

**PUBLIC FOUNDATION
"COMMON CAUSE"**



OBSERVATION PERIOD: AUGUST-NOVEMBER 2021

PRELIMINARY REPORT



ON THE RESULTS OF LONG-TERM OBSERVATION OF
THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE ELECTIONS OF DEPUTIES
OF THE JOGORKU KENESH OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
TO BE HELD ON 28 NOVEMBER 2021



Bishkek, November, 2021



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ABBREVIATIONS

AIS FP	Automated Information System "Financial Transparency"
ARB	Address and Reference Bureau
ARBB	Automatic Reading Ballot Box
DEC	District Election Commission
OSCE / ODIHR	OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
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 (National Parliament)
SCNS	State Committee for National Security
RRCG	Rapid Response Coordination Group
KR	Kyrgyz Republic
CAG	CEC Control and Auditing Group
PWD	Persons with disabilities
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
UN	United Nations
OTRK	Public Broadcasting Corporation
PIN	Personal Identification Number
PDC	Pre-Trial Detention Center
Media	Mass Media
DEC	District Election Commission
CEC	Central Election Commission
PEC	Precinct Election Commission
Foundation	Public Foundation "Common Cause"

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Public Foundation "Common Cause" (hereinafter - the Foundation) prepared a preliminary report on the findings of long-term observation of the preparations of the elections of deputies to the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic (hereinafter - JK KR), scheduled for November 28, 2021.

The preliminary report refers to the period from the moment of the appointment of the parliamentary elections from August 29 to November 18, 2021, and covers the nomination and registration of candidates, the lists of candidates, the formation and the activities of election commissions at all levels (CEC, DEC, PECs), voter list verification, voter education and election campaign, as well as violations of the electoral legislation and complaints to relevant authorities.

Parliamentary elections will complete the legitimization of the power in Kyrgyzstan after the political crisis in 2020, which started as a result of the change of power. The change of power was followed by the constitutional reform, which introduced the presidential system of government and significantly increased the powers of the president. Full inventory of the legal and normative framework is underway. A number of laws were adopted, which were criticized both inside the country and by the international community¹. During the current election campaign, President signed the Law on the introduction of amendments to the Criminal Code, the Code of Offenses was abolished, and changes were introduced to the laws governing courts.

Parliamentary elections are being held under a newly introduced mixed electoral system that combines a voting system, which will use a combination of the proportional representation (party lists - 54 seats) and majority system (single-mandate districts - 36 seats).

In a single electoral district, a total of 21 political parties' lists of candidates were registered. The total number of nominated candidates is 1046, including 699 men and 377 women.

The emergence and participation of a large number of entirely new parties is noted. Similarly to past parliamentary and local elections, there is a tendency of candidates switching political party affiliation, including deputies in the parliamentary factions. Of six political parties represented in the current Parliament of VI convocation, only Ata-Meken political party is running in this election. Deputies from other parliamentary factions could be found in the party lists of other political parties or chose to run as candidates in single-mandate districts. Out of 120 deputies in the current parliament, 44 of them are running on party lists, and 25 are running as single-mandate district candidates.

A total of 297 candidates were registered in 36 single-mandate districts as of November 18, 2021. In Osh, and Talas, there are no women candidates. In Djalal-Abad, Chui, Batken, Issyk-Kul and Naryn oblasts, and in Bishkek city, there are a total of 20 women candidates.

The level of competition differs from district to district. For example, in Kadamjai district there are 18 candidates, in Nookat – 3 candidates, and in Uzgen -only 2 candidates. On average, 8 candidates are running for one seat.

According to the findings of long-term observation, the socio-political situation in the country in the pre-election period is relatively calm. The election is taking place during Covid-19 pandemic, as the previous election campaigns (2020 parliamentary elections, 2021 early presidential elections and local elections), while the recovery of the economy is slow. Majority of citizens are in difficult social and economic situation. Long-term observers note discontent of citizens over the increased unemployment rate, growing prices for consumer basket products, declining purchasing power,

¹ Law on the protection from false information, Law on non-commercial organizations, Law on local self-government, Law on trade unions, and other.

power cuts in the suburbs of Bishkek and in the regions due to limitations on electricity consumption, while the ecological situation in the capital is deteriorating. Protest action rallies took place in a number of localities.

With regard to the implementation of active suffrage rights, the Foundation notes that there exist some problems associated with the cancellation of the Form 2 allowing for the change of the electoral address within the country. The Foundation notes that the Parliament should have thought about alternative 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 does not coincide with their registration, will not be able to vote in the upcoming elections.

In terms of implementing the active suffrage rights of citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic who are residing abroad, the Foundation notes further efforts of the CEC, which opened more polling stations abroad. The opening of abroad outside the buildings of diplomatic and consular offices also became possible due to the amendments to the constitutional law initiated by the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic

For a single district, the existing electoral system require quotas for gender, youth, ethnic minorities, persons with disabilities only at the stage of nomination and registration of candidate lists. 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 obtain parliamentary mandates only if they get enough votes, which means they will compete on an equal footing with all candidates.

In general, assessing the activities of election commissions during the reporting period, the Foundation notes that the activities of the CEC are carried out transparently and within the framework of established procedures, and the principle of collegiality is observed when making decisions.

However, the Foundation's observers note untimely or short notice about the upcoming meetings of the CEC. In addition, according to the representatives of candidates and political parties, there were cases of untimely issuance of copies of the adopted decisions and other requested materials by the CEC. A number of political parties' representatives and candidates also expressed their dissatisfaction over the practice when CEC members, who were attending online, sent voice messages during CEC meetings.

The Foundation also notes that there are certain shortcomings in the work of certain 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 a number of district election commissions, observers faced with problems of non-provision of certain documents and materials by district election commissions, lack of access to the DEC Register of complaints, and applications of district election commissions.

The Foundation notes that, in comparison with previous election campaigns, election campaigning is characterized by less activity of candidates and political parties, less visual campaign material, but more active campaigning in social networks and messengers.

District election commissions are organizing joint meetings for single-mandate candidates with voters. In this election, free air time on TV was also allocated to single-mandate district candidates,

and TV debates will now also include single-mandate district candidates, who will debate in regional TV stations.

The Foundation expressed serious concern over the situation related to the fact that during the period of the election campaign, a number of statements about certain political parties and candidates participating in the race containing signs of campaigning against political parties or individual candidates by high-ranking government officials of the Kyrgyz Republic became more frequent in the media, social networks. 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, with the exception of parliamentary deputies, special state and political municipal offices, and deputies of local keneshes.

We note increase in voter education about elections by the CEC, Mass Media and NGOs. However, objectively participants of the electoral process had little time to familiarize themselves with the new election rules. The tight deadlines for the adoption of the law do not allow voters to fully understand the voting process, the procedure for filling out ballots, especially in a single district, which in turn creates the risk of an increase in the number of invalid (spoiled) ballots

Another novelty in this election is the introduction of the automated system of system for the transparency of electoral Foundations of candidates and political parties "Financial Transparency" (AIS FP). As of November 15, 2021, the system displays information on the receipt and expenditure of funds from election funds of candidates and political parties, including when, from whom, how much money was received on the special account, and when, to whom, for what goods and services and how much money was spent.

Analysis of campaign funds shows that four political parties with largest campaign funds (Ata-Jurt Kyrgyzstan, Ishenim, Alliance and Yntymak) combined have accumulated 99,3 million Som, which exceeds campaign funds of remaining seventeen political parties, which have accumulated a total of 67,6 million Som.

Five political parties have more billboards, campaign offices and campaigners (Ata-Jurt Kyrgyzstan, Ishenim, Alliance, Yntymak and El Umutu).

The analysis of the reports received from observers carried out by the Foundation shows that most frequent were violations of the rules of campaigning, damage to campaign materials. As for the misuse of administrative resources and vote buying, they are carried out through increasingly more sophisticated methods, which makes it difficult to identify and collect evidence.

During the election campaign, there are reports that third parties are involved in vote buying, which is often organized under the pretext of holding various events (birthday parties, commemorations, anniversaries, etc.). There are also discussions among the public about potential risks that vote buying can be carried out through electronic wallets and terminals.

The analysis of the appeals received by the CEC KR during the reporting period shows a tendency of an increase in the number of appeals to the RRCG of the CEC KR. At the same time, the largest number of appeals was filed in connection with possible bribery of votes, violations of the conditions of the pre-election campaign, and the possible misuse of administrative resources. At the same time, most of the applications were filed on cases in Bishkek and Osh oblast.

In total, from October 25 to November 18, 2021, Common Cause long-term observers submitted 127 report on violations of the electoral legislation, including 111 reports on the

violations of election campaign rules, 8 reports on vote buying, 8 reports on the misuse of the administrative resource, intimidation, violence and threats.

The Foundation will continue to observe the elections of deputies to the JK KR until the results are determined and the results of the elections are officially published. At the end of long-term observation, the Foundation will prepare a separate final report that will cover the entire electoral process.

ABOUT THE FOUNDATION

The Public Foundation "Common Cause" is a non-profit organization created to monitor elections at various levels in the Kyrgyz Republic, implement civic education projects, and promote more active participation of citizens in decision-making processes. The Foundation supports the holding of free and fair elections, as well as the development of civil society and democracy in Kyrgyzstan².

The Foundation's activities are aimed at building effective interaction with the government and the population through dialogue, monitoring important political processes, participating in decision-making processes, and ensuring transparency of their advancement in order to protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, joint actions for the sustainable democratic development of the country.

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

Long-term surveillance is carried out with the aim of:

- ensuring a fair electoral process in accordance with international standards and national legislation.
- analysis of electoral legislation in order to develop recommendations for its further improvement.
- revealing violations and election fraud and reporting about them.
- providing verified, timely and objective information about the pre-election and post-election period.

