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**EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR DEMOCRACY THROUGH LAW**  
**(VENICE COMMISSION)**

**DRAFT LAW**  
**ON INTRODUCING CHANGES AND AMENDMENTS**  
**TO THE LAW “ON THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS**  
**TO ASSEMBLE PEACEFULLY, WITHOUT WEAPONS,**  
**FREELY CONDUCT MEETINGS**  
**AND DEMONSTRATIONS”**  
**OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC\***

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\* (Unofficial translation)

**I. Article 1**

The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “**On the Right of Citizens to Assemble Peacefully, without Weapons, Freely Conduct Meetings and Demonstrations**” (Bulletin of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2002, no. 9, Article 408) is hereby changed and added to as follows:

**II. Article 2 of the Law shall be supplemented by the second and third paragraphs of the following content:**

“Public event is an action that is open, weaponless, accessible to everyone, held in the form of a meeting, demonstration, manifestation, street procession, vigil, hunger strike or different combinations of these forms, conducted by the initiative of the citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, political parties, trade union, public and religious organizations.

Notification on conduction of a public event is a document by which information about conducting the public event is conveyed to an executive power body or a body of local self-government in the order established by this Law”.

**II. Article 3 shall be reworded as follows:**

“Article 3.

Citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic shall have the right to conduct public events without notification of bodies of local state administration or local self-government:

- a) on territories specially allotted by a decision of bodies of local self-government;
- b) upon permission of owner or his authorized person irrespective of ownership form:
  - in enclosed spaces;
  - on land territory of legal entities and individuals.”

**IV. Articles 4, 5, 6 and 7 of the Law shall be reworded as follows:****“Article 4**

A. Pursuant to the second part of Article 1 of this Law, conduct of public events shall be prohibited:

- a) in areas closer than 50 meters to hazardous facilities and other facilities requiring observation of heightened operational safety rules;
- b) in areas closer than 30 meters to highways of international or national significance, grade-separated interchanges, railroads and railroad precincts, oil or gas pipelines, high-tension power lines;
- c) in areas closer than 30 meters to the residences of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic, the buildings of the Zhogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Cabinet of the Kyrgyz Republic, the buildings of the courts of the Kyrgyz Republic, or facilities of penitentiary institutions;
- d) in areas closer than 30 meters to military installations of the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic, other military installations of the Kyrgyz Republic and their bodies;
- e) border areas, unless special permission by the authorized bodies of the Border Guard;
- f) areas of historical or cultural monuments;

- by the decision of a court of the Kyrgyz Republic exclusively on the below-listed grounds related to substantial interference with human and citizens' rights:

- probability of completely blocked passage to residential and work facilities, educational institutions, public facilities in absence of a possibility of a detour;
- impossibility of a temporary detour on public transportation routes or temporary road closure; the intended assembly venue being at a distance of less than 50 meters from secondary schools or preschool institutions or hospitals.

B. Conducting of assemblies, meetings and demonstrations, as well as entertainment, sporting and other mass events, shall not be allowed under the state of emergency and martial law.

#### **Article 5**

A public event shall be conducted in the period from 9:00 hours to 20:00 hours of the same day, local time.

Organizers and participants of a public event are prohibited from putting up yurts, tents and other constructions intended for long-time presence in the place of the public event.

#### **Article 6**

Notification on conducting a public event shall be sent to local state administration or bodies of local self-government in the area of conducting the event 12 days prior to conducting the public event.

Local state administration or a body of local self-government are obliged to give a written response to the notification in the form of permission or motivated refusal for conducting the public event and to submit to court an application for prohibiting the said event or changing the conditions of its conduct.

Notifications on conducting a public event can be submitted by political parties, public, trade union or other organizations, citizens on whose behalf their representatives act.

#### **Article 7**

Notification on conducting an assembly, meeting or demonstration is submitted in writing by authorized persons of the said organizations and citizens to local state administration or local self-government.

The notification is submitted in order that respective government bodies take necessary action to provide for its organization and conduct.

