



## **LAW OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

of August 11, 2023 No. 179

### **ABOUT EDUCATION**

(as amended of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic of 30.12.2024 No. 208)

Accepted by Jogorku Kenesh (Supreme Council) of the Kyrgyz Republic  
on June 29, 2023

#### **Chapter 1. General provisions**

##### **Article 1. Scope of application, purposes and tasks of this Law**

1. This Law establishes the basic principles of state policy in the field of education, and also legal, social and economic, organizational basis of educational activities in the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. The purpose of this Law is guaranteeing human right on receipt of quality education, all-round development of the personality recognizing universal and national values, provision of opportunity to everyone to be useful member of society, competitive in the labor market through the free choice of professions.

3. The main objectives of this Law are creation of legal, economic and financial conditions for:

- 1) educational developments and improvement of quality of education in the Kyrgyz Republic;
- 2) effective management, financing and functioning of education system of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- 3) realization of single state policy in the field of education;
- 4) developments of educational activities of the educational organizations irrespective of patterns of ownership;
- 5) implementation of the rights and obligations of participants of educational process;
- 6) developments of international cooperation in the field of education.

##### **Article 2. Legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on education**

1. The relations in the field of education are based on the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, this Law and other regulatory legal acts in the field of education, the international treaties which became effective according to the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and also the conventional principles and rules of international law which are component of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. If the international treaty which became effective according to the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic establishes other regulations, rules and terms, than those which contain in this Law then are applied regulations of the international treaty.

3. If the regulations governing the relations in the field of education and containing in other laws and other regulatory legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic, acts of authorized state bodies and local government bodies establish other rules, than those which contain in this Law then are applied regulations of this Law.

##### **Article 3. The concepts used in this Law**

In this Law the following concepts are used:

1) autonomy - the right of the educational organization to independently perform educational, administrative and financial and economic activities, to make management decisions, including concerning human resources management and assets, to dispose of budgetary and extrabudgetary funds for maintenance and development of educational and other activities according to this Law and the charter of the educational organization;

2) the academic freedom - the right to development of training programs, independent statement of subject matter, the choice of subject for scientific research and methods of their carrying out, and also the right of students to knowledge acquisition according to the capabilities;

3) the academic honesty - the form of behavior of the student and pedagogical worker meeting ethical standards and the principles on which modern education is based (honesty, trust, justice, respect, responsibility, non-admission of plagiarism and exception of estimation of knowledge of pupils for remuneration);

4) accreditation - the procedure of official recognition by the accreditation agency of compliance of the rendered educational services to the standards established by the accreditation agency, procedures and rules not below the requirements and criteria established by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic (further - the Cabinet of Ministers);

5) the academic credit - conventional unit of measurement of amount of academic and (or) scientific load of the student;

6) the accreditation agency - independent non-profit organization which activities are directed to external assessment of conformity of the rendered educational services to the standards established by the accreditation agency, procedures and rules;

7) the bachelor - the skill level of higher education granting the right for receipt in magistracy and implementation of professional activity;

8) the safe educational circle - the circle oriented to risk minimization and ensuring psychological, information, physical, ecological and other security of participants of educational process;

9) validation - kind of the independent certification directed to confirmation and recognition of the competences by profession in general or by separate types of its activities received in this or that area by informal and informally education with issue of the document confirming qualification;

10) the voucher - the financial instrument allowing the state on the basis of normative financing from budgetary funds to perform payment in non-cash form of educational services of the educational organizations;

11) voucher funding mechanism - method of public financing in case of which the budgetary funds provided in the republican budget follow the student in the educational organizations irrespective of patterns of ownership;

12) higher education - the education level directed to preparation and retraining of bachelors, specialists and masters according to the conforming educational programs and standards;

13) hybrid training method - training method in case of which training process combines traditional training method by direct contact of the teacher and the online training studying with method;

14) the state educational standard - socially approved set of requirements of formal education determining minimum of contents of the educational program, the basic requirements to preparation on the education levels determining the purposes and results of training;

15) the state educational grant - the means of the republican budget provided to the student (grantee) for training in the educational organization of average and higher education of the Kyrgyz Republic irrespective of pattern of ownership, on specialties which list affirms the Cabinet of Ministers;

16) remote educational technologies - the technologies used in educational process using means of information and telecommunication technologies in case of the mediated or partially mediated interaction of the student and pedagogical worker;

17) the doctor of philosophy (PhD)/doctor on profile - the skill level of postgraduate professional education (basic doctoral studies) giving to person which executed the appropriate training program and research work with defense of a thesis, the right on implementation of scientific and other professional activity;

18) additional education of adults - the kind of informal education providing satisfaction of individual needs of person occupied with independent professional activity;

19) additional education of children - the kind of informal education based on the free choice and more complete satisfaction of interests, spiritual needs and needs for professional determination of children in time, free from study in the general education educational organizations;

20) preschool education - the education level directed to education and training which main objective is initial training of the child for life and school, development of its creative capabilities;

21) dual training - the training type providing continuous cycle of studying of theoretical material and development of basic skills in the educational organization, fixing of practical skills, acquisitions of working experience on workplace in case of equal responsibility of the educational organization, the student and employer with possibility of compensation to the student;

22) the individual curriculum - the curriculum providing development of the educational program on the basis of individualization of its content taking into account features and educational needs of the specific student;

23) inclusive education - ensuring equal access to education for all students taking into account variety of educational requirements and individual opportunities;

24) informally education - the training proceeding outside education system during the daily life activity of the person connected with its work, life in family or carrying out leisure;

25) information system in education - set of electronic databases, information technologies and technical means by means of which are made collection, storage, processing, the analysis and distribution of data on education system of the Kyrgyz Republic;

26) quality of education - the complex characteristic of education system, the educational organization and individual educational achievements of the student reflecting degree of compliance to social and personal expectations, the state educational standards, professional standards and international educational programs which participant is the Kyrgyz Republic;

27) qualification - the level of the knowledge, skills and social and personal competences characterizing readiness to training and accomplishment of certain type of professional activity, confirmed by the document of the established sample;

28) acceptance quota - limiting amount of the state educational order, including the state educational grants selected for acceptance in the educational organizations initial, average and higher education of citizens from among disabled people of I and II groups, persons equated on privileges and guarantees to participants and disabled veterans, disabled people since the childhood, children with limited opportunities of health, the rural youth and

persons of the Kyrgyz nationality which are not citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic and also orphan children and children without parental support;

29) competence - the integrated capability of the person independently to apply different elements of knowledge and skills in certain situation (educational, personal and professional);

30) competence - in advance set social requirement (regulation) to the educational training of the student necessary for its effective productive activities in certain sphere;

31) the complex educational organization - the educational organization realizing educational programs of two or more education levels;

32) the master - the skill level of higher education granting the right for receipt in postgraduate study (graduate military course) and (or) in basic doctoral studies (PhD / on profile) and implementation of professional activity;

33) multilingual education - process of the organization of training in which two or more languages as the tutorial are used;

34) national frame of qualifications - the structured description of levels of qualifications according to set of criteria directed to integration and coordination of national qualification subsystems, ensuring comparability of qualifications and which is basis for system of confirmation of conformity and assignment of qualification;

35) national system of qualifications - set of the mechanisms allowing to provide interaction of education and the labor market, including national frame of qualifications, industry/sectoral framework of qualifications, professional and state educational standards and procedures of their recognition, system of estimation of qualifications of the educational organizations and programs;

36) primary professional education - the education level directed to training of workers of skilled work in the main directions of socially useful activities based on the basic or the secondary general education;

37) life-long education - the education accompanying the person throughout all his life, which is implemented consistently at vital stages on each of which premises for transition to the new level of development are created;

38) informal education - the educational activities outside formal education based on variety and variety of forms of education of capability quickly to react to educational needs of the citizen;

39) education - the single purposeful training process, education and development performed for the benefit of the person, family, societies and the states, and also set of the acquired knowledge, skills, valuable installations and competences;

40) education for sustainable development - the education directed to acquisition of knowledge, skills and competence by the student for the decision and the prevention of social, economic and environmental problems on the basis of effective and responsible use of all available resources for improvement of quality of life;

41) the educational program - the content of formation of specific level, the direction or specialty determining the purposes, tasks, the planned results, the organization of educational process of specific level or specialty;

42) educational activities - sales activity of educational programs;

43) educational achievements of the student - the results of development of educational programs by the student measured by tests and other estimative procedures for determination of level of knowledge, abilities, skills and competences of certain field of education;

44) educational service - the actions directed to provision of knowledge and forming of skills for the purpose of satisfaction of educational requirements;

45) educational process - system of the organization of training, education and development for the purpose of development by the student of contents of educational programs;

46) the student - person mastering the educational program at all education levels;

47) on-the-job training - a system of personnel training aimed at acquiring general and professional knowledge and skills by students in an educational organization with mandatory practical training and consolidation of professional knowledge and skills, as well as gaining work experience in production units/complexes of an educational organization and (or) on the basis of enterprises/organizations;

48) educational strategy (education development strategy) - definition of the main directions and principles of development of the education system as an integral social institution;

49) special educational needs - needs of the student, the satisfaction of which requires the creation of special conditions and environment, the use of special educational technologies, with the provision of special educational services for the maximum possible development and education of the student;

50) industry/sectoral frameworks of qualifications - a systematic and structured by levels description of the content of qualifications in a certain (defined) industry (sector);

51) nationwide testing - the process of assessing educational achievements, conducted in order to identify the most capable and prepared applicants for study in educational organizations of secondary and higher vocational education of the Kyrgyz Republic;

52) online educational organization - an educational organization providing online educational services;

53) teaching staff - an individual with the appropriate professional education and qualifications, working in an educational organization, carrying out educational, upbringing, methodological, organizational, scientific, managerial and other educational activities;

54) retraining - training related to obtaining a new profession or specialty based on existing professional education with the receipt of an educational document;

55) paid educational activities - an educational service provided in a state and municipal educational organization on a paid basis;

56) postgraduate professional education - a level of education aimed at providing an opportunity to improve the level of education, scientific, pedagogical qualifications on the basis of higher professional education;

57) educational organization development program — a program of a candidate for the position of head of an educational organization, demonstrating the candidate's action plan (indicating performance indicators and deadlines) to improve the quality of education, increase educational and other achievements of students, comply with the principle of inclusive education, interact with the local community, achieve institutional and financial sustainability, transparency and accountability, as well as any other actions aimed at developing this educational organization;

58) professional development — the process of formation and professional growth, carried out through professional education, advanced training and the implementation of individual educational needs;

59) professional standard — characteristics of the qualifications necessary for the implementation of a certain type of professional activity and the performance of a certain work function;

