said.

The case is noted with the candidate R.Dzhenbekov, who was given the opportunity to register, but was not allowed to conduct a full-scale campaign in the form of personal meetings with voters. All appeals to the courts to change the measure of restraint were rejected. The petition to bring R.Djeenbekov was also rejected. under escort to television studios for the use of legally guaranteed free airtime. At the same time, even his opponents in the district appealed to the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic with a statement in which they asked for assistance in providing R. Djeenbekov with equal conditions for the campaign on an equal basis with other candidates. In this connection, the Common Cause believes that it is not provided with equal conditions in comparison with other candidates.

^[1] <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/112309>

^[2] <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/112306>

^[3] See: Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR" dated July 2, 2011 No. 68 //

<http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/203244>

^[4] Constitutional Law of the KR "On the elections of the President of the KR and deputies of the JK KR"

^[5] The formation, storage and updating of the Unified State Register of Population is carried out by the State Registration Service

^[7]The calendar plan of the CEC of the KR dated 29.08.2021 No. 663 of the Main organizational and practical measures for the preparation and conduct of elections of deputies of the JK KR.

^[8]<https://www.facebook.com/EdilBaisalov/posts/440448047460000>

https://24.kg/vlast/213555_zampred_kabmina_edil_baysalov_obrushilsya_skritikoy_naomurbeka_tekeba_eva/ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SJJ-YIPNHGg&t=12s>

http://www.president.kg/ru/sobytiya/21247_prezident_sadir_ghaparov_otvetil_naaktualnie_voprosi_syva_zannie_ssosialno_ekonomicheskim_razvitiem_batkenskoj_oblasti

<https://kloop.kg/blog/2021/11/16/poyot-kak-solovej-o-zakonnosti-a-sam-narushaet-prezident-raskritikoval-bekesheva-ne-nazyvaya-ego-imeni/> <https://rus.azattyk.org/a/31556016.html>

5.2 Voter information

As a positive practice, the Common Cause notes the strengthening of the work on informing citizens about the elections by the CEC and the media.

The Common Cause notes that the work of the CEC on informing the population has significantly improved. The CEC carried out extensive information work to inform voters and other participants in the electoral process on amendments and additions to the legislation on elections, preparation, and conduct of elections of parliamentary deputies by releasing a large number of videos, printed information materials, training courses, programs on television and radio channels. These videos were broadcast both on the republican channel and on regional TV channels. In addition, printed information materials containing explanations on various stages of the electoral process were posted at the polling stations.

In all regions of the country, with the technical support of donor organizations, offline training sessions were held for all subjects of the electoral process on the new electoral legislation, the procedure for pre-election campaigning, the financing of the election campaign of candidates, political parties, the observation process, determination of the results and determination of the election results.

In connection with the change in the electoral legislation, timely informing of citizens, it was necessary to pay special attention. Explanatory work on the new rules for the conduct of elections was carried out by the CEC, the media, and public organizations, including the Common Cause.

Experts from the Common Cause and regional coordinators conducted a series of educational trainings among the population to raise the level of awareness of citizens with the right to vote regarding the new election procedure. In addition, the Common Cause has prepared several videos and a number of publications in the framework of civic education.

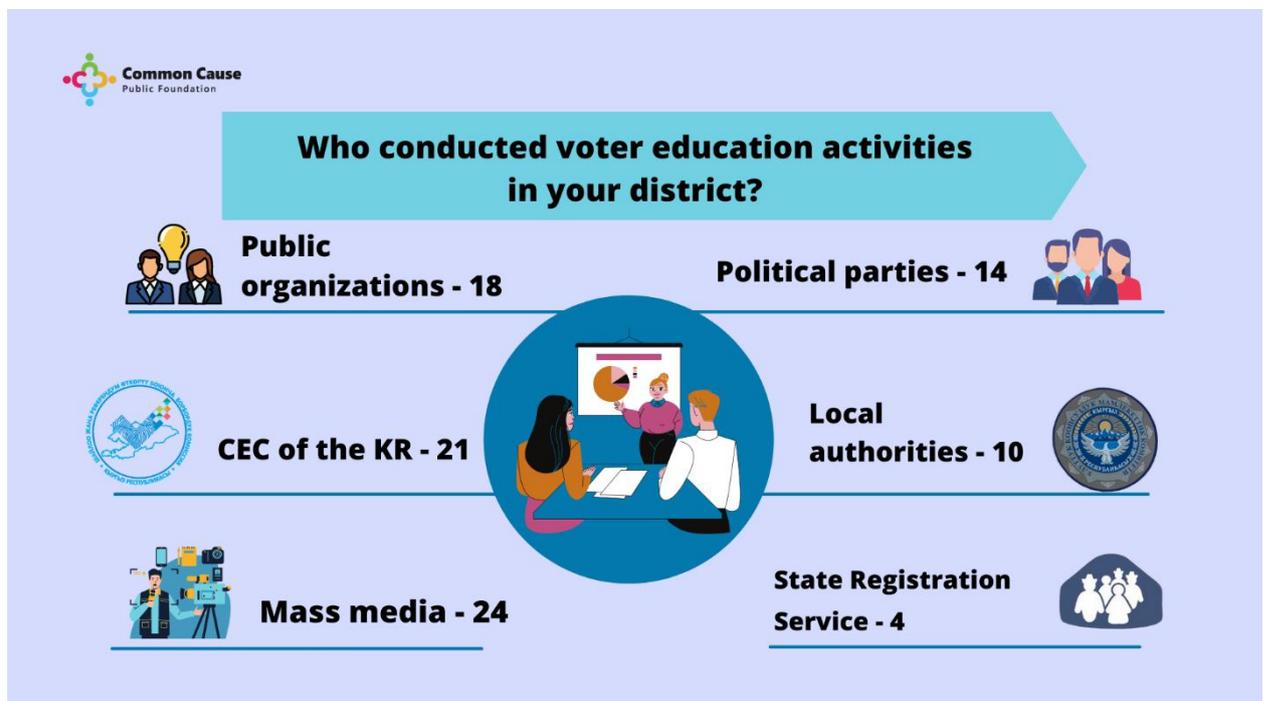
In total, 46 trainings were held, in which more than 1.5 thousand people took part, 5 videos were prepared on YouTube, 45 thematic posts for social networks, and 20 publications were posted on the website. In addition, 10,000 copies of the Election Guide in Russian and Kyrgyz have been prepared, published, and distributed.

As part of the activities and development of civic education, the experts of the Common Cause took part in 28 one-day trainings on the topic: “Election of deputies of the JK KR 2021:

Transparency of financing election campaigns of candidates, political parties. Campaigning and consideration of electoral disputes” jointly with representatives of the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic with the assistance of UNDP.

Explanations, along with the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic, were also handled by DEC, SRS, public organizations, the media and local authorities. During the campaign, political parties and candidates got involved in the information and began to explain the voting procedures to their supporters.

Out of 36 LTO teams in 36 DEC, 24 of them noted the activity of the media in voter education activities which is 67% of all DEC, 21 LTO teams (58%) emphasized the activity of the CEC, LTOs in 18 districts (50%) noted voter education activities by public organizations, political parties conducted voter education meetings in 14 districts, that is 39%, local authorities were active in 10 districts (about 28%), and only 4 LTO teams (11%) noted voter education by State Registration Service (SRS).



A number of resources continued to work on the CEC website aimed at informing voters, candidates, political parties, and other subjects of the electoral process.



Compared to the previous elections, the amount of analytical information on the lists of candidates and programs of political parties in the media has increased.

Since the coronavirus pandemic is still relevant, voter information about the preparation and conduct of elections was still online in most areas. However, offline meetings are no longer uncommon.

The Center for Civic Education and Electoral Technologies under the CEC, established earlier, started to work with the aim of organizing, coordinating and supporting work in the field of improving the legal culture of citizens, voters, training members of election commissions and other participants in the electoral process.

The CEC also launched an automated system for the transparency of electoral funds of candidates and political parties.

On the voter information portal <https://talapker.shailoo.gov>, one could find programs of political parties, lists of candidates for single and single-mandate constituencies, financial statements of receipts and expenditures.

However, despite significant efforts made by the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic, the participants in the electoral process objectively had little time to familiarize themselves with the new rules for holding elections. This may be evidenced by the number of invalid ballots. As a result of manual counting, 9.27 percent or 120,300 ballots were recognized as such.

CHAPTER 6. FINANCING OF THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The analysis of the financing of election campaigns of political parties again showed that the lack of universal declaration of income and expenditures of the population creates a number of obstacles in the course of monitoring finances. The existing system does not allow tracing the sources of origin of funds of persons who contribute to the electoral funds of political parties.

It should be noted that in the current legislation, despite the presence of restrictions on the number of agitators, there are no maximum salary rates for agitators, observers, target audience, media specialists, etc., which allows some candidates and political parties to campaign using bribery tools. votes. This, for example, is evidenced by the fact that the campaigner of a candidate in the Alamudun district was detained in the amount of 51.5 thousand soms, who indicated that the indicated funds were intended to pay for the services of campaigners. On this

fact, a criminal case was initiated under the article “Bribery of voters” of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Does not regulate the current electoral legislation and the procedure for collecting funds from citizens and legal entities by candidates or political parties in the form of crowdfunding prior to the appointment of elections, which in practice led to disputes about the legality of such methods.

The procedure for financing election campaigns of candidates, political parties during elections of deputies of the JK KR is regulated by the constitutional law and by-laws of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic¹¹, as well as the Regulation "On the procedure for the formation, accounting of the receipt and expenditure of funds from the electoral fund of a candidate, a political party during elections of deputies of the JK KR"

This Regulation also regulates the issues of keeping records of funds on a special account of the electoral funds of candidates, political parties, as well as drawing up financial statements by them. In accordance with the requirements of this Regulation, candidates, political parties that have nominated a list of candidates for deputies of the JK KR must submit to the CEC reports on the size and all sources of creating their electoral fund, as well as all costs incurred.¹²¹

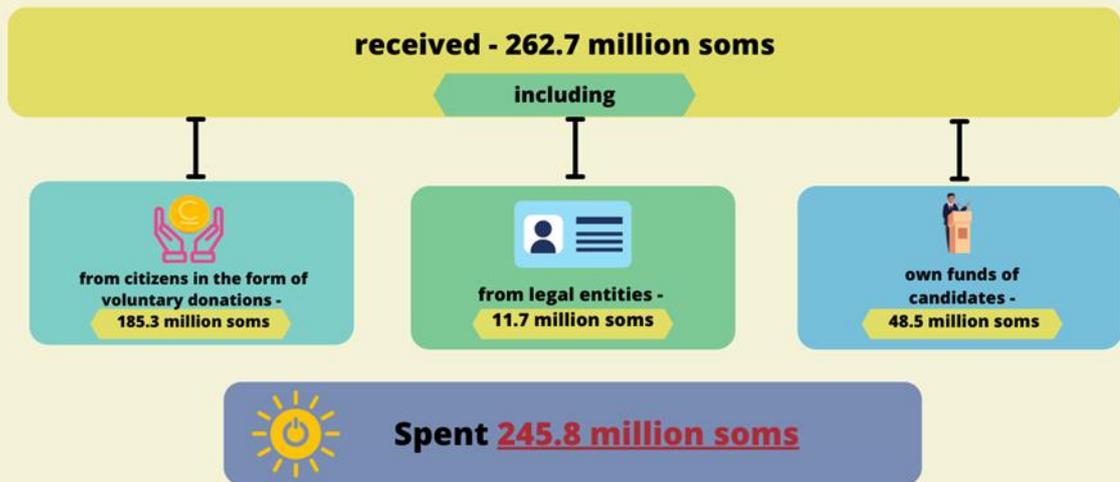
Out of 21 political parties in a single district, the first financial report was not submitted by 1 political party (PP "Jashasyn Kyrgyzstan"),

Out of 287 candidates in single-mandate constituencies, 23 candidates failed to submit their first financial statements.