In general, long-term observation covers the procedures for the nomination and registration of lists of candidates from parties and candidates for deputies of the JK KR from single-mandate districts, the formation and operation of election commissions at all levels (CEC, DECs, PECs), the period of information and campaigning, elections outside the premises and election day and summing up the results of the elections of deputies to the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic, which will be held on November 28, 2021.

Long-term observation of the Foundation is carried out by the head office based on the data of 72 long-term observers and 8 regional coordinators present in all regions of the country, as well as 8 regional lawyers who provide assistance on violations and complaints in the elections. Observers collect information from district and precinct election commissions, candidates' headquarters, and their representatives, and also monitor the progress of the campaign process and the activities of DECs. In addition, the Foundation has 3 legal experts who analyze the electoral legislation and monitor the work of the CEC, its working groups and Rapid Response Coordination Group (RRCG) since the announcement of the parliamentary elections according to the mixed system and will also conduct analytical work to assess the violations identified.

The Foundation will continue to observe the elections of deputies of the JK KR until the results are determined and the results of the elections are officially published. At the end of the observation, the Foundation will prepare a separate final report that will cover the entire electoral process.

²<https://www.commoncause.kg/en/about>

INTRODUCTION

The election of deputies to the JK KR is an important final stage in the legitimization of the branches of power in Kyrgyzstan after the political crisis of 2020, which arose in connection with the change of government.

Despite the critical situation and pandemic in 2020, the next elections of deputies to the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic were scheduled for October 4, 2020 and were held on time. According to the results of the automatic counting of votes, the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic preliminarily announced that four parties that have overcome the 7 percent electoral threshold are going to parliament. After that, on October 4-5, a wave of rallies took place in Bishkek against the results of the October 4 parliamentary elections. Moreover, due to a large number of complaints on violations and complaints about mass vote bribery, in particular through applications to change the electoral address according to Form No. 2 and the use of administrative resources, the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic decided to recognize the results of the elections of deputies to the JK KR on October 4, 2020, invalid, the decision was taken unanimously - all 12 CEC members voted to annul the results. The Foundation, in turn, expressed serious concern about the increase in the number of voters who applied for Form No. 2³.

The decision to recognize the results of the elections of deputies to the JK KR as invalid was made by the CEC in order to stabilize the sociopolitical situation in the country. The subsequent re-election of deputies of the JK KR was suspended due to the forthcoming constitutional reform.

On October 15, 2020, President S. Jeenbekov made a public statement on his voluntary resignation. The deputies of the JK KR accepted the resignation of President S. Jeenbekov on October 16. On October 24, 2020, the CEC made a decision to set the date of early elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic for January 10, 2021⁴.

In parallel with the early presidential elections on January 10, a referendum was held in Kyrgyzstan to determine the form of government in the country, where the presidential form of government was chosen by a majority of citizens. Accordingly, it becomes necessary to hold a referendum on the new Constitution, which took place on April 11, 2021, together with local elections. On May 5, 2021, the new Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic came into force.

According to the new Constitution, the Kyrgyz Republic has adopted a presidential form of government, which states that the same President can head the country for no more than two five-year terms, and the number of deputies of the JK KR is reduced from 120 to 90. The constitutional laws, laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic are also changed due to the changes in the Constitution. After the implementation of the constitutional reform, the last step to legitimize the branches of power remains the holding of the elections of deputies to the JK KR.

³ <https://www.commoncause.kg/news/48>

⁴ Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR", https://shailoo.gov.kg/ru/konstitucionnye-zakony-kr/konstitucionnye-zakony-kr/O_vyborah_Pr-1913/ parts 1 and 2 of article 48

CHAPTER 1. ABOUT ELECTIONS

By the Decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic dated August 29, 2021, No. 370, elections of deputies to the JK of the Kyrgyz Republic were appointed.

In Kyrgyzstan, the elections to the JK KR will be held under a mixed system, simultaneously according to the proportional system (according to party lists - 54 seats) and according to the majoritarian system (36 seats in single-member constituencies).

With a mixed system, there are practically two election campaigns in the country, while it is noted that in some districts the struggle in single-mandate districts is taking place in a highly competitive environment. For example, in the Kadamjai district 18 candidates are fighting, and in the Uzgen district, there are only 2 candidates, in the Nookat district there are 3 candidates.

Under the proportional system, the emergence and participation of numerous completely new parties are noted, which may again indicate an emerging demand in society for a new generation of representatives of the JK with a progressive outlook in politics. The tendency of replacement of parties by candidates, including deputies in the existing factions in the JK KR, is again noted.

As a result of the constitutional reform, on the basis of the amendments and additions to the Constitution of the country, the number of deputies of the JK KR was reduced from 120 deputies to 90 deputies. At the same time, it was stated in the Constitution that the procedure for electing deputies of the JK KR is regulated by constitutional law.

In order to bring the constitutional law in line with the Constitution on August 26, 2021, amendments and additions were made to the constitutional law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR", in accordance with which a mixed (parallel) electoral system was introduced for elections of deputies to the JK KR.

In a situation with a change in the electoral system, a broad public discussion of the proposed amendments and additions to the constitutional Law "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR" was required.

In practice, there were several events organized by the Interdepartmental Working Group on Improving Election Legislation, during which proposed amendments and additions to the constitutional law were discussed, in accordance with which other models of electoral systems were proposed.

However, on the amendments and additions that were discussed by the parliament and, as a result, the constitutional law was adopted, without public discussion with the wide involvement of an interested circle of subjects was organized. The entire process of developing and adopting a new constitutional law was accelerated.

The Foundation believes that a broad public discussion would provide an opportunity for stakeholders to give their suggestions and comments and would allow to remove a number of issues.

The short timeframe for the adoption of amendments and additions did not allow the constitutional Law to be fully completed, as a result of which there are a number of gaps and, in some cases, collisions.

According to the introduced electoral system, 54 deputies of the JK KR are elected according to a proportional system with open lists of candidates in a single district that includes the entire territory of the country, and 36 deputies of the JK KR are elected on the basis of a simple majority system in the 36 single-mandate districts created throughout the country.

The introduced system implies that elections are held in two parallel electoral systems with different principles for forming electoral districts, compiling voter lists, different ballots, ballot boxes, and different methods for determining the winning candidates. In fact, the introduction of a mixed electoral system left its mark and peculiarities on every stage of the electoral process.

An analysis of the past election campaigns over the past 5 years shows that the use of bribery and the abuse of administrative resources during election campaigns by certain candidates or political parties has increased, which in turn has a detrimental effect on the public's confidence in the elected bodies.

As part of the current election campaign, the President of the Kyrgyz Republic made a number of statements about the inadmissibility of the use of bribery and abuse of an administrative body in the course of organizing and holding elections.

In order to exclude any forms of pressure on citizens, coercion to participation, or non-participation in elections, the President signed a Decree "On measures to ensure the holding of free, fair and transparent elections of deputies to the JK KR on November 28, 2021", in accordance with which state authorities and local self-government bodies instructed to strictly comply with the requirements of the electoral legislation, which establish appropriate duties and restrictions for state and municipal employees, a ban on interference by officials in the activities of election commissions, a ban on participation of state and municipal employees in election campaigning, the use of the advantages of an official or official position in favor of which candidates and political parties.

CHAPTER 2. SOCIOPOLITICAL SITUATION

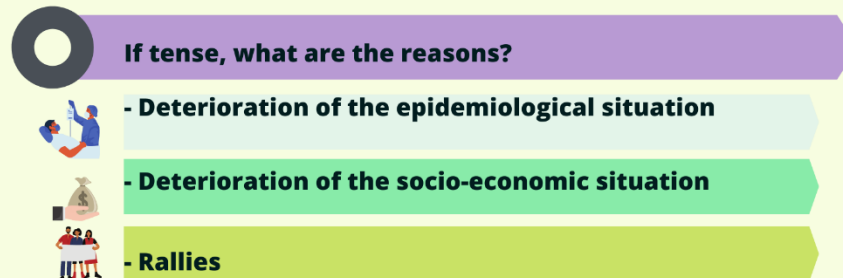
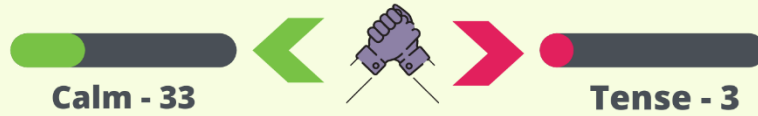
According to the observation data, the socio-political situation in the country on the eve of the elections is relatively calm. But it is important to note that the pre-election period is taking place in a pandemic as the previous election campaigns (parliamentary elections in 2020, early presidential elections in 2021, and local elections), while economic recovery is proceeding at a slow pace, and accordingly, a difficult socio-economic situation is noted for the majority of citizens of the country. Observers note the dissatisfaction of citizens in connection with the increase of the unemployment, the rise in prices for consumer goods, a decrease in the purchasing power of the population, power outages in the suburbs of Bishkek and in the regions due to restrictions on electricity consumption, while the ecological situation in the capital is deteriorating.

According to data received from 36 LTO teams in 36 districts, the sociopolitical situation remains relatively calm. However, in some districts, the situation is tense due to the worsening epidemiological situation and the spread of grippe and ARVI (acute respiratory viral infection) (in Bishkek and Osh oblast).

Cases of rallies and peaceful gatherings of citizens in the Alamedin district - 2, in Bishkek - 1, in the Kok-Zhar district of the Osh region (Nookat city) - 4 cases, in the Toloikon district (Osh and Kara-Suu cities) - 3. Basically, the rallies are associated with the difficult socio-economic situation of citizens.

In general, the mood of citizens on the eve of the parliamentary elections is rather positive, except for certain categories of citizens who are dissatisfied with the socio-economic situation in the country.

Assess the socio-political situation in your district?



