

Process of making Laws in the Kazakhstan.



According to the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, adopted at a republican referendum on August 30, 1995, the bicameral Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the highest representative body of the Republic, performing legislative functions.

1. Legislative initiative.

The subjects of legislative initiative are the deputies of the Parliament and the Government. State bodies (except the Government), citizens (except deputies of the Parliament), public associations do not have the right of legislative initiative. But they can develop draft laws and submit them to the Mazhilis only through deputies and the Government.

The right of legislative initiative is carried out in the following forms:

- introducing draft new laws;
- introducing draft laws on amendments, additions and repeal of existing laws;
- introducing draft normative resolutions of the Parliament on the implementation of laws.

2. Consideration of the bill.

The bill is being considered by the Mazhilis of Parliament.



3. Adoption of the law.

The bill is adopted by the Mazhilis of the Parliament by a majority of votes. Constitutional laws are adopted by a majority of at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total number of deputies of the Mazhilis. The adopted bill is transmitted to the Senate, where it is considered within no more than sixty days from the day the Senate receives the draft. A draft adopted by a majority of the total number of Senate deputies becomes law. Constitutional laws are adopted by a majority of at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total number of Senate deputies.

The rejected project returns to the Mazhilis. If the Mazhilis approves the draft again by a two-thirds majority of the total number of deputies, it is submitted to the Senate for re-discussion and voting. The draft law, which was repeatedly rejected by the Senate, cannot be introduced again during the same session.

Amendments and additions to the bill introduced by a majority of the total number of Senate deputies are sent to the Mazhilis. If the Mazhilis, by a majority vote of the total number of deputies, agrees with the proposed amendments and additions, the law is considered adopted. If the Mazhilis, by the same majority of votes, objects to the amendments and additions introduced by the Senate, disagreements between the chambers are settled through conciliation.

4. Signing and promulgation of the law.

The laws adopted by the Parliament within ten days from the day of their adoption are submitted for signature to the President, who signs the law within fifteen working days and promulgates it or returns the law or some of its articles to the Parliament for re-discussion and voting. A law that is not returned within the specified time period shall be considered signed. The laws of the republic come into force after they are signed by the President.

Across:

1. Law that uses, first of all, instructions and a prohibition as means of regulation of the public relation.
7. How many main sources of administrative law of Republic of Kazakhstan?
8. _____ part that covers the norms operating in concrete branches of administrative law.

Down:

2. The _____ part is made by rules of law and institutes.
3. Kazakhstan is _____ Republic.
4. The President Palace is the official workplace of President of Kazakhstan.
5. Who is the head of Kazakhstan?
6. The Basic Law of Republic of Kazakhstan.
9. Constitution Day is celebrated in 30 of _____