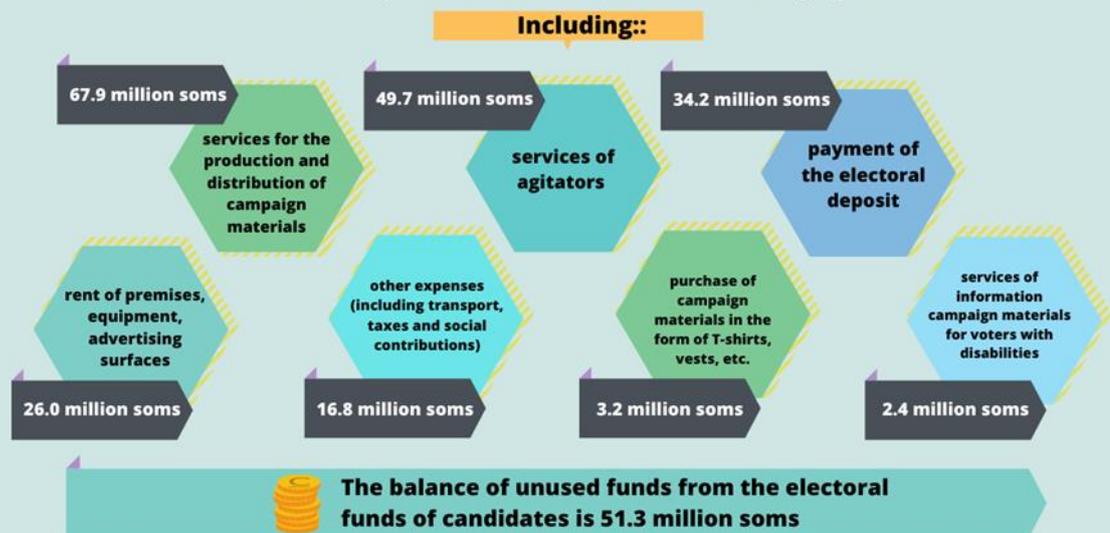
One of the components of the financial transparency of the electoral process, introduced by the CEC, is to receive from banking institutions through the Tunduk interdepartmental electronic interaction system, detailed information on the receipt and expenditure of funds from the electoral funds of candidates and political parties in real-time, automatically displayed on the CEC website at page "Talapker / Electoral Fund", as well as generating and receiving financial reports on the funds of the electoral fund.

According to banking information, candidates' funds in single-mandate constituencies accumulated funds totaling 262 million soms. Campaign costs amounted to 245.8 million soms.

According to bank information, to the special accounts of the electoral funds of candidates for single-mandate districts:



From the electoral funds of candidates in single-mandate districts, 201.9 million som were spent on the conduct of the election campaign.



The number of candidates who received at least 5% of the votes cast among voters who took part in a single-mandate district, amounted to 156 people. The number of candidates who took part in the elections in two single-mandate constituencies, the results of which were declared invalid, amounted to 11 people. The electoral deposit paid in the amount of 100 thousand som was returned to each of them. [4]. The total amount of electoral deposits to be returned to candidates is 16 million 700 thousand som. The remaining amount of 11 million 500 thousand som, according to legislative norms, is subject to transfer to the republican budget[5].

Analysis of financial reports showed that most of the money went to the election funds of candidates in Osh oblast.

Thus, the election funds of 44 candidates received **49.85 million soms** (Kok-Zhar district - 7, Nookat district - 3, Aravan district - 6, Osh district - 5, Toloikon district - 4, Kara-Suu district - 5, Kurshab district - 8, Alay district - 5 and Uzgen district - 1).

Further, 58 candidates of the Chui region formed electoral funds in the amount of **43.69 million soms** (Zhayil district - 7, Moscow district - 11, Sokuluk district - 7, Alamudun district - 9, Issyk-Ata district - 11, Chui -Kemin district - 13).

In Issyk-Kul oblast, 39 candidates collected **35.96 million soms** (Jeti-Oguz district - 17, Ak-Suu district - 10 and Issyk-Kul district - 12).

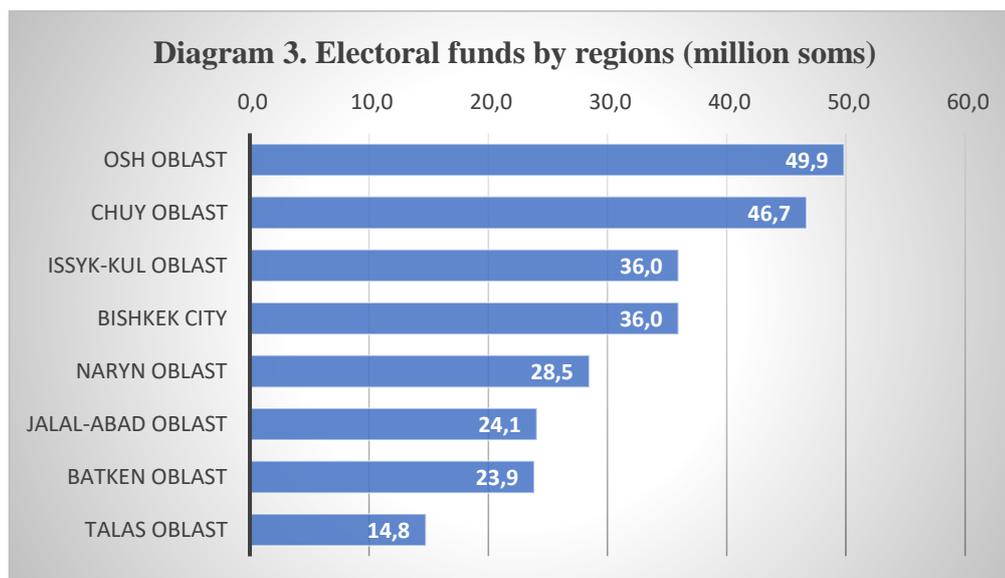
In the electoral funds of 27 candidates in Bishkek - **35.95 million soms** (Leninsky district - 11, Pervomaisky district - 7, Oktyabrsky district - 5 and Sverdlovsk district - 4).

26 candidates of the Naryn region (Naryn district - 14 and Kochkor district - 12) replenished electoral funds in the amount of **28.43 million soms**.

45 candidates of the Jalal-Abad region collected **24.09 million soms** (Suzak district - 10, Jalal-Abad district - 6, Bazar-Korgon district - 5, Nooken district - 4, Aksy district - 6, Ala-Bukin district - 5 and Toktogul district - 9).

In Batken region, 36 candidates replenished electoral funds in the amount of **23.86 million soms** (Leilek district - 9, Batken district - 10 and Kadamjai district - 17)

The least amount of money was collected by 13 candidates of the Talas region - **14.77 million soms** (Manas district - 6 and Talas district - 6).



Most of the money was spent by the candidate of the Chui region in the Alamudun district, Bolotbek Kasymbekovich Begaliev - **6.17 million soms**. The money was spent on:

- campaigning (printing services, publishing houses) - 1.14 million soms;
- payment for the rent of premises, land plots, equipment, inventory, billboards, and billboards 1.28 million soms;
- rent of transport 43 thousand soms;
- salary of the staff of the candidate's headquarters - 3.24 million soms;

- 19 thousand soms were spent on the salaries of the candidate's headquarters staff;
- payment for communication services 260 thousand soms;
- other expenses 20 thousand soms.

Table 0. Expenditures by single-mandate districts (in million soms)

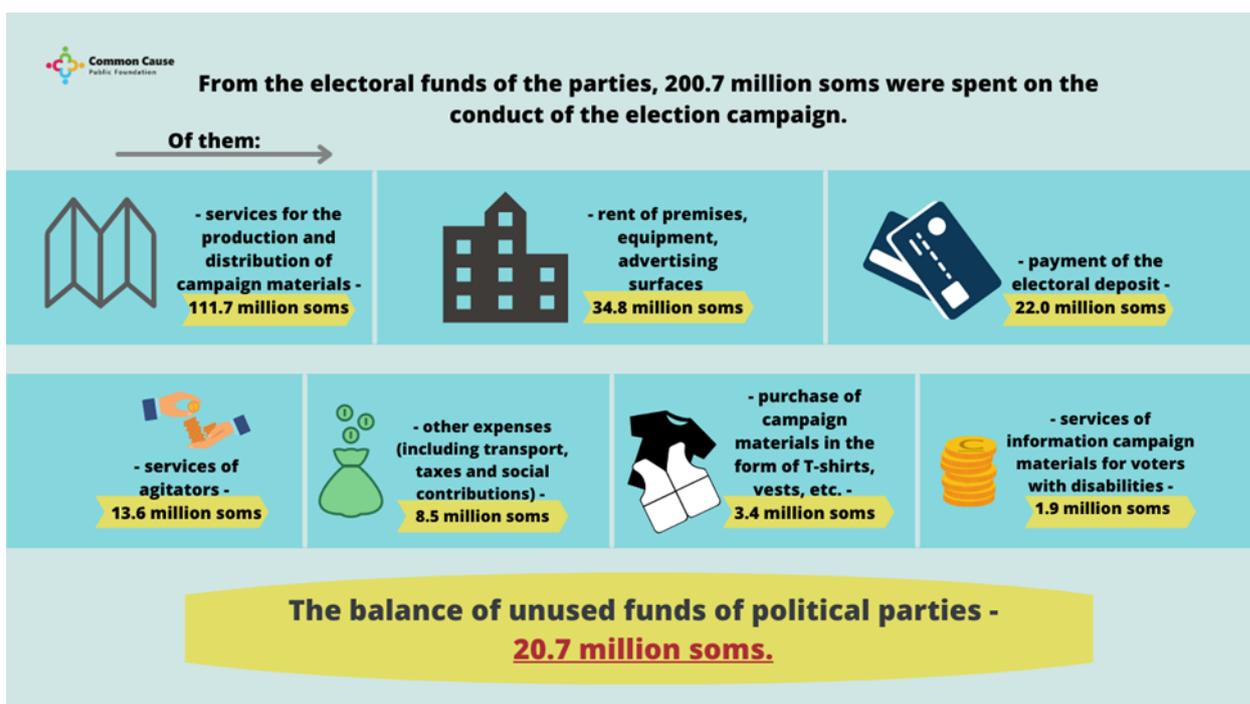
Regions:	Chuy	Osh	Issyk-Kul	Batken	Talas	Bishkek	Jalal-Abad
Districts	Alamudun	Alay	Jeti-Oguz	Leilek	Manas	Oktyabr	Toktogul
Candidates	Begaliev B.K	Primov U.B	Maliev A.K	Ajibaev Ch.I	Nazarbekov M.R	Bekeshev D.D	Totonov N.T
Total expenditures:	6,17	5,84	5,48	4,27	2,49	1,92	1,75
- campaigning: printing, publications	1,14	3,32	2,32	1,0	1,56	0,97	0,38
- rent	1,28	0,047	0,127	0,153		0,63	
- transport	0,043	0,015		0,178			0,29
- equipment, stationery, hotel expenses		0,021	0,018				
- salaries	3,3	0,51	2,65	0,510	0,81	0,134	0,9
- services	0,26						
- others	0,02	0,05	0,357	0,150	0,124	0,185	0,09

Analysis of expenditures and receipts to electoral funds in single-mandate districts showed that the most expensive vote in the Jeti-Oguz district - 968 soms per voter. The lowest cost was in the Aravan district - 17 soms.

In terms of oblasts, in Issyk-Kul oblast, 1 vote is worth 404 soms, in second place is Bishkek - 343 soms, in Talas oblast - 260 soms, Batken oblast - 230 soms, Chuy oblast - 225 soms, Naryn oblast - 159 soms, Osh city, Osh oblast - 127 soms and the least in Jalal-Abad oblast - 97 soms.

