



ANNEX C1: Twinning Fiche¹

Project title: Support to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Strengthen Institutional Capacity of the Court and the Court's Office

Beneficiary administration: Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan

Twining Reference: KZ 22 NDICI JH 01 25

Publication notice reference: EuropeAid/183959/DD/ACT/KZ

EU funded project

TWINNING TOOL

¹ In case of different language versions of the Twinning Fiche it must be clearly indicated which language version prevails.

1. Basic Information

- 1.1 Programme: **Support to the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan to Strengthen Institutional Capacity of the Court and the Court's Office** (direct management), financing year 2023
- 1.2 Twinning Sector: **Justice and Home affairs (JH)**
- 1.3 EU funded budget: **€2,000,000**
- 1.4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): **SDG 16 (Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels)**

2. Objectives

2.1 Overall Objective(s):

To contribute to strengthening the effectiveness, independence, and transparency of constitutional justice in Kazakhstan in alignment with international and European democratic standards and best practices.

2.2 Specific objective:

The specific objective of this Twinning project is to **enhance the analytical and institutional capacities of the Constitutional Court of Kazakhstan and to promote the efficiency of constitutional review processes.** This objective includes:

- Strengthening the Court's ability to coherently and consistently interpret and apply human rights standards and principles as well as constitutional principles and doctrines through the provision of international and national expertise;
- Promoting effective legal monitoring of the state of compliance by relevant stakeholders with the legal positions of the Constitutional Court;
- Ensuring robust safeguards for personal data protection in the Court's data processing practices, in compliance with relevant legal standards and principles of data privacy;
- Promoting the legal awareness of the general public and increased interaction with civil society and the media;
- The Court's institutional capacities strengthened in accordance with a long-term development vision.

By achieving this objective, the project will bolster public trust in constitutional justice and reinforce the Court's role as a guardian of fundamental rights and freedoms.

2.3 The elements targeted in strategic documents i.e. National Development Plan/Cooperation agreement/Association Agreement/Sector reform strategy and related Action Plans.

3. Description

3.1 Background and justification:

Kazakhstan has made significant strides in advancing its legal and governance systems, particularly with the re-establishment of the Constitutional Court as part of broader constitutional reforms. The Court plays a pivotal role in safeguarding fundamental rights, ensuring compliance with constitutional provisions, and fostering the rule of law. However, as Kazakhstan continues to align itself with international democratic standards, the Constitutional Court faces complex challenges that require capacity-building and institutional strengthening, both in terms of building effective processes and procedures, and in terms of developing human capital.

While Kazakhstan had a Constitutional Court in 1992 – 1995, it had limited powers as individual citizens could not petition it directly, and was later abolished and replaced by the Constitutional Council in 1995. On 5 June 2022, a constitutional referendum was held that abolished the Council and re-established the Constitutional Court, with expanded powers. The Constitutional Court currently accepts petitions from individual citizens, courts, as well as executive and legislative bodies, the Prosecutor General's Office and the national human rights institution.

Guided by the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Constitutional Law on the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Constitutional Court is autonomous and independent of citizens, organizations, State bodies, and officials. The Constitutional Court is separate from the three-tiered system of general courts, and is required to abstain from reviewing the cases that fall under the jurisdiction of general courts.

The Constitutional Court consists of 11 judges, including the Chairperson and the Deputy Chairperson. The Chairperson is appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate of the Parliament. The Deputy Chairperson is appointed by the President on the proposal of the Chairperson from among the judges. The President appoints four judges, three judges are appointed by the Senate and the Mazhilis of the Parliament.

As the guardian of constitutional supremacy, the rule of law, and the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms, the Constitutional Court has a multifaceted mandate, including the following:

Constitutional review: Evaluating the constitutionality of laws, regulations, and government actions to ensure alignment with the Constitution.

Protection of fundamental rights: Serving as a final arbiter in disputes involving fundamental human rights and freedoms, providing citizens with recourse against violations.

Interpretation of constitutional provisions: Offering authoritative interpretations to clarify constitutional principles and resolve ambiguities in legal provisions.

Balancing powers: Acting as a check on the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, ensuring adherence to constitutional limits and principles.

In light of its vital responsibilities, it is critically important that the Constitutional Court fully realize its potential as a robust and independent institution:

Capacity for coherent human rights interpretation: The Court must align its decisions with international human rights norms and principles, particularly in areas like equality, non-discrimination, and personal freedoms. Limited experience in comparative constitutional analysis and inconsistent application of international human rights standards may pose risks to judicial coherence and credibility.