The coronavirus pandemic remains at the center of attention in Kyrgyz society, it should be noted that the country has adapted to the new conditions that have emerged, while the number of people vaccinated with at least one dose of the vaccine reached 1,061,213 people, which is 16% of the total population, mainly residents of large cities. Despite the fact that citizens have access to free vaccines against COVID-19 of various origins, most of the population is still not vaccinated.

At the end of 10 months of 2021, the country's GDP grew by 1.6%, which indicates a slow economic recovery, after a sharp economic decline of 7.3% in October 2020⁵.

CHAPTER 3. ANALYSIS OF THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK

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. 68⁶, **electoral legislation** is a set of normative legal acts regulating the procedure for holding elections in the Kyrgyz Republic.

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 stipulated by the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic.

- Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic⁷;

- 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. 68⁸;

⁵ National Statistical Committee

⁶ See: 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. 68 // <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/203244>

⁷ See: Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/112213>

⁸ See: 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. 68 // <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/203244>

- Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Central Commission for Elections and Conducting Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated June 26, 2021 No. 79⁹;

- Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On election commissions for holding elections and referendums of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated June 30, 2011 No. 62¹⁰;

- Resolutions of the CEC KR (regulations, instructions, etc.) regulating the conditions and procedure for holding elections of the President of the KR 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 enshrine 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.

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 legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and by another 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:

- The Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of February 2, 2017 No. 19¹¹;

- Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on violations of April 13, 2017 No. 58¹²;

- Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on misconduct dated February 1, 2017 No. 18¹³;

- Administrative Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 25, 2017 No. 13¹⁴;

- Civil Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 20, 2017 No. 6¹⁵.

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 above-mentioned 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.

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ See: Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Election Commissions for Holding Elections and Referendums of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated June 30, 2011 No. 62 // <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/203100?cl=ru>

¹¹ See: Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of February 2, 2017 No. 19 // <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/111527>

¹² See: Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on violations of April 13, 2017 No. 58 // <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/111565>

¹³ See: Code of the Kyrgyz Republic on misconduct of February 1, 2017 No. 18 // <http://cbd.minjust.gov.kg/act/view/ru-ru/111529?cl=ru-ru>

¹⁴ See: Administrative Procedure Code of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 25, 2017 No. 13 // http://base.spininform.ru/show_doc.fwx?rgn=94228

First, Article 2 of the Constitution 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 Kyrgyz Constitution, adopted by referendum (popular vote) April 11, 2021, was introduced in the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on May 5, 2021 number 59. From the date of entry into force of the aforementioned Act and the Constitution, the Constitution of the I KR adopted by referendum June 27, 2010 and Laws of the KR on its enactment and revisions thereto shall be deemed invalid.

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

The normative legal act, to the fullest extent regulating 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 - the 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 of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR.

According to paragraph 10 of the first part of Article 4 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic " On regulatory legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated July 20, 2009 No. 241¹⁶, the resolution of the CEC KR is a normative legal act adopted by the CEC KR on the basis of and in pursuance of normative legal acts having a higher legal force, within its competence, and corresponding to the requirements specified in this Law.

According to paragraph 6 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic " On regulatory legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic", the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic is a rule-making body vested with the right to adopt (issue) regulatory legal acts.

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 the Elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Deputies of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated August 26, 2021, No. 103, proportional to a mixed electoral system.

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

Election Commissions:

According to Article 12 of the Constitutional Law and the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Election Commissions for Holding Elections and Referendums of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated

¹⁶ See: Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On regulatory legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated July 20, 2009 No. 241 // http://base.spininform.ru/show_doc.fwx?rgn=28680

June 30, 2011 No. 62 (hereinafter - the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic), election commissions organize the preparation and conduct of elections in the Kyrgyz Republic, ensure the implementation and protection of the electoral rights of citizens KR.

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

1) Central Election Commission (CEC);

1-1) District election commissions are formed by the CEC for the period of preparation and holding of elections of parliamentary deputies from among the members of the respective territorial election commissions functioning in the respective electoral districts, in the manner determined by the CEC;

2) territorial election commissions: Bishkek, Osh city election commissions, district election commissions for elections and referendums, city election commissions - by decision of the CEC;

3) precinct election commissions.

According to clause 6) of part three of Article 80 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, the JK KR elects CEC members: one second on the proposal of the President, one second on his 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.

The previous version of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, paragraph 4) of the fourth part of Article 74, provided that the JK KR elects the members of the CEC: one third of the composition - on the proposal of the President, one third - of the parliamentary majority and one-third - of the parliamentary opposition; dismisses them from office in cases stipulated by law.

On June 26, 2021, the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Central Commission for Elections and Conducting Referendums of the Kyrgyz Republic" was adopted under No. 79.

Election districts:

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 CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic of January 20, 2020 No. 4.

For the elections of parliamentary deputies nominated by political parties according to the lists of candidates, the entire territory of the Kyrgyz Republic is a single district.

Elections of parliamentary deputies in single-member districts are held in districts formed on the basis of data submitted by authorized state bodies in the field of population registration, land management, local self-government bodies.

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

- 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 a district from non-bordering territories is not allowed;

- if these requirements are met, as a rule, the administrative-territorial division of the republic is taken into account.

Voter lists:

In single-mandate districts (majoritarian system for the election of 36 deputies), citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic are included in the lists:

- Possessing active suffrage on the day of voting;
- Those who have passed biometric registration.
- Members of the local community (*permanently residing in the aiyl aimak, a city included in a single-mandate district*). Membership in the local community is determined by a mark on the registration of a place of residence in a citizen's passport / recorded on a passport chip, or by registering an address in the State Registration Office, made at least **90 days before voting day**;

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), there was a nine percent electoral threshold.

However, according to the above constitutional law, in the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the 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 in the elections of the parliamentary deputies in October 2020.

Subsequently, the size of the electoral threshold was changed two times and currently stands at five percent.

Nomination of candidates:

The procedure for the nomination and registration of candidates is regulated in detail by the provisions of the Constitutional Law.

The subject of nomination under the proportional system with open lists is a political party, which nominates a list of candidates in the amount of 54 candidates.

The right to nominate candidates under the majoritarian system belongs to political parties and citizens through self-nomination.

Election day:

On voting day, the voter receives 2 ballots:

▶ one - for a single district, in which the names of political parties are indicated in the order determined by drawing lots and 54 empty squares numbered on the outer left side of the square. The number of the empty square corresponds to the ordinal number of the candidate in the list of candidates;

▶ the second - for a single-mandate district, which contains the names, surnames, patronymics, year of birth of candidates in the sequence determined by drawing lots.

The voting procedure is complicated. The voter may not understand the correctness of filling out the ballot. Also, a possible delay in voting due to the search for a candidate in whose favor the

voter wants to vote, which will cause dissatisfaction with other voters and violations of the rules of epidemiological safety.

CHAPTER 4. ACTIVITIES OF ELECTION COMMISSIONS

In general, assessing the activities of election commissions for the period reflected in the Preliminary Report, the Foundation notes that the activities of the CEC are carried out transparently and within the framework of established procedures, and the principle of collegiality is observed when making decisions. All information about the activities of the CEC is publicly available and posted on the official website <https://shailoo.gov.kg/>, the Telegram channel, and the YouTube channel. In addition, all meetings of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic are also broadcast online on the Commission's YouTube channel.

Positive dynamics continue in the work of election commissions to inform the population. The CEC carries out extensive information work to inform voters and other participants in the electoral process on amendments and additions to the legislation on elections, the preparation, and conduct of elections of parliamentary deputies by releasing numerous videos, printed information materials, training courses, programs on television and radio channels.

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

However, the Foundation's observers note that problems remain associated with untimely or unexpected notification of the upcoming meetings of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic. In addition, according to the representatives of candidates and political parties, in a number of cases, there is an untimely issuance of copies of the adopted decisions 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. With a large amount of information posted on the website, the lack of effective navigation buttons makes 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 the absence of them at the CEC meeting.

The Foundation also notes that there are certain shortcomings in the work of certain district election commissions, including non-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 a number of district election commissions, observers are faced with 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.

4.1 Central Election Commission

The activities of election commissions are regulated 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 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.

On June 26, 2021, the country's parliament adopted a new constitutional law "On the Central Commission for Elections and Conducting Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic", in accordance with which the procedure for forming the CEC was changed.

So, according to the adopted law, the composition of the CEC is formed for a period of 5 years and consists of 12 members, who are elected by the JK KR. At the same time, half of the composition of the CEC is represented by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic, the other half is represented by the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic on his own initiative.

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

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

However, already in September 2021, a 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. Currently, the investigation into his case is ongoing. Thus, during the organization and conduct of the elections of deputies to the JK KR, the composition of the CEC was not complete.

Observers of the Foundation for the reporting period recorded 54 meetings of the CEC. As of November 15, 2021, the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic received 80 applications, complaints, and appeals.