60) specialized training — training aimed at differentiation and individualization of training, which allows, through changes in the structure, content and organization of the educational process, to consider the interests, inclinations and abilities of the student in accordance with his professional interests and needs in relation to continuing education or entering the labor market;

61) rehabilitation/habilitation: rehabilitation in education is the process of restoring in a student the skills, abilities or knowledge that were lost or impaired as a result of acquiring a disability or changes related to his health; habilitation in education is a process aimed at supporting a student in acquiring certain new skills, abilities or knowledge;

62) family education is a form of obtaining education accessible to all students, providing for the study of an educational program outside an educational organization, subject to passing the midterm and final certification in the relevant educational organization in accordance with the state educational standard in the manner determined by the Cabinet of Ministers;

63) certification of professional competencies (independent certification) is a process that determines the compliance of a specialist with the requirements of professional standards, recognition of qualifications regardless of the method of their acquisition and professional activity;

64) education system - a holistic, comprehensive, integrated system that guarantees the interaction of organizations, policies and state measures aimed at implementing the constitutional right to education and achieving quality education;

65) support in the educational process - creation of socio-psychological and pedagogical conditions and services for the development of the student's personality and his successful learning, considering educational needs and individual capabilities in order to support the student and achieve optimal development and successful social integration by the student;

66) social educational loan - a preferential loan subsidized by the Cabinet of Ministers for tuition fees in educational organizations of the Kyrgyz Republic;

67) specialist - the level of qualification of higher professional education, giving the right to enter a master's degree, postgraduate study (adjunct) and / or basic doctoral studies (PhD / in the profile) and carry out professional activities;

68) special education - education of children with disabilities, carried out in special or educational organizations;

69) secondary general education - a level of education aimed at nurturing and training a harmoniously developed individual, capable of active social adaptation in society and independent life choices, work activity, self-education and self-improvement;

70) secondary vocational education - a level of education aimed at training, ensuring the acquisition by a student of professional knowledge, skills and personal competencies in a certain specialty (area) on the basis of basic, secondary general or primary vocational education;

71) authorized state body in the field of education (hereinafter referred to as the authorized state body in the field of education) - a state body authorized by the Cabinet of Ministers, implementing state policy in the field of education and science;

72) qualification level - a set of requirements for employee competencies established and described in the qualification framework;

73) education level - a completed educational cycle, characterized by a certain uniform set of requirements;

74) participants in the educational process - students, teaching staff, educational and auxiliary and managerial personnel of educational organizations, parents (legal

representatives) of students, employers, as well as representatives of local governments and civil society;

75) educational and industrial complex - a structure created on the basis of educational organizations with the status of various organizational and legal forms, where the student can apply the acquired knowledge and skills in practice, directly performing production tasks close to reality, providing services and selling goods;

76) curriculum - a document regulating the list and scope of academic disciplines (subjects) of the corresponding level of education, the procedure for their study and forms of control;

77) educational farm - a subsidiary farm of an educational organization, which is aimed at maintaining and expanding the diet of students, as well as obtaining practical skills in the field of agriculture through the production and sale of agricultural, crop and livestock products;

78) academic degree - the level of qualification of postgraduate education, reflecting the achieved scientific level in a certain field of knowledge, awarded to a person who has defended a dissertation for an academic degree;

79) center of excellence - an educational organization implementing innovative, integrated programs for the development and promotion of innovative, pioneering, digital, inclusive technologies and solutions in order to meet market demands and the socio-economic needs of the country;

80) formal education - education provided by educational organizations regardless of their form of ownership and regulated by state educational standards;

81) external studies - accelerated study of disciplines by a student in accordance with the main educational programs with subsequent certification (current and final) in the relevant educational organization.

All other special concepts used in the formation of the regulatory framework in the field of education should not contradict the basic concepts set out in this article.

#### **Article 4. Right to education**

1. Everyone in the Kyrgyz Republic has the right to education regardless of gender, race, language, disability, ethnicity, religion, age, political or other beliefs, property or other status, as well as other circumstances.

2. Foreign citizens and stateless persons in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic receive education in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

3. The specifics of ensuring the right of citizens to education, in respect of whom criminal law measures have been applied, are determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

#### **Chapter 2. Education System**

##### **Article 5. State Guarantees of the Right to Education**

The State guarantees the implementation, protection and defence of the right of citizens to education by:

1) creating an education system that meets the interests of the individual, society and the State, aimed at achieving quality education for everyone;

2) creating conditions for the implementation of the right of citizens to receive free pre-school, primary, basic and secondary general education, as well as primary vocational education within the framework of state educational standards;

3) creating conditions for everyone's access to secondary and higher vocational, as well as postgraduate vocational education;

4) creating equal opportunities, inclusive education and the inadmissibility of any manifestations of discrimination in obtaining education;

5) creating equal conditions for the development of various forms of education and types of educational organizations;

6) creating conditions for effective interaction between the state, local communities, participants in the educational process and civil society in matters of forming and implementing state policy in the field of education;

7) effective and targeted use of budgetary funds allocated for education;

8) creating conditions for the publication of textbooks, including textbooks published in Braille, teaching aids and methodological manuals (educational and methodological complexes and educational and didactic materials).

### **Article 6. Education System**

Education in the Kyrgyz Republic is a holistic, comprehensive, integrated system that guarantees the interaction of organizations, policies and measures of the state aimed at realizing the constitutional right to education and achieving quality education. The education system includes:

1) state policy in the field of education, including in matters of organization, management and financing of education, state educational standards;

2) educational organizations;

3) authorized state body in the field of education, local state administrations and local governments;

4) participants in the educational process.

### **Article 7. Levels of education**

1. Education in the Kyrgyz Republic is implemented through the following levels of education:

1) pre-school education;

2) general (primary, basic and secondary) education;

3) vocational (primary, secondary, higher and postgraduate) education;

4) additional education (education of children, adults and additional vocational education).

2. Levels of education are divided into formal and non-formal education. The state creates conditions and supports cooperation between educational organizations of formal and non-formal education.

### **Article 8. Principles of state policy in the field of education**

1. Education is a priority strategic direction of the state policy of the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. State policy in the field of education is formed considering the rights and interests of citizens through the adoption of laws and regulatory legal acts, approval of national programs.

3. Education in the Kyrgyz Republic is based on the principles of democracy and humanistic values of the people, world culture.

4. The main principles of the organization of education are:

1) equal rights of everyone to receive a quality education;

2) accessibility and quality of educational services provided by the education system for sustainable development;

3) creation of an education system that enables each student to be a useful member of society, to contribute to the development of a democratic and secular society, the development of which is based on scientific knowledge, mutual understanding, tolerance and peace between members of society;

4) mandatory receipt by everyone of primary, basic and secondary general education;

5) continuity and continuity of education;



- 6) free pre-school, primary, basic and secondary general education, basic vocational education in state and municipal educational organizations;
- 7) humanistic nature of education aimed at forming in students a scientific understanding of the world and a harmonious system of universal and national values;
- 8) secular nature of training, development and upbringing in educational organizations;
- 9) independence of education from political and religious institutions;
- 10) unity, consistency and continuity of educational and upbringing processes;
- 11) increasing the responsibility and role of parents (legal representatives) of students;
- 12) diversity of educational organizations by types, kinds and forms of training, upbringing, areas of activity and programs, forms of ownership;
- 13) development of digitalization of education to ensure transparency and accessibility of educational resources for all students, for integration with other information systems of the country, application of new educational technologies, integration into the international educational space;
- 14) creation of an effective system of ensuring the quality of education at all levels;
- 15) achievement by graduates of educational organizations of the expected learning outcomes aimed at the formation and acquisition of modern skills and competencies;
- 16) focus on the achievements of domestic, world science and advanced international experience;
- 17) academic freedom and academic honesty of educational organizations;
- 18) raising the status of a teaching staff, creating conditions for the growth of his professional level, development of professional associations of teaching staff;
- 19) development of the export of educational services;
- 20) development of social partnership of the educational organization with all interested parties;
- 21) attraction, motivation and coordination of efforts of all interested parties in development of the education system;
- 22) autonomy of educational organizations;
- 23) equal conditions for all educational organizations regardless of their form of ownership, inadmissibility of restricting competition in the field of education;
- 24) integrity of education, ensuring continuity and complementarity of all its levels;
- 25) achievement of quality education in accordance with the best international standards.

### **Chapter 3. State Policy in the Sphere of Education**

#### **Article 9. State Educational Standards**

1. In the Kyrgyz Republic, state educational standards are established for the following levels of education: pre-school education, primary, basic and secondary general education, primary, secondary and higher vocational education.

2. The process of developing state educational standards for pre-school and general education, as well as models of state educational standards for all levels of vocational education is organized by the authorized state body in the sphere of education openly, democratically with the involvement of all interested parties, considering inclusive education, the needs of the economy and the educational needs of citizens and approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

3. State educational standards are mandatory for all educational organizations, regardless of their form of ownership.

4. State educational organizations of higher vocational education with a special status have the right to independently develop and approve educational standards that are equivalent to state educational standards.

5. The development of state educational standards for professional education in the areas of defense, internal affairs, healthcare, and national security shall be carried out in agreement with the authorized state bodies in these areas.

6. The revision and updating of state educational standards shall be carried out regularly depending on the level of education, priority areas of the country's development, the needs of employers, and the requests of students and their parents (legal representatives).

7. The authorized state body in the field of education, considering the needs of the economy, employers, and the educational needs of citizens, has the right to approve experimental educational standards for professional education programs.

#### **Article 10. Forms of Education**

1. Educational services are provided in various forms of education that consider the individual needs and capabilities of the student.

2. Educational programs are mastered in the following forms: full-time, part-time (evening), correspondence, external studies, as well as in the form of family education and individual training, including home schooling.

3. The list of professions and specialties that are not permitted to be acquired in full-time and part-time (evening), correspondence, or external studies is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

4. For professions and specialties that are not permitted to be acquired in full-time and part-time (evening), correspondence, or external studies, restrictions may be imposed on their acquisition through distance learning technologies in the manner established by the Cabinet of Ministers.

#### **Article 11. Language of Instruction**

1. Language policy in educational institutions is implemented in accordance with the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic and the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. The state creates conditions for teaching each citizen the state, official and one foreign language at all levels of education.

3. Educational services may be provided in a foreign language in compliance with the principle of multilingual education.

4. In accordance with international treaties that have entered into force in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, the state promotes education in the state language of the Kyrgyz Republic for ethnic Kyrgyz living outside the Kyrgyz Republic. Representatives of all ethnic groups living in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic are guaranteed the right to create conditions for the study and development of their native language.