The notification shall include:

- last and first names, patronymic of the citizen (for physical persons) or authorized person on behalf of an organization, indicating passport data, name of the organization (for legal entities);
- purpose, form, place of the event, marching routes, supposed number of participants, date, time of beginning and closing of the event;
- logistics and other provisions for conducting the public event, including clean-up of the place of conduct upon its completion;
- signature of the citizen, authorized persons, and date of notification submission;

- Refusal to accept the notification shall not be allowed.
- Should public event organizers make a decision to cancel the event or to conduct it at a later time, authorized persons shall notify local state

administration or bodies of local self-government in writing no later than 24 hours prior to conducting the public event.”.

**V. The Law shall be supplemented with Articles 8-12 of the following content:**

**“Article 8.**

Local state administration or a body of local self-government shall consider the notification and notify the authorized person in writing about absence of objections to conducting the public event no later than 6 days prior to the time of the event, and shall provide necessary conditions for conducting the public event, as well as take action to ensure public order.

**Article 9.**

Local state administration or a body of local self-government shall have the right to:

- identify certain territories allotted by a decision of bodies of local self-government specially for conducting public events;
- if necessary, propose to persons who have submitted the notification changing the time or other conditions of organizing and conducting the public event planned by them;
- appoint their representative with the purpose of participating in, providing information about issues that have been the reasons for, conducting the public event, to public authorities and bodies of local self-government to which the issues apply;
- **disagree with conducting the public event, should its conduct limit rights and freedoms of other persons, violate public safety and lead to mass riots, hazard to citizens' life and health, and submit to court an application for prohibiting the said event or changing the conditions of its conduct;**
- *discontinue the conduct of public events on the basis of provisions of this Law.*

**Article 10**

Application of local state administration or a body of local self-government for prohibiting a public event or changing the conditions of its conduct shall be presented to court no later than 6 days prior to its conduct and shall be considered by court within a 3-day period in the order established by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The court prohibition for conducting the public event is subject to appeal in the order established by the procedural law.

**Article 11**

Public events shall be conducted in conformity with the purposes, in the established terms and in the agreed place as stated in the notification, and subject to decisions of bodies of local self-government that identify special places for organizing and conducting assemblies, meetings and demonstrations.

In each cases of going beyond the frames of the notification and the place of conducting the public event, organizers shall submit an additional notification that shall pass through the procedure established by this Law.

Participants of assemblies, meetings and demonstrations shall observe laws of the Kyrgyz Republic, public order and safety of the participants of the event and other citizens.

Participants are prohibited from carrying arms, also specially prepared or adjusted items that can be used against human life and health, for inflicting material damage to state, public or other facilities and citizens.

**Article 12**

State and other bodies, officials and citizens shall not have the right to interfere with organizing and conducting assemblies, meetings and demonstrations authorized pursuant to this Law and conducted in compliance with the established order.”.

**VI. Articles 8 -12 of the Law shall be deemed as Articles 13-17 respectively.**

**Article 2**

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and bodies of local self-government of the Kyrgyz Republic shall bring their normative legal acts in conformity with this Law within a 3-month period.

**Article 3.**

This Law shall come into force from the date of its official publication.

President  
of the Kyrgyz Republic

K. Bakiev

## RATIONALE

### **for the Draft Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Introducing Changes and Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic On the Right of Citizens to Assemble Peacefully, without Weapons, Freely Conduct Meetings and Demonstrations”**

Recent years of development in the Kyrgyz Republic have been accompanied by increased political activity of the public and diversification of forms used by citizens or groups of citizens for expressing opinion on different issues of public life in the country.

It requires from the state authorities measures directed at taking into account the public opinion and simultaneously proving for the security of the citizens and ensuring public order during mass public events.

This has been the objective of drafting and presenting the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Introducing Changes and Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic On the Right of Citizens to Assemble Peacefully, without Weapons, Freely Conduct Meetings and Demonstrations”, that has been prepared to specify norms and requirements of the effective Law that has some gaps in the procedure for regulating public events.

