



Political System of Kazakhstan

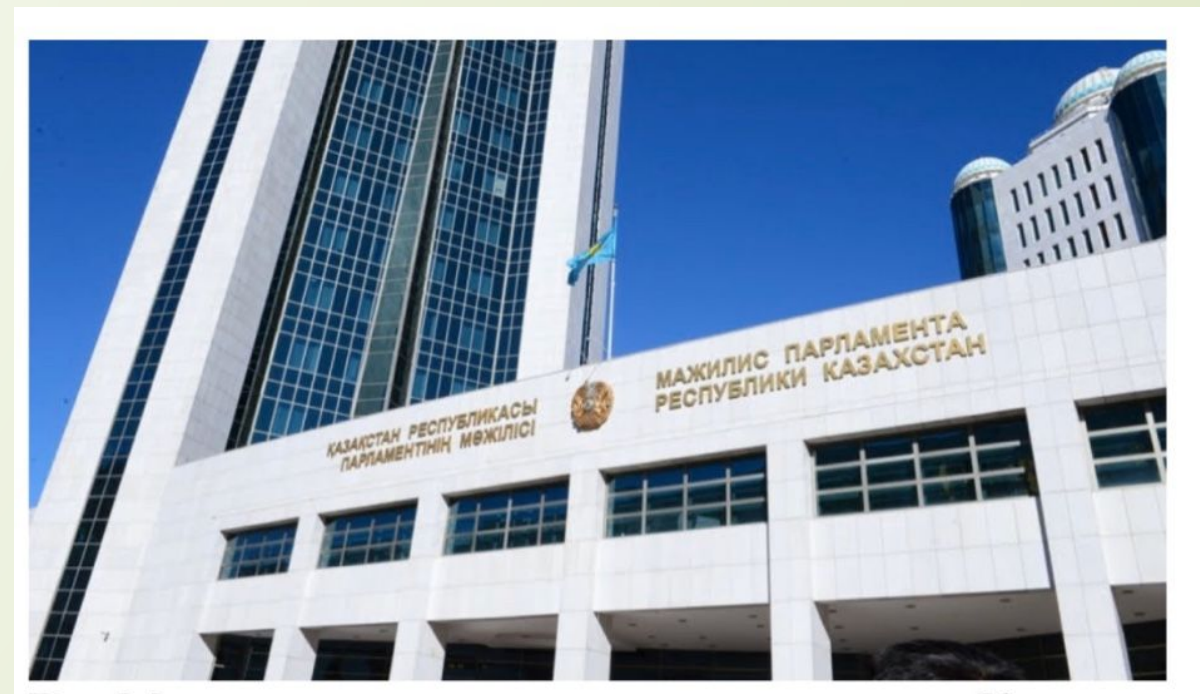
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- Republic of Kazakhstan. Kazakhstan Government Parliament The legislative branch in Kazakhstan is represented by a bicameral Parliament: a Lower Chamber - the Majilis, and an Upper Chamber - the Senate. According to the Constitution, the Parliament is a high representative body of the Republic which carries out legislative functions.



- Majilis deputies are elected on the basis of direct, equal and universal suffrage at secret ballot. Parliament of Kazakhstan.
- Consideration of law drafting;
- Discussion of republican budget and reports of its execution, amendments to the budget, setting up state taxes and duties;
- Ratification and denunciation of international treaties of Kazakhstan; Passes the vote of no confidence to the Government;
- Bring an accusation against the President with high treason;



The Government of Kazakhstan



- The Government of Kazakhstan exercises executive power, heads the system of executive bodies and provides guidance of their activities. Bring in a bill into Parliament, execution ensuring. Guidance ministries, state committees, other central and local executive bodies activities. Appointing to a post and dismissal the heads of central executive bodies that are out of government.

- The Constitution was the first document that outlined the division of State power into three branches: legislative, judicial and executive. On January 28, 1993 the Supreme Council adopted the first Constitution of an independent Sovereign State that contributed to strengthening sovereignty of Kazakhstan, and established new state authorities.



Judicial power



- Judicial power. Supreme Court Judicial power is realized through civil, administrative and penal procedure. Bodies of judicial power are the Supreme Court and inferior courts. The particularity of Kazakh procedure is the absence of arbitration procedure. Economic disputes are resolved in civil procedure despite of subjects. Courts take the judicial acts in the form of decisions, sentences, determination and orders. Supreme Court is a high judicial body on civil, penal, economic and other cases jurisdictional to inferior courts, controls their activities and provides clarifications of judicial practice.

Executive branch



- The president is elected by popular vote for a five-year term. The prime minister and first deputy prime minister are appointed by the president. Council of Ministers is also appointed by the president. President Nazerbayev expanded his presidential powers by decree: only he can initiate constitutional amendments, appoint and dismiss the government, dissolve Parliament, call referendums at his discretion, and appoint administrative heads of regions and cities.

Legislative branch



- The legislature, known as the Parliament (Parliament), has two chambers. The Lower House Assembly (Mazhilis) has 107 seats, elected for a four-year term, 98 seats are from party lists, 9 - from Assembly of People. All MPs are elected for 5 years.[1] The Upper House Senate has 47 members, 40 of whom are elected for six-year terms in double-seat constituencies by the local assemblies, half renewed every two years, and 7 presidential appointees. In addition, ex-presidents are ex officio senators for life. Majilis deputies and the government both have the right of legislative initiative, though most legislation considered by the Parliament is proposed by the government. Several deputies are elected from the Assembly of People of Kazakhstan.

Constitutional council



- Constitutional council of Kazakhstan has a particular position in the political system of Kazakhstan. Its powers are defined in the article 72 of the Constitution. Constitutional council decides in the case of dispute the propriety of conduct: Elections of the President; Elections of the Parliament deputies; Republican referendum; Constitutional council examines: The conformity of adopted by Parliament laws and signed by the President to the Constitution; The conformity of the ratifications of international treaties to the Constitution. Constitutional council provides with: Official interpretation of the Constitution norms;

Political Parties and Leaders in Kazakhstan:



- 1) Ak Zhol Party (Bright Path) led by Azat Peruashev;
- 2) Alga led by Vladimir Kozlov (Unregistered and Banned as Extremist in November 2012);
- 3) Auyl (Village) led by Gani Kaliyev;
- 4) Azat (Freedom) Party led by Bolat Abilov (Formerly True Ak Zhol Party);
- 5) Birlik (Unity) led by Seril Sultangali (Birlik Is an April 2013 Merger of Adilet (Justice; Formerly Democratic Party of Kazakhstan) and Rukhaniyat (Spirituality));
- 6) Communist Party of Kazakhstan or KPK led by Serikbolsyn Abdildin (suspended by court decision);
- 7) Communist People's Party of Kazakhstan led by Vladislav Kosarev;
- 8) National Social Democratic Party or NSDP led by Zharmakhan Tuyakbay;
- 9) Nur Otan (Fatherland's Ray of Light) led by Nursultan Nazarbayev, Nurlan Nigmatulin (The Agrarian, Asar, and Civic Parties Merged with Otan); 1
- 0) Patriots' Party