### **Chapter 4. Public Administration in the Sphere of Education**

#### **Article 12. The System of Public Administration in the Sphere of Education**

Public administration in the sphere of education is carried out by the Cabinet of Ministers within the framework of the constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic", as well as by the authorized state body in the sphere of education, local state administrations and local self-government bodies within the framework of the powers defined by this Law.

#### **Article 13. Powers of the authorized state body in the sphere of education**

The powers of the authorized state body in the sphere of education include:

1) the formation and implementation of state policy in the sphere of education, the strategy for the development of the education system, the determination of priorities in the sphere of education;

2) the creation of a system of incentives for the work of teaching staff, as well as employees of the authorized state body in the sphere of education and students;

- 3) the organization of the process of developing state educational standards;
- 4) the development of the procedure for financing educational organizations;
- 5) the development of state and national programs for the development of education;
- 6) information support for the education system;
- 7) creation of conditions for the publication, release and examination of educational literature, teaching aids, teaching and methodological complexes, including their digital and (or) electronic formats, by physical and legal organizations regardless of their form of ownership;
- 8) monitoring and organization of assessment of the quality of formal education;
- 9) monitoring compliance with state educational standards by educational organizations, regardless of their form of ownership;
- 10) development and monitoring of the implementation of national and state strategic programs in the field of education;
- 11) ensuring the implementation of international treaties in the field of education, representing the interests of the Kyrgyz Republic in international organizations on education and science;
- 12) involving all stakeholders in the formation, development, implementation and monitoring of state policy in the field of education;
- 13) interaction with civil society and the media on education issues;
- 14) confirmation of the authenticity of educational documents issued in the Kyrgyz Republic;
- 15) recognition of educational documents issued abroad;
- 16) organization of an independent assessment of the effectiveness of financing and management of the education system;
- 17) promoting the development of educational services exports, as well as attracting investment in the field of education;
- 18) promoting the development of public-private partnerships and cooperation in the field of education;
- 19) annual public reporting on the implementation of state policy in the field of education;
- 20) exercise of other powers stipulated by this Law.

#### **Article 14. Powers of the local state administration and local government bodies in the sphere of education**

The powers of the local state administration in the sphere of education include:

- 1) implementation of state policy in the sphere of education;
  - 2) ensuring observance of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens in the sphere of education.
2. The powers of local government bodies in the sphere of education include:
- 1) creation of municipal educational organizations;
  - 2) assistance in the provision of educational services in municipal educational organizations;
  - 3) financing, maintenance of buildings and material and technical equipment of municipal educational organizations;
  - 4) systematic registration and assistance in the coverage of children subject to education programs of pre-school, primary general, basic general and secondary general education;
  - 5) provision of additional financing from the local budget to persons with special educational needs and persons in difficult life situations, adoption of other measures;
  - 6) organization of transportation of children to general educational organizations;
  - 7) organization of meals in pre-school and general educational organizations;
  - 8

- ) allocation of land plots to general education organizations;
- 9) assistance in the implementation and coordination of issues of professional training of young people;
- 10) exercise of other powers provided for by this Law.

#### **Article 15. Information system in education**

1. The information system in education is intended to obtain complete, reliable and up-to-date information on the state of the education system of the Kyrgyz Republic, to make reasonable and timely management, financial and other decisions to improve the quality of education.

2. The development of the information system in education is carried out in accordance with unified organizational, methodological and software and hardware principles that ensure compatibility and interaction of the information system in education with data from the national statistical system, other state information systems and information and communication networks.

3. The information system in education includes data and information on educational organizations, infrastructure, educational programs, as well as other data and information reflecting the state of the education system in the Kyrgyz Republic.

4. The authorized state body in the field of education shall manage the information system in education. Management of the information system in education, including collection, storage, processing, use, distribution of data and information is carried out in compliance with the requirements of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on electronic governance, official statistics and personal data.

#### **Article 16. Security of the educational environment**

1. Security of the educational environment includes a set of measures and activities taken by the educational organization to ensure an educational environment aimed at minimizing risks and ensuring psychological, informational, physical, environmental and other safety of participants in the educational process.

2. The tasks of the educational organization in ensuring a safe educational environment are the creation of organizational and financial conditions for ensuring a safe educational environment, the formation and development of safe behavior skills, increasing the potential of all participants in the educational process to create a safe educational environment.

3. To fulfill the tasks of ensuring a safe educational environment, the educational organization has the right to interact with local governments, law enforcement agencies, the parent community and other organizations.

#### **Article 17. Monitoring and Evaluation of the Quality of Formal Education**

1. The education quality assurance system includes a systematic and consistent process of education quality management implemented through the internal and external education quality assurance systems.

2. For the purposes of monitoring and evaluating the quality of formal education, the authorized state body in the field of education shall establish in its structure the Department for the Development of Education Quality, which shall operate on the principles of independence, autonomy and transparency.

The Head of the Department shall be appointed to the position and dismissed from the position by the Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers upon the submission of the head of the authorized state body in the field of education.

3. For the purposes of obtaining reliable, complete and objective information on the quality of education in the Kyrgyz Republic, the authorized state body in the field of education shall monitor the quality of education through regular collection, storage,

processing and analysis of data on the most significant characteristics of the quality of education in the Kyrgyz Republic.

4. The authorized body in the field of education shall organize the assessment of the quality of formal education for compliance with state educational standards and (or) international educational programs in which the Kyrgyz Republic is a participant. The assessment of the quality of education is carried out by independent experts or organizations on the basis of a system of random testing and (or) other assessment procedures. The procedure for conducting random testing and assessing the quality of education for compliance with state educational standards and (or) international educational programs is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

5. The results of monitoring and assessing the quality of formal education are used to formulate state policy in the field of education, take timely measures to improve the quality of education, including providing recommendations and assistance to educational organizations to achieve higher indicators of the quality of education. The results of monitoring and assessing the quality of education are not grounds for applying disciplinary measures. The results of monitoring and assessing the quality of formal education (except for personal data) are public information.

6. The procedure for determining the rating of educational organizations and programs, assessing the achievements of a student are established by the authorized state body in the field of education.

7. The Department for the Development of Education Quality shall establish the procedure for certifying the authenticity of educational documents issued in the Kyrgyz Republic, and shall also recognize the authenticity of educational documents issued abroad.

## **Chapter 5. Educational Organizations Article**

### **18. Educational Organizations**

1. An educational organization is a legal entity that provides educational services as its main activity. Educational organizations can be created in state, municipal and private forms of ownership.

2. Individual state educational organizations that make a significant contribution to the development of the Kyrgyz Republic may be assigned the status of "National" in the manner established by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of education.

3. Assigning the names of outstanding personalities to state educational organizations is carried out in agreement with the authorized state body in the field of education.

4. The legal status of interstate educational organizations is determined in accordance with international treaties.

5. The creation, management, reorganization and liquidation of educational organizations of any form of ownership is regulated by the civil legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and the charter of the educational organization.

6. The charter of a state and municipal educational organization is developed on the basis of a model charter approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

7. Reorganization or liquidation of an educational organization is usually carried out at the end of the academic year. In this case, the founder assumes responsibility for the transfer of students to other educational organizations in agreement with their parents (legal representatives).

### **Article 19. Types of educational organizations**

1. Educational organizations are divided into types in accordance with the educational programs they implement.

2. Types of educational organizations:

- 1) pre-school educational organizations;
- 2) general educational organizations of primary, basic and secondary general education (general education school);
- 3) educational organizations of primary vocational education;
- 4) educational organizations of secondary vocational education;
- 5) educational organizations of higher and postgraduate vocational education;
- 6) educational organizations in the sphere of culture and art (children's art schools, children's music schools and art schools);
- 7) educational organizations of additional education for children and adults;
- 8) educational organizations of additional vocational education.

3. Types of educational organizations are subdivided into types. Types of educational organizations and their main criteria are determined and approved in the manner established by the Cabinet of Ministers.

4. Type and status of interstate educational organizations is determined in accordance with intergovernmental agreements.

#### **Article 20. Educational programs**

1. Educational organizations carry out educational activities by implementing educational programs at various levels of education. Educational organizations implementing vocational education programs develop and approve educational programs in accordance with the requirements of the state educational standard, as well as considering the needs of the economy and the educational needs of citizens.

2. General, vocational and additional educational programs are implemented in the Kyrgyz Republic.

1) General educational programs include:

- a) preschool education;
- b) primary general education;
- c) basic general education;
- d) secondary general education.

2) Professional educational programs include:

- a) primary vocational education;
- b) secondary vocational education;
- c) higher vocational education;
- d) postgraduate vocational education.

3) Additional educational programs include:

- a) additional education for children;
- b) additional education for adults;
- c) additional vocational education.

#### **Article 21. Rights and obligations of educational organizations**

1. Educational organizations have the right to independently carry out educational, administrative, financial and economic activities, make management decisions, including in matters of human resources and asset management, manage budgetary and special funds to support and develop educational and other activities in accordance with this Law and the charter of the educational organization.

2. An educational organization is independent in choosing the assessment system, methods of the educational process and educational technologies, including distance learning technologies.

3. When organizing the educational process, an educational organization may use two or more languages as a means of instruction.

4. Educational organizations have the right to create structural divisions with the status of a legal entity or branch, endowing them with separate property. Structural divisions do not have the right to create branches and other divisions.

5. Within one state or municipal educational organization of secondary vocational and higher vocational education, the creation of duplicate structural divisions (institutes, centers, faculties, etc.) for training students, training and retraining personnel in one area or specialty is not allowed.

6. The creation of political and religious parties and organizations is prohibited in educational organizations. Political and religious propaganda and agitation among students and teaching staff is not allowed in educational organizations.

7. An educational organization has the right to use a hybrid teaching method, in which the educational organization combines the traditional teaching method through direct contact between a teacher and a student with the online learning method.

8. An educational organization has the right to carry out educational activities as a comprehensive educational organization implementing educational programs of two or more levels of education.

9. An educational organization has the right to carry out educational activities as an online educational organization providing educational services using the online learning method.

10. Educational organizations may create public organizations and associations (unions, academies, professional associations, educational and methodological associations, scientific and methodological, scientific and technical and other councils and organizations), educational and production and innovation units.

11. Educational organizations form open and publicly available information resources containing information about the educational organization and its activities.

## **Article 22. Management of educational organizations**

1. Management of educational organizations is based on the principles of democratization, decentralization, autonomy and self-government.

2. Forms of co-management of educational organizations are the general meeting, trustee, academic, pedagogical and other councils or committees. The procedure for electing co-management bodies and their competence are determined by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic and the charter of the educational organization. Direct management of educational organizations is carried out by the rector, director, head or other manager (administrator).

3. In order to consider the opinion of students, parents (legal representatives) of students and teaching staff on issues of management of the educational organization affecting their rights and legitimate interests, at the initiative of students, parents (legal representatives) of students and teaching staff, parent committees, student or student councils, trade unions may be created in the educational organization.