This draft Law brings the norms of the current Law in conformity with the norms of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, establishes the grounds for organizing and conducting public events in the country, and sets up the procedure of notification by citizens intending to exercise their respective right. It also details the procedure for regulating public events, as well as rights and responsibilities of state bodies, public organizations and their representatives, and citizens, pertaining to the organization and conduct of public events.

Thus, the draft Law proposes some restrictions of the freedom of conducting public events as envisaged by Article 25 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic. The restrictions are conditioned by the fact that a person’s right to conduct such events should not limit freedoms and rights of other persons, as envisaged by Articles 17 and 21 of the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The above constitutional norms altogether show that citizens and their associations can peacefully conduct nonviolent meetings and other public events within the frames and without violations of the Constitution and laws.

It should be also noted that exercise of their rights by citizens by no means should limit the rights and freedoms of other citizens. Citizens exercising their rights are expected to do it conscientiously.

For instance, citizens exercising their rights for public events should not:

- Block roads (everyone’s right for free movement within the territory of the republic);
- Produce noise in the vicinity of health institutions where people need quite (citizens’ right for protection of their health).

Neither should the citizens prevent exercise of the state power, block and occupy state facilities, cause danger for public safety, constitutional order, and territorial integrity.

On the basis of the above constitutional norms, the draft law is intended to give an exact definition of a public event as an action conducted by a group of persons in a pre-specified place and at pre-specified time with the purpose of drawing attention of public or state

authorities to some problematic issues, expressing public opinion about them, and adopting relevant appeals.

In the same time, the draft Law bans the conduct of public events on certain territories, and introduces time restrictions.

Public events can be also prohibited by a decision of a court of the Kyrgyz Republic solely on the following grounds as violating human and citizen's rights:

- Probability of complete blocking of passageways to dwelling houses, work and study places, public facilities, and absence of alternative access and by-pass roads;
- Impossibility of changing the route, schedule, regime of public transport traffic, blocking the public traffic flow;
- Location of places for conducting public events at a distance of less than 50 meters from schools and preschool institutions, hospitals.

The draft law offers local self-government bodies a right to allot special places within respective territories where public events can be conducted without any notification of relevant authorities.

The draft law also establishes the procedure for notification on public events that has to be executed in writing and include a certain list of requirements for organization and conducting of the public arrangement. Should the public event go beyond the frames of the notification or place of it conduct, an additional notification is necessary to which the procedure established by the Law shall apply.

In parallel to establishing the notifying character of organizing a public event, the draft law stipulates the right of local authorities to inform public event organizers about absence of objections against, or to express refusal for, conducting the event, and applying to court whenever necessary to prohibit such events or change conditions of their conduct. The court shall have the sole right to prohibit conducting a public event on the ground of significant violation of human and citizen's rights as stipulated by this Law.

This approach ensures equal combination of obligations, rights and responsibility of both local authorities and public event organizers for conducting the events without any excess whatsoever.

The terms for submitting and considering the notification that are set out by the Law are based on the need to carefully prepare for a public event, which, as confirmed by practice, requires time and adjustments in the preliminary plans of activities of relevant agencies.

Adoption of the draft Law is expected to establish legal framework for organizing and conducting public events in the Kyrgyz Republic, and to advance democratic processes in the Kyrgyz Republic as well as promote improvement and enhancement of activities of the authorities and the public.

**Comparison Table**  
**for the Draft Law of the Kyrgyz Republic**  
**“On introducing Changes and Amendments to the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic**  
**On the Right of Citizens to Assemble Peacefully, without Weapons,**  
**Freely Conduct Meetings and Demonstrations”**