Of them:

- to the CEC-43 Rapid Response Coordination Group:
- to the Working Group on Consideration of Applications and Complaints of Voters of the CEC - 28
- to the working group on information and campaigning of the CEC - 9

1. Categories of applications / appeals:

- a) Potential vote-buying - 28
- b) On violation of the conditions of the pre-election campaign - 26
- c) Potential abuse of administrative resources - 15
- d) On obstruction of the exercise of electoral rights - 1
- e) Complaint against a precinct election commission - 1
- f) Violations of the procedure for financing the electoral Foundation - 1
- g) Cancellation of registration of a candidate / a list of candidates - 3
- h) On a possible violation of the order of nominating a PP list of candidates - 2
- i) A petition from the investigating authorities to give consent to the criminal prosecution of a candidate - 1
- j) On the dissemination of knowingly false information about a candidate - 2

2. Regions:

- a) Bishkek - 26
- b) Chui region - 10
- c) Osh region - 23
- d) Jalal-Abad region - 7
- e) Naryn region - 4
- f) Batken region - 1
- g) Issyk-Kul region - 7
- h) Talas region - 2

3. Taken measures:

a) registered in the Journal of Information Accounting - 21, of which:

- written off to the nomenclature - 15
- submitted to the DEC for consideration - 4
- checking in progress - 2

b) registered in the Unified Register of Crimes and Misdemeanors - 23, of which:

- sent to court - 2 (in relation to teachers of Osh State University - Idaev B.D., Turdubaeva T.A. under Art. M. under Art. 87-1 "Abuse of administrative resources")
- pre-trial investigation is underway - 6 (on the fact of the provision of gasoline according to coupons, a notice of suspicion was handed over to the trustee of the Azattyk PP - A. Zhenaliev under Article 192 of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic)
- investigation terminated due to lack of corpus delicti - 15

c) pending - 1

4. CEC / DEC Measures:

a) a written warning was issued to candidates for violation of the rules and procedure for conducting election campaigns - 8:

- 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;
- B. Begaliev, candidate for deputy of the JK KR in Alamudun district No. 25
- D. Bekeshev, candidate for deputy of the JK KR in the Oktyabrskiy district No. 28
- K. Mamyrov, candidate for the Chui-Kemin district # 31;
- Raiymkulov B.K., candidate for Zhayil district No. 22;
- Primov U., candidate for the Alai district No. 11

b) a warning was issued to other persons / organizations - 2:

- Public TV and Radio Broadcasting Corporation of the Kyrgyz Republic (OTRK)
- Murzaev M., chairman of PEC No. 2017 for activities not related to the electoral process

c) a fine in the amount of 67,500 soms was imposed on 9 candidates / citizens for violating the rules and procedures for conducting election campaigns:

- self-nominated candidate in the Ak-Suu district No. 35 A.T. Tumonbaev in the amount of 7,500 soms;
- to the candidate for deputy of the JK KR from the PP "Ata-Jurt Kyrgyzstan" Egemberdiev A.A. in the amount of 7,500 soms;
- to the candidate for deputy of the JK KR in the Leninskiy district №22 A.R. Tashiev in the amount of 7,500 soms;
- Shykmamatov A.N. in the amount of 7,500 soms;
- citizen D. Turgunaliyev in the amount of 7,500 soms;
- citizen A. Kasymova in the amount of 7,500 soms;
- citizen I.A. Chotobaev in the amount of 7,500 soms;
- citizen I.L. Torakulov in the amount of 7,500 soms;
- citizen B. Omurzakova in the amount of 7,500 soms;

d) a decision was made to send to the relevant authorities - 3:

- in relation to Taichabarov Kudret, a decision was made to send materials to the Administration of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic for taking appropriate measures in accordance with the legislation for violating the rules and procedure for conducting pre-election campaigning;
- 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 Youtube channel "Akyrky Zhanylyktar", it was decided to send the materials to the authorized Internal Affairs bodies, 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

e) On November 18, 2021, at a meeting of the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic, a decision was made to cancel the registration of a candidate in the Lenin single-mandate district K. Zholdoshaev in connection with the bribery of votes, based on materials received from the State Committee for National Security of the Kyrgyz Republic.

4.2 District and Precinct Election Commissions

The Foundation previously noted that in accordance with the amendments and additions to the constitutional law, a new mixed electoral system was introduced. At the same time, the organization and conduct of the elections of deputies to the JK KR is carried out by:

- Central Election Commission
- District Election Commissions
- Precinct Election Commissions

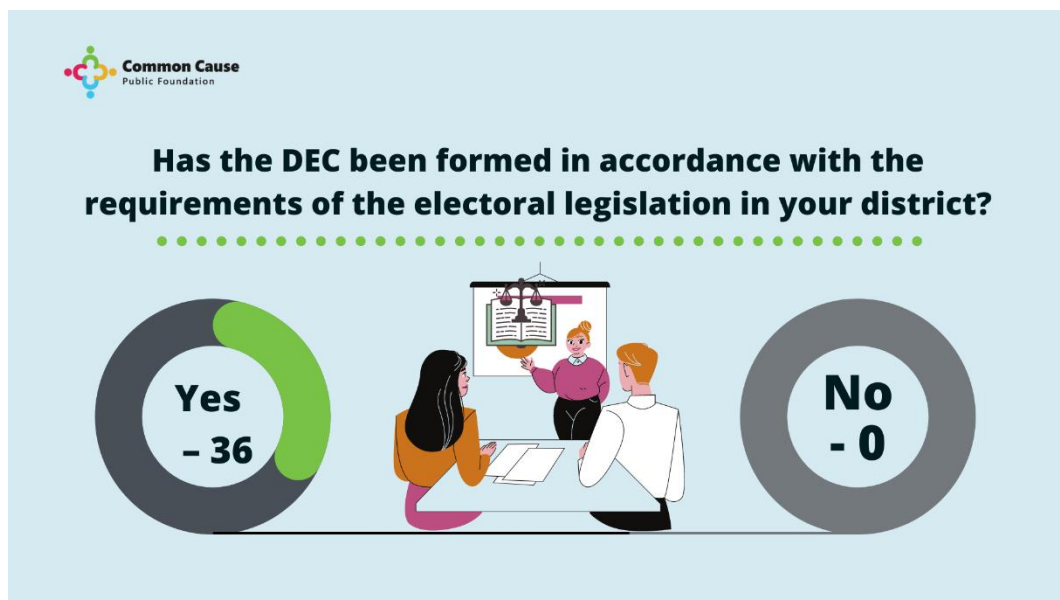
District election commissions are formed for the period of preparation and holding of the elections of deputies to the JK KR from among the members of the respective territorial election commissions and terminate their powers by the decision of the CEC after the official publication of the results of the elections of deputies to the JK KR.

The Foundation notes that in the constitutional law "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR" there are a number of gaps associated with the activities of district election commissions, including in terms of summing up the voting results.

In addition, the Foundation notes that despite 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 JK KR", the corresponding changes were not made to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On election commissions for elections and referendums."

In this situation, the existing gap had to be eliminated by the CEC KR by adopting new and amending the existing bylaws of the CEC KR.

However, the Foundation believes that appropriate changes and additions should be made both to the constitutional law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR" and to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On election commissions for elections and referendums."



During the reporting period, according to the reports of Foundation observers, out of 36 LTO teams, 7 teams were unable to visit the DEC, 29 DEC 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 meetings were held.

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

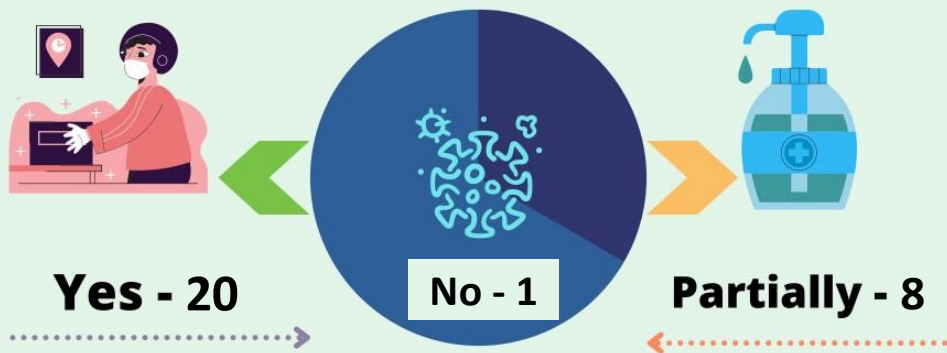


At the DEC meetings, where the Foundation's public observers were present, the rules of sanitary norms were observed in 20 DEC meetings, in 8 DEC meetings partially, in 1 DEC meeting the rules were not observed. The meetings were mostly held as usual (offline).

How was the DEC meeting held in your district?

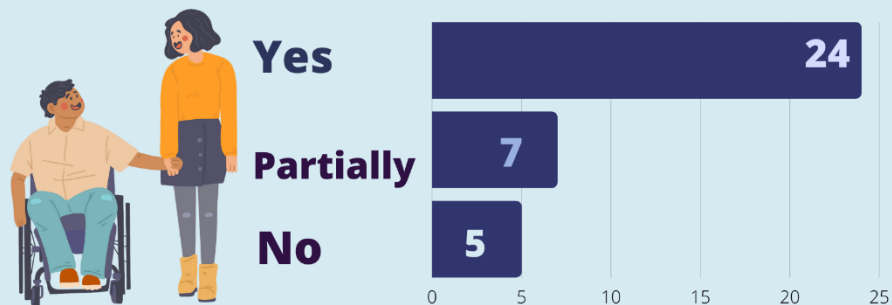


Are sanitary rules observed at DEC meetings?



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

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



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

CHAPTER 5. REGISTRATION OF CANDIDATES AND LISTS OF CANDIDATES OF POLITICAL PARTIES

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 districts. In total, about 5% of women single-mandate candidates were nominated in 36 single-mandate districts. When introducing a mixed electoral system, parliament should have provided mechanisms for gender representation, for example, the formation of gender districts in single-mandate districts.

For a single district, the existing 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 amendments made provide for only 30% of the reserve for women candidates from the lists of political parties admitted to the distribution of mandates. Ethnic minorities, youth, and individuals with disabilities can only be elected to parliament if they receive a sufficient number of votes, competing on an equal footing with all other candidates and without any quotas.

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

The new convocation of the parliament will consist of 90 deputies. In total, more than 1,300 candidates run as candidates across the country - from parties and single-mandate districts. 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 from different ethnic backgrounds, with at least 3 of them 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.

The list of candidates nominated by a political party and certified by the signature and seal of the political party is submitted to the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Once the list of candidates has been submitted to the CEC, its composition and the procedure for placing candidates on it cannot be changed. If a candidate leaves the list of candidates, the sequence number of the dropped out candidate shall not be replaced by another candidate from the list.