4. Heads of state and municipal educational organizations implementing pre-school, general (school) and additional education programs, as well as primary and secondary vocational education programs, shall be appointed on a competitive basis in the manner determined by the Cabinet of Ministers. Candidates for the position of heads of the said educational organizations may be persons with higher professional education in pedagogical and (or) another specialty. The qualification requirements for candidates participating in the competition and the composition of the selection committee shall be determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

5. Heads of state educational organizations of higher professional education, with the exception of heads of specialized state educational organizations of higher professional education of authorized state bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic in the sphere of internal affairs,

foreign affairs, defense, national security, shall be appointed and dismissed from office by the authorized state body in the sphere of education.

6. Heads of state educational organizations of higher professional education with the status of "National" shall be appointed and dismissed from office by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic upon the proposal of the head of the authorized state body in the sphere of education. The procedure for the appointment and dismissal, including early dismissal, of heads of state educational organizations of higher professional education, including those with the status of "National", shall be determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

7. Heads of specialized state educational organizations of higher professional education of authorized state bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of internal affairs, foreign affairs, defense, and national security shall be appointed and dismissed in the manner established by the Cabinet of Ministers.

8. Heads of state and municipal educational organizations shall be appointed for a term of 5 years. The same person may not act as the head of a state or municipal educational organization for more than 10 years in total in the same educational organization.

9. Qualification requirements for the position of head of a state educational organization of higher professional education, including those with the status of "National", shall be determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

10. Heads of educational organizations of higher professional education established by signing an interstate agreement shall be appointed in accordance with this agreement. The order of appointment to the position of head is determined by the relevant interstate agreement.

11. In the event of dismissal from the position of the head of a state educational organization of higher professional education, including one with the status of "National", the authorized state body in the field of education temporarily assigns the performance of his duties to one of the deputy heads until the appointment of a new head. The acting head of a state educational organization of higher professional education has no right to dismiss or appoint employees of the educational organization to the position.

## **Chapter 6. Regulation of educational activities**

### **Article 23. Licensing of educational activities and notification procedure for implementing educational activities**

1. Educational activities are subject to licensing in the manner established by the legislation on the licensing and permitting system of the Kyrgyz Republic, except for the cases described below.

2. Educational activities are not subject to licensing:

1) state and municipal educational organizations implementing educational programs of general (primary, basic and secondary) education;

2) state educational organizations implementing programs of higher and postgraduate professional education with a special status;

3) educational organizations, regardless of their form of ownership, implementing pre-school and additional education programs, with the exception of driving schools, as well as additional education associated with the risk of harm to human life and health, the list of which is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic.

3. Educational activities for the implementation of pre-school education programs are carried out on the basis of a notification sent to the authorized state body in the field of education.

4. Educational organizations and individuals (individual entrepreneurs) providing educational services are required to ensure safe conditions of stay and study in accordance



with the requirements of regulatory legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of sanitary and epidemiological welfare and fire safety.

5. Licenses for the right to conduct educational activities to educational religious organizations (associations) are issued by the authorized state body in the field of education with the consent of the authorized state body for religious affairs.

#### **Article 24. Accreditation in the field of education**

1. Accreditation of educational organizations is carried out on a voluntary basis in recognized accreditation agencies, with the exception of accreditation of educational organizations of secondary and higher vocational education. Accreditation of educational organizations of secondary and higher vocational education is mandatory.

2. An educational organization is independent in choosing an accreditation agency. Accreditation is carried out at the expense of the educational organization being accredited.

3. Accreditation of special general education organizations for children with disabilities and educational organizations of primary vocational education at institutions of the penal system is not carried out.

4. The activities of accreditation agencies are open and transparent.

5. The authorized state body in the field of education maintains a register of accreditation agencies.

6. A National Accreditation Council is created under the authorized state body in the field of education for the collegial and public consideration of issues on the recognition and monitoring of the activities of accreditation agencies.

The National Accreditation Council consists of 11 people, including 3 representatives of the authorized state body in the field of education and science, 3 representatives of associations of educational organizations, 3 representatives of employers' associations, 2 representatives of public institutions.

The procedure for forming the composition of the National Accreditation Council, recognizing or refusing to recognize accreditation agencies, suspending and early cancellation of recognition, monitoring their activities are determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

#### **Article 25. Educational documents**

1. Educational organizations of formal education (except for preschool education) have the right to issue to graduates who have passed the final state certification, educational documents of the state standard and (or) their own sample, based on the decision of the educational organizations themselves.

2. A document of the state standard and (or) a document of their own sample on the corresponding level of education and qualification is a necessary condition for continuing education in programs of the subsequent level of education.

3. Documents on primary, secondary, higher vocational education and on postgraduate vocational education entitle their holders to engage in professional activities in accordance with the acquired qualification, including holding positions for which mandatory qualification requirements are determined in the established manner.

4. Educational documents of the state standard and educational documents of their own sample are documents of strict accountability. The educational organization carries out strict accounting of issued educational documents, as well as accounting of individual results of mastering educational programs by students, their archival storage in paper and electronic form in the manner established by the authorized state body in the field of education.

5. The list and samples of state-issued documents, as well as the procedure for production, storage and issuance are determined by the authorized state body in the field of education.

The register of state-issued educational documents is maintained by the state body responsible for maintaining and servicing the State Register of Personalized Documents of the Kyrgyz Republic.

6. A document on secondary and higher vocational education may include an appendix of an international standard.

7. Secondary and higher vocational education organizations have the right to issue two or more diplomas in accordance with international agreements (let it remain unchanged) to which the Kyrgyz Republic is a party.

## **Chapter 7. Preschool Education**

### **Article 26. Preschool Education**

1. Preschool education is aimed at forming a general culture, developing physical, intellectual, moral, aesthetic and personal qualities, forming a scientifically based understanding of the world, maintaining and strengthening the health of preschool children, raising, caring for and preparing them for school.

2. Preschool education is carried out by preschool educational organizations regardless of their form of ownership, by individuals (individual entrepreneurs) providing preschool education services, and by organizations of alternative (variant) forms of preschool education or, at the request of parents (legal representatives), in the family.

3. Parents (legal representatives) providing preschool education in the family have the right to receive advisory, methodological, psychological and pedagogical assistance in preschool educational organizations.

4. The activities of state and municipal preschool educational organizations are organized in the manner determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

5. Preschool education programs and services must meet the requirements of the state educational standard in the field of preschool education.

6. Preschool educational organizations implement basic, additional, special, variable programs of preschool education and training of preschool children, ensure compliance with the requirements of the state educational standard in the field of preschool education.

7. Parents (legal representatives) pay for the maintenance of a child in state and municipal preschool educational organizations in the manner determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

8. In order to ensure equal starting opportunities for children not covered by preschool education, preschool preparation programs may be implemented in educational organizations.

9. Preschool children are admitted to a state and municipal preschool educational organization in the manner determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

10. The state creates conditions for the development of alternative (variable) forms of preschool education.

11. Educational activities for the implementation of preschool education programs must be carried out in compliance with the requirements of sanitary and epidemiological well-being and fire safety.

## **Chapter 8. General Education**

### **Article 27. Primary, Basic and Secondary General Education**

1. General education is implemented within the framework of successive educational programs of primary general, basic general and secondary general education.

2. Primary general, basic general and secondary general education are compulsory levels of education for all citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic.

3. The state ensures the implementation of the right of citizens to receive free primary general, basic general and secondary general education at the level of the state educational standard.

4. Admission of children to state and municipal general educational organizations is carried out in the manner determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

5. Primary general education is aimed at developing the child's personality, functional literacy, communication skills in the state and official languages.

6. Basic general education is aimed at developing functional literacy in the student, modern competencies in educational and cognitive activities, cultural and value guidelines and the desire for self-education. Students who have completed the primary general education program are admitted to study under the basic general education program.

7. Secondary general education is the final stage of general education and is aimed at applying acquired skills in everyday life, developing specialized abilities, interests of the student, specialized training, forming a choice of further professional development and career.

Graduates of basic general education are admitted to study under the secondary general education program.

8. Persons who have received basic general education, in case of unwillingness to continue their education under the secondary general education program, are required to study under the programs of primary vocational or secondary vocational education.

The state creates conditions for continuing education under the programs of primary or secondary vocational education for persons who have received basic general education.

9. Considering the maximum permissible academic load, a five-day school week is established in general education organizations, regardless of the form of ownership.

10. The state promotes the creation of digital textbooks and teaching and methodological complexes.

11. For the purposes of early professional training of students, the state promotes the introduction of a system of specialized training in general education organizations.

12. The state promotes the participation of the Kyrgyz Republic in international studies on the assessment of educational achievements.

### **Article 28. Procedure for organizing meals in educational organizations**

1. Organization of meals for students in educational organizations is carried out for the purpose of maintaining health, preventing diseases and social protection.

2. The procedure for organizing, ensuring the safety and quality of meals for students in preschool and general education organizations, organizations of primary vocational education is determined by educational organizations in compliance with the principles of healthy eating and requirements in the field of sanitary and epidemiological welfare.

3. The procedure for organizing, financing, ensuring the safety and quality of meals for students, providing benefits for payment for meals, as well as a natural set of food products for children in preschool and general education organizations, organizations of primary vocational education is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

4. The sources of funding for meals are:

- 1) funds of the republican budget;
- 2) funds of the local budget;
- 3) voluntarily contributed funds of individuals and legal entities;
- 4) funds of parents (legal representatives);
- 5) other sources that do not contradict the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

5. Local government bodies shall implement measures to create appropriate conditions for organizing meals for students in preschool and general education organizations, as well as to expand the food ration.

6. Meals in preschool educational organizations shall be organized at the expense of parents (legal representatives).

7. Parents (legal representatives), as well as local government bodies, shall have the right to co-finance meals for students of primary general education in general education organizations based on the decision of local keneshes.

8. Organization of and responsibility for meals in preschool and general education organizations shall be assigned to the head of the educational organization.

9. In order to expand the food ration and create conditions for students to acquire practical skills, educational farms may be created at educational organizations.

The procedure for organizing and operating educational farms shall be determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

## **Chapter 9. Professional Education**

### **Article 29. Professional Education**

1. Educational organizations implementing vocational education programs shall carry out their activities in the manner determined by the Cabinet of Ministers. Professional training is carried out in accordance with the national qualification system.

2. The following levels of professional education are established in the Kyrgyz Republic:

- 1) primary vocational education;
- 2) secondary vocational education;
- 3) higher vocational education;
- 4) postgraduate higher vocational education.