Campaign funds of political parties

Campaign funds totaling **221.3 million soms** were transferred to the special accounts of the electoral funds of political parties. Most of the funds came from candidates nominated by a political party on the list - **99.8 million soms**. The least amount of voluntary donations from legal entities was **0.4 million soms**. Voluntary donations from individuals amounted to **61.6 million soms**. Political party also used its own funds in the amount of **55.3 million soms**.⁶¹



The remainder of the unused funds of the electoral funds of political parties amounted to **20.7 million Som**. A comparative analysis of the campaign finances during parliamentary elections in 2020 and 2021 showed that the amount of campaign funds raised by 16 political parties in 2020 was 3.2 times more than the amount of funds raised by 21 political parties in 2021. Also, in 2020 sixteen political parties spent 4.1 times more in 2020 than 21 political parties spent in 2021. This could be explained by legislative changes limiting maximum contributions to the campaign funds, which were adopted in advance of 2021 parliamentary elections but also with a series of election campaigns, in which political parties participated.

The results of the second financial report showed that the most money was in the election fund of the Ishenim party - **47.09 million Som**, the least money was collected by the Aruuzat-El Kutu party - **1.19 million Som**.

The cost of a voter's vote in a single electoral district showed that the most were spent by the Ishenim party, whose 1 voter vote was 269 soms, Yntymak - 249 soms, Ata-Zhurt Kyrgyzstan - 161 soms, Butun Kyrgyzstan - 113 soms, "Alliance" - 112 soms and the least spent by the party "Yiman Nuru" - 56 soms for 1 voter vote.

Considering that basically 54 candidates are registered as candidates in the party lists, the candidate spent an average of 3.5 soms per voter.

An analysis of expenditures from the electoral fund shows that it costs more to vote for candidates in single-mandate constituencies than for candidates on political party lists.

Table 00. Electoral funds of political parties.

Party name	Number of votes	%	Campaign fund contributions, total	Expenses	Cost of one vote ^[2]

"Ata-Zhurt Kyrgyzstan"	222005	17.32%	35940510	35869510	161
Ishenim	174470	13.61%	47091797	47081797	269
"Yntymak"	141009	11.00%	35147921	35147768	249
"Alliance"	106955	8.35%	12025315	12023206	112
"Butun Kyrgyzstan"	90223	7.04%	10269568	10269568	113
"Yiman Nuru" In	79025	6.17%	4495349	4491431	56

The expenditures of political parties are as follows

Ishenim party spent the most on campaigning:

- rental of premises - 4.80 million soms;
- media services - 26.16 million soms;
- salary (payment for the services of agitators, authorized and authorized persons, observers, representatives) - 11.15 million soms;
- payments on revenues to the state budget - 11.10 million soms;
- purchase of computer equipment - 143 thousand soms and other expenses

The Ata-Jurt Kyrgyzstan Party spent on campaigning:

- rental of premises - 5.53 million soms;
- media services - 23.08 million soms;
- salary (payment for the services of agitators, authorized and proxies, observers, representatives) - 4.30 million soms;
- other services (informational and advisory services) - 41 thousand soms;
- payments on revenues to the state budget - 1.32 million soms, etc .;

The Yntymak party spent on campaigning:

- rental of premises - 4.94 million soms;
- media services - 16.42 million soms;
- salary (payment for the services of agitators, authorized and authorized persons, observers, representatives) - 624 thousand soms;
- utilities and communication services - 3.72 million soms;
- payments on revenues to the state budget - 1.27 million soms, etc.

It should be noted that the Ishenim party has contracts with 1271 agitators, while according to the second financial report 11.15 million soms were spent on wages^{SBI}. The average salary of the

agitators is 8770 soms. The party spent 1.08 million soms for the services of a specialist in targeted advertising. The expenses of the Ishenim party for renting premises amounted to 57 thousand soms (the total amount of rent is 4.80 million soms, and there were 84 headquarters in total).

The Ata-Jurt Kyrgyzstan party spent 145 thousand soms for the services of a specialist in targeted advertising. Contracts were concluded with 1,754 agitators, while 4.30 million soms were paid. Whereas the report indicates that the agitator's salary was 10 thousand soms. A similar situation with the rental of premises, in general, **5.53** million soms were spent on rent, the party had 206 headquarters in the republic, the average rent was 26 thousand soms.

The results of the analysis of electoral funds show that the system of financing the electoral funds of candidates is extremely opaque. The financial mechanisms used by parties and candidates in single-member constituencies do not allow voters to obtain complete information about the real sponsors of candidates.

Also, many candidates and parties can receive funds of foreign origin, since there are no real mechanisms to verify funding sources.

Unfortunately, it was not possible to establish the real origin of a significant part of the donations. In particular, the real owners of the LLC and other legal entities are practically unknown.

Donations from individuals often perform the function of hiding real sponsors: the names of donors-citizens are indicated, at the same time, some money often comes from people who, due to their financial situation, are simply not able to donate such amounts.

CHAPTER 7. VOTING DAYS

6.1 Mobile voting day

Based on the results of monitoring of voting outside the premises, the Common Cause notes that voting day was generally held in a peaceful atmosphere. Compared to the elections of deputies of the JK KR in 2020, the early elections of the President of the KR in 2021, the Common Cause's observers noted that there were no cases of including voters in the Register of applications for voting outside the premises after it was closed. The restrictions introduced into the constitutional law in terms of participation in the election campaign of employees of territorial public self-government bodies also had a positive impact.

The Common Cause conducted a statistically-based observation, an advanced election monitoring methodology that allows conclusions to be drawn about the electoral process on election day that are representative of the entire country.

On the day of voting outside the premises on November 27, 2021, at the elections of deputies to the Jogorku Kenesh, the Common Cause employed STOs, observation of the process of mobile voting was carried out at 179 PECs out of a sample of 300 PECs throughout the country.

Demonstration of empty portable boxes to the audience

In all regions, 179 monitored polling stations were shown empty portable outdoor ballot boxes to Common Cause independent observers in the field in a single-member district. In a single district for voting outside the premises of 178 PECs out of 179 PECs, empty mobile boxes were displayed.

Portable boxes are sealed after demonstration to those present

In 176 out of 179 PECs, portable boxes in a single district were sealed with the seal of the precinct election commission in the presence of the Common Cause's observers. At 176 of 179 PECs, portable boxes in a single-mandate district were sealed with the seal of the precinct election commission in the presence of an observer

Checklist

Observers noted that in all 179 PECs, the checklist for a single-member district was signed by all those present at the precinct and dropped into a portable ballot box outside the premises. At 177 PECs out of 179 PECs, a checklist for a single district was signed by all those present in the precinct and dropped into a portable ballot box outside the premises.

Compliance with COVID-19 Precautions in Opening Procedures

At 133 PECs, all precautions / recommendations related to COVID-19 were followed during the opening procedures. At 43 PECs, only partial precautions / guidelines related to COVID-19 were followed. No COVID-19 related precautions / guidelines were followed at PEC 5. At 2 PECs out of 179, there were cases of obstruction of observation or obtaining the necessary information for observation.

Compliance with CEC Precautions / Recommendations related to COVID-19 throughout the day:

At 138 PECs, all precautions / guidelines related to COVID-19 were followed throughout the day. At 38 PECs, only partial COVID-19-related precautions / guidelines were followed throughout the day. At 3 PECs, no COVID-19 related precautions / guidelines were followed during the day.

Public observer rights

During the observation of the on-site voting, only at 1 PEC there were cases of obstruction of observation or obtaining the necessary information for observation.

Voter identification equipment failure

The majority of observers noted at 165 PECs there were no cases that a voter could not vote due to a failure of identification equipment. At 14 PECs, there were between 1 and 5 cases of malfunction of voter identification equipment.

Secrecy of the vote

Voting secrecy was respected at 177 out of 179 PECs

Registration of data in paper lists

At 178 out of 179 PECs, a PEC member registered voter data on the paper voter list when issuing a ballot paper for a single-mandate district

At 178 out of 179 PECs, a PEC member registered voter data on a paper voter list when issuing a ballot paper for a single district

Sealing the portable box

The mobile ballot box for a single-mandate district was sealed after the completion of voting outside the premises, as noted by all 179 observers on the ground. At 177 PECs out of 179, the mobile box for the single district for voting is sealed after the completion of voting outside the premises

Drawing up an act on the end of voting outside the premises

At all 179 PECs, an act was drawn up on the end of voting outside the premises in a single-mandate district. At 178 PECs out of 179, an act was drawn up on the end of voting outside the premises in a single district.

Complaints from participants in the electoral process

There were complaints about the out-of-office voting process from participants in the electoral process against 2 PECs.

Serious violations

At 2 PECs, were observed serious violations that could affect the voting results, at the remaining 177 PECs monitored, such violations were not noted.

6.2 Election day

On election day, November 28, 2021, the Common Cause deployed 600 STOs to 300 polling stations chosen randomly through a proportional and representative sample, 46 mobile teams, 30 head office employees, 20 operators for collecting SMS reports, 8 regional coordinators and 7 regional lawyers to observe the electoral opening procedures, voting, closing, counting and tabulation of voting results throughout the country.

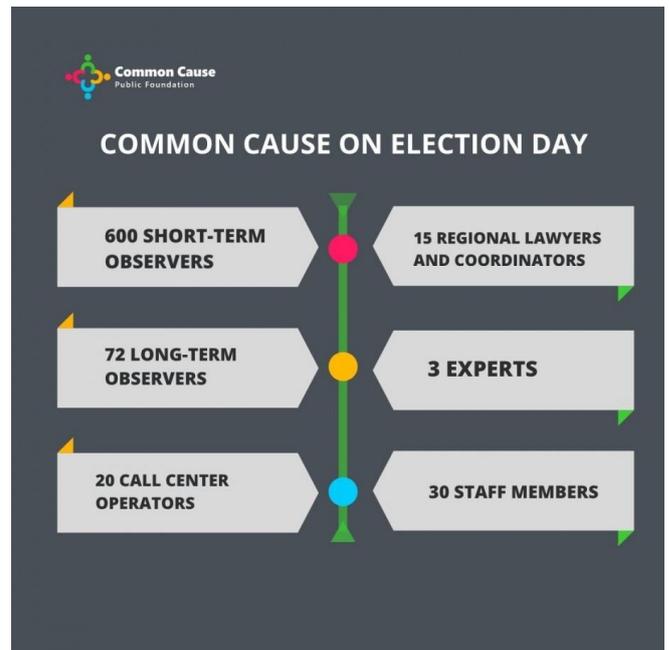
Sample

Strata	Total number of polling stations	% of all polling stations	Polling stations in sample	% of polling stations in sample
Bishkek	228	9,36%	28	9,33%
Osh	593	24,35%	73	24,33%
Batken	218	8,95%	27	9,00%
Jalalabad	452	18,56%	56	18,67%
Issyk-Kul	250	10,27%	31	10,33%
Naryn	169	6,94%	21	7,00%
Talas	117	4,80%	14	4,67%
Chui	408	16,76%	50	16,67%
Total	2435	100,00%	300	100,00%

Thus, Common Cause's observers were able to provide the most timely, systematic, representative and objective assessment of the processes on election day at the national level.

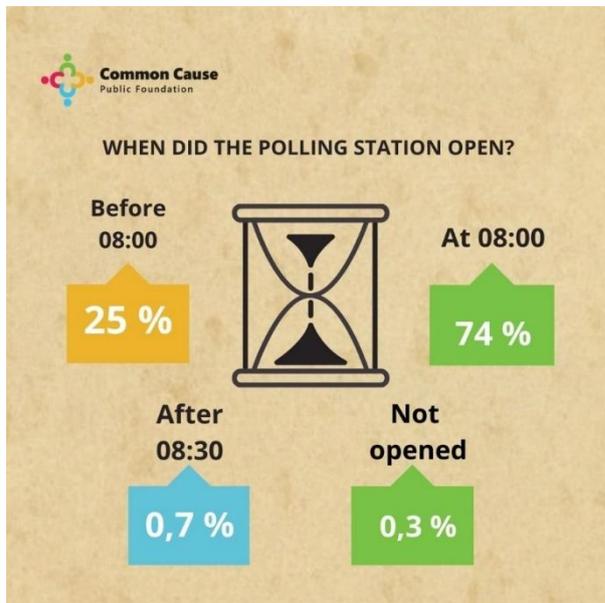
6.2.1 Election day procedures.