During the registration of the lists of candidates, the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic excluded one candidate from the lists of the political parties "Ata Meken" and "Yntymak". A candidate was not

registered on the list of the political party "Ata-Meken" due to the failure to provide a document on higher professional education.

The issue of registration of candidate No. 7 T. Mamytov in the list of candidates of the political party "Yntymak" caused a great resonance in society due to the fact that he did not resign in time in accordance with the requirements of the Constitutional Law.

In accordance with paragraph 1, part 2, article 21 of the Constitutional Law "On elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR", the candidate from the moment of nomination ceases to perform official powers in case he is a public political servant, except for the deputy of JK or the President. The position of the Toraga of Jogorku Kenesh is classified by the current legislation as a political state position.

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 candidate list with 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 statement, the Foundation noted that the decision of the Central Election Commission of the Kyrgyz Republic to refuse T. Mamytov to register as a candidate for deputy of the Parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic was based on the norms of the Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic. The Foundation'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 Foundation believes that the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic essentially avoided the execution of its duties to consider the mentioned case, which affects the image of the judicial system of the country not in the best way. The Foundation believes that the Supreme Court of the Kyrgyz Republic should have considered the case on the merits and made a decision, which would have put a final end to this issue.

As a result, lists of candidates were provided for registration at the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic and 21 political parties were registered^[27]. The total number of nominated candidates is 1,046 candidates. Of these, 669 are men, 377 are women.

There were 46 candidates with disabilities, 189 candidates of other ethnicities, and 267 candidates under the age of 35.

"El Umutu" is the youngest party in the parliamentary elections. The average age of its members is 39 years old; a more mature party is the "Social Democrats". The average age of its members is 46 years old.

The political party "Aruuzat" is represented by a list of candidates, where 70% are women and 30% are men.

The Foundation 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, for the most part are typical and do not contain clear and specific regulation of these procedures.

5.2. Nomination and registration of candidates for 36 single-mandate districts

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

The nomination of candidates for deputies in single-mandate districts can be carried out:

- from political parties at congresses with an indication of the district in which each candidate will run. Political parties have the right to nominate no more than one candidate for a single-mandate district. The decision to nominate a candidate is made by secret ballot.

- through self-nomination by submission by a candidate to the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic of a statement of intent to run as a candidate in a given electoral district.

A candidate can be nominated in only one electoral district. For single-mandate district elections, the CEC formed 36 electoral districts across the country.

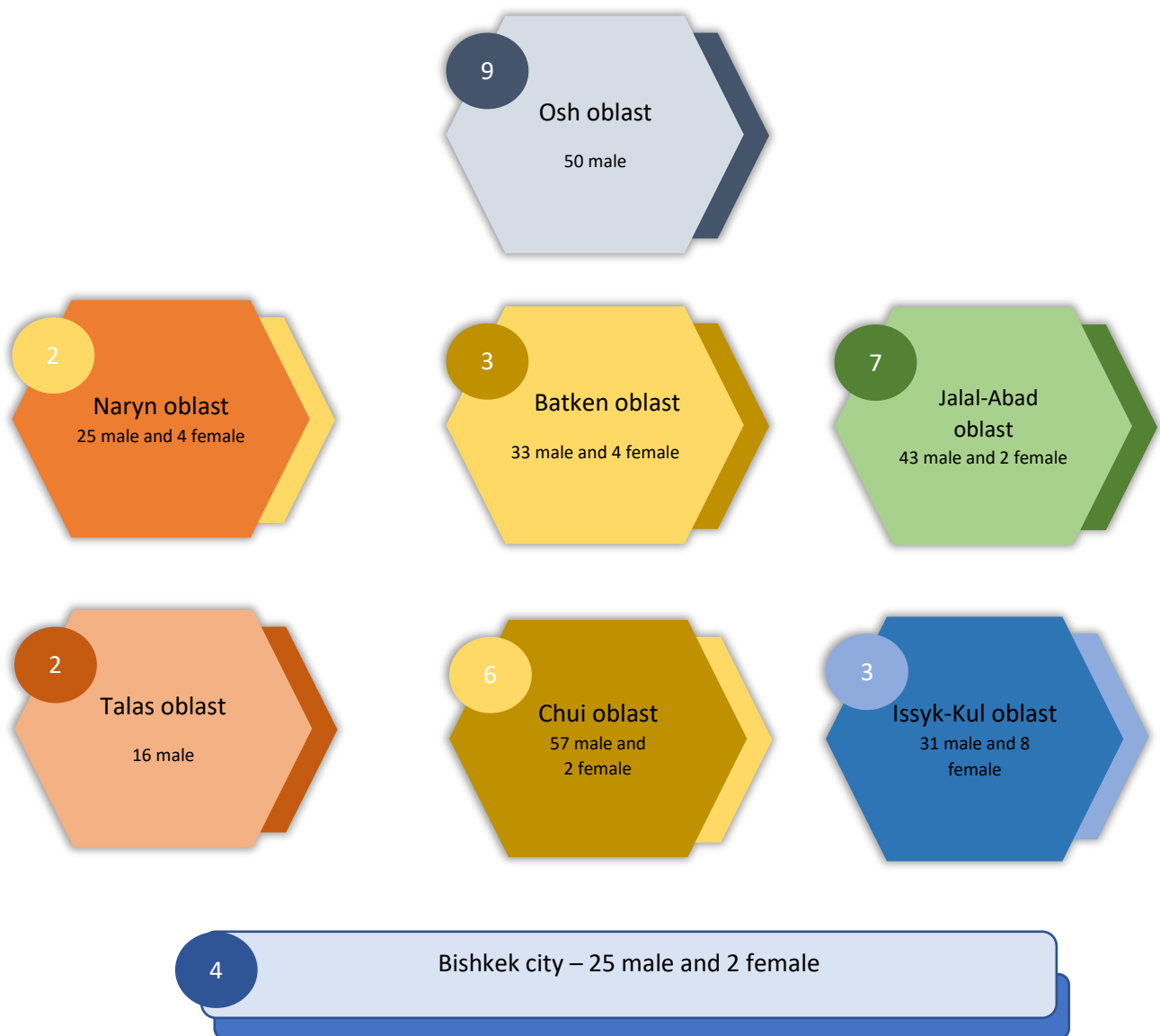
A total of 387 applications were submitted to the CEC, of which 3 candidates withdrew their applications, 3 candidates withdrew their applications and re-submitted their applications before the deadline.

As of October 13, 2021, 381 candidates (32 women and 349 men) were nominated in single-mandate districts 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 electoral district.

The minimum number - 4 candidates were nominated in each of the Nookat and Uzgen electoral districts.

In total, as of November 1, the CEC of KR denied registration to 60 candidates on various grounds.



As of November 17, 2021, 297 candidates will run in the election:

- Batken oblast - 37 candidates;
- Osh oblast - 50 candidates;
- Jalal-Abad oblast - 45 candidates;
- Talas oblast - 13 candidates;
- Chui oblast - 59 candidates;
- Bishkek city - 27 candidates;
- Naryn oblast - 27 candidates;
- Issyk-Kul oblast - 39 candidates.

A total number of candidates is 297, of which 20 are female and 277 are male.

CHAPTER 6. VOTER REGISTRATION

With regard to the implementation of active suffrage, there are some problems related to the abolition of the possibility of changing the electoral address on Form-2 within the country. Thus, in November 2020, amendments were made to the Constitutional Law of KR "On Elections of the

President of KR and deputies of JK KR", according to which the possibility of changing the electoral address by Form-2 within the country was abolished.

In general, noting that this cancellation was caused by negative consequences as a result of abuse of Form-2 by some political parties during the elections of deputies to JK KR in 2020, the Foundation notes that the JK KR should have provided for other opportunities for exercising the active suffrage of the citizens of KR. Thus, due to the cancellation of Form-2 students, internal migrants and other certain categories of citizens whose actual residence does not coincide with their residence registration will not be able to vote in the upcoming elections.

In accordance with the Constitutional Law on elections¹⁷, the formation and refinement of voter lists goes through several stages; in addition, it should be noted that voter lists are formed separately for single-mandate districts and for a single district for elections according to a proportional system, while the number of voters may differ, since they 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)¹⁸. Originally from USRP to UVRS¹⁹, then from the UVRS on to the state portal of voters "Tizme" a preliminary list of voters is uploaded, which includes citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic who have reached the age of 18 and have submitted biometric data. In accordance with the CEC²⁰ Calendar Plan the preliminary voter list, compiled in the context of districts, precincts, districts and cities, was posted on the state portal <http://tizme.gov.kg> until September 09, 2021 and posted at polling stations until September 19, 2021.

Then, in accordance with the established procedures, the procedure of formation of the control list of voters took place, which also included voters over 18 years old, voters who were registered biometrically for the first time, changes were made in accordance with complaints of citizens about errors or inaccuracies in the lists of voters on Form 1, information about deceased citizens, about citizens who had changed their address of permanent residence.

Since October 29, 2021, voter control lists have been posted at the PECs for voters in both the single district and single-mandate districts. Thus, according to the state voter portal "Tizme", as of October 29, 2021 the control list of voters in a single district included 3,699,046 people, of whom 47.77% were men and 52.23% were women. The number of PECs was 2,494, of which 59 polling stations were located outside the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Currently, the formation of the final voter list is underway, which is posted at polling stations until November 21, 2021.