3. In educational organizations of primary, secondary, and higher vocational education, it is allowed to create integrated educational organizations (training and production complexes, business incubators, start-ups, technology parks, including educational and scientific production complexes, training and production plants, centers of excellence, enterprises based on workshops and laboratories) that carry out continuous vocational training, including on-the-job training.

4. Educational organizations of vocational education may be assigned a special status or the status of a research institute (university).

The status is assigned by a decree of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic. The procedure for assigning and revoking the status is approved by the President of the Kyrgyz Republic.

5. Educational organizations implementing vocational education programs are required to provide access to teaching aids for students with disabilities by providing them free of charge in electronic format, on audio media, or as Braille textbooks.

6. Educational organizations assess the quality of vocational education through mechanisms for monitoring employment, income levels of their graduates, participation in ratings, and accreditation results.

### **Article 30. Primary vocational education**

1. Primary vocational education is aimed at training, advanced training, and retraining of skilled workers.

2. Persons with basic general or secondary general education are admitted to training in primary vocational education programs. If necessary, conditions are created for people who do not have basic general education to obtain a profession.

3. Skilled workers are trained according to a single integrated program of general education and vocational education in accordance with the national qualifications system.

4. Primary vocational education programs are implemented by educational organizations of primary vocational education.

5. Educational organizations of initial vocational education have the right to carry out training, advanced training and retraining of skilled workers under short-term programs in accordance with the national qualifications' framework.

6. The content of educational programs is determined by the educational organization of initial vocational education on the basis of the state educational standard developed in accordance with the professional standard, and is based on the principles of social partnership with associations of employers and business associations.

7. Persons who have completed training under the initial vocational education program are awarded a qualification in the profession in accordance with the national qualifications' framework.

8. Documents confirming the receipt of initial vocational education include:

- 1) diploma of initial vocational education with the assignment of a qualification;
- 2) certificate of secondary general education;
- 3) certificate of short-term forms of training, retraining, advanced training;
- 4) a certificate for professions related to work at facilities supervised by special organizations and departments, for admission to driving vehicles, etc.

9. In order to confirm their professional competencies, graduates of educational organizations of initial vocational education and individuals with the relevant knowledge and skills have the right to undergo certification.

Certification is carried out by professional organizations, associations and unions of employers.

10. Individuals with professional knowledge and skills obtained through practice have the right to undergo validation with the issuance of a document confirming their qualifications.

The validation procedure is established by the authorized state body in the field of education jointly with the authorized state body in the field of labor, industry associations and employers.

11. Conditions are created for individuals held in institutions of the penal system to obtain basic general education and initial vocational education, as well as for self-education.

12. Social partnership in the field of primary vocational education is aimed at improving the quality of training of graduates, rational use of budget funds allocated to educational organizations of the primary vocational education system, development and implementation of state educational standards for primary vocational education.

### **Article 31. Secondary vocational education**

1. Secondary vocational education is aimed at training and retraining mid-level specialists on the basis of basic general, secondary general or primary vocational education.

2. Persons who have completed training in secondary vocational education programs are awarded a qualification in the relevant specialty in accordance with the national qualifications system.

3. Secondary vocational education programs are implemented by educational organizations of secondary vocational and higher vocational education.

4. Social partnership in the field of secondary vocational education is aimed at improving the quality of training of graduates, rational use of budget funds allocated to educational organizations of secondary vocational education, development and implementation of professional standards of secondary vocational education.

5. The list of areas and specialties of secondary vocational education, standard terms for mastering educational programs, the form and procedure for their implementation are determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

6. Persons who have primary vocational education of the relevant profile have the right to receive secondary vocational education under accelerated programs, considering the recognition of the results of previous education and training.

7. Admission to educational organizations of secondary vocational education on the basis of basic or secondary general education may be carried out based on the results of nationwide testing.

The nationwide testing is carried out by non-governmental non-profit organizations specializing in independent assessment in the field of education using testing methods.

The threshold scores of the nationwide testing for admission to educational organizations of secondary vocational education are established annually by the authorized state body in the field of education.

### **Article 32. Higher vocational education**

1. Higher vocational education is aimed at training, retraining bachelors, masters and specialists on the basis of secondary general, primary, secondary and higher vocational education and is aimed at the acquisition by students of professional knowledge, skills and the formation of social and personal competencies in accordance with the national qualifications system.

Higher vocational education programs are implemented by educational organizations of higher vocational education.

The Master's program can be implemented by research institutes of the National Academy of Sciences of the Kyrgyz Republic jointly with educational organizations of higher professional education of the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. Admission to educational organizations of higher professional education is carried out on a competitive basis based on the results of nationwide testing, which is conducted by non-governmental non-profit organizations specializing in independent assessment in the field of education.

The threshold scores of the nationwide testing for admission to educational organizations of higher professional education are established annually by the authorized state body in the field of education.

3. Persons who have completed the program of primary and secondary vocational education have the right to continue their education in the profile in educational organizations of higher professional education without passing the nationwide testing.

4. Persons who have completed training in educational programs of higher professional education are awarded a degree/qualification in the relevant direction/specialty in accordance with the national qualifications' framework.

5. Persons with secondary vocational education in the relevant field, as well as persons with higher vocational education, may obtain higher vocational education through accelerated educational programs.

6. The list of areas and specialties of higher vocational education, standard terms for mastering educational programs, the form and procedure for their implementation shall be determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

### **Article 33. Postgraduate vocational education**

1. Postgraduate vocational education is aimed at training scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel with the assignment of academic degrees of Doctor of Philosophy

(PhD)/doctor in the field, candidate and doctor of science, as well as the implementation of specialized medical education programs (residency).

2. The training of scientific and scientific-pedagogical personnel, as a rule, is carried out through candidate programs, postgraduate studies (adjunct), doctoral studies and basic doctoral studies (PhD/in the field), created in educational organizations of higher professional education and scientific institutions.

3. The academic degrees of candidate of science and doctor of science are awarded by the state certification body on the basis of a petition from the dissertation council, adopted based on the results of the public defense of the dissertation by the applicant. The academic degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD)/ doctor in the profile is awarded in the manner established by the Cabinet of Ministers.

4. The procedure for organizing postgraduate professional education is determined by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of education.

5. The academic titles of senior research fellow, associate professor, professor are awarded by the state certification body on the basis of the decision of the academic (scientific and technical) council of the educational organization of higher professional education (research institute) on the submission for assignment of an academic title.

#### **Article 34. On-the-job training**

1. On-the-job training is implemented through dual training, practice, internship and apprenticeship, as well as through other practical and educational activities with the participation of employers.

2. Dual training is carried out by means of obtaining the necessary knowledge and skills by the student, the theoretical part of which is carried out in the educational organization, the practical part - at the student's workplace.

### **Chapter 10. Additional Education**

#### **Article 35. Additional Education**

1. Additional education is aimed at developing a person as an individual, in accordance with his or her inclinations and interests, and is carried out outside the framework of formal education. Additional education includes:

- 1) additional education for children;
- 2) additional education for adults;
- 3) additional vocational education.

2. Additional education is provided by educational organizations of any type, regardless of their form of ownership, or by individuals (individual entrepreneurs) providing additional education services. Additional educational programs are developed and approved by educational organizations and individuals (individual entrepreneurs) independently.

3. The list, procedure and conditions for the provision of additional educational programs financed from the republican budget are determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

4. Additional education may be provided on a fee-paying basis in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

5. The conditions, amounts and procedure for payment for additional educational services of private educational organizations and individuals (individual entrepreneurs) are determined by them independently.

6. Educational programs of additional vocational education are developed considering professional knowledge, skills and qualification requirements in accordance with the national qualifications system.

## **Chapter 11. Inclusive Education**

### **Article 36. Inclusive Education**

1. Inclusive education is aimed at ensuring equal opportunities without discrimination for everyone, considering the diversity of educational needs and individual capabilities, as well as considering a difficult life situation. The principle of inclusive education applies at all levels of education and throughout life. In order to implement inclusive education, it is prohibited to recognize a child as incapable of education, as well as to use other methods of segregation of children.

2. Education of persons with special educational needs and persons in difficult life situations is carried out in educational organizations regardless of the form of ownership. Education may be provided in the form of family education and individual education, including home education, if such a form is chosen by the parents (legal representatives) of the student or by the student with special educational needs.

3. The implementation of the right to education of individuals with special educational needs is ensured through a voucher financing mechanism using increasing coefficients determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

4. The authorized state body in the field of education organizes the assessment of the educational achievements of individuals with special educational needs by independent experts and (or) organizations based on an individual curriculum.

5. The results of the assessment of the educational achievements and educational needs of students are an integral part of the interdepartmental comprehensive program of individual rehabilitation, a plan for working with the family and an individual plan for the protection of the child.

6. The authorized state body in the field of education facilitates the provision of advisory services to parents (legal representatives) of students with special educational needs or in difficult life situations.

7. The State guarantees the implementation of the right to inclusive education for persons with special educational needs and persons in difficult life situations by taking appropriate measures to create a learning environment that considers special and individual needs.

8. The state implements a set of measures for the early identification of children in need of special educational conditions, training of teachers and advisory support for parents (legal representatives).

9. The state encourages educational organizations and teachers who apply the principles and methods of inclusive education, promote early development, and introduce and develop alternative methods and forms of teaching and communication, including sign language and Braille.

10. The state implements the right to education of students with special educational needs through the use of comprehensive rehabilitation and habilitation measures, and the organization of support in the educational process.

### **Article 37. Education of individuals with special educational needs**

1. The state guarantees the implementation of the right to education of individuals with special educational needs at all levels of education throughout life.

2. The state ensures the inclusion of persons with special educational needs through an individualized approach, determination of the form of inclusion, comprehensive health survey and (or) re- health survey of a student with special educational needs based on the classification of life and health functioning.

3. Determination of the form of inclusion, assessment and (or) periodic re-assessment of the educational achievements of persons with special educational needs are carried out in



the presence of parents (legal representatives) with the direct participation of organizations whose activities are related to the protection of the interests of persons in need of special educational conditions.

4. The state creates special educational conditions, including educational, as well as special, individually developing and correctional-developmental programs and teaching methods, technical, educational and other means, psychological and pedagogical support, without which it is impossible to master educational programs for a student with special educational needs, as well as a student with disabilities.

5. Parents (legal representatives), in the best interests of a student with special educational needs, have the right to choose the form of education and the type of educational organization at any stage of education.

6. In order to implement the rights of individuals with special educational needs and provide comprehensive services, the state develops indicators of the inclusiveness of an educational organization.

7. The state ensures the training and retraining of teaching staff who have mastered special methods of teaching and upbringing for students with special educational needs, and takes appropriate measures to attract teaching staff, including those with disabilities, and creates the necessary working conditions for them.