Procedural and operational efficiency: The Court needs to be able to manage the increasing caseload efficiently, minimizing the risk of potential delays and procedural backlogs. This requires a focus on streamlining workflows, optimizing resource allocation, and ensuring timely resolution of cases.

Public trust and awareness: Public understanding of the Court's role and accessibility to its mechanisms is growing, but requires further investment. Enhancing transparency and engagement with civil society is essential to build confidence in the Court's impartiality and effectiveness.

Data protection and digitalization: The growing reliance on digital tools in judicial processes necessitates robust safeguards for personal data protection, especially in light of global privacy standards.

Key focus areas for the Twinning Project will include:

- Enhancing the Court's analytical and interpretative capacities to ensure consistent application of human rights standards.
- Strengthening public outreach and awareness to build trust and enhance citizen engagement with constitutional justice.
- Establishing robust personal data protection measures in line with international privacy standards.

Through these interventions, the project aims to solidify the Constitutional Court's role as an independent and effective institution, contributing to Kazakhstan's broader democratic reforms and alignment with global standards of constitutional justice

3.2 Ongoing reforms:

Kazakhstan is the first Central Asian partner to have concluded an Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (EPCA) with the EU. The EPCA was signed in December 2015 and entered into force on 1 March 2020².

Cooperation in the area of freedom, security and justice is one of the key EPCA priorities, with Article 235 (Rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms) declaring the commitment of the Parties to “attach particular importance to the promotion of the rule of law, including the independence of the judiciary, access to justice and the right to a fair trial, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.”

As already mentioned, the Constitutional Court was established on 5 June 2022 as a result of a referendum amending the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

In addition to constitutional reform, of specific relevance to the activities of the Constitutional Court is the ongoing digitalization reform, in particular the Concept of Digital Transformation, ICT Development and Cybersecurity for 2023 – 2029. Kazakhstan is prioritizing the use of digital technologies in the public sector, including promoting access to justice, and the Concept is relevant to streamlining Court workflows and boosting their efficiency.

3.3 Linked activities:

Within the framework of the Central Asia Rule of Law Programme (2020–2024),³ implemented by the Council of Europe [European Commission for Democracy through Law (Venice Commission)], the Kazakh justice system – including the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan – received EU-funded support focused on institutional strengthening and promoting human rights.

The TAIEX INTPA instrument provided targeted support to the Constitutional Court of the Republic Kazakhstan, including the facilitation, in co-operation with the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan, of a one-day workshop on constitutional Complaints and Access to Constitutional Justice in April 2024. Further, in November 2024, TAIEX INTPA, facilitated, in co-operation with the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan, a one-day workshop to enhance professional development in the conduct of constitutional proceedings. In December 2024, TAEIX INTPA, approved a proposal submitted by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan to conduct study tour for judges and case officers in Europe in 2025.

The Twinning project will support the implementation of the Rule of Law priority under the EU–Kazakhstan Cooperation Facility 2022–2023 (NDICI–MIP 2022–2023). In May 2023,

² <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/documents-publications/treaties-agreements/agreement/?id=2015045>

³ <https://pjp-eu.coe.int/en/web/central-asia/institutional-support>

the government of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the European Union signed a Financing Agreement on the Facility. The objective of this facility is to advance the objectives of the Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (EPCA) between the European Union and the Republic of Kazakhstan, which came into full effect on 1 March 2020.

Kazakhstan is actively pursuing horizontal public administration reforms aimed at enhancing governance, transparency, and efficiency. International partners, notably the European Union (EU) and the Council of Europe, support these efforts. The EU has expressed strong support for Kazakhstan's economic and political reforms, emphasizing the importance of these initiatives in strengthening bilateral relations. (ref: Council of the European Union)

In the realm of policy and legislative development, Kazakhstan has been working to improve the inclusiveness and transparency of its intergovernmental processes. The OECD has assessed the country's public integrity strategies, evaluating aspects such as evidence-based problem analysis and the use of diagnostic tools. (ref: OECD Public Integrity Indicators).

Regarding impact assessments, the OECD has highlighted the importance of public consultations on new draft laws, particularly those affecting businesses, accompanied by thorough impact assessments. (ref: OECD) This underscores the need for regulatory and budgetary evaluations to inform policy decisions.