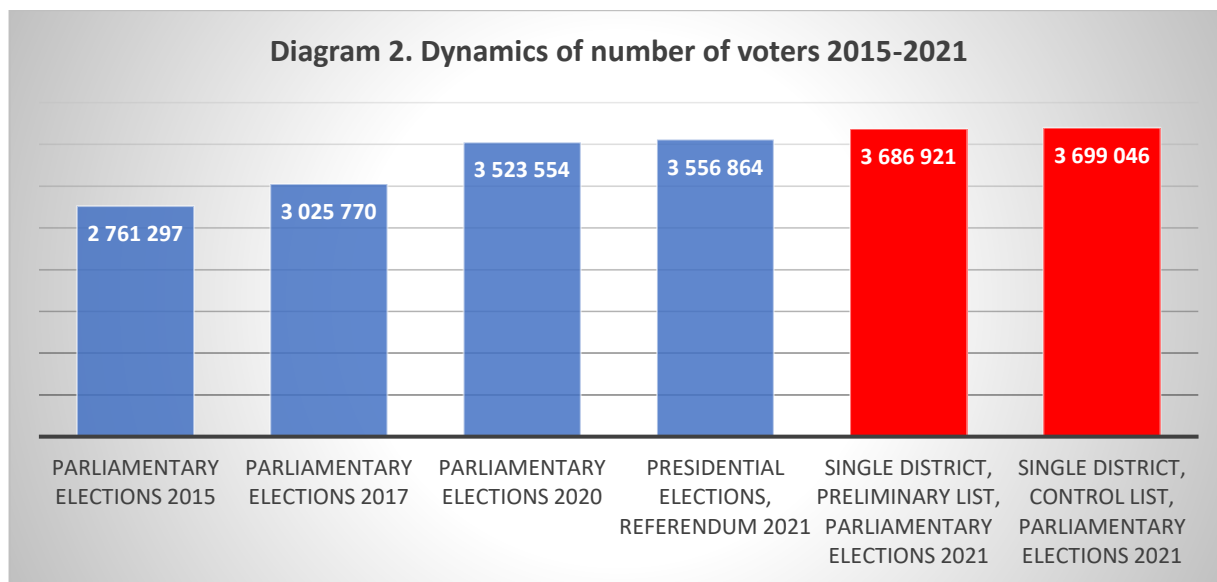
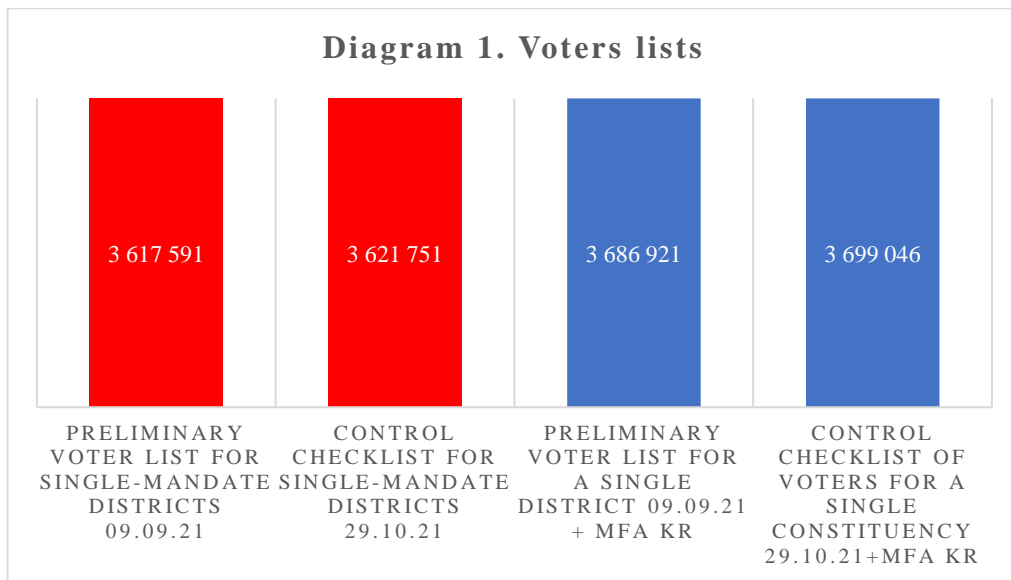
Compared to the early presidential elections on January 10, 2021, the number of voters increased by 142,182, that is, by 4%. According to the CEC, the increase in the number of voters is due to population growth, constant work on the collection of biometric data of citizens and other factors. But despite this, citizens who have not submitted biometric data and have not received passports on that basis will not be able to participate in the upcoming elections of deputies to the JK KR.

¹⁷ Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the elections of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and deputies of the JK KR"

¹⁸ The formation, storage and updating of the Unified State Register of Population is carried out by the State Registration Service

¹⁹ Unified voter registration system

²⁰ The calendar plan of the CEC of the KR dated August 29, 2021 No. 663 of the Main organizational and practical measures for the preparation and conduct of elections of deputies of the JK KR.



According to the data, there are about 700 thousand citizens of Kyrgyzstan in Russia alone, 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 7. FINANCING OF ELECTION CAMPAIGNS

The Foundation notes with a positive fact of the introduction into operation of the automated system of transparency of electoral funds of candidates and political parties "Financial Transparency" (AIS FP). From November 15, 2021, this system displays information on the receipt and expenditure of funds from the electoral funds of candidates and political parties in the format of when and how much money was received on a special account and for what goods, services and how much was spent.

The analysis of political parties' election campaign financing again showed that the lack of universal declaration of people's incomes and expenditures creates a number of obstacles in the monitoring of finances. The existing system does not allow tracing the sources of funds of the persons who contribute to the election funds of political parties.

For financial transparency of the electoral process, the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic has developed and put into operation an automated system for the transparency of electoral Foundations of candidates and political parties "Financial Transparency".

The standard of financial transparency of the electoral process, implemented in the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic, is to display accurate detailed information on the receipt and expenditure of funds from election funds of candidates and political parties on the official website of the CEC through the automated information system "Financial Transparency" in the following format:

- when, from whom, how much money was received on the special account,
- when, to whom, for what goods and services and how much was spent.

Information received from banking institutions through the Tunduk interdepartmental electronic interaction system is automatically displayed on the CEC website on the Talapker / Election Fund page. The information is published taking into account the legislation on personal data and bank secrecy (i.e. with the consent of the donor of funds for the open publication of data). The Control Auditing Group of the CEC (CAG), within the framework of its powers, monitors and analyzes the received banking information.

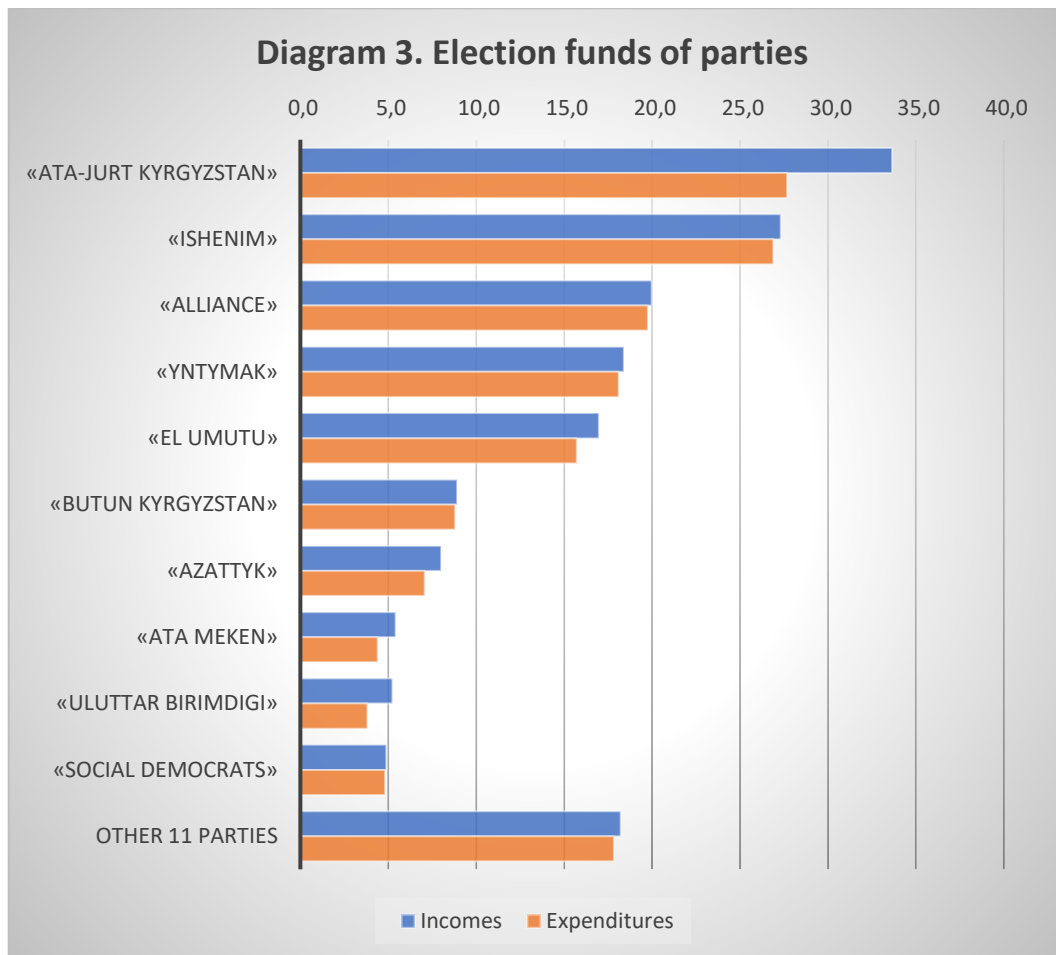
Also in accordance with the Regulations on the procedure for the formation, accounting of the receipt and expenditure of funds from the electoral fund of a political party during elections of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic²¹.

- the first financial report - no later than 10 days before the voting day.
- the second final financial report (summary information) - no later than 10 days after voting day.

Whereas in the parliamentary and presidential elections candidates, political parties were required to submit 3 reports.