8. Persons in long-term care and social detention facilities, penal institutions have the right to receive an education.

9. Educational services may be provided by educational organizations regardless of their form of ownership.

#### **Article 38. Education of individuals in difficult life situations**

1. The state guarantees the exercise of the right to education for individuals in difficult life situations, the consequences of which they cannot overcome on their own.

2. The state guarantees the implementation of the right to education for persons in difficult life situations by creating conditions for social inclusion.

3. The state, through an individualized approach, determines the forms of comprehensive services for persons in difficult life situations in the manner determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

### **Chapter 12. Students and their parents (legal representatives)**

#### **Article 39. Rights and responsibilities of students**

1. The rights and responsibilities of students are determined by this Law and other regulatory legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of education.

2. Students have state-guaranteed rights to:

- 1) quality education;
- 2) a safe educational environment;
- 3) protection from information, propaganda and agitation that is harmful to health, moral and spiritual development;
- 4) medical examination and organization of first aid;
- 5) protection from any forms of exploitation and actions that are harmful to health, as well as from physical and psychological violence, humiliation of dignity;
- 6) respect for human dignity, free expression of one's own views and beliefs;
- 7) receiving a quality education in accordance with state educational standards;
- 8) receiving additional educational services, including on a paid basis;
- 9) free use of information resources in educational organizations;
- 10) deferment from conscription for military service in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of military duty, military and alternative services;

11) provision of conditions for training considering the characteristics of their psychophysical development and health.

3. Students have the right to choose an educational organization and form of training at any stage of training, to receive education in accordance with the state educational standard, as well as to receive individual educational services.

4. Students in educational organizations that use distance learning technologies to implement the educational program in full have all the rights and obligations of students, and upon graduation - the right to receive educational documents from these educational organizations.

5. Students are required to master educational programs at the level of the requirements of the state educational standard, comply with internal regulations, observe ethical standards of behavior, respect national and universal values, and be responsible for damage caused to the educational organization in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on offenses.

6. The procedure for distributing young specialists who studied at the expense of state educational grants is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

7. The plan for admitting students of higher professional education organizations of the Kyrgyz Republic at the expense of a state educational grant is maintained at a level no lower than the admission plan of the previous academic year.

#### **Article 40. Rights, duties and responsibilities of parents (legal representatives)**

1. Parents (legal representatives) of students have the right to:

- 1) choose an educational organization and form of education at any stage of study;
- 2) apply to territorial education authorities on issues of training, upbringing, care and development of children;
- 3) demand compliance with the child's rights to receive an education within the framework of state educational standards;
- 4) participate in the management and development of the educational organization, including in co-management bodies.

2. Parents (legal representatives) have the right to provide their child with primary, basic and secondary general education in the form of family education. A student receiving education in the form of family education has the right, at any stage of education, if he/she is positively assessed, to continue education in an educational organization. Parents (legal representatives) ensuring that their children receive education in the form of family education have the right to receive methodological, psychological, pedagogical and advisory assistance.

3. Parents (legal representatives) are obliged to:

1) create, on an equal basis, for children, regardless of gender, appropriate conditions for life, study, development of their abilities, for them to receive preschool, primary, basic and secondary general education, adhere to the principles of inclusive education, constantly care for their physical and mental health;

2) respect the dignity of the child, cultivate diligence, compassion, respectful attitude towards the family, elders, the opposite sex, other nationalities, state, official and native languages, folk traditions and customs (not contradicting the norms of legislation), tolerance, intolerance to violence, corruption and discrimination, respect for the rights of others;

3) cultivate respect for the national, historical, cultural values of the people of Kyrgyzstan, careful attitude towards the historical and cultural heritage and the environment, love for the Motherland;

4. Parents (legal representatives) are fully responsible for the health and life of students who are outside the premises of the educational organization and outside of school hours. Parents (legal representatives) are liable in accordance with the criminal law and the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on offenses for the lack of proper conditions for the student, failure to fulfill obligations to obtain primary, basic and secondary general education by the student.

#### **Article 41. Social support and protection of students**

1. The state implements a policy of social support and protection of students to involve them in the educational process and creates conditions for learning, providing students with classrooms, equipment, textbooks, medical care and health improvement in the manner established by the Cabinet of Ministers.

2. Students studying at the expense of state educational grants are paid scholarships in the manner and amounts determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

3. Certification (testing) of preschool children upon admission to general education organizations is not allowed.

4. Champions and prize winners of the Olympic Games, World Championships and champions of the Asian Games are accepted without entrance examinations (examinations, certification and interviews) to state and municipal educational organizations of secondary and higher vocational education for training in the areas of training (bachelor's, master's) and specialties in the field of physical education and sports.

5. Athletes holding the sports titles "Master of Sports of the Kyrgyz Republic", "Master of Sports of the Kyrgyz Republic of International Class" enjoy preferential rights when entering state and municipal educational organizations of secondary and higher vocational education, and athletes holding the sports category "Candidate for Master of Sports" - to state and municipal educational organizations of secondary vocational education.

6. Distraction of students from classes and the educational process is allowed with the permission of the territorial divisions of the authorized state body in the field of education.

7. Persons guilty (directly or indirectly) of violating the educational process shall compensate students for moral and material damage in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic on offenses.

#### **Article 42. Protection of students' health**

1. Legal entities and individuals (individual entrepreneurs) providing educational services, as well as parents (legal representatives) and local governments shall create conditions that guarantee the protection and promotion of students' health.

2. Measures to protect students' health and prevent diseases include:

1) organizing screening tests;

2) conducting mandatory preventive medical examinations, including with the involvement of mobile teams of specialists;

3) referring students for an in-depth medical examination based on the results of preventive examinations;

4) organizing health-improving measures;

5) introducing health-saving technologies in educational organizations aimed at strengthening health, forming a healthy lifestyle, preventing diseases, introducing and observing the principles of healthy eating, and protecting reproductive health;

6) mental health protection, prevention of suicidal behavior and addictions caused by the use of tobacco products, non-medical use of psychoactive substances, as well as pathological craving for gambling;

7) vaccination according to the calendar of preventive vaccinations;

8) organization and holding of seminars, trainings and lectures on disease prevention, promotion and formation of a healthy lifestyle among students;

9) involvement of parents and teaching staff in protecting the health of students by conducting educational and informational programs and events;

10) compliance with sanitary rules and infection control requirements;

11) provision of first aid in emergency conditions until the arrival of medical workers providing emergency medical care.

3. Organization of preventive medical care is carried out within the framework of state guarantee programs by territorial health care organizations providing primary health care.

4. The organization of preventive medical care activities is carried out by local state administrations and local government bodies jointly with the authorized state body in the field of education and state public health organizations in the manner determined by the authorized state body in the field of health care.

### **Chapter 13. Status of a teaching staff member**

#### **Article 43. Right to engage in teaching activities.**

Principles of teaching activities

1. The following persons have the right to engage in teaching activities:

1) having secondary or higher professional pedagogical education;

2) having secondary or higher professional education, who have undergone retraining in a pedagogical specialty;

3) combining their main job as a specialist practitioner, state and municipal employee, deputy of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, judge with teaching activities.

2. Retraining in a pedagogical specialty is carried out in secondary, higher professional and other licensed educational organizations, regardless of the form of ownership, according to an accelerated program (pedagogical minimum), with the issuance of a document on education.

3. Persons with an education of at least a master's/specialist are allowed to engage in teaching activities in educational organizations of higher professional education.

4. Persons with a criminal record or medical contraindications, the list of which is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers, are not allowed to engage in pedagogical activity. Deprivation of the right to engage in pedagogical activity is carried out in accordance with the criminal legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

5. Employees of libraries of general education organizations are equal to the status of a pedagogical worker.

6. Teachers of preschool organizations are equal in status and salary to pedagogical workers of primary education.

7. The main principles of pedagogical activity of a pedagogical worker are:

1) a personality-oriented approach to teaching, education and development of the student;

2) a humanistic nature of teaching, education and development, ensuring respect for the rights and freedoms of the student, national and cultural traditions;

3) commitment to a scientifically based understanding of the world, universal moral principles and moral values;

4) prevention of direct, hidden and (or) indirect discrimination, restriction of rights or granting of privileges to students on the basis of gender, race, language, disability, ethnicity, religion, age, origin, property or other status, as well as other circumstances;

5) education of students in the spirit of love for the Motherland, high citizenship, tolerance, friendship between peoples;

6) continuity of the educational process;

- 7) academic freedom and academic honesty;
- 8) unity of principles of training, education and development;
- 9) improvement of knowledge based on the latest achievements of science, technology and culture;
- 10) assessment of the results of work based on the results of educational achievements of students;
- 11) interaction with students and their families;
- 12) cooperation with children's and youth associations, work collectives, as well as interested state and non-governmental organizations whose activities are not prohibited by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

#### **Article 44. Rights and obligations of a teaching staff**

1. A teaching staff has the right:

- 1) to freedom of choice of educational programs, forms and methods of teaching, textbooks and teaching aids in accordance with state educational standards;
- 2) to create and use innovative methods and technologies, conduct scientific and pedagogical experiments, introduce advanced pedagogical experience into the educational process;
- 3) to be rewarded for high educational and other achievements of students;
- 4) to individual pedagogical activity, conducting classes in the form of tutoring and training in the manner established by the tax legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- 5) to participate in the management of an educational organization;
- 6) to continuous professional development, methodological support and mentoring.

2. A teaching staff has the right to work part-time in accordance with the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic and other regulatory legal acts of the Kyrgyz Republic.

3. For high educational and other achievements of students, a teaching staff member of an educational organization, regardless of the form of ownership, is nominated for departmental awards of the authorized state body in the field of education, state awards, honorary titles and special badges.

4. A teaching staff member does not have the right:

- 1) to conduct religious and atheistic propaganda in educational organizations;
- 2) to organize political groups, parties in educational organizations;
- 3) to disseminate chauvinistic, nationalistic, militaristic, separatist ideology;
- 4) to involve students in strike movements and to participate in political actions;
- 5) to violence against students and any kind of discrimination.

5. A teaching staff member is obliged to:

- 1) conduct training at a high professional level;
- 2) comply with the principles of inclusive education, differentiation and individualization of training;
- 3) conduct educational work in the spirit of respect for parents, other members of society, the cultural and historical values of the Kyrgyz Republic, the state structure, and cultivate a caring attitude towards the environment;
- 4) affirm respect for universal values: kindness, hard work, humanism, patriotism, justice, and cultivate intolerance to corruption;
- 5) constantly improve their professional knowledge and skills, improve their qualifications;
- 6) respect the honor and dignity of students, prevent gender-based violence and discrimination in their activities, and prevent such manifestations between students;

7) prepare students for a conscious life in the spirit of mutual understanding, peace, and harmony between peoples;

8) promote the development of individual creative abilities and critical thinking of students.