Based on the results of the monitoring of the voting day, the Common Cause notes that the voting day was generally held in a peaceful atmosphere. According to the observers, in general, precinct election commissions carried out all procedures for preparing polling stations for voting, opening precincts, holding voting and closing precincts in accordance with the norms of electoral legislation.

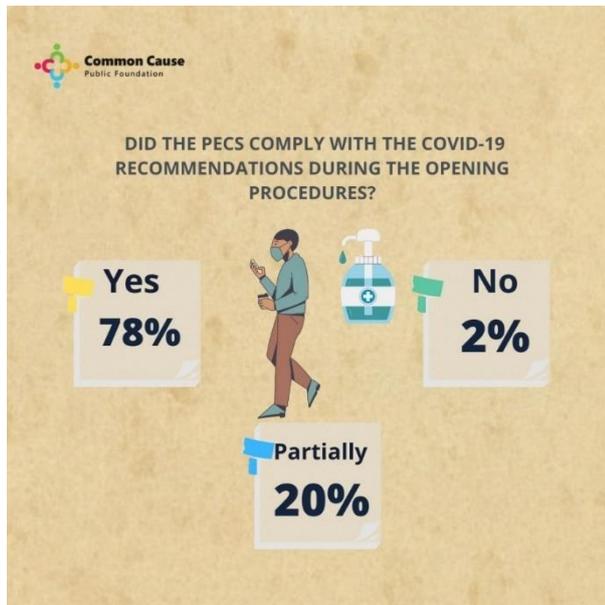


Start of PEC meetings for opening procedures

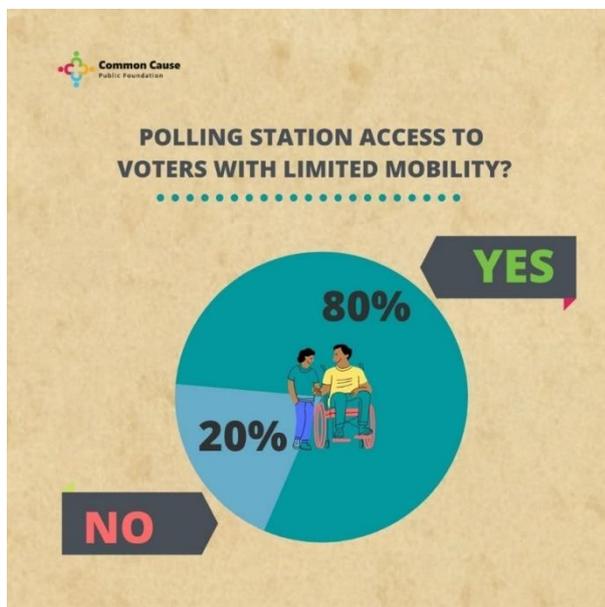
After the opening of the polling station, all 300 observers were admitted to the polling station for observation. The meeting of the precinct election commission began at different times. At 65 PECs (21.7%) it started before 7:00 am, in 140 PECs (46.7%) the session was held from 7:00 am to 7:30 am, 95 PECs (31.7%) met after 7:30 am.



Compliance with COVID-19 related guidelines during opening procedures:



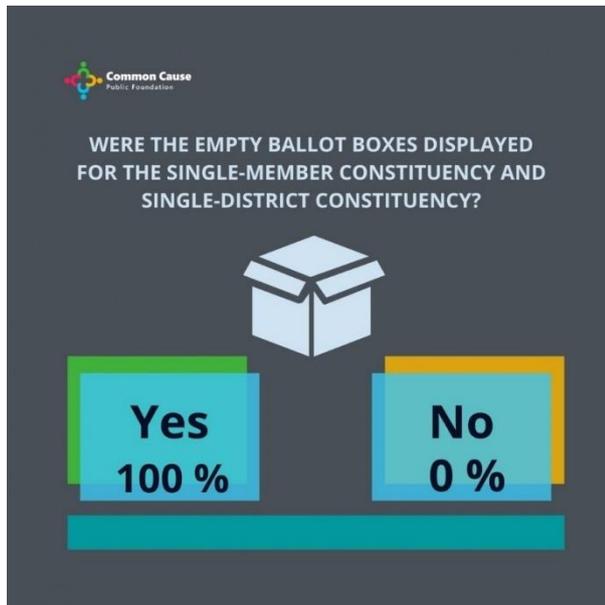
Accessibility of PECs for persons with disability (availability of ramps and railings):



Common Cause’s observers noted that drawing of lots was carried out at 292 (97%) PECs in accordance with the law. At 8 PECs (3%), the drawing of lots was not carried out in accordance with the law.

Demonstration of empty voting boxes:

All 300 observers were shown empty boxes in a single-mandate district and in a single district. In all 300 PECs, ballot boxes for a single-mandate district and a single district (ARBB, etc.) were sealed after the demonstration.

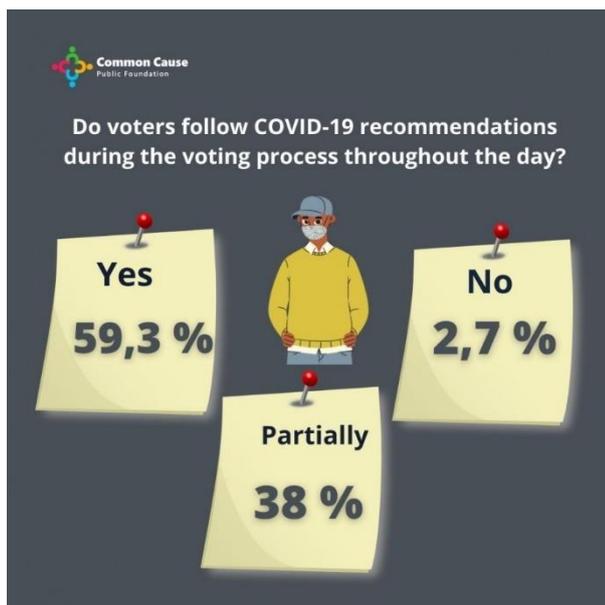


At 290 (97%) polling stations, independent observers received a zero ARBB check for a single and single-mandate district, at 10 (3%) polling stations, observers did not receive a zero ARBB check for a single and single-mandate district. At 288 (96%) PECs, ballot papers were recounted for single-mandate constituencies and single-constituencies received by PECs from DEC during the opening procedures. At 12 (4%) PECs, ballot papers were not recounted in a single-mandate district and in a single district.

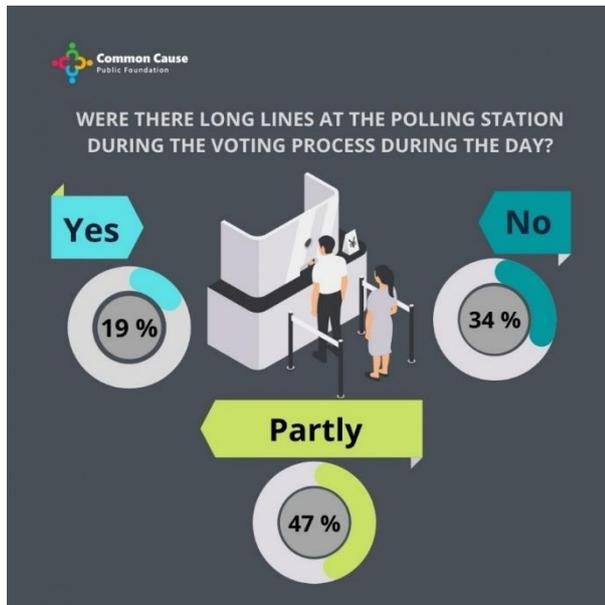
A case of infringement of the rights of a public observer was recorded at 1 precinct.

During the voting, at 6 (2%) PECs monitored, the secrecy of the vote was violated during the voting process, at the remaining 294 (98%) PECs, the secrecy of the vote was not violated during the voting process.

At 178 (59.3%) PECs, voters followed all COVID-19 recommendations during the voting process. At 114 (38%) PECs, voters followed only partial recommendations, and at 8 (2.7%) PECs, voters did not follow any recommendations at all.



Common Cause observers also noted that 57 (19%) PECs observed had long queues at the polling station during the voting process throughout the day. There were no queues at 102 (34%) PECs. There was no queue at 141 (47%) PECs.



During the recent election campaigns, one of the problems faced by election commissions was temporary technical problems associated with the operation of the automated control system and equipment for voter identification.



Number of voters who were unable to vote due to a temporary equipment failure:

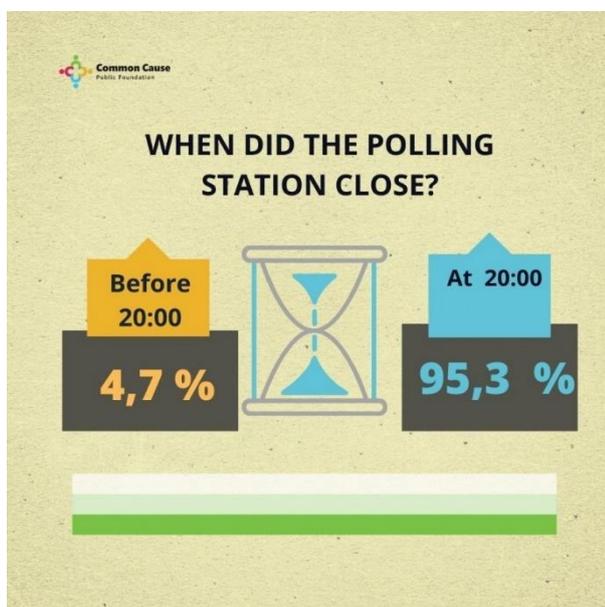
At 294 monitored PECs (98%), observers had the opportunity to observe the procedures for identification and issuance of ballots. During the voting process, there were cases when voters who were on the voter lists and had a passport of a citizen of the Kyrgyz Republic with them could not vote due to a technical malfunction of the voter identification equipment. There were up to 20 such cases. At 14 PECs (5%) from 1 to 5 cases. On 4 observed sites from 6 to 10 cases. There are more than 10 cases at 2 sites.

At 16 monitored PECs (5%), the ARBB in a single district was replaced with a stationary ballot box due to technical failures during the voting process during the day.

Common Cause’s observers also noted that at 2 monitored PECs, there was a presence of persons who were not entitled to be at the polling station on election day during the voting

process. At 11 polling stations (4%), there were cases of mass transportation of voters during the voting day.

Common Cause’s observers reported that 14 monitored PECs (4.7%) closed by 8 pm. PEC 286 (95.3%) closed at 8 pm sharp.



Observing mobile teams

The Common Cause at the elections of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh on November 28, 2021 across the country, with the help of 67 STO coordinators, conducted observations as a mobile team outside the precinct.

Mobile teams monitored voting day on November 28. On voting day, 67 observers were able to visit a total of 358 PECs.

Number of PECs covered by mobile teams by region

No.	Region	Number of PECs visited by mobile teams
1	Bishkek	68
2	Osh	34
3	Talas	23
4	Issyk-Kul	36
5	Chuy	56
6	Batken	71
7	Naryn	22
8	Jalal-Abad	48
Total		358 PECs

Overall, on election day, mobile teams assessed the situation around the polling stations as calm, but tense situations were noted in the Naryn, Kara-Suu, Moscow and Kochkor constituencies due to queues and transportation of voters.

At 7 PECs, mobile teams noticed agitators who were conducting illegal campaigning on election day. In the Moscow and Uzgen constituencies, mobile teams noticed vote buying, but they failed to document the violation or find out in favor of which candidate the vote buying was organized.