Inter-ministerial and public consultations are integral to Kazakhstan's reform agenda. The OECD's review of the central administration emphasizes the significance of inclusive and transparent inter-institutional and public consultations in developing public integrity strategies. (ref: OECD Public Integrity Indicators)

In summary, Kazakhstan's ongoing public administration reforms are bolstered by support from the EU and other international partners. The country is making strides in policy development by emphasizing evidence-based analyses, conducting impact assessments, and fostering inclusive consultations to enhance governance and public integrity.

3.4 List of applicable *Union acquis*/standards/norms:

On an international level, this project aligns with the goals outlined in SDG 16 of the Global Agenda 2030, which focuses on promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, ensuring access to justice for all, and establishing effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions. While there is no EU golden standard regarding constitutional justice per se (moreover, Article 5 (2) of the Treaty on European Union expressly establishes that “the Union shall act only within the limits of the competences conferred upon it by the Member States in the Treaties to attain the objectives set out therein. Competences not conferred upon the Union in the Treaties remain with the Member States”), the good practices of individual EU MS in the interpretation of fundamental rights guaranteed by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union are at the core of this twinning project.

3.5 Components and results per component

Component 1: Strengthening analytical and institutional capacities of the Court

This Component aims to enhance the Constitutional Court's capacity to ensure the coherent and consistent interpretation of constitutional provisions, with special attention paid to human rights standards, equality, and non-discrimination.

Mandatory result 1.1: The Court's ability to coherently and consistently interpret and apply human rights standards and principles as well as constitutional principles and doctrines strengthened through the provision of international and national expertise

The understanding and practical application of international human rights standards in constitutional jurisprudence will be improved through specialized training and comparative legal analysis. Some implementation options may include designing and delivering targeted training sessions for judges and court analysts. Specific areas, such as freedom of expression, equality, non-discrimination, and privacy, are recommended for prioritization.

Sub-result 1.1.1: A framework for consistent interpretation of equality and non-discrimination principles developed and pilot-tested

A framework will be created and pilot-tested to guide judges and legal analysts in interpreting and applying principles of equality and non-discrimination in their decisions, which will contribute to enhanced ability of the Court to consistently interpret and apply human rights standards and principles, as well as constitutional principles and doctrines.

Mandatory result 1.2: Effective legal monitoring of the state of compliance by relevant stakeholders with the legal positions of the Constitutional Court promoted

A methodology will be created to monitor the enforcement of the Court's decisions in a consistent manner, with the monitoring findings to factor into future policymaking on improving compliance.

Component 2: Enhancing personal data protection

This Component will aim to strengthen the Court's capacity to manage data securely and transparently while adhering to international data protection standards.

Mandatory result 2.1: Safeguards for personal data protection strengthened in the Court's data processing practices, in compliance with relevant legal standards and principles of data privacy

This mandatory result will involve a review of the existing data protection policies and protocols for alignment with globally recognized standards and best practices, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) or equivalent frameworks. It will be supplemented by a monitoring and evaluation mechanism for ongoing compliance with data protection standards if/where formalized by relevant policies adopted by domestic actors. It

might include expert support to drafting or revising policies to ensure proper handling, access, sharing, and retention of sensitive data in accordance with the applicable domestic legislation and international norms.

Sub-result 2.1.1: Awareness and capacity among court staff increased with regard to data protection principles and practices

Achieving this sub-result entails building the knowledge and skills of court staff to properly handle data in accordance with the new policies.

Component 3: Institutional capacity building and public outreach

This Component aims to develop a long-term development vision for the Constitutional Court, including an action plan to promote knowledge transfer and exposure to international best practices, as well as to foster greater public awareness of the Constitutional Court's role, enhance accessibility, and promote transparency in its operations.

Mandatory result 3.1: The legal awareness of the public promoted and interaction with civil society and the media increased

Sub-result 3.1.1: A public outreach action plan developed

This sub-result focuses on the development of a public outreach action plan, including awareness campaigns on constitutional rights and the Court's functions, and capacity building of judges and staff on proper conduct in the media space. This will include designing and executing a comprehensive communication plan to educate the public about:

- The constitutional rights guaranteed to citizens under the law.
- The role, mandate, and decision-making processes of the Constitutional Court.
- How individuals can utilize the court to address grievances related to constitutional issues.
- Methods of submitting *Amicus Curiae* expert opinions by civil society and the expert community.