#### **Article 45. Social rights and guarantees of a teaching staff**

1. The state guarantees the teaching staff proper working and living conditions.

2. The right of a teaching staff to rest is ensured by rational planning of the teaching load, provision of weekly rest, as well as annual paid leave stipulated by the labor legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

3. The duration of the working day and working week of a teaching staff is determined by the labor legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic. The teaching load in state and municipal educational organizations is determined by standard standards approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

4. The state guarantees the provision of creative leave to teaching and scientific-pedagogical workers of educational organizations for scientific-pedagogical, educational-methodical, inventive, experimental and expert activities.

5. A teaching staff member has the right to health protection, implemented by carrying out sanitary and hygienic, anti-epidemic, medical and preventive measures in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of health care.

6. A teaching staff member must undergo an annual outpatient medical examination in state medical and preventive institutions within the framework of the state guarantees program.

7. A teaching staff member of state and municipal educational organizations has the right to sanatorium and resort treatment, rest in boarding houses and tourist bases in the manner established by the Cabinet of Ministers.

8. Graduates of pedagogical faculties of secondary and higher professional educational organizations sent to work in educational organizations located in rural areas may be provided with a young teacher's deposit.

9. It is not allowed to involve teaching staff in agricultural and other work not related to professional teaching activities.

10. Admission of children of teaching staff of state and municipal educational organizations to state and municipal preschool educational and general educational organizations is carried out on a priority basis.

#### **Article 46. Professional training and professional development in the field of education**

1. Professional training of teaching staff is carried out by educational organizations of secondary and higher vocational education, regardless of the form of ownership. The state encourages the use of on-the-job training (dual training) in the process of training future teachers.

2. In order to improve the efficiency of management of educational organizations, the state and educational organizations create conditions for the professional development and training of managers and other non-teaching employees of the education system.

3. Professional development of teaching staff, including advanced training, is carried out in educational organizations and (or) other professional development organizations, regardless of the form of ownership.

4. The state creates and improves the system of training and advanced training of textbook authors.

5. The state promotes the development and implementation of professional standards for teaching staff. In order to develop teachers professionally, the state creates conditions for the development of mentoring programs, professional culture and ethics. The development of professional standards for teaching activities is carried out by associations of professional workers in the field of education.

#### **Chapter 14. Financing and Economic Basis for the Development of Education**

##### **Article 47. Sources of Financing**

1. The sources of financing for education are:

- 1) the republican budget;
- 2) the local budget;
- 3) funds of the founders of educational organizations, as well as contributions from individuals and legal entities, foreign states and international organizations;
- 4) funds of educational organizations received as a result of activities not prohibited by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- 5) loans and grants;
- 6) voluntary funds of parents (legal representatives) attracted as additional sources of financing for the development of an educational organization;
- 7) funds for payment for educational services of educational organizations of primary vocational, secondary vocational and higher vocational education;
- 8) funds of parents for food and care provided by preschool educational organizations;
- 9) own funds of educational organizations, including foreign currency, from consulting, research, publishing, educational and industrial and other income-generating activities not prohibited by the budget and tax legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as from extra-budgetary educational activities for all types of basic and additional educational programs, including within the requirements of state educational standards;
- 10) funds of legal entities and individuals on the basis of contractual relations within the framework of the civil legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- 11) funds received from educational and subsidiary farms of the educational organization itself, including on a rental basis;
- 12) other sources not prohibited by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. State educational organizations of higher professional education with a special status carry out financial activities outside the budget system of the Kyrgyz Republic.

##### **Article 48. Attraction of financial and other material resources by boards of trustees of state and municipal educational organizations**

1. Only boards of trustees of the state and municipal educational organizations may voluntarily attract financial and other material resources formed from voluntary contributions and donations from individuals and legal entities, other receipts that do not contradict the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. In order to ensure the activities, development and strengthening of the material and technical base of the educational organization, the board of trustees has the right to search for and attract donors (investors, patrons), financial and other material resources, and has the right to announce this through the media, Internet sites and other means, followed by a mandatory report on the financial and other material resources received and their expenditure.

3. Information for parents (legal representatives) of students of the educational organization with an application for financial and other material assistance for the educational organization, income and expense reports must be posted in a visible and generally accessible place of the educational organization.

4. It is prohibited to collect financial resources from persons with disabilities, including from parents (legal representatives) who are persons with disabilities or have children with disabilities, as well as from orphans and children left without parental care.

5. Financial resources attracted by the board of trustees for the educational organization are credited to a special treasury account and used for their intended purpose in accordance with the decision of the board of trustees.

6. The chairman of the board of trustees is responsible for failure to submit a report on the received financial and material resources and their expenditure.

7. Employees of an educational organization (director, teaching staff, and others) do not have the right to demand that students and their parents (legal representatives) provide financial and other material assistance for their institution.

#### **Article 49. Payments for educational services**

Payment for educational services provided by state, municipal and private educational organizations in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic for citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic is made in the national currency by crediting funds to the bank account of the educational organization or a special account in the treasury.

#### **Article 50. Procedure for financing educational organizations**

1. Financing of state educational organizations is carried out on the basis of standard standards per student, class-set and group for all types and kinds of educational organizations, based on the principle of a consistent increase in actual expenses per student.

2. The volumes of financing for the needs of educational organizations, considering the standard standards for each student, class-set and group, are provided for annually in the republican budget.

3. The state guarantees the allocation of funds for the needs of education in an amount that ensures its priority, as well as the protection of the relevant expense items in the face of inflation.

4. Private educational organizations may receive funding for the implementation of inclusive education within the framework of state social procurement or in the manner determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

5. Attracting additional sources does not entail a decrease in the standards or absolute amounts of funding from the state budget.

6. Standard standards per student, class and group are established by the Cabinet of Ministers, based on the conditions for the sustainable functioning and development of state educational organizations.

7. The use by educational organizations in the implementation of educational programs of various methods of the educational process and educational technologies, including distance learning technologies, does not entail an increase in the standards for their funding.

8. For small rural schools, the standard for their funding is drawn up considering costs that do not depend on the number of students.

9. The funding standards for non-state educational organizations cannot be lower than the funding standards for state educational organizations.

10. State educational organizations of vocational education have the right to carry out, in addition to those financed by the founder, within the limits of licensing standards, the training and retraining of skilled workers (workers and employees) and specialists of the corresponding level of education under contracts with individuals and (or) legal entities with payment of the cost of training by them.



11. Funds allocated to an educational organization from the state budget are controlled by the treasury. All other funds earned by the educational organization are controlled by the board of trustees and public institutions.

12. Within the limits of their own funds, educational organizations independently develop and implement measures for social support of students and teaching staff.

13. State educational organizations of vocational education independently determine the directions and procedure for using their funds, including their share directed to wages and material incentives for employees of educational organizations, with the consent of the boards of trustees.

14. Private educational organizations independently determine the procedure for financing and using funds.

15. The piloting, mechanism and procedure for voucher financing shall be determined by the Cabinet of Ministers.

### **Article 51. Public hearing of the report on the expenditure of funds by state educational organizations**

1. State educational organizations are required to hold a public hearing annually before August 1 of the year following the reporting year on the expenditure of extra-budgetary funds received from sources that do not contradict the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. Participants in the educational process of the educational organization, representatives of the civil sector and all interested persons may take part in public hearings.

### **Article 52. Principles of Financing the Education System**

The education system is financed in accordance with the following principles:

- 1) investment in human capital, quality of life and education;
- 2) equal access for everyone to state-guaranteed education within the state educational standard;
- 3) autonomy of educational organizations;
- 4) voucher financing mechanism in the manner determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- 5) efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of income and expenses of an educational organization, regardless of its form of ownership.

### **Article 53. Use of Education System Funds**

The education system funds are used:

- 1) for the provision of educational services;
- 2) for the development and maintenance of educational infrastructure;
- 3) for the professional development of teaching staff;
- 4) for monitoring the state of the education system and the implementation of state policy;
- 5) for participation in international studies on the assessment of educational achievements;
- 6) for other targeted expenses of the educational organization.

### **Article 54. State educational grant**

1. Persons who have scored the threshold scores of the nationwide testing and passed the competition have the right to receive a state educational grant for studying in educational institutions of secondary and higher vocational education of the Kyrgyz Republic, regardless of the form of ownership.

2. Threshold scores of the nationwide testing for receiving state educational grants for individual specialties are established annually by the authorized state body in the field of education.

3. Persons specified in Part 28 of Article 3 of this Law, as well as persons for whose education the Kyrgyz Republic is responsible within the framework of obligations under

international treaties, have the right to receive a state educational grant within the quotas annually approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

4. State educational grants are financed using a voucher financing mechanism, whereby the state educational grant follows the student (grant recipient). The financing procedure, calculations and amounts of state educational grants are determined by the Cabinet of Ministers. In the event that the cost of tuition exceeds the cost of the state educational grant, the responsibility for paying the excess cost rests with the grant recipient.

5. State educational organizations of higher professional education with a special status shall retain educational grants, the financing procedure for which is determined by a decision of the Cabinet of Ministers.

#### **Article 55. Tariffs for educational services**

Tariffs for the provision of paid educational services shall be established by educational organizations independently.

#### **Article 56. Paid activities of state and municipal educational organizations**

1. In order to fulfill their statutory goals, state and municipal educational organizations have the right to receive income from:

- 1) scientific, industrial, educational and industrial activities;
- 2) activities aimed at providing services;
- 3) activities of educational and subsidiary farms, including on a rental basis;
- 4) other types of activities not prohibited by the budget legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. Textbooks are rented in state and municipal general educational organizations in the manner established by the Cabinet of Ministers.

#### **Article 57. Infrastructure and material and technical base of educational organizations**

1. Infrastructure and material and technical base include buildings, structures, facilities, communications, equipment, vehicles, as well as other material and technical assets used in educational, research activities and solving other problems in the field of education.

2. Development of the material and technical base of a state and municipal educational organization is carried out by the educational organization itself within the limits of budgetary and special funds assigned to it. The amount of expenses for the acquisition of equipment, major repairs are determined by the educational organization independently, based on the existing need and the availability of financial resources within the limits of the income and expenditure estimates of the educational organization approved in the established manner.

3. The material and technical base of a private educational organization is developed by the educational organization itself at the expense of the founder, its own and other funds and is the property of the educational organization.

4. The authorized state body in the field of education and its territorial bodies for the management of education are obliged to aid subordinate educational organizations in resolving issues related to the maintenance and development of their material and technical base.

5. The material and technical base of state and municipal educational organizations used in educational, research, educational and industrial activities and for solving other problems in the field of education is not transferred or alienated for free possession, use.