CHAPTER 7. DETERMINATION OF VOTING RESULTS. POST-ELECTION PERIOD

Common Cause notes that the short timeframe for the adoption of amendments and additions to the constitutional law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR" and the subsequent appointment of parliamentary elections left little time for preparations of elections under the new mixed electoral system, which is confirmed by the situation that has developed after the completion of the voting.

So, after the completion of voting at the stage of displaying preliminary voting results, problems arose related to incorrect display of ARBB data in the visual table for displaying voting results data for a single district for each political party. In addition, claims arose regarding the continuity and quality of the manual counting processes at individual polling stations. Taken together, all this served as a reason for the expression of dissatisfaction and distrust towards the electronic voting system of the EIS by a number of political parties and other subjects of the electoral process.

The Public Foundation "Common Cause", together with the Association of Legal Entities "Association Taza Shailoo", the Public Foundation "Egl" and the Public Association "Agency for Social Technologies" expressed concern over the situation arising from the incorrect display of the preliminary results of voting on the CEC website.

As a result of the meetings of the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic with representatives of political parties and candidates, it was decided to create a Working Group for the independent reconciliation of the ARBB data, and also a decision was made to conduct a recount of votes in 12 constituencies. This group had to make a sample of sites to check the accuracy of the ARBB data and manually count ballots; compare the reports of the ARBB from each polling station received from party observers and public observers and the data on the ARBB on the CEC website, to give the results of the reliability / discrepancy of the data. Also, for the completeness of the check, repeated recalculations of the results of manual counting of ballots by sites were carried out with the participation of all interested parties.

Based on the results of the work, the Working Group on the Independent Reconciliation of ARBB Data found that the error was due to an incorrect display script, and the number of votes and their percentage correspond to the data received from ARBB. The members of the Working Group, which included both representatives of political parties, candidates and IT specialists, found that the display error in the external summary table did not affect the set of preliminary data from the ARBB arriving at the central server of the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic.

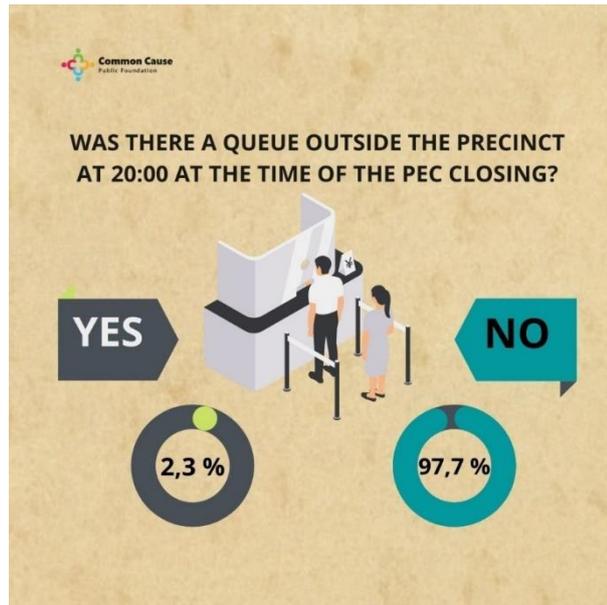
The recount of votes carried out in 12 electoral districts also did not reveal discrepancies between the primary data of the automated control system and manual counting, did not change either the position of political parties or the position of candidates in the voting results either in the polling station or in the electoral district in the republic as a whole.

7.1. Determination of the voting results

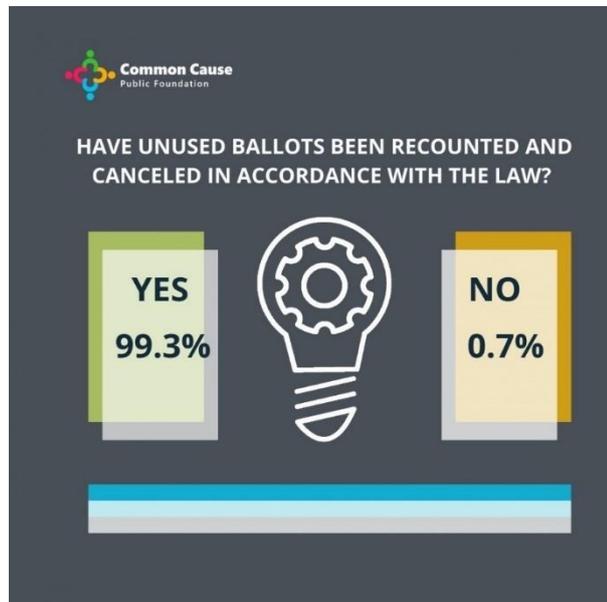
The Common Cause monitored the post-election period by long-term observers and legal experts, which included observing the procedures for tabulating voting results at PECs and reconciling the protocols of the CEC and DEC.

After the closure of the polling station, observers at 184 (62%) PECs noted that there were no voters at the polling station during the closure. In 115 (37.3%) polling stations observed, all the

remaining voters were able to vote. And only at 1 PEC it was noted that no one was able to vote after the closure.

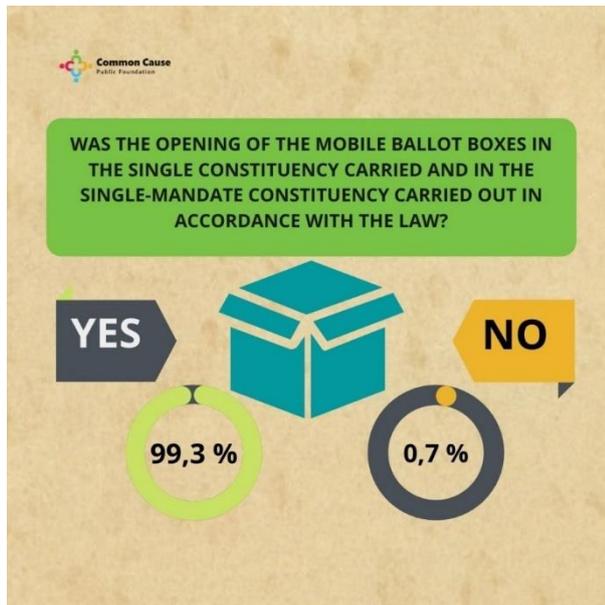


After the closure of polling stations, Common Cause observers continued to observe the process of counting votes and tabulating the voting results. Unused ballots were recounted and canceled at 99.3% of polling stations.



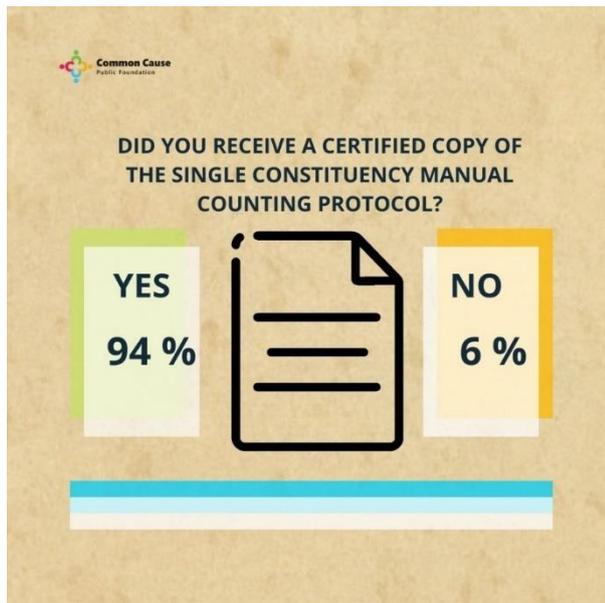
At 296 PECs (99%), invalid ballots were in the ARBB compartment for invalid ballots. PEC members examined invalid ballots for validity or invalidity.

After the closure of polling stations, virtually all of the Common Cause's observers note that they have received certified reports of automatically reading ballot boxes for a single-mandate district and a single district (Final reports of the ARBB).

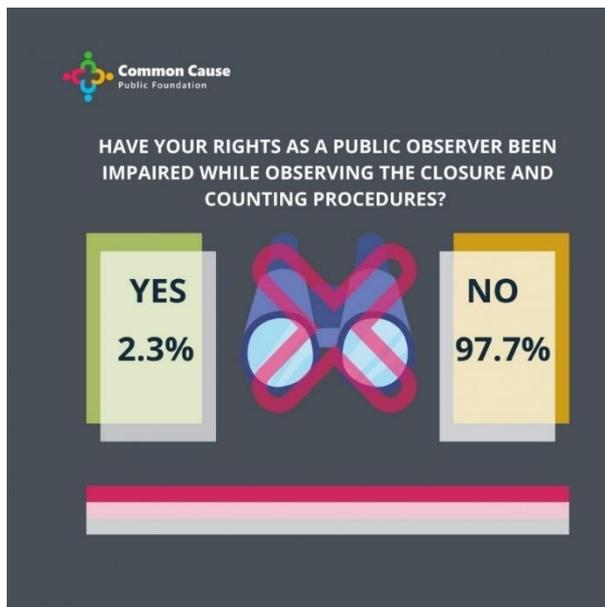


According to the assessments of the Common Cause’s observers, procedures for manual counting of votes in a single and single-mandate district were openly and publicly carried out at 299 PECs (99%). At the same time, at 285 PECs (95%), observers received a certified copy of the protocol after manual counting in a single-mandate district.

At 284 PECs (94%), observers also received a certified copy of the protocol after manual counting in a single-member district.



At the same time, according to the reports of the Common Cause observers, at 6 (2.3%) polling stations, PEC members infringed upon the rights of public observers in every possible way during the observation of the closing and counting procedures. At 293 PECs (97.7%), such violations were not noticed.



Describing the process of manual counting of votes, Common Cause observers noted that the procedure for manually counting votes in a single district was extremely difficult, time-consuming and exhausting for members of election commissions.

So, in connection with the introduced mixed electoral system, each PEC filled out 2 protocols on voting results: one for a single district and one for a single-mandate district. At the same time, the protocol on the results of voting in a single district included annexes for each 21 political parties. In this regard, the Common Cause's observers noted that PECs had difficulties in drawing up protocols and annexes, and it took a lot of time to draw up them correctly. At the stage of reconciliation of control ratios, in connection with the introduced electoral system and new forms of protocols on voting results, members of precinct election commissions also had difficulties, which led to technical errors when filling out the protocols. Taken together, all these factors were the reasons for the lengthy manual counting of votes and the protracted process of tabulation of the voting results.

7.2. Post-election period

In the opinion of the Common Cause's observers, the socio-political situation in the country after the elections is generally stable. There are no tensions in connection with the elections. In some constituencies, there are cases of citizens' dissatisfaction with the election results, in particular, with the victory of certain candidates in single-mandate constituencies. In some cases, citizens express their discontent due to the fact that the same deputies from the VI convocation again come to parliament. In 2 districts, there is discontent among agitators due to non-payment of remuneration for work during the election period.

As a result of the voting, the Common Cause expresses concern about the tendency of a decrease in the turnout of citizens from elections to elections, which ultimately affects the recognition and confidence of the elected composition. According to observers, this may indicate the indifference of citizens to the electoral processes in the country and the election results, other reasons for the low turnout in the opinion of observers are: dissatisfaction with the list of candidates from parties and candidates in single-mandate constituencies, the inability to vote according to form No. 2 and the lack of biometrics among some citizens ...

In addition, it is also necessary to pay attention to the fact that in two single-mandate constituencies, the plurality of voters voted for the “against all” . Thus, in Bishkek, in the Pervomaisky district, the position "against all" gained 32.97% of the vote, and in the Sverdlovsk district, 37.87% of voters voted against all, in these districts re-elections will be held after the final election results are summed up. In general, the number of citizens who voted "against all" in the elections in single-mandate constituencies reaches 115,471 voters, which is 9.5% of the number of citizens who voted, while in Bishkek the largest number of dissatisfied candidates in single-mandate constituencies on average is 28.5 % by the city. In Chui oblast, this figure is 12%, in the city of Osh and Osh oblast, 7.4% of voters voted “against all”, the least in Batken oblast is 3%.