<b>Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the Right of Citizens to Assemble Peacefully, without Weapons, Freely Conduct Meetings and Demonstrations”</b>	<b>Draft Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the Right of Citizens to Assemble Peacefully, without Weapons, Freely Conduct Meetings and Demonstrations”</b>
	Article 1
Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the Right of Citizens to Assemble Peacefully, without Weapons, Freely Conduct Meetings and Demonstrations” (amended provisions of the Law are given in <i>Italics</i> ):	Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On the Right of Citizens to Assemble Peacefully, without Weapons, Freely Conduct Meetings and Demonstrations” with changes and amendments from the draft law (the proposed changes and amendments in the Law are marked in <b>bold</b> ):
This Law establishes legal grounds for organization and conducting public events – assemblies, meetings and demonstrations in the Kyrgyz Republic, determines their regulation procedure, rights and obligations of government bodies, public organizations and their representatives, and citizens when organizing and carrying out the mentioned events.	This Law establishes legal grounds for organization and conducting public events – assemblies, meetings and demonstrations in the Kyrgyz Republic, determines their regulation procedure, rights and obligations of government bodies, public organizations and their representatives, and citizens when organizing and carrying out the mentioned events.
<p><b>Chapter I.</b>  <b>General Provisions</b></p> <p><b>Article 1.</b>  In accordance with the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, this Law, international documents and agreements on human rights ratified by the Kyrgyz Republic, all government bodies shall be obliged to provide constitutional right of citizens to assemble peacefully, without weapons, freely conduct meetings and demonstrations and other public events on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.</p> <p>Limitations to exercise rights of citizens to assemble peacefully, without weapons, freely conduct meetings and demonstrations and other public events on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, are allowed by the Constitution and laws of the Kyrgyz Republic solely to ensure rights and freedoms of other persons, public safety, and protection of the constitutional order. At the same time the essence of constitutional rights and freedoms cannot be affected.</p> <p>This Law shall not apply to events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- conducted by labor collectives, trade unions, enterprises, institutions and organizations irrespective of ownership form in accordance with their charters and regulations on territories occupied by them;</li> <li>- conducted by labor collectives, trade unions and other public organizations in accordance with their charters and regulations on the territory occupied by different enterprises, institutions and organizations under permission of their owner;</li> <li>- conducting of which provided for by current legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Chapter I.</b>  <b>General Provisions</b></p> <p><b>Article 1.</b>  In accordance with the Constitution of the Kyrgyz Republic, this Law, international documents and agreements on human rights ratified by the Kyrgyz Republic, all government bodies shall be obliged to provide constitutional right of citizens to assemble peacefully, without weapons, freely conduct meetings and demonstrations and other public events on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.</p> <p>Limitations to exercise rights of citizens to assemble peacefully, without weapons, freely conduct meetings and demonstrations and other public events on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, are allowed by the Constitution and laws of the Kyrgyz Republic solely to ensure rights and freedoms of other persons, public safety, and protection of the constitutional order. At the same time the essence of constitutional rights and freedoms cannot be affected.</p> <p>This Law shall not apply to events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- conducted by labor collectives, trade unions, enterprises, institutions and organizations irrespective of ownership form in accordance with their charters and regulations on territories occupied by them;</li> <li>- conducted by labor collectives, trade unions and other public organizations in accordance with their charters and regulations on the territory occupied by different enterprises, institutions and organizations under permission of their owner;</li> <li>- conducting of which provided for by current legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Article 2.</b></p> <p>Definitions used in the Law:</p>	<p><b>Article 2.</b></p> <p>Definitions used in the Law:</p> <p><b>Public event is an action that is open, weaponless, accessible to everyone, held in the form of a</b></p>