Income received from the transfer of the material and technical base of state and municipal educational organizations for rent is distributed by the educational organization in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

State educational organizations of higher professional education with a special status have the right to independently, in agreement with the board of trustees, dispose of (alienate, change, lease) the material and technical base acquired at their own expense.

#### **Article 58. Accounting, reporting and audit**

The educational organization is obliged to maintain accounting and reporting in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of accounting.

#### **Article 59. Property relations in the education system**

1. In order to ensure their activities stipulated by the charter, state and municipal educational organizations are assigned, on the basis of operational management, buildings, structures, equipment, as well as other necessary property for consumer, social, cultural and other purposes.

2. The educational organization has the right of ownership of funds, property and other objects of property transferred to it by individuals and legal entities in the form of a gift, donation, to the products of intellectual and creative labor that are the result of the activities of the educational organization, as well as income from its own activities and property acquired with this income. Issues of their alienation are resolved independently.

3. Property acquired at the expense of special funds is placed at the independent disposal of the educational organization.

4. State and municipal educational organizations are transferred land plots allocated to them in the established manner on the basis of operational management. The right to use these plots is regulated by the land legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

5. Land plots, buildings and structures of state and municipal educational organizations may be transferred into the ownership only of state and municipal educational organizations, and are not subject to privatization and alienation.

6. The property of state and municipal educational organizations may not be seized for use for purposes other than education.

7. Objects of property rights assigned to the state system of primary vocational education (buildings, structures, property complexes, equipment, necessary property for consumer, social and cultural purposes) are not subject to privatization and seizure, and may be used only in the interests of primary vocational education. The list of educational organizations of the state system of primary vocational education is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

8. An educational organization, regardless of the form of ownership, is responsible for the safety, effective and targeted use of property and financial resources. The head of the educational organization is responsible for compliance with financial and economic discipline.

9. Intellectual property in the form of tangible assets (scientific works, lectures, patents, software, educational, distance and information technologies), which serves as a source of educational and economic activity of educational organizations and their employees, is subject to protection on an equal basis with other types of property.

10. The right to use, own and dispose of the property of a private educational organization is determined by the civil and land legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, as well as the charter of the educational organization.

11. A private educational organization enjoys a preferential right to extend the term of the agreement for previously leased and/or actually used state or municipal premises.

### **Chapter 15. International Cooperation in Education**

#### **Article 60. International Cooperation**

1. International cooperation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of education is based on generally recognized principles and norms of international law, as well as international

treaties that have entered into force in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. The authorized state body in the field of education, educational organizations have the right to establish direct links with foreign and international organizations and institutions, promote the participation of the Kyrgyz Republic in international studies on the assessment of educational achievements, implement interstate and international educational scientific and research programs, join interstate and international public educational associations in the manner established by civil legislation and the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of education.

### **Article 61. Provision of educational services to ethnic Kyrgyz living outside the Kyrgyz Republic, citizens of other countries and stateless persons**

1. The Kyrgyz Republic provides educational services to ethnic Kyrgyz living in other states, other foreign citizens and stateless persons, including in the form of creating special educational organizations. The procedure for the provision of services is regulated by interstate treaties, as well as agreements with individuals.

2. Ethnic Kyrgyz who are citizens of other states are provided with quotas for studying in state educational organizations at the expense of state educational grants.

3. For compatriots with foreign citizenship, equal conditions for paying for tuition in educational organizations are established with citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, regardless of the form of ownership and departmental affiliation.

4. Tuition for ethnic Kyrgyz and compatriots with foreign citizenship under a contract is collected in the same amounts as for citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic.

## **Chapter 16. Final Provisions**

### **Article 62. Liability for Violation of this Law**

Persons who violate this Law or obstruct its implementation shall be liable in accordance with the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

### **Article 63. Entry into force of this Law**

1. This Law shall enter into force on the date of its official publication. Published in the newspaper "Erkin Too" dated August 18, 2023, No. 66

2. The following shall be deemed invalid:

1) The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Primary Vocational Education" dated November 26, 1999, No. 129 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2000, No. 4, Art. 169);

2) The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Status of a Teacher" dated January 14, 2001, No. 9 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2000, No. 11, Art. 683);

3) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated April 30, 2003 No. 92 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2003, No. 8, Art. 323);

4) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Status of a Teacher" dated July 18, 2005, No. 105 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2005, No. 10, Art. 751);

5) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Status of a Teacher" dated July 30, 2005, No. 117 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2005, No. 11, Art. 868);

6) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments and Supplements to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Status of a Teacher" dated December 28, 2006, No. 210 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2006, No. 11, Art. 978);

- 7) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated December 28, 2006, No. 225 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2006, No. 12, Art. 1110);
- 8) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated July 31, 2007, No. 111 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2007, No. 7-9, Art. 680);
- 9) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated July 31, 2007, No. 115 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2007, No. 7-9, Art. 684);
- 10) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Primary Vocational Education" dated April 5, 2008, No. 53 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2008, No. 4, Art. 335);
- 11) Article 2 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated January 20, 2009, No. 10 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2009, No. 1, Art. 10);
- 12) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated June 17, 2009, No. 185 (Vedomosti of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2009, No. 6, Art. 559);
- 13) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments and Supplements to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Status of a Teacher" dated June 25, 2009, No. 189 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2009, No. 6, Art. 563);
- 14) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Preschool Education" dated June 29, 2009, No. 198 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2009, No. 6, Art. 572);
- 15) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated January 15, 2010, No. 2 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2010, No. 1, Art. 2);
- 16) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Status of a Teacher" dated March 26, 2010, No. 56 (Erkin-Too newspaper dated April 2, 2010, No. 24);
- 17) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated June 13, 2011, No. 42 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011, No. 6, Art. 537);
- 18) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated August 8, 2011, No. 150 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2011, No. 7, Art. 1053);
- 19) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated December 29, 2011, No. 255 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2012, No. 11, Art. 1695);
- 20) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated December 29, 2012 No. 206 (Erkin-Too newspaper dated January 11, 2012 No. 1);
- 21) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Primary Vocational Education" dated April 10, 2012 No. 28 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2012, No. 4, Art. 2109);
- 22) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Status of a Teacher" dated January 15, 2013, No. 3 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2013, No. 1, Art. 3);

- 23) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated July 4, 2013, No. 110 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2013, No. 7, Art. 868);
- 24) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated July 30, 2013 No. 176 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2013, No. 7, Art. 933);
- 25) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated November 5, 2013 No. 199 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2013, No. 10, Art. 1080);
- 26) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated December 16, 2013, No. 221 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2013, No. 11, Art. 1198);
- 27) Articles 2 and 3 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments and Supplements to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated May 30, 2014, No. 82 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014, No. 5, Art. 364);
- 28) Articles 9 and 12 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments and Supplements to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated July 18, 2014, No. 144 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2014, No. 7, Article 681);
- 29) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated January 16, 2015, No. 15 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2015, No. 1, Article 15);
- 30) Article 2 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic" dated April 15, 2015, No. 82 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2015, No. 4, Article 337);
- 31) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated April 17, 2015 No. 84 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2015, No. 4, Art. 339);
- 32) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated August 3, 2015 No. 213 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2015, No. 7, Art. 1016);
- 33) Article 2 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic (to the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Non-Tax Payments", "On Education", "On Culture")" dated June 29, 2016 No. 92 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2016, No. 6, Art. 541);
- 34) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated February 22, 2017, No. 32 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2017, No. 2, Art. 92);
- 35) Article 1 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic (to the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education", "On the Licensing and Permitting System in the Kyrgyz Republic")" dated May 23, 2017, No. 84 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2017, No. 5, Art. 402);
- 36) Article 8 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic on Disability Issues" dated June 8, 2017, No. 100 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2017, No. 6, Art. 503);
- 37) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated February 16, 2018, No. 22 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2018, No. 2, Art. 80);

- 38) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated July 30, 2018 No. 76 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2018, No. 7-8, Art. 476);
- 39) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated August 2, 2018 No. 78 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2018, No. 7-8, Art. 478);
- 40) Article 3 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Sphere of Budget Legislation" dated May 17, 2019 No. 64 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2019, No. 5, Art. 260);
- 41) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated June 14, 2019, No. 71 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2019, No. 6, Art. 342);
- 42) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated July 1, 2019, No. 78 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2019, No. 7-8, Art. 466);
- 43) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the organization of meals for students in general education organizations" dated December 4, 2019, No. 135 (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2019, No. 12, Art. 698);
- 44) Article 6 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Legal Status of Compatriots with Foreign Citizenship" dated July 24, 2020, No. 89 (Erkin-Too newspaper dated August 4, 2020, No. 61);
- 45) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated August 14, 2020 No. 128 (Erkin-Too newspaper dated August 18, 2020 No. 65);
- 46) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic (to the Laws of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education", "On Preschool Education")" dated March 23, 2021 No. 38 (Erkin-Too newspaper dated April 2, 2021 No. 29-30);
- 47) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Primary Vocational Education" dated May 22, 2021 No. 64 (Erkin-Too newspaper dated May 25, 2021 No. 63-64);
- 48) Article 4 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic within the Framework of Protecting the Rights of Participants in Criminal Proceedings" dated November 29, 2021 No. 142 (Erkin-Too newspaper dated November 30, 2021 No. 145);
- 49) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Education" dated July 25, 2022 No. 69 (Erkin-Too newspaper) dated July 29, 2022, No. 66);
- 50) Article 4 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts in the Field of Road Safety" dated February 15, 2023, No. 27 (Erkin-Too newspaper dated February 21, 2023, No. 13);
- 51) Article 2 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic in the Sphere of Registration (Re-registration) of Legal Entities and Recognizing as Invalid the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On State Registration of Legal Entities, Branches (Representative Offices)" dated February 28, 2023 No. 44 (Erkin-Too newspaper dated March 3, 2023 No. 16).

## **Article 64. On Bringing Regulatory Legal Acts into Conformity with This Law**

The Cabinet of Ministers, within one calendar year from the date of official publication of this Law:

- 1) bring its regulatory legal acts into conformity with this Law;
- 2) take measures to introduce a voucher mechanism for financing educational services from September 1, 2024 to September 1, 2026 in pilot mode, based on the results of which, implement the voucher mechanism financing throughout the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic in accordance with the current legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic;
- 3) based on the results of the piloting of the voucher financing mechanism, make appropriate changes to Article 50 of this Law and other regulatory legal acts;
- 4) begin admission and enrollment in educational organizations of secondary vocational education on the basis of secondary general education on the basis of nationwide testing from September 1, 2025.

President of the Kyrgyz Republic

S. Japarov