In a single district, only 28,200 people voted against all, which is 2.2%. Observers monitored in district election commissions. All district election commissions were available for observation, information about meetings was provided mainly by telephone. The received complaints and applications were accepted in accordance with the established procedure and were considered in accordance with the law.

Common Cause observers in some constituencies also noted insufficient training of members of the district election commission, slow and uncoordinated work on the procedures for summing up the results in the district.

At 12 PECs, the Common Cause's lawyers established discrepancies between the number of identified voters and the number of ballots extracted from automatically reading ballot boxes and other discrepancies. On this fact, a corresponding application was submitted to the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic, following the results of its consideration, the results of voting in a single district in 2 precincts were invalidated.

In addition, on December 10, 2021, a recount of votes was held at polling stations in 12 constituencies for elections of deputies to the JK KR with the participation of CEC members. The recount was organized with the participation of representatives of political parties, public observers, and media representatives, which ensured the openness and transparency of the DEC's work. Each observer had the opportunity to personally verify the correctness of the counting of votes and the drawing up of the final protocol of the district election commission.

In Kok-Zhar district No. 4, a recount of votes was organized at polling stations No. 5412, 5408.

During the counting of ballots, the deputy chairman of the CEC T. Shainazarov, representatives of the political parties "Yntymak", "Ata-Zhurt", the media, members of precinct election commissions, and the district election commission were present.

In Aravan district No. 6, a recount of votes was organized at polling stations No. 5339, 5240, 5241, 5242, 5475, 5512, 5591, 5237, 5238, 5361, 5359, 5481.

The recount of ballots was attended by the deputy chairman of the CEC T. Shainazarov, members of the district and precinct election commissions, representatives of the political parties “Alliance”, “El Umutu”, “Ishenim”, “Ata-Zhurt”.

In the Osh district No. 7, a recount of votes was organized at polling stations No. 5292, 5293, 5294, 5295, 5296, 5338.

CEC member U. Zhylybaev, members of the district and precinct election commissions, a representative of Common Cause, representatives of the Alliance, Ishenim, Ata-Zhurt, El Umutu

political parties, a special representative of Osh DEC, representatives of Akipress news agency, KTRK.

In the Toloikon district No. 8, the recount of votes was carried out at the polling stations No. 5228, 5303, 5316, 5231.

The counting was carried out in the presence of CEC member U. Zhylykbaev, members of the DEC and PEC, representatives of the political party “El Umutu”, Common Cause”, and the Akipress news agency.

In the Suzak district No. 13, the recount of votes was organized at 2 polling stations No. 2008 and 2040.

The count was carried out in the presence of CEC member A. Zhumalieva, DEC and PEC members, special representative T. Omurzakov, representatives of the political parties “El Umutu”, “Ata-Meken”, “Azattyk”, “Ata-Zhurt Kyrgyzstan”, “Taza Shailoo”- A. Alakulova, Jalal-Abad Media Center.

In Jalal-Abad district No. 14, a recount of votes was carried out at 1 polling station No. 2052.

The procedure was attended by CEC member A. Zhumalieva, DEC and PEC members, special representative T. Omurzakov, representatives of the political parties “El Umutu”, “Ata-Meken”, “Ata-Zhurt Kyrgyzstan”, authorized representative of the candidate T. Ikramov - K. Kalbaev , "Common Cause" - B. Anarbaeva.

In Toktogul district No. 19, the recount of votes was carried out at polling stations No. 2229, 2221, 2219, 2220, 2223.

The counting was carried out in the presence of CEC member M. Naspekov, DEC and PEC members, candidate for deputy in the Toktogul district M. Tursunkulov, representatives of the Yntymak political party, Common Cause - T. Asakeev, special representative A. Azhykanov.

In the Issyk-Kul district No. 36, the recount of votes was carried out at 10 polling stations No. 3026, 3027, 3029, 3023, 3018, 3021, 3030, 3032, 3037, 3050.

The recount was organized in the presence of CEC member I. Gaipkulov, DEC and PEC members, representatives of the Common Cause and Civil Cause, B. Turusbekov, a candidate from the Yntymak political party, and the Akipress news agency.

The recount at all polling stations was carried out by a commission. Based on the results of the recount, the commission decided on 1 disputable ballot in 5 polling stations from among the invalid ballots to ballots for one candidate from the party. This did not change the position of candidates or parties either in the precinct or in the district as a whole.

In the Kochkor district # 32, a recount of votes was organized at 6 polling stations # 4103, 4104, 4105, 4112, 4115, 4116.

The recount was carried out in the presence of CEC member A. Zhupueva, DEC and PEC members, public observer of the Common Cause - B. Moldaliev, special representative T. Akimbaev, candidate A. Shykmamatov from the Yntymak political party.

In the Issyk-Ata district No. 30, a recount of votes was organized at 6 polling stations No. 7108, 7408, 7126, 7094, 7142, 7148.

The recount was carried out in the presence of CEC member A. Bekmatov, members of district and precinct election commissions, representatives of the Alliance political party, candidate for deputy of the JK KR in Issyk-Ata district No. 30 D. Budaichiev.

In Manas district No. 20, a recount of votes was organized at 8 polling stations No. 6031, 6032, 6034, 6007, 6029, 6033, 6037, 6048.

The recount was attended by CEC member A. Dubanbaeva, DEC and PEC members, Observer of the Common Cause B. Satishev, DEC chairman K. Tokoeva, special representative G. Bekenov, Candidate M. Jeenchoroev from the Alliance political party.

In Talas district # 21, the recount of votes was carried out at 5 polling stations # 6078, 6086, 6091, 6093, 6095.

The recount of votes was organized in the presence of CEC member A. Dubanbaeva, DEC and PEC members, public observer of the Common Cause Izbasarov, DEC chairman T. Seytekov, candidate R. Mombekov from the Social Democrats political party.

The recount at the above-mentioned precincts confirmed the accuracy of the primary data of the automated control system and manual counting, did not change either the position of political parties, or the position of candidates in the voting results, either in the polling station or in the electoral district in the republic as a whole.

CHAPTER 8. ELECTORAL DISPUTE TRIALS

In the period after the voting day at the elections of deputies of the JK KR, Common Cause monitored court proceedings on administrative claims filed by political parties related to appealing the decisions of the CEC.

The political parties "Jashasyn Kyrgyzstan", "Azattyk" applied to the Administrative Court of Bishkek with administrative claims to declare illegal the resolution of the CEC dated December 15, 2021 No. 836 "On the results of voting and the results of elections of deputies of the JK KR in a single electoral district."

By decisions of the Administrative Court of Bishkek, the political parties "Jashasyn Kyrgyzstan", "Azzatyk" were denied administrative claims. Based on the results of the appeal consideration, by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic, the above decisions of the administrative court of Bishkek were upheld.

In addition, the political party "Alliance" applied to the Administrative Court of Bishkek with an administrative claim to declare illegal the CEC resolution dated December 15, 2021 No. political party "Alliance" (distribution of mandates, taking into account the reservation of at least 30% of mandates for women) and invalidation of Decree 15.12.2021 No. 835 On Amendments to the CEC Decree "On the Regulation on the Organization and Procedure of Voting, Establishing Voting Results and Determining Election Results election commissions at the elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR ".

According to the decision of the Administrative Court of Bishkek dated December 21, 2021, the administrative claim of the Alliance political party against the CEC was satisfied, declared illegal and the CEC resolution dated December 15, 2021, "On the results of voting and the results of elections of deputies of the JK KR in a single electoral district "In terms of determining in the number of 3 deputy mandates for female candidates from the political party" Alliance ", as well as in terms of recognizing Orgalcha Toktobubu as an elected deputy of the Parliament of the

Kyrgyz Republic from the political party" Alliance ". Based on the results of the appeal consideration, by the decision of the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic of December 28, 2021, the above decision of the Administrative Court of Bishkek was upheld.

In relation to the above administrative claim, the Common Cause notes that by giving its mandate to a woman candidate from the Alliance party, the CEC fulfilled the requirement of part 4 of article 64 of the constitutional law, according to which it was established that when distributing the mandates received by the party, initially at least 30 percent of their total number must be distributed between female candidates. The CEC adopted its resolution in accordance with the law and there were no violations by the CEC.

In addition, the decision to bring the CEC resolution into line with the constitutional law was made before the CEC made a decision on summing up the voting results and determining the results of elections of deputies of the JK KR in a single electoral district.

On December 18, 2021, the CEC, due to failure to provide comprehensive information on the absence of other citizenship, canceled the registration of candidate M. Sakarraev in the Chui-Kemin single-mandate constituency No. 31. Disagreeing with this decision, the authorized representative of the candidate for deputy of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic M. Sakarraev filed an administrative claim to the Administrative Court of Bishkek to declare the above decision illegal.

On December 21, 2021, the Administrative Court of Bishkek refused to satisfy the above administrative claim. According to the results of the appeal, on December 28, 2021, the Supreme Court overturned the decision of the Administrative Court of Bishkek, and the CEC decision "On canceling the registration of a candidate for deputy of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic in Chui-Kemin single-mandate constituency No. 31 M. Sakarraev" was also declared illegal and canceled.

The Common Cause notes that the CEC and the courts need to develop effective mechanisms to ensure a uniform interpretation and application of the norms of the constitutional law, which will make it possible to implement guarantees for the effective protection of the rights of all subjects of the electoral process.

CHAPTER 9. VIOLATIONS AND COMPLAINTS

The analysis of the revealed violations carried out by the Common Cause showed that they mainly concerned the facts of premature campaigning, violations of the campaigning procedure, procedural violations on election day, bribery of votes, abuse of administrative resources.

The Common Cause notes that compared to previous election campaigns, there were fewer reports of vote bribery and abuse of administrative resources. Such a decrease in reports on these violations, it is possible that bribery was carried out using more complex schemes, with individual cases of using local administrative resources, and there were also statements that individual candidates and political parties could use electronic wallets for bribery. With regard to the abuse of administrative resources, the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic "On measures to ensure the holding of free, fair and transparent elections of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh", issued in November 2021, probably played an important role.

I. Pre-election period:

In total, from October 25 to November 26, 2021, **151 reports of violations of electoral legislation were** received from the Common Cause's observers , of which 134 reports of

violations of election campaign rules, 8 reports of vote buying, 9 reports of abuse of administrative resources, pressure, violence and threats.



Violations during pre-election period reported by Common Cause observers, broken down by types of violations and by political parties (excluding single-mandate candidates)

№	Political party	Vote buying	Misuse of administrative resource/intimidation and pressure	Violation of campaign rules	Total
1.	Butun Kyrgyzstan	-	-	6	6
2.	Ata-Meken	-	-	3	3
3.	Ishenim	-	-	13	13
4.	Yntymak	-	1	4	5
5.	Uluttar	-	-	2	2
6.	Ata-Jurt Kyrgyzstan	4	1	18	23
7.	Yiman Nuru	-	-	1	1
8.	Alliance	-	-	6	6
9.	El Umutu	1	-	6	7
10.	Azattyk	-	2	6	8
11.	Uulu Jurt	-	-	1	1
12.	Mekenchil El	-	-	3	3
13.	Patriotic Party of Unity of Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-

14.	Social democrats	-	-	-	-
15.	Party of People's Treasure Aruuzat	-	-	-	-
16.	Ordo	-	-	-	-
17.	Liberal and democratic party Bagyt	-	-	-	-
18.	Party of Greens	-	-	-	-
19.	Legalize	-	-	-	-
20.	Kuchtuu regions	-	-	-	-
21.	Jashasyn Kyrgyzstan	-	-	-	-

Violations of the rules of election campaigning: by political parties - 75 reports, by candidates of single-mandate constituencies - 43 reports, by officials - 2 reports and unknown persons - 14 reports.

Bribery of votes: for political parties - 5 reports, for candidates of single-mandate constituencies - 3 reports.