According to the information of the first report on the electoral funds of parties received from banking institutions through the system of interdepartmental electronic interaction "Tunduk", on November 17, 2021, funds were transferred to the special accounts of the electoral funds of political parties in the total amount of 166,959,757 soms, of which campaign 154 871 586 som. To cover the costs associated with the conduct of the election campaign from the electoral funds of political parties, the following was spent:

²¹ Approved by the Resolution of the Central Commission for Elections and Referenda of the Kyrgyz Republic dated June 26, 2020 No. 112



The most money was transferred to the account of political party "Ata-Jurt Kyrgyzstan" 33 million 642 thousand 895 som. 27 million 673 thousand 451 som were spent. The election fund was replenished with the own funds of 54 candidates for 500 thousand som and funds of 118 private individuals who replenished the election fund to the amount from 80 thousand som to 200 thousand som.

Next is the party "Ishenim". In total the election fund of Ishenim party received 27 million 319 thousand 541 som. Expended - 26 million 886 thousand 854 som. In total the amount of replenishments made by 11 private individuals ranges from 40 thousand KGS to 200 thousand KGS.

The third place in terms of the amount of receipts is the "Alliance" party, its election fund received 19 million 970 thousand 875 som. Expended - 19 million 759 thousand 922 som. 8 private individuals have replenished the election fund of parties in the average range from 100 thousand som to 200 thousand som.

The "Yntymak" party is in the fourth place with a total receipt of 18 million 393 thousand 956 som to the election fund and from it 18 million 100 thousand som were spent.

The "Green Party of Kyrgyzstan" received the least to the election fund - 1 million 65 thousand som; and the "Kuchtuu region" party - 1 million 50 thousand som.

It is worth noting that the parties mainly spent on publishing services 83 million 189 thousand 33 som. Communications, media, mass media services - 15 million 249 thousand 501 som. Rent of various premises - 21 million 610 thousand 738 som. Acquisition of office supplies, computer

equipment and consumables 3 million 574 thousand soms. Various services - 3 million 167 thousand 972 soms. Insurance premiums, social funds and other deductions - 2 million 127 thousand 250 soms. Transport services - 430 thousand 608 soms. Payment for mobile communication services - 32 thousand 887 soms. Payment for internet and computer services in the amount of 1,316,096 soms.

Due to fears that e-wallets and payment terminals may be used in the elections to bribe votes, the CEC with the participation of the National Bank, commercial banks, payment system operators and government bodies held a meeting to take measures to counter the risks of vote bribery through e-wallets and payment terminals. terminals.

The meetings were attended by representatives of commercial banks "RSK Bank" and "Aiy! Bank", commercial banks - developers of electronic wallets "Kompanion" (Kompanion, Umai), "Commercial Bank" Kyrgyzstan "(Mbank, Namba One)," Dos-Kredobank "(Balance, Megapay, O! Money), and payment system operators - Interbank Processing Center, Pay24, QuickPay, BM Technologies, Regional Payment Systems, Instant Payments, Green Telecom Service, etc.

As a result, they decided to monitor bank payments through the mobile applications of banking institutions and mobile operators 2 weeks before the election date (from November 15 to November 28, 2021) and after the elections (from November 29 to December 18, 2021). At the same time, the massive nature of their use during this period, etc., should be considered suspicious payments.

CHAPTER 8. ELECTION CAMPAIGNING

The Foundation notes that, in comparison with previous election campaigns, the election campaign is characterized by less activity of candidates and political parties, a small amount of visual campaign material.

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 districts, election commissions organize meetings of candidates with district voters. Also, a positive moment is the provision of free airtime and the organization of televised debates for candidates in single-mandate districts on the regional television channels.

It should also be noted that the rule on granting political parties the right to nominate candidates in single-member districts once raised a number of questions when considered by the JK KR. In practice, there is a situation in which candidates nominated by political parties in single-mandate districts may have some advantages over self-nominated candidates. Thus, campaign materials in favor of a political party that has nominated a list of candidates in a single district, in fact, can simultaneously influence the campaign of a candidate nominated by the same political party in a single-mandate district.

The period of the pre-election campaign is accompanied by an increase in tensions associated with citizens' dissatisfaction with the electricity blackouts, high prices for coal, gasoline and, in general, a rise in prices.

The Foundation was greatly concerned about the situation related to the fact that during the period of the election campaign, cases of high-ranking government officials of the Kyrgyz Republic with statements about certain political parties and candidates containing signs of campaigning against political parties or individual candidates²² became more frequent in the media, social networks. In

²² <https://www.facebook.com/EdilBaisalov/posts/440448047460000>

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, with the exception of parliamentary deputies, special state and political municipal offices, with the exception of deputies of local keneshes.

The Foundation 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 self-government bodies were included in the list of subjects that do not have the right to campaign, to 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 districts) and proportional (for a single district), the total volume of free airtime and television and radio broadcasting was also determined, which will be provided for candidates in single-mandate districts and for political parties.

In accordance with the Constitutional Law and the Calendar Plan of the main organizational and practical measures for the preparation and conduct of the elections of deputies to the JK of the Kyrgyz Republic, scheduled for November 28, 2021, approved by the CEC Resolution No. 663 of August 29, 2021, the election campaign begins on October 29, 2021 and ends at 8.00 hours November 27, 2021.

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_svya_zannie_ssocialno_ekonomicheskim_razvitiem_batkenskoy_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>

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

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 JK KR" campaigning against candidates or political parties is not prohibited.

At the same time, in accordance with part 15 of Article 22 of the Constitutional Law on Elections, there is a clear prohibition on campaigning for state civil and municipal employees, persons holding public political positions, with the exception of parliamentary deputies, special state and political municipal positions, with the exception of deputies local keneshes.

The largest number of billboards, headquarters and agitators are observed in 5 political parties: Ata-Jurt-Kyrgyzstan, Ishenim, Alliance, Yntymak and El Umutu.

Table 1. Information about billboards, campaign offices, and party campaigners.

Political Partys	Number of billboards	Number of campaign offices	Number of campaigners
№1 «Ata-Meken»	115	45	435
№2 «Butun Kyrgyzstan»	179	64	535
№3 «Alliance»	232	70	814
№4 «Legalize»	1	3	30
№5 «Yiman-Nuru»	106	43	405
№6 «Kuchtuu Region»	12	8	58
№7 LDPK «Bagyt»	30	12	84
№8 «Yntymak»	223	63	639
№9 «Ishenim»	515	84	1271
№10 Democratic party «Azattyk»	88	40	534
№11 «Mekenchil El»	99	43	304
№12 Green party of Kyrgyzstan	12	11	68

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

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

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

During the election campaign, a number of politicians announced the use of administrative resources against them, D. Bekesheva, a candidate in the single-member constituency, declared administrative pressure against him: "This is the misuse of administrative resources, I can certainly state this, because my opponents in the Oktyabrskiy district do not interfere like that and even somewhere they turn a blind eye to some of their violations," D. Bekeshev said.

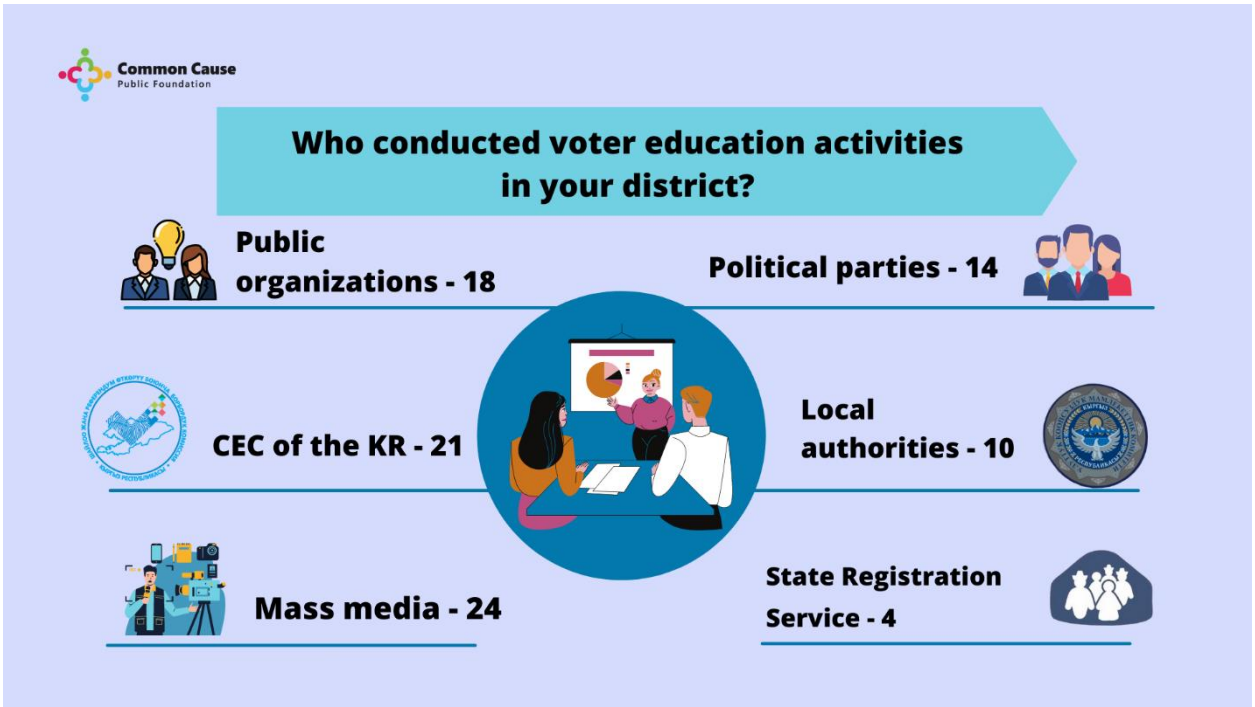
The case is noted with the candidate RB Dzhenbekov, who was given the opportunity to register, but was not given the opportunity to conduct a full-scale campaign in the form of personal meetings with voters. All appeals to the courts to change the measure of restraint were rejected. The petition to bring Dzhenbekov R.B. 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 constituency appealed to the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic with a statement in which they asked for assistance in providing R. Dzhenbekov with equal conditions for the campaign on an equal basis with other candidates.