This sub-result will also help attract civil society organizations, legal consultants and independent experts to build a pool of external expertise to support the Constitutional Court.

Sub-result 3.1.2: Accessibility in Court communications improved

This sub-result will focus on promoting the accessibility of relevant information. Examples include (the list is illustrative and non-prescriptive):

- Creating plain-language guides and brochures explaining the steps to file a constitutional complaint.
- Developing infographics, videos, or online tools (e.g., a complaint submission portal) that demystify court processes.

- Developing internal content accessibility guidelines and making resources available in multiple formats, including in Braille and audio versions, to promote accessibility and ensure inclusivity.

Mandatory result 3.2: The Court’s institutional capacities strengthened in accordance with a long-term development vision.

This mandatory result will support the Court in formulating a long-term development vision and building its institutional capacity in a systematic and sustainable manner.

Sub-result 3.2.1: A long-term action plan developed to strengthen the capacity of the Constitutional Court

This sub-result aims to ensure the sustainable development of the court’s institutional resources and human capital by (the list is illustrative and non-prescriptive):

- Assessing current capacities and identifying gaps in skills, resources, and/or infrastructure.
- Developing a comprehensive action plan that outlines objectives, training programs, and timelines to build judicial, research, analytical and administrative expertise.
- Including specific measures for continuous professional development, such as regular training sessions, mentoring programs, or scholarships for advanced studies.

It will be supported by developing a sustainable framework for continued collaboration with international constitutional justice institutions.

Sub-result 3.2.2: A study visit, peer-to-peer exchanges, and workshops with EU constitutional courts organized to share best practices

This result focuses on fostering knowledge transfer and exposure to international best practices by (the list is illustrative and non-prescriptive):

- Organizing study visits where judges and court analysts from Kazakhstan's Constitutional Court visit EU constitutional courts to observe their operations, decision-making processes, and innovations.
- Facilitating peer-to-peer exchanges where Kazakhstani and EU judges engage in dialogue to share experiences and challenges.
- Conducting workshops on specialized topics such as case management, judicial ethics, or the use of technology in constitutional justice.

These activities provide opportunities to learn from established institutions, adopt proven strategies, and build professional networks.

Sub-result 3.2.3: Institutional resilience and adaptability improved to address evolving legal and societal challenges

This sub-result might involve (the list is illustrative and non-prescriptive):

- Enhancing operational flexibility, such as developing a proposal on technology for virtual hearings or efficient case management.
- Establishing protocols to address emerging issues like cybersecurity, environmental law, or human rights in digital contexts.
- Conducting scenario planning or simulations to prepare for potential crises or high-impact cases.
- Promoting a culture of continuous improvement through regular performance evaluations and reforms.

3.6 Means/input from the EU Member State Partner Administration(s)*:

3.6.1 Profile and tasks of the PL:

The Project Leader shall be a senior staff member at an EU MS public (governmental) body. Minimum requirements for the PL's profile are:

- At least a Master's degree or its academic equivalent in Law or equivalent professional experience of 5 years.
- At least 3 years of relevant experience in the judiciary system, as part of the overall professional experience.
- Experience managing complex projects.
- Excellent command of English, both spoken and written.
- Knowledge of Kazakh and/or Russian would be an asset.

The PL will implement the following tasks:

- Overall coordination, guidance and monitoring of the project preparation and implementation.
- Preparing the project progress reports with support of RTA.
- Ensuring timely achievement of the project result.
- Co-chairing the project Steering Committee.
- Provision of legal and technical advice and policy analysis whenever needed.
- Taking appropriate decisions for the smooth and effective implementation of the project.

3.6.2 Profile and tasks of the RTA:

The RTA should be a civil/public servant from an EU MS, under the conditions set in the Twinning Manual. He/she will be responsible for the day-to-day implementation of the project. Minimum requirements for the RTA's profile are:

- At least a Master's degree or its academic equivalent in Law or equivalent professional experience of 5 years.
- At least 3 years of relevant experience in the judiciary system.
- Demonstrated very good knowledge of relevant EU legislative and institutional arrangements.

- Demonstrated very good interpersonal, communication and facilitation, training, presentation, networking, negotiation, analytical and organisational skills, ability to work effectively in a multicultural/multinational environment with consideration of different stakeholders' interests.
- Proven working experience (at least 6 months) in a country of the European Neighbourhood or any country of the CIS and / or Ukraine is an asset.
- Excellent command of English, both spoken and written.
- Knowledge of Kazakh and/or Russian would be an asset.

