*Unofficial Translation*

1. A judge may be subject to disciplinary liability for a disciplinary offense.Violation of the provisions of the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the Judicial System and the Status of Judges" (the Constitutional Law) and (or) the Code of Judicial Ethics as a result of misconduct (inaction) in the performance of official duties or off-duty is a disciplinary misconduct that causes damage to the reputation of a judge. A judge shall be subject to disciplinary liability for gross violation of the rule of law during the consideration of court cases; may be prosecuted for a misdemeanor that is contrary to the judge's ethics. Chairmen of courts and chairmen of judicial collegiums of courts may be subject to disciplinary liability for improper performance of official duties provided for by this Constitutional Law.

A judicial error, as well as the annulment or modification of a judicial act, shall not entail the liability of a judge, unless there have been gross violations of the law specified in the judicial act of a higher court. An act that does not relate to the guilty actions of a judge, but leads to the misinterpretation and application of substantive or procedural law, is recognized as a judicial error.

This norm is specified in Article 39 of the Constitutional Law.

2. Disciplinary cases against judges shall be considered by the Judicial Jury under the Supreme Judicial Council.

The grounds for the judicial jury to consider the materials concerning the judge are: submission by the Chairman of the Supreme Court; decisions of regional courts and plenary sessions of the Supreme Court; information and facts confirmed by the results of inspections, contained in media publications, statements of individuals and legal entities; decisions of commissions on judicial ethics.

The judge has the right to appeal the decision of the judicial jury to the Supreme Judicial Council.

3. In accordance with Article 40 of the Constitutional Law, the following types of disciplinary sanctions may be imposed on judges: warning; reprimand; dismissal of the chairman of the court or the chairman of the judicial board for improper performance of official duties; dismissal of a judge.

4. The judicial jury has been working since 2012. From April 25, 2019, the issues of disciplinary liability of judges were transferred from the Supreme Court to the competence of the Supreme Judicial Council.

Since the establishment of the judicial jury (from 2012) to April 20, 2020, 490 judges were brought to disciplinary responsibility. Of these, 89 judges were dismissed, 6 judges were dismissed from the post of chairman of the court and chairman of the judicial board.

Until 2012, disciplinary cases against judges were considered by the republican and regional disciplinary and qualification boards. Currently, there is no information on judges brought to disciplinary responsibility before 2012.

5. A judge may not be detained, placed in custody, house arrest, forcibly brought, subject to administrative sanctions, criminally prosecuted without the consent of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan based on the conclusion of the Supreme Judicial Council, and in the case provided for in subparagraph 3) of Article 55 of the Constitution, except when apprehended for a crime or committed a felony or aggravated felony.

The judicial jury may consider appeals of individuals and legal entities regarding the actions of judges and initiate disciplinary proceedings.

6. From 2013 to 2020, criminal proceedings were instituted against 41 judges. Of these, 22 were convicted, 11 were dismissed, and 8 are under investigation or trial. 2 judges were brought to civil responsibility.