Use of administrative resources, pressure, violence and threats: by political parties - 4 reports, by candidates of single-mandate constituencies - 5 reports.

From the reports received, the breakdown by cities and regions is as follows: Bishkek - 23, Osh - 12, Batken region - 10, Jalal-Abad region - 8, Naryn region - 13, Osh region - 58, Talas region - 7 and Chui region - 19, Issyk-Kul region - 1.

Bishkek city 23 reports.

By type of violations: 20 campaign violation reports, 1 report of vote buying, 2 reports of the use of administrative resources, pressure, violence, and threats.

By political parties: Al Umutu party - 1, Azattyk party - 2, Ata-Jurt Kyrgyzstan party - 3, Yntymak party - 3, Ata-Meken party - 3, Ishenim - 2, party Alliance - 1, Mekenchil El party - 1.

Candidates for single-mandate constituencies: Abdyrazakov B.T. - 2

Officials: - 2.

Unknown persons: - 3.

Osh city 12 reports

By type of violations: 12 reports of election campaign violations.

By political parties: the Alliance party - 2, the Ata-Zhurt Kyrgyzstan party - 3, the Uлуу-Zhurt party - 1, the Ishenim party - 1.

Candidates for single-mandate constituencies: Arzibaev B.O. - 1, Kamchiev Zh - 1.

Unknown persons: - 3

Batken Region 10 reports

By types of violations: 9 campaign violation reports, use of administrative resources, pressure, violence and threats 1 report.

By political parties: "El Umutu" party - 1, "Butun Kyrgyzstan" party - 3.

Candidates for single-mandate constituencies: Muradylov B.M. - 1, Atazhanov Y.Y. - 1, Talipov N.O. - 2, Alibekov Sh.Kh. - one.

Unknown persons: - 1.

Jalal-Abad region 8 reports

By types of violations: 8 reports on violations of the election campaign.

By political parties: Ata-Meken party - 1, Ishenim party - 3, Uluttar Birimdigi party - 1.

Candidates for single-mandate constituencies: Kadyrkulov M.K. - 1, Konurbaeva A.K. - one.

Unknown persons: - 1.

Naryn oblast 13 reports

By types of violations: 12 campaign violation reports, 1 report of vote buying

By political parties: Al Umutu party - 1, Ata-Zhurt Kyrgyzstan party - 1, Alliance party - 1, Ishenim party - 1.

Candidates for single-mandate constituencies: Nurbek U.O. - 2, Sariev A.A. - 1, Kaparov Ch.K. - 1, Kulbarakov A.I. - 2, Niyazalieva D.A. - one.

Unknown persons: - 2.

Osh oblast 58 reports

By types of violations: 50 reports of election campaigning violations, bribery of votes 5 reports, use of administrative resources, pressure, violence and threats 3 reports.

By political parties: Ata-Zhurt Kyrgyzstan party - 13, Ishenim party - 4, Butun Kyrgyzstan party - 2, Azattyk party - 6, Mekenchil El party - 2, Uluttar Birimdigi party - 1, the Yntymak party - 1, the Alliance party - 2.

Candidates for single-mandate constituencies: Pasagov E.Zh. - 2, Alimbekov N.K. - 4, Mannanov I.A. - 2, Kydyrbaev A.T. - 1, Karashev A.A. - 1, Tolonov D.E - 1, Toloshov T.A. - 1, Bozhonov Z.S. - 2, Atazov Sh.K. - 1, Nurbaev Zh.P. - 2, Matraimov I.I. - 2, Primov U.B. - 2, Abduvaliev D.M. - 1, Primkulov G.A. - one.

Unknown persons: - 4.

Talas region 7 reports

By types of violations: 5 reports of election campaign violations, 2 reports of the use of administrative resources, pressure, violence and threats.

By political parties: Al Umutu party - 2, Alliance party - 1, Yiman Nuru party - 1.

Candidates for single-mandate constituencies: Abdykadyrov E.M. - 2 reports, Nazarbekov M. R - 1.

Chui oblast 19 reports

By types of violations: 17 campaign violation reports, 1 vote buying report, 1 report of use of administrative resources, pressure, violence and threats.

By political parties: El Umutu party - 2, Yntymak party - 1, Ata-Jurt Kyrgyzstan party - 2, Alliance party - 1, Butun Kyrgyzstan party - 1, Mekenchil El party - 1, the Social Democrats party - 1, the Ishenim party - 2.

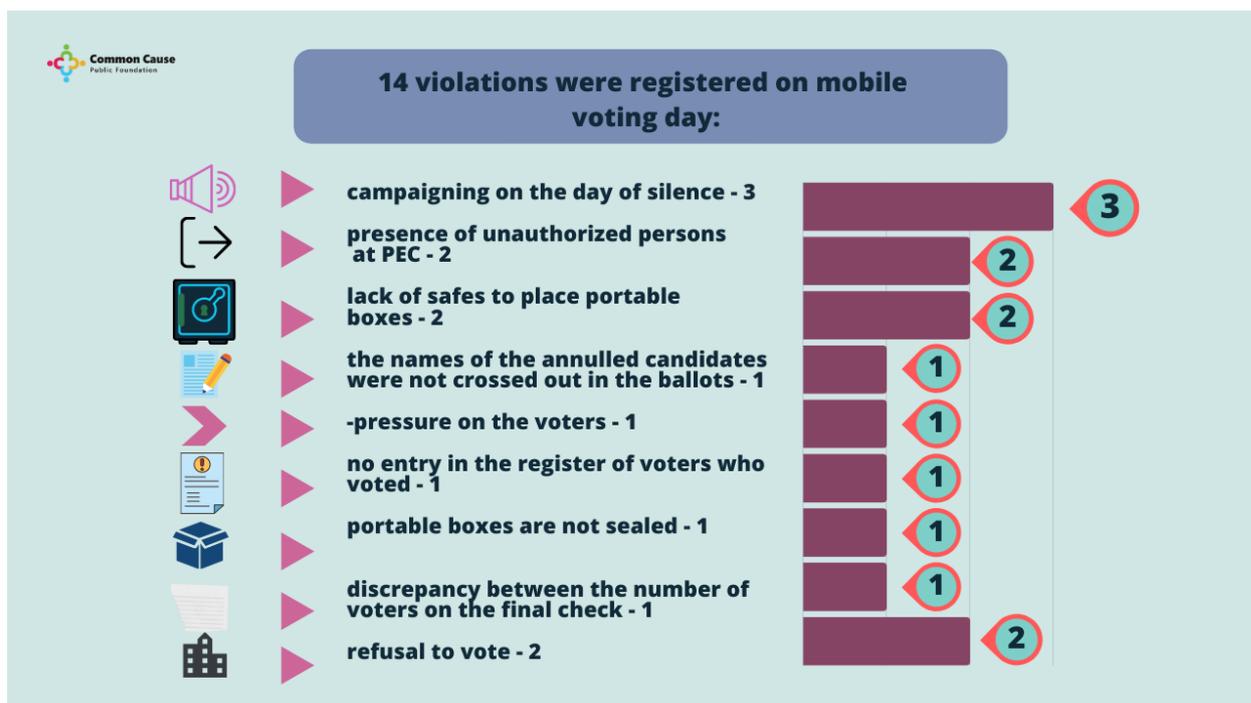
Candidates for single-mandate constituencies: Imankulov T.M. - 1, Momunkulov E.B. - 1, Ruskulbek u. N. - 1, Sakkarayev M.D. - 1, Begaliev B.K. -1, Zakirov Zh.K. - 1, Ashirbaev E.T. - 2.

Issyk-Kul region 1 post.

By types of violations: 1 report of an election campaign violation.

Candidates for single-mandate constituencies: Abdrakhmatova A.B.

II. Mobile voting on November 27, 2021



On the day of voting outside the premises, 14 reports of violations were received.

Of them:

- 3 reports about campaigning on the day of silence:

All three in Osh oblast Kurshab DEC

- 2 reports about the presence at the PEC of persons who cannot be at the polling station on election day

PEC 5556 Osh oblast Osh DEC

PEC 5308 Osh oblast Osh DEC

- 2 reports about the absence of safes for placing portable boxes:

PEC 5048 Osh oblast Kurshab DEC;

PEC 5556 Osh oblast Osh DEC

- 1 report that the names of the retired candidates were not crossed out in the ballots:

PEC 5274 Osh oblast Osh DEC;

- 1 report about pressure on the voter:

PEC 7219 Chui oblast Sokuluk DEC;

- 1 report about the absence of an entry in the registration log, about voting outside the premises of voters who voted:

PEC 5274 Osh oblast Osh DEC;

- 1 report that portable boxes are not sealed:

PEC 5304 Osh region Toloikon DEC;

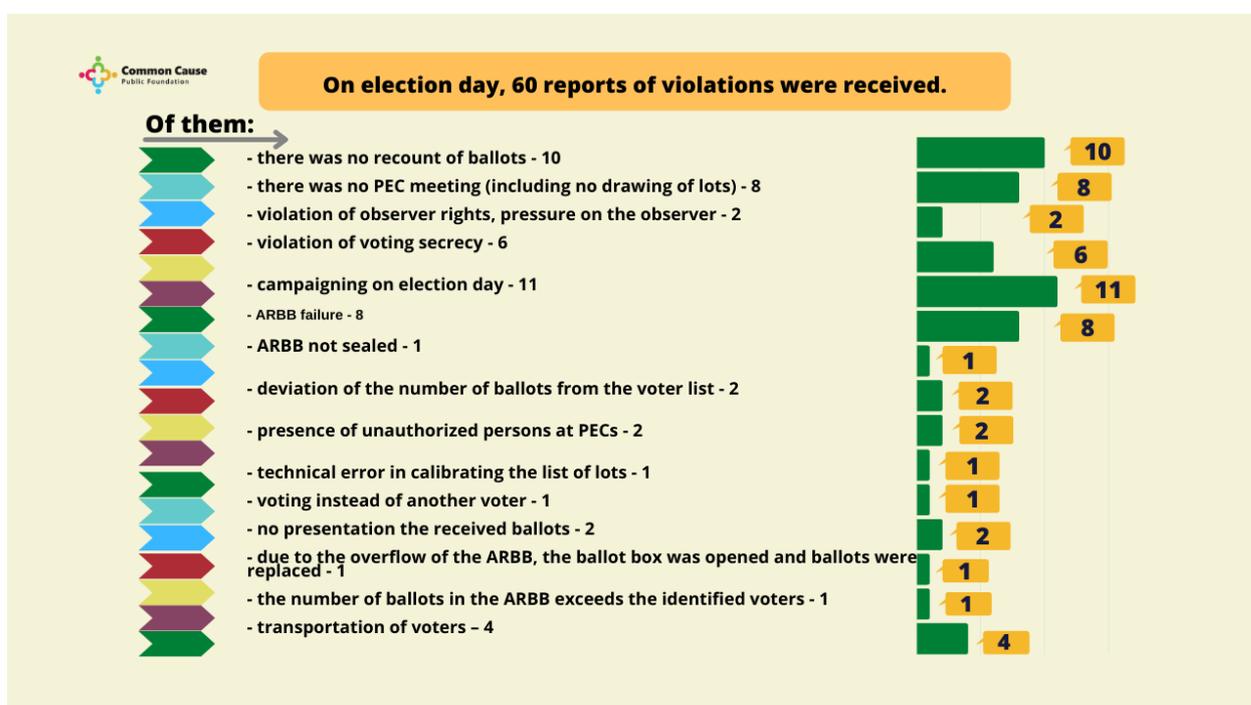
- 1 report about the discrepancy between the number of voters according to the final check and the list of voters:

PEC 5556 Osh oblast Osh DEC;

- 2 report about the refusal to mobile voting :

PEC 7219 Chui oblast Sokuluk DEC.

III. Election Day 28 November 2021



On election day, 60 reports of violations were received.