The PL will implement the following tasks:

- Organisation and planning of the project activities both technically and administratively, overall supervision of the project implementation and coordination of all activities, as well as conducting the project administration.
- Guiding the team members and coordination of their activities according with the defined work plans, for ensuing timely delivery of the project outputs.
- Technical input to the project whenever needed and provision of advice in his/her field of expertise.
- Organisation and supervision of the short and medium-term experts' work.
- Assisting the PL in preparing the project progress reports.

3.6.3 Profile and tasks of Component Leaders:

Component Leader - Component 1:

- At least a Master's degree or its academic equivalent in Law or equivalent professional experience of 5 years.
- At least 3 years of relevant experience performing research and analytical functions for the justice system in an EU MS.
- Demonstrated very good interpersonal, communication and facilitation, training, presentation, analytical and organisational skills, ability to work effectively in a multicultural/multinational environment with consideration of different stakeholders' interests.
- Excellent command of English, both spoken and written.
- Knowledge of Kazakh and/or Russian would be an asset.

Component Leader – Component 2:

- A Master's degree or its academic equivalent in Law, Public Administration or related discipline or equivalent professional experience of 5 years.
- Demonstrated familiarity with the EU data protection legislation and at least 3 years experience implementing data protection safeguards in an EU MS.

- Demonstrated very good analytical and organisational skills, ability to work effectively in a multicultural/multinational environment with consideration of different stakeholders' interests.
- Excellent command of English, both spoken and written.
- Knowledge of Kazakh and/or Russian would be an asset.

Component Leader – Component 3:

- At least a Master's degree or its academic equivalent in Public Administration, Law or a related discipline or equivalent professional experience of 5 years.
- At least 3 years of experience in the public sector, which should include the development of institutional strategies for public sector agencies, including in the justice sector, in an EU MS.
- Demonstrated very good interpersonal, communication and facilitation, training, presentation, analytical and organisational skills, ability to work effectively in a multicultural/multinational environment with consideration of different stakeholders' interests.
- Excellent command of English, both spoken and written.
- Knowledge of Kazakh and/or Russian would be an asset.

3.6.4 Profile and tasks of other short-term experts:

Expert on Communications

- At least a Master's degree or its academic equivalent in Communications or a related discipline or equivalent professional experience of 5 years.
- At least 3 years of relevant experience developing communications and public outreach strategies for public sector agencies, including justice system partners, including in an EU MS.
- Demonstrated very good interpersonal, communication and facilitation, training, presentation, analytical and organisational skills, ability to work effectively in a multicultural/multinational environment with consideration of different stakeholders' interests.
- Excellent command of English, both spoken and written.
- Knowledge of Kazakh and/or Russian would be an asset.

Expert on Accessibility

- A university degree in Graphic Design, Communications or a related discipline or equivalent professional experience of 3 years.
- At least 3 years of relevant experience designing accessible communication materials for various audiences, including in an EU MS.
- Demonstrated very good interpersonal, communication and facilitation, training, presentation, analytical and organisational skills, ability to work effectively in a

multicultural/multinational environment with consideration of different stakeholders' interests.

- Excellent command of English, both spoken and written.
- Knowledge of Kazakh and/or Russian would be an asset.

** Contracting authorities should note that if using "minimum" as reference since proposals not meeting this requirement will have to be considered non-compliant and the joint experience of the team (PL, RTA, Component Leaders) in such cases cannot compensate for the minimum requirement not being met.*

** Contracting authorities are invited to carefully consider the level of private sector expert input and define the maximum level accepted if possible.*

4. Budget

EUR 2,000,000.

5. Implementation Arrangements

- 5.1 Implementing Agency responsible for tendering, contracting and accounting: European Union Delegation to Kazakhstan

Contact person:

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Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Kazakhstan

62 Kosmonavtov Str., Z05E9E1, Astana, Kazakhstan

- 5.2 Institutional framework

Beneficiary's Administration: Office of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan; The Department of International Cooperation and Organizational Support of the Office of the Constitutional Court is a responsible structural unit responsible for operational management and close cooperation with a partner.

- 5.3 Counterparts in the Beneficiary administration:

The PL and RTA counterparts will be staff of the Beneficiary administration and will be actively involved in the management and coordination of the project.