<p>Assembly is an action undertaken by a group of persons with the purpose of discussion and solution of different issues of common interest at a predefined place and time.</p> <p>Meeting is an action undertaken by a group of persons at a predefined place and time to attract attention of public and authority to different issues, express opinions of citizens on them and adopt an appeal addressed to public and authority.</p> <p>Demonstration is an action undertaken by a separate person or group of persons to express individual, collective or mass opinion of citizens on any issue of public life, disagreement or support of different decisions, activities or position of government bodies, public organizations, officials or citizens.</p> <p>Demonstrations can be carried out by way of manifestations, street processions, vigil, and in other forms of public expression of individual, collective or mass opinion of citizens.</p> <p>Manifestation is an action undertaken by a separate person or group of persons at a predefined place and time in the form of addressing to express citizens' opinion with the purpose of informing public and authority on their positions, disagreement or support of different decisions or activities of government bodies, public organizations, officials or citizens. Manifestation may be accompanied by advancing of participants in certain direction and route.</p> <p>Street Procession is an action undertaken by a group of persons to express citizens' opinion with advancing in certain direction and route with the purpose of draw attention of government bodies, public organizations, officials or citizens to certain issues or express disagreement or support of their decisions or activities.</p> <p>Vigil is an action undertaken by a separate person or group of persons in the form of expression of citizens' opinion on their disagreement or support on different decisions. Vigil is carried out by way of placing citizens at the target facility of piquet.</p> <p>Hunger strike is an intentional abstention from ingestion or only from some types of food accompanied by appeal to change certain relations.</p> <p>Public Safety is a status when rights and freedoms of citizens, including their health and moral principles of society, are protected from threats and attacks while conducting assemblies, meetings and demonstrations.</p> <p>Significant Violations are violations under which</p>	<p><b>meeting, demonstration, manifestation, street procession, vigil, hunger strike or different combinations of these forms , conducted by the initiative of the citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic, political parties, trade union, public and religious organizations.</b></p> <p><b>Notification on conduction of a public event is a document by which information about conducting a public event is conveyed to an executive power body or a local self-government body in the order established by this Law.</b></p> <p>Assembly is an action undertaken by a group of persons with the purpose of discussion and solution of different issues of common interest at a predefined place and time.</p> <p>Meeting is an action undertaken by a group of persons at a predefined place and time to attract attention of public and authority to different issues, express opinions of citizens on them and adopt an appeal addressed to public and authority.</p> <p>Demonstration is an action undertaken by a separate person or group of persons to express individual, collective or mass opinion of citizens on any issue of public life, disagreement or support of different decisions, activities or position of government bodies, public organizations, officials or citizens.</p> <p>Demonstrations can be carried out by way of manifestations, street processions, vigil, and in other forms of public expression of individual, collective or mass opinion of citizens.</p> <p>Manifestation is an action undertaken by a separate person or group of persons at a predefined place and time in the form of addressing to express citizens' opinion with the purpose of informing public and authority on their positions, disagreement or support of different decisions or activities of government bodies, public organizations, officials or citizens. Manifestation may be accompanied by advancing of participants in certain direction and route.</p> <p>Street Procession is an action undertaken by a group of persons to express citizens' opinion with advancing in certain direction and route with the purpose of draw attention of government bodies, public organizations, officials or citizens to certain issues or express disagreement or support of their decisions or activities.</p> <p>Vigil is an action undertaken by a separate person or group of persons in the form of expression of citizens' opinion on their disagreement or support on different decisions. Vigil is carried out by way of placing citizens at the target facility of piquet.</p> <p>Hunger strike is an intentional abstention from ingestion or only from some types of food accompanied by appeal to change certain relations.</p> <p>Public Safety is a status when rights and freedoms of citizens, including their health and moral principles of society, are protected from threats and attacks while conducting assemblies, meetings and demonstrations.</p> <p>Significant Violations are violations under which</p>
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<p>citizens and legal entities not participating in a public event while conducting assemblies, meetings and demonstrations do not have the opportunity to exercise their legal rights and interests in other place, at other time, and in a different way.</p> <p>Participants of assembly, meeting and demonstration are representatives of organizations and institutions irrespective of their legal-organizational and ownership form or associations of citizens, as well as citizens attending at a public event with the purpose of taking part in it, or performing activities on preparation and carrying out the mentioned events.</p> <p>Authorized persons – organizers of assemblies, meetings and demonstrations are persons speaking on behalf of political parties, public, trade union and other organizations, and citizens, and implementing activities directed at preparation of the mentioned events as well as exercising direct control of participants' activities.</p>	<p>citizens and legal entities not participating in a public event while conducting assemblies, meetings and demonstrations do not have the opportunity to exercise their legal rights and interests in other place, at other time, and in a different way.</p> <p>Participants of assembly, meeting and demonstration are representatives of organizations and institutions irrespective of their legal-organizational and ownership form or associations of citizens, as well as citizens attending at a public event with the purpose of taking part in it, or performing activities on preparation and carrying out the mentioned events.</p> <p>Authorized persons – organizers of assemblies, meetings and demonstrations are persons speaking on behalf of political parties, public, trade union and other organizations, and citizens, and implementing activities directed at preparation of the mentioned events as well as exercising direct control of participants' activities.</p>
<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p><i>Citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic shall have the right to assemble peacefully, without weapons, freely conduct meetings and demonstrations on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic without permission or notification of bodies of local state administration or local self-government:</i></p> <p>1) <i>on the land territory of common use (pavements, parks, etc.) and other outdoor public places with municipal and state form of ownership without significant violations of rights and freedoms of other citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic.</i></p> <p>2) <i>upon permission of owner or his authorized person irrespective of ownership form:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>in enclosed spaces;</i></li> <li>- <i>on land territory of legal entities and individuals.</i></li> </ul>	<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p><b>Citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic shall have the right to conduct public events without notification of bodies of local state administration or local self-government:</b></p> <p><b>1) on territories specially allotted by a decision of bodies of local self-government;</b></p> <p><b>2) upon permission of owner or his authorized person irrespective of ownership form:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>in enclosed spaces;</b></li> <li>- <b>on land territory of legal entities and individuals.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Article 4</b></p> <p><i>Conducting of assemblies, meetings and demonstrations, as well as entertainment, sporting and other mass events, shall not be allowed under the state of emergency and martial law.</i></p>	<p><b>Article 4</b></p> <p><b>A. Pursuant to the second part of Article 1 of this Law, conduct of public events shall be prohibited:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>in places:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1) of territory situated closer than 50 meters to hazardous industrial facilities or other facilities operation of which requires observation of special safety rules;</b></li> <li><b>2) of territory situated closer than 30 meters to motorways of international and state importance, overpasses, main railways and railway right-of-ways, oil, gas and product pipelines, high-voltage power transmission lines;</b></li> <li><b>3) of territory situated closer than 30 meters to the residence of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic, to buildings of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic and Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, to buildings occupied by courts of the Kyrgyz Republic, to territories and buildings of custodial agencies;</b></li> <li><b>4) of territory situated closer than 30 meters to places of stationing of military units and agencies</b></li> </ol> </li> </ul>