In this connection, the Foundation believes that it is not provided with equal conditions in comparison with other candidates.

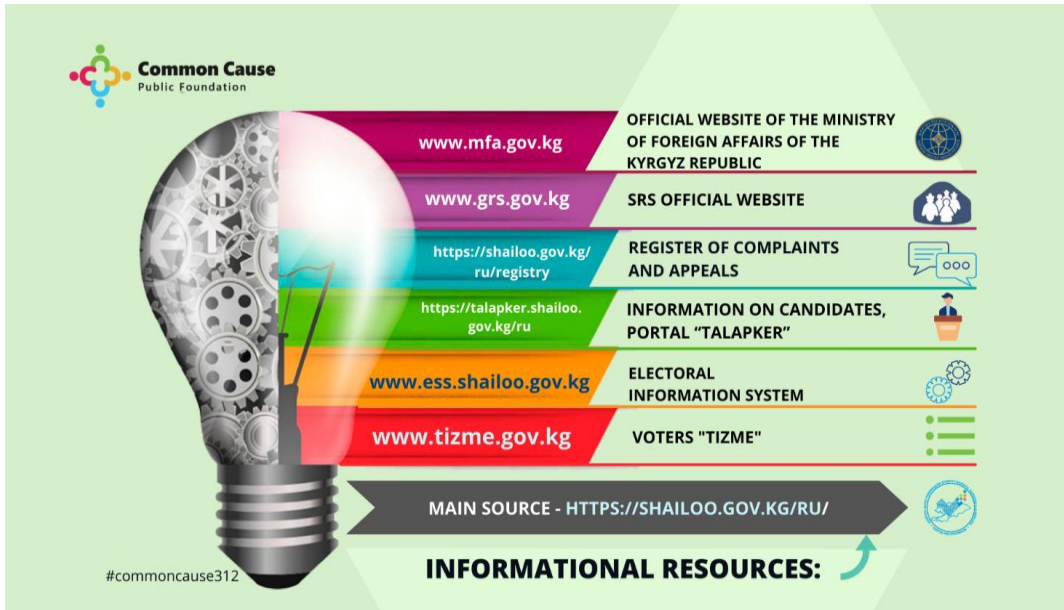
8.1. Election Informing

As a positive practice, it is possible to note the intensification of work on informing citizens about the elections by the CEC and the media. However, the participants in the electoral process objectively had little time to familiarize themselves with the new rules for holding elections.

The explanations were dealt with by the CEC, 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.



The CEC website continues to operate a number of resources 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 CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic, with the support of UNDP, conducted training seminars in the regions for participants in the electoral process on the topic of transparency of electoral Foundations, campaigning, and resolution of electoral disputes.

The Center for Civic Education and Electoral Technologies, established earlier, started to work in order to organize, coordinate and provide work in the field of improving the legal culture of citizens, voters, training members of election commissions and other participants in the electoral process.

As part of voter education, the CEC of the Kyrgyz Republic released a number of informational videos related to the order and procedures of voting day, requirements for the polling station, etc.

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

The voter information portal <https://talapker.shailoo.gov> contains political party programs, candidate lists for single and single-member districts, and financial statements of receipts and expenditures.

CHAPTER 10. VIOLATIONS AND COMPLAINTS

The analysis of the reports received from observers carried out by the Foundation shows that mainly violations of the rules of campaigning, damage to campaign materials is observed, and the abuse of administrative resources and vote buying 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 vote buying, while vote buying is often masked by holding various events (name days, commemorations, anniversaries, etc.). There are also risks that vote buying can be carried out through electronic wallets and terminals.

The analysis of the appeals received by the CEC KR during the reporting period shows a tendency of an increase in the number of appeals to the RRCG of the CEC KR. At the same time, the largest number of appeals was filed on the facts of possible vote buying, violations of the rules of the pre-election campaign, and the possible misuse of administrative resources. At the same time, most of the applications were filed on cases in Bishkek and Osh oblast.

In total, from October 25 to November 18, 2021, public observers of the Public Foundation "Common Cause" identified **127 reports on violations of the electoral legislation**, of which 111 reports were on the violations of election campaign rules, 8 reports on vote buying, 8 reports on the use of administrative resources, pressure, violence, and threats. The largest number of reported violations occurred in Osh oblast, Bishkek city and Chui oblast.

Violations of the rules of election campaigning: by political parties - 64 reports, by candidates of single-mandate districts - 32 reports, by officials - 2 reports and unidentified persons - 12 reports.

Vote Buying: for political parties - 5 reports, for candidates of single-mandate districts - 3 reports.

Misuse of administrative resources, pressure, violence and threats: by political parties - 4 reports, by candidates of single-mandate districts - 4 reports

From the reports received, the breakdown by cities and regions is as follows: Bishkek - 22, Osh - 12, Batken oblast - 9, Jalal-Abad oblast - 2, Naryn oblast - 12, Osh oblast - 46, Talas oblast - 5 and Chui oblast - 19.

22 instances of violations in Bishkek city:

By types of violations: 19 instances of pre-election campaigning, 1 instance of vote buying, 2 instances of use of administrative resources, pressure, violence and threats.

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

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

Officials: - 2.

Unknown persons: - 2.

12 instances of violations in Osh city:

By types of violations: 12 instances of pre-election campaigning.

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

Candidates for single-mandate constituencies: Arzibaev B.O., Kamchiev Zh. - 2.

Unknown persons: - 3.

9 instances of violations in Batken oblast:

By types of violation: 8 instances of pre-election campaigning and 1 instance of using administrative resources, pressure, violence and threats.

By political parties: "El Umutu" party - 1, "Butun Kyrgyzstan" party - 2.

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

Unknown persons: - 1.

2 instances of violations in Jalal-Abad oblast:

By types of violations: 2 messages of the pre-election campaign.

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

12 instances of violations in Naryn oblast:

By types of violations: 11 instances of pre-election campaigning and 1 instance of vote buying.

By political parties: the "El Umutu" party - 1, the "Ata-Jurt Kyrgyzstan" party - 1, the "Alliance" party - 1.

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

Unknown persons: - 2.

46 instances of violations in Osh oblast:

By types of violations: 38 instances of pre-election campaigning, 5 instances of vote buying, 3 instances of use of administrative resources, pressure, violence and threats.

By political parties: Ata-Jurt Kyrgyzstan party - 10, Ishenim party - 4, Butun Kyrgyzstan party - 2, Azattyk party - 6, Mekenchil El party - 1, Uluttar Birimdigi party - 1, the Yntymak party - 1, the Alliance party - 1.

Candidates for single-mandate constituencies: Pasagov E.Zh. -2, Alimbekov N.K. - 3, Mannanov I.A. - 1, Kydyrbaev A.T. - 1, Karashev A.A. - 1, Tolonov D.E - 1, Toloshov T.A. - 1, Bozhonov Z.S. - 1, Atazov Sh.K. - 1, Nurbaev Zh.P. - 1, Matraimov I.I. - 2, Primov U.B. - 1.

5 instances of violations in Talas oblast

By types of violations: 4 instances of pre-election campaigning, 1 instance of use of administrative resource, pressure, violence and threats.

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

Candidates for single-mandate constituencies: Abdykadyrov E.M.

19 instances of violations in Chui oblast:

By types of violations: 17 instances of pre-election campaigning, 1 instance of vote buying and 1 instance of use of administrative resource, 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., Momunkulov E.B., Ryskulbek u. N., Sakkarayev M.D., Begaliev B.K., Zakirov Zh.K., Ashirbaev E.T. – 2

All detected violations are subject to verification by the experts of the Common Cause PF. In case the facts are confirmed, applications and complaints are submitted to the relevant authorized bodies for the consideration of electoral disputes.

Additional information will be provided on the results of consideration of the revealed violations.

Annex 1

Election funds of political parties

№ п/п	Name of political party	Received	Expenditure	Remains
1	«Ata-Meken»	5 414 080	4 399 083	1 014 997
2	«Butun Kyrgyzstan»	8 910 450	8 801 568	108 882
3	«Alliance»	19 970 875	19 759 923	210 952
4	«Legalize»	1 078 000	1 050 167	27 833
5	«Yiman Nuru»	3 449 671	3 312 215	137 456
6	«Kuchtuu Region»	1 050 350	1 050 185	165
7	Liberal Democratic Party of Kyrgyzstan "Bagyt"	1 189 210	1 148 837	40 373
8	«Yntymak»	18 393 956	18 100 091	293 865
9	«Ishenim»	27 319 541	26 886 854	432 687
10	Democratic Party «Azattyk»	8 005 323	7 066 700	938 623
11	«Mekenchil El»	2 929 960	2 896 817	33 144
12	«Green party of Kyrgyzstan»	1 065 000	1 035 140	29 860
13	«Jashasyn Kyrgyzstan»	1 026 150	1 000 150	26 000
14	«Social democrats»	4 889 945	4 819 199	70 746
15	"Party of the People's Property" Aruuzat "	1 182 700	1 147 200	35 500
16	"Patriotic Party of Unity of Kyrgyzstan"	2 521 640	2 503 206	18 434
17	"Uluttar birimdigi"	5 235 461	3 808 522	1 426 938
18	«El Umutu»	16 967 340	15 722 920	1 244 420
19	«Ordo»	1 415 400	1 390 355	25 045
20	«Uluu-Jurt»	1 301 810	1 299 004	2 806
21	«Ata-Jurt Kyrgyzstan "	33 642 895	27 673 452	5 969 443
	OVERALL:	166 959 757	154 871 586	12 088 170