Postal address: Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan 13 Mangilik El Avenue, 010000, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

5.3.1 Contact persons:

Ms. Zhanna NAZAROVA, Head of Department of International Cooperation and Organizational Support

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5.3.2 PL counterpart

Ms. Zhanna NAZAROVA, Head, Department of International Cooperation and Organizational Support

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5.3.3 RTA counterpart

Mr. Nurysh TASBULATOV, Deputy Head, Department of International Cooperation and Organizational Support

Postal address: Constitutional Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan, 13 Mangilik El Avenue 010000, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

6. Duration of the project

The overall execution period of the Twinning contract is 24 months.

The implementation period of the Action will last 21 months. The execution period of the contract shall enter into force upon the date of notification by the Contracting Authority of the contract signed by all parties, whereas it shall end 3 months after the implementation period of the Action.

7. Management and reporting⁴

7.1 Language

⁴ Sections 7.1-7.3 are to be kept without changes in all Twinning fiches.

The official language of the project is the one used as contract language under the instrument, i.e. English. All formal communications regarding the project, including interim and final reports, shall be produced in the language of the contract.

7.2 Project Steering Committee

A project steering committee (PSC) shall oversee the implementation of the project. The main duties of the PSC include verification of the progress and achievements via-à-vis the mandatory results/outputs chain (from mandatory results/outputs per component to impact), ensuring good coordination among the actors, finalising the interim reports and discuss the updated work plan. Other details concerning the establishment and functioning of the PSC are described in the Twinning Manual.

7.3 Reporting

All reports shall have a narrative section and a financial section. They shall include as a minimum the information detailed in section 5.2 (interim reports) and 5.3 (final report) of the Twinning Manual. Reports need to go beyond activities and inputs. Two types of reports are foreseen in the framework of Twinning: interim quarterly reports and final report. An interim quarterly report shall be presented for discussion at each meeting of the PSC. The narrative part shall primarily take stock of the progress and achievements via-à-vis the mandatory results and provide precise recommendations and corrective measures to be decided by in order to ensure the further progress.

8. Sustainability

The project is designed to build institutional capacity of the Constitutional Court, which, given the full commitment of the Court, is expected to translate into long-term sustainability.

All components of the projects are heavily focused on the development of internal guidance, tools and other knowledge products, which contributes to sustainability. In addition, the development of a full-fledged case management system under Component 2 is envisaged to support long-term efficiency of constitutional review, which is an important component of sustainability in the long run.

Finally, Component 3 is designed specifically to bolster institutional resilience and adaptability, and address long-term capacity building needs, which will further buttress the sustainability efforts under the project.

9. Crosscutting issues (*equal opportunity, environment, climate etc...*)

Implementation of constitutional review is fundamental to promoting and protecting human rights and ensuring equality and non-discrimination. The project (and specifically Mandatory Result 1.1) will contribute to better understanding and practical application of international

human rights standards in constitutional jurisprudence, as well as ensure consistency in the interpretation of equality and non-discrimination principles.

Further, by fostering greater public awareness of the Constitutional Court's role and enhancing accessibility under Mandatory Result 3.1, the project will contribute to stronger public trust in the institution, resulting in a larger share of population – both individual citizens and CSOs protecting human rights and pursuing gender equality – seeking recourse to constitutional review in cases involving human rights, equality and non-discrimination.

10. Conditionality and sequencing

There are no preconditions defined for this Twinning Project.

11. Indicators for performance measurement

Please see Annex C1a: the Simplified Logical Framework Matrix.