	<p>of the Armed Forces of the Kyrgyz Republic, other military units of the Kyrgyz Republic and their bodies;</p> <p>5) of territory of the border zone without special permission of authorized border agencies;</p> <p>6) immediately on the territory of facilities that are monuments of history and culture;</p> <p>– by a decision of the court of the Kyrgyz Republic solely on the following grounds for significant violation of human and citizen's rights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Probability of complete blocking of passageways to dwelling houses, work and study places, public facilities, and absence of alternative access and by-pass roads;</li> <li>▪ Impossibility of changing the route, schedule, regime of public transport traffic, blocking the public traffic flow;</li> <li>▪ Places for conducting public events being located at a distance of less than 50 meters from schools and preschool institutions, hospitals.</li> </ul> <p>B. Conducting of assemblies, meetings and demonstrations, as well as entertainment, sporting and other mass events, shall not be allowed under the state of emergency and martial law.</p>
<p><b>Chapter II</b></p> <p><i>Procedure of Organization of Assemblies, Meetings and Demonstrations</i></p> <p><b>Article 5</b></p> <p><i>In all cases other than cases stipulated in Article 4 of this Law, citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic shall have the right to assemble peacefully, without weapons, freely conduct meetings and demonstrations on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic upon permission of bodies of local state administration or local self-government.</i></p> <p><i>In accordance with Part 2 of Article 1 of this Law, citizens may not be granted permission solely on the following grounds:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- significant violations of human rights;</li> <li>- probability of complete blocking of passageways to dwelling houses, work and study places, public facilities, and absence of alternative approaches and by-pass highways;</li> <li>- impossibility to change a route, schedule, and routine of public traffic flow, and, in this connection, necessity of its blocking;</li> <li>- places of conducting meetings and processions are located at a distance of less than 100 meters from schools, infant schools and hospitals.</li> </ul> <p><b>(The article is revoked pursuant to the Decision of the Constitutional Court of the RK of October 14 2004)</b></p>	<p><b>Chapter II</b></p> <p>Procedure of Organization of Assemblies, Meetings and Demonstrations</p> <p><b>Article 5</b></p> <p><b>A public event shall be conducted in the period from 9:00 hours to 20:00 hours of the same day, local time.</b></p> <p><b>Organizers and participants of a public event are prohibited from putting up yurts, tents and other constructions intended for long-time presence in the place of the public event.</b></p>
<p><b>Article 6.</b></p> <p>Organizer (organizers) shall submit to bodies of local state administration or local self-government no later than 10 days prior to the date of public event conduct</p>	<p><b>Article 6.</b></p> <p><b>Notification on conducting a public event shall be sent to local state administration or bodies of local self-government in the area of conducting the</b></p>