Of them:

- 10 reports indicate that there was no recount of ballots:

PEC 1223 Bishkek city, Pervomaiskaya DEC;

PEC 3174 Issyk-Kul oblast, Jeti-Oguz DEC;

PEC 3048 Issyk-Kul oblast, Issyk-Kul DEC;

PEC 5231 Osh region, Toloikon DEC;

PEC 5510 Osh oblast, Toloikon DEC;

PEC 5043 Osh oblast, Kurshab DEC;

PEC 5201 Osh oblast, Kara-Suu DEC;

PEC 5161 Osh region, Alay DEC;
PEC 5027 Osh oblast, Alaysaya DEC;
PEC 5424 Osh region, Kok-Zharskaya DEC.

- 8 reports indicate that there was no PEC meeting (including no drawing of lots):

PEC 1223 Bishkek City, Pervomaiskaya DEC;
PEC 1346 Bishkek city, Sverdlovsk DEC.
PEC 7101 Chui oblast, Issyk-Ata DEC;
PEC 5140 Osh region, Alay DEC;
PEC 5128 Osh region, Alay DEC;
PEC 5247 Osh region, Toloikon DEC;
PEC 5043 Osh oblast Kurshab DEC;
PEC 2114 Jalal-Abad oblast, Jalal-Abad DEC.

- 2 reports of illegal infringement of the rights of observers, pressure against the observer:

PEC 1223 Bishkek city, Pervomaiskaya DEC;
PEC 5191 Osh region, Kurshab DEC.

- 6 reports on violation of the secrecy of voting:

PEC 7219 Chui oblast, Sokuluk DEC;
DEC 3156 Issyk-Kul region, Ak-Suu DEC
PEC 5191 Osh oblast, Kurshab DEC;
PEC 7118 Chui oblast, Issyk-Atinsay DEC;
PEC 5043 Osh oblast, Kurshab DEC;
DEC 3191 Issyk-Kul oblast, Jeti-Oguz DEC.

- 11 reports about campaigning on election day:

PEC 5115 Osh oblast, Uzgen DEC;
PEC 5125 Osh oblast, Uzgen DEC;
PEC 5254 Osh region, Toloikon DEC;
PEC 5465 Osh oblast, Alay DEC - **2 messages** ;
PEC 4050 Naryn oblast, Naryn DEC;
PEC 4063 Naryn oblast, Naryn DEC;
PEC 4149 Naryn oblast, Kochkor DEC;
DEC 2 Batken oblast, Batken DEC;
PEC 2015, Jalal-Abad region, Suzak DEC;
PEC 2050 Jalal-Abad oblast, Jalal-Abad DEC.

- 8 reports about ARBB failure:

PEC 7234, Chui oblast, Sokuluk DEC;
PEC 3109 Issyk-Kul oblast, Ak-Suu DEC;

PEC 4025 Naryn oblast, Naryn DEC;
PEC 3101 Issyk-Kul oblast, Ak-Suu DEC;
PEC 3191 Issyk-Kul oblast, Jeti-Oguz DEC;
PEC 3048 Issyk-Kul oblast, Ak-Suu DEC;
PEC 3147 Issyk-Kul oblast, Ak-Suu DEC;
PEC 7213 Chui oblast, Sokuluk DEC.

- 1 report about non-sealing of ARBB:

PEC 2124, Osh oblast, Suzak DEC.

- 2 reports on the deviation of the number of ballots from the voter list:

PEC 7079, Chui oblast, Chui-Kemin DEC;

PEC 2314, Jalal-Abad oblast, Aksy DEC.

- 2 reports about the presence of unauthorized persons at the PEC:

PEC 5556, Osh oblast, Osh DEC;

PEC 5206 Osh oblast, Kara-Suu DEC.

- 1 report regarding technical error when calibrating the lot list:

PEC 5271, Osh oblast, Osh DEC.

- 1 report about voting instead of another voter:

PEC 2025, Jalal-Abad region, Suzak DEC.

- 2 reports that the PEC chairman did not present the received ballots to those present for visual inspection:

PEC 5510, Osh region, Toloikon DEC;

PEC 5043, Osh region, Kurshab DEC.

- 1 report due to overflow of the automated control system, the ballot box was opened and ballots were poured out:

PEC 4025, Naryn oblast, Naryn DEC.

- 1 report about the excess of the number of ballots in the ARBB in comparison with the number of voters who have been identified:

PEC 2279, Jalal-Abad oblast, Ala-Buka DEC.

- 4 report about the transportation of voters:

PEC 7417, Chui oblast, Sokuluk DEC;

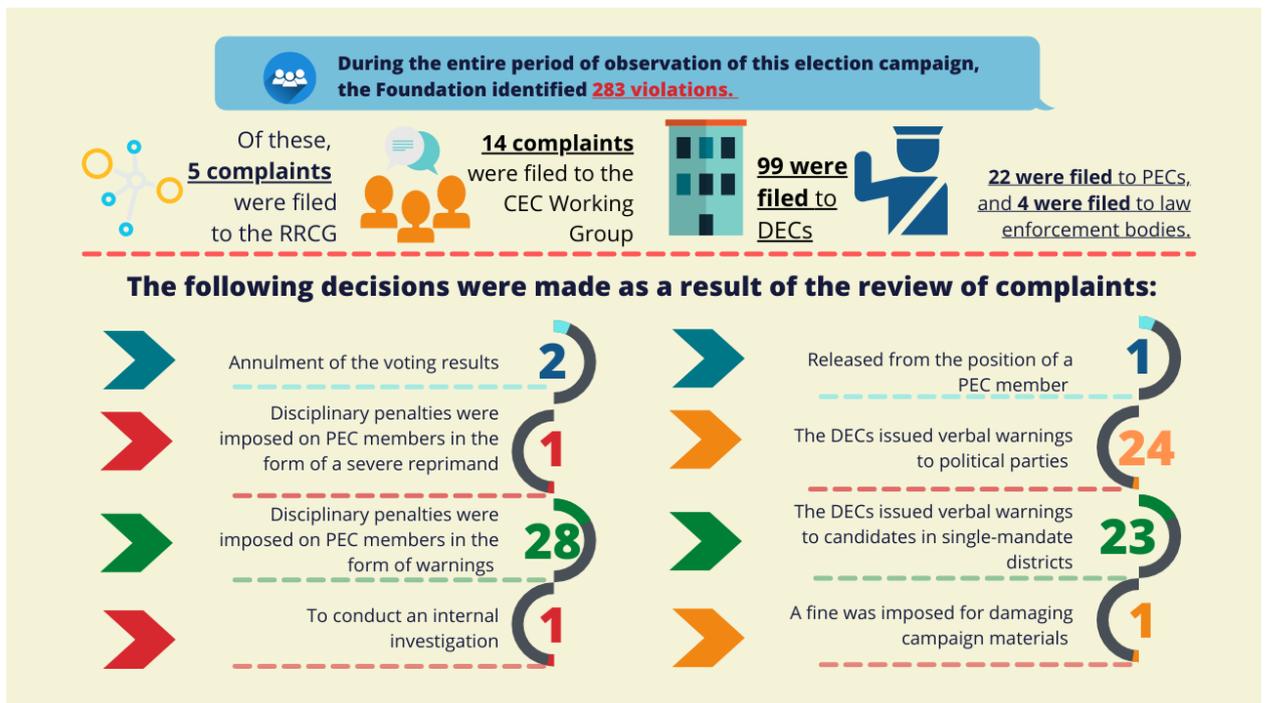
PEC 4112 Naryn oblast, Kochkor DEC;

PEC 5510 Osh region, Toloikon DEC;

PEC 2406 Jalal-Abad oblast, Jalal-Abad DEC.

IV. Post-election period

Based on the results of the reconciliation of the protocols, 12 possible violations were identified.



CHAPTER 10. OVERALL RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of observing the elections of deputies of the JK KR, the Common Cause makes the following recommendations:

Recommendations:

Despite the improvement of the legislative technique and the institutional foundations of the electoral process, the development of the latest information technologies that make it possible to increase the transparency of elections, today the Kyrgyz Republic is faced with some problematic aspects in this area. These problems lie both in the area of legislative regulation of electoral law and in the practice of law enforcement, when the practical interpretation of certain norms is directly dependent on a particular political situation in the country.

The Common Cause considers it necessary to carry out activities aimed at improving the electoral legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on an ongoing basis, based on an analysis of the past elections of deputies of the JK KR, early elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as taking into account the recommendations of international and public observers.

1. The Parliament:

- Develop and introduce into the constitutional law "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR" norms providing for:
 - Mechanisms for the implementation of the active electoral right of citizens whose actual place of residence does not coincide with registration (residence permit)
 - Mechanisms for the implementation of the active suffrage of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic abroad
 - Consider the option of creation of gender constituencies in single-mandate constituencies or other alternative solutions to increase women's political participation during elections of deputies of the JK KR
 - the possibility of holding candidate debates on alternative channels of television broadcasting organizations

- Revision of the maximum funds that can be contributed by candidates in a single-member district
 - Develop rules for regulation of fundraising (crowdfunding) by candidates and political parties
 - In order to ensure greater transparency of electoral funds, establish in the law the requirements for disclosing the sources of origin of donors' funds in the event that they make a contribution in excess of the amount specified by the law to electoral funds. Also consider the limits of funds contributed by candidates and individuals.
 - Introduce into the electoral legislation the concepts regulating the temporary technical inoperability of the ARBB and the failure of the ARBB
 - Powers of district election commissions in the course of elections of deputies of the JK KR
 - Clear distribution of mandates received by political parties, taking into account a 30% reserve for women candidates
 - Lowering the electoral threshold
 - Effective mechanisms for monitoring the activities of law enforcement agencies for public observers
 - Introduce criminal liability for the misuse of administrative resource
- The law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On election commissions for holding elections and referendums of the Kyrgyz Republic" to bring it into line with the constitutional law "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR".
 - Legislatively prohibit making changes and additions to the electoral legislation at least 1 year before the relevant elections.
 - Introduce responsibility for abuse of administrative resources into the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic and exclude this article from the Code of Administrative Violations.

2. To the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic:

- The recommendations of the civil sector aimed at improving legislation should be considered by the legislator.
- Strengthen the work of law enforcement agencies in the timely and thorough consideration of received complaints and applications, as well as in ensuring public safety, including preventive measures.
- Develop a set of measures aimed at stimulating citizens' participation in elections.

1. Central Commission for Elections and Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic:

- Ensure timely delivery of CEC decisions to all participants in the electoral process.
- Timely posting on the CEC website the normative legal acts of the CEC when making changes and additions to the normative legal acts.
- Develop a uniform practice of holding accountable for certain types of violations of electoral legislation.
- Together with other state bodies, continue to work in order to make polling stations available for citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic abroad, to ensure the implementation of their active suffrage, as well as citizens with disabilities.
- To carry out work on informing citizens not only during the election period, but also during the inter-election period.

2. Bodies for settlement of electoral disputes:

- The internal affairs bodies and the prosecutor's office shall strictly comply with the terms for consideration of the received applications (appeals) stipulated by the electoral legislation, with a statement of a reasoned justification for the decisions taken.
- Law enforcement authorities should make further efforts to comprehensively and timely address reported violations and inform the public of the action taken.
- The prosecutor's office shall exercise supervision over the observance by the internal affairs bodies of the deadlines for the consideration of complaints and applications on electoral disputes.
- The CEC, together with law enforcement agencies, to develop effective measures to counter violations of electoral legislation, particularly vote buying and misuse of the administrative resource.
- The CEC and law enforcement agencies consider allegations of violations in accordance with the delineation of competence established by law.
- The CEC, courts and law enforcement agencies to develop effective mechanisms to guarantee the implementation of the rights of candidates in respect of whom measures of restraint have been applied (house arrest, detention).

5. Political parties and candidates for deputies of the JK KR:

- Responsibly approach the selection of candidates.
- Conduct an election campaign based on the principles of the rule of law, openness, priority of the interests and rights of citizens, as well as mutual respect between candidates.
- Ensure greater transparency of campaign funds, including spending on social media advertising.