12. Facilities available

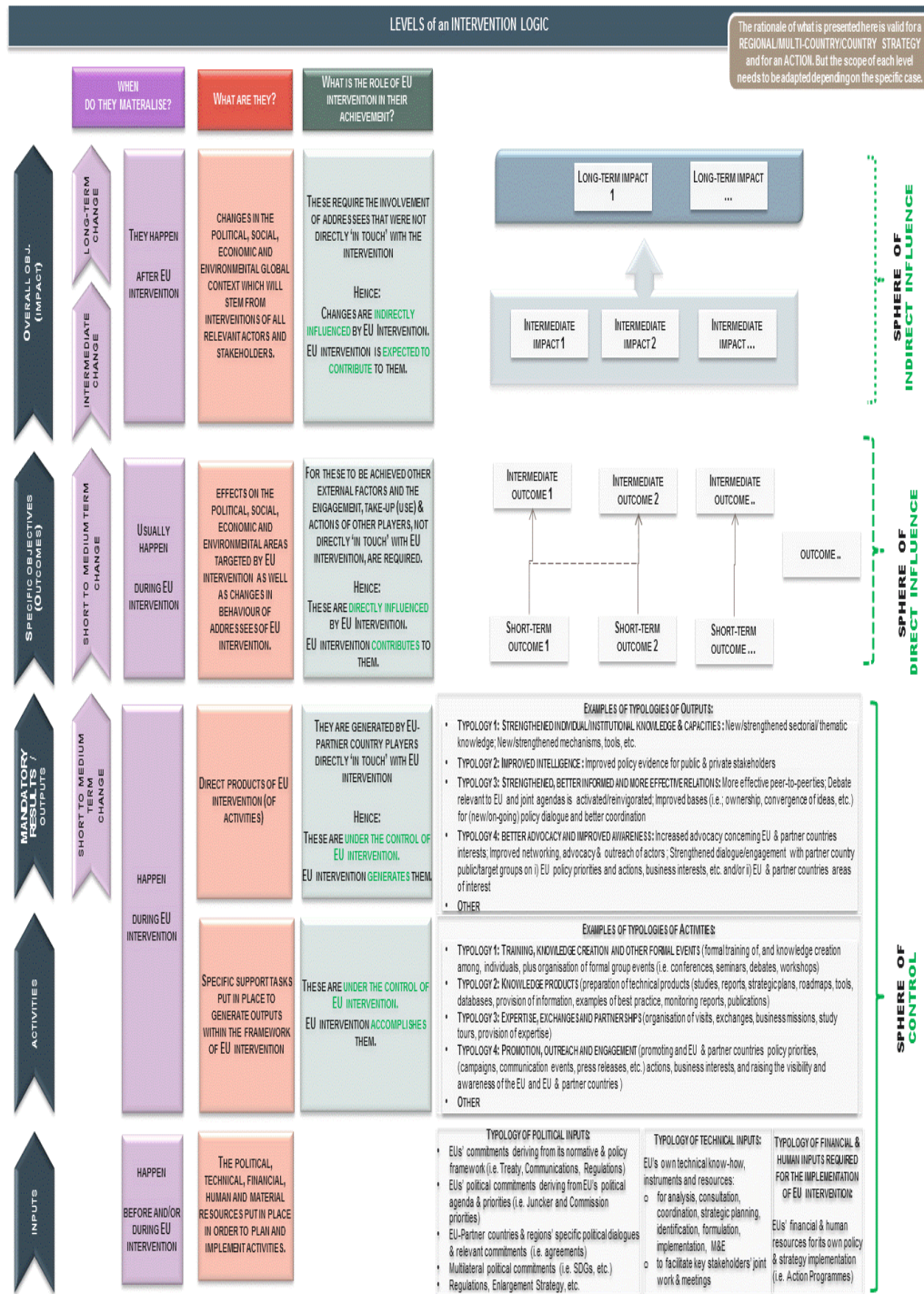
The Constitutional Court will host the MS experts on its premises. The EU MS experts will be provided with office space, security-related arrangements and facilities for capacity-building events.

Computer hardware (notebooks and printers) and requisite software for the project team, which is essential to support daily work both on site and remotely, will be budgeted in the project within the global ceiling of EUR 20,000 foreseen for the purchase of goods. Goods purchased with project funds become the property of the Beneficiary at the end of the project provided a handover certificate is signed by both PLs and the items are registered in the asset register of the Beneficiary.

ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. The Simplified Logical framework matrix as per Annex C1a

ANNEX C1a: Levels of an intervention logic



Annex C1a; Simplified Logical Framework

	Description	Indicators (with relevant baseline and target data)	Sources of verification	Risks	Assumptions (external to project)
Overall Objective	To enhance the effectiveness, independence, and transparency of constitutional justice in Kazakhstan in alignment with international and European democratic standards and best practices	1. Global Rank in World Justice Project Rule of Law Index (2024 – 0.54, 2028 – 0.75) 2. Human Rights and Rule of Law Country Score according to the Fragile State Index (2024 – 6.8, 2028 – 3.5)	1. World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2. Fragile State Index	The pace of progress in the legislative and executive branches does not match the pace of constitutional justice reforms	Kazakhstani authorities are fully committed to strengthening constitutional justice