<p>an application to carry out free, peaceful, without weapons, assemblies of citizens, demonstrations, meetings, vigil, and manifestations in cases stipulated in this Law.</p> <p>The application shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- organizer's (organizers') last and first names, patronymic, year and place of birth, place of residence and work (study);</li> <li>- purpose, form, place, date and time, marching routes, supposed number of participants, time of beginning and closing of the event;</li> <li>- availability of technical facilities;</li> <li>- date of application submission;</li> <li>- organizer's (organizers') signature.</li> </ul> <p>The application shall be considered by bodies of local state administration or local self-government no later than 3 working days from the date of its receipt.</p> <p><b>(The article is revoked pursuant to the Decision of the Constitutional Court of the RK of October 14 2004)</b></p>	<p><b>event 12 days prior to conducting the public event. Local state administration or a body of local self-government are obliged to give a written response to the notification in the form of permission or motivated refusal for conducting the public event and to submit to court an application for prohibiting the said event or changing the conditions of its conduct.</b></p> <p><b>Notifications on conducting a public event can be submitted by political parties, public, trade union or other organizations, citizens on whose behalf their representatives act.</b></p>
<p><b>Article 7</b></p> <p><i>Permission by bodies of local state administration or local self-government or rejection of conducting assemblies of citizens, meetings, demonstrations, hunger strikes, manifestations, vigil and other public events shall be drawn up in the form of act. The act shall be provided to the applicant in person in the established order no later than 7 working days prior to the date of public event conduct stated in the application.</i></p> <p><i>The act on rejection shall include without fail:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- possible violations of rights and freedoms of citizens not participating in the event;</li> <li>- extent of violation of their rights and freedoms;</li> <li>- groups of citizens and rights violated;</li> <li>- duration of violation of rights and freedoms of citizens in time and space;</li> <li>- completeness for consideration of other options for reducing violations of citizens' rights and freedoms;</li> <li>- duration of restoration of citizens' violated rights and freedoms after the public event;</li> <li>- probability of complete blocking of passageways, and absence of alternative approaches and by-pass highways;</li> <li>- extent and nature of possible damage caused to other citizens and organizations irrespective of ownership form;</li> <li>- economic consequences of change in schedule and routes of public traffic flow;</li> <li>- actual damage suffered from change in work routine of public traffic.</li> </ul> <p><i>The act shall include without fail on the basis of which laws, normative legal acts, formal documents and information, protocols, references, conclusions, reports, including those of law enforcement authorities and national security service, the above mentioned circumstances have been identified.</i></p> <p><i>Other time and/or place of public event conduct shall be proposed without fail in the act on rejection.</i></p> <p><i>Decision of bodies of local state administration or local</i></p>	<p><b>Article 7</b></p> <p><b>Notification on conducting an assembly, meeting or demonstration is submitted in writing by authorized persons of the said organizations and citizens to local state administration or local self-government.</b></p> <p><b>The notification is submitted in order that respective government bodies take necessary action to provide for its organization and conduct.</b></p> <p><b>The notification shall include:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- last and first names, patronymic of the citizen (for physical persons) or authorized person on behalf of an organization, indicating passport data, name of the organization (for legal entities);</li> <li>- purpose, form, place of the event, marching routes, supposed number of participants, date, time of beginning and closing of the event;</li> <li>- logistics and other provisions for conducting the public event, including clean-up of the place of conduct upon its completion;</li> <li>- signature of the citizen, authorized persons, and date of notification submission.</li> </ul> <p><b>Refusal to accept the notification shall not be allowed.</b></p> <p><b>Should public event organizers make a decision to cancel the event or to conduct it at a later time, authorized persons shall notify local state administration or bodies of local self-government in writing no later than 24 hours prior to conducting the public event."</b></p>