Specific (Project) Objective(s)	To enhance the analytical and institutional capacities of the Constitutional Court of Kazakhstan and to promote the efficiency of constitutional review processes	<p>1. Percentage of population who perceive Constitutional Court as trustworthy (TBC following baseline survey (2025), TBD based on outcomes of baseline survey (2027))</p> <p>2. Percentage of Constitutional Court analysts report high or very high confidence in their analytical capacities (TBC following baseline survey (2025), TBD based on outcomes of baseline survey (2027))</p>	<p>1. Survey of general public</p> <p>2. Survey of Constitutional Court analysts</p>	N/a	N/a
Mandatory results/outputs by components	Component 1: Strengthening analytical and institutional capacities of the Court				

	Sub-result 1.1.1: A framework for consistent interpretation of equality and non-discrimination principles developed and implemented	1. A framework to guide judges and legal analysts in interpreting and applying principles of equality and non-discrimination developed (no such framework as of 2024; framework fully developed by the 20 th month of the project)	1. Framework as developed	N/a	N/a
	Mandatory result 1.2: Effective legal monitoring of the state of compliance by relevant stakeholders with the legal positions of the Constitutional Court promoted	1. Methodology developed to monitor the enforcement of the Court's decisions in a consistent manner (no such methodology as of 2024; methodology fully developed by the 20 th month of the project)	1. Methodological guidance as developed	N/a	N/a
	Component 2: Enhancing personal data protection				

	Mandatory result 2.1: Safeguards for personal data protection strengthened in the Court's data processing practices, in compliance with relevant legal standards and principles of data privacy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The existing data protection policies and protocols reviewed for alignment with globally recognized standards and best practices (review completed by the 12th month of the project) 2. A monitoring and evaluation mechanism developed for ongoing compliance with data protection standards if/where formalized by relevant policies (mechanism developed by the 20th month of the project) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review as completed 2. Monitoring and evaluation mechanism as developed 	Low priority assigned to data protection by Court leadership	Data protection prioritized by Court leadership
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	Sub-result 2.1.1: Awareness and capacity among court staff increased with regard to data protection principles and practices	1. Percentage of court staff trained in data protection and cybersecurity best practices (TBC as of 2024; at least 90% by the 24th month of the project)	1. Training evaluation and attendance reports	N/a	Staff committed to learning
	Component 3: Institutional capacity building and public outreach				

	Mandatory result 3.1: The legal awareness of the general public promoted and interaction with civil society and the media increased	<p>1. Number of public outreach programs, awareness campaigns, and civic education initiatives conducted annually (TBC as of 2024; 6-8 in year 2 of the project)</p> <p>2. Number of capacity-building activities for judges and staff on communication skills and conduct in the media space conducted annually (TBC as of 2024; 2-3 in year 2 of the project)</p>	<p>1. Reports of the public outreach activities conducted</p> <p>2. Reports of capacity-building events</p>	N/a	N/a
	Sub-result 3.1.1: A public outreach action plan developed	1. Public outreach action plan fully developed	1. Public outreach action plan as developed	N/a	N/a

	Mandatory result 3.2: The Court's institutional capacities strengthened in accordance with a long-term development vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An assessment of the current capacities undertaken 2. Recommendations for long-term institutional strengthening formulated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The assessment report 2. Summary of recommendations 	N/a	The Court leadership prioritizes institutional capacity strengthening
	Sub-result 3.2.1: A long-term action plan developed to strengthen the capacity of the Constitutional Court	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Long-term action plan developed and put forward for discussion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The long-term action plan as developed 	N/a	N/a
	Sub-result 3.2.2: A study visit, peer-to-peer exchanges, and workshops with EU constitutional courts organized to share best practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of capacity-building events (0 as of 2024, at least 10 by the 20th month of the implementation) 2. Institutional partnership with an EU MS Constitutional Court established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reports of capacity-building events 2. Correspondence and other records of the partnership 	N/a	N/a

	Sub-result 3.2.3: Institutional resilience and adaptability improved to address evolving legal and societal challenges	1. The Court's institutional capabilities to absorb and recover from external shocks analyzed 2. A set of recommendations to improve institutional capabilities to absorb and recover from external shocks developed 3. Number of tools and resources developed to address emerging challenges	1. Analysis report 2. Summary of recommendations 3. Tools and resources as developed	Limited access to administrative data and statistics, also considering the relatively short time that the Court has been operational	N/a
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