<p><i>self-government on rejection of public event conduct, drawn up in the form of act, is subject to court appeal, and shall be considered by the court within 24 hours if less than 48 hours remains before planned public event conduct.</i></p> <p><i>Officials shall bear criminal and administrative responsibility for illegal rejection in the order established by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.</i> <b>(The article is revoked pursuant to the Decision of the Constitutional Court of the RK of October 14 2004)</b></p>	
<p><b>Article 8</b></p> <p><i>Assemblies of citizens, meetings, demonstrations, manifestations, vigil in any form shall be stopped at the request of representatives of bodies of local state administration or local self-government if:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>1) either organizer (organizers) or participants of public event have violated requirements of this Law;</i></li><li><i>2) there is a real threat to life, health and safety of citizens, as well as property of legal entities and individuals;</i></li><li><i>3) there is a call by speakers to a violent change of the constitutional order.</i></li></ol> <p><i>If claims to stop the public event is ignored, the responsible representative of bodies of local state administration or local self-government, and bodies of internal affairs shall take measures to stop the mass action in accordance with the current legislation and draw up proper documentation of violations of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.</i></p> <p><i>Use of physical force and special facilities to stop public events shall be allowed only if participants act violently towards details of militia that ensure law and order; to suppress violations of public order, mass disorders and activities disturbing the work of traffic, communication, enterprises, institutions and organizations; and to release illegally occupied buildings, premises, constructions, vehicles, and lands.</i></p>	<p><b>Article 8</b></p> <p><b>Local state administration or a body of local self-government shall consider the notification and notify the authorized person in writing about absence of objections to conducting the public event no later than 6 days prior to the time of the event, and shall provide necessary conditions for conducting the public event, as well as take action to ensure public order.</b></p>

<p><b>Article 9</b></p> <p><i>Mass media shall have the right to send their employees to public events. Mass media employees shall have the right to use technical facilities for recording and enlightening the public event on the basis of producing an identification card of a mass media employee.</i></p>	<p><b>Article 9</b></p> <p><b>Local state administration or a body of local self-government shall have the right to:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- identify certain territories allotted by a decision of bodies of local self-government specially for conducting public events;</li> <li>- if necessary, propose to persons who have submitted the notification changing the time or other conditions of organizing and conducting the public event planned by them;</li> <li>- appoint their representative with the purpose of taking part in, providing information about issues that have been the reasons for, conducting the public event, to public authorities and bodies of local self-government to which the issues apply;</li> <li>- disagree with conducting the public event, should its conduct limit rights and freedoms of other persons, violate public safety and lead to mass riots, hazard to citizens' life and health, and submit to court an application for prohibiting the said event or changing the conditions of its conduct;</li> <li>- <b>discontinue the conduct of public events on the basis of provisions of this Law.</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Article 10</b></p> <p><i>Foreign nationals and stateless persons permanently and legally residing on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, shall have the right to assemble peacefully, without weapons, freely conduct meetings and demonstrations on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic. Foreign nationals and stateless persons shall bear responsibility <b>equal to citizens</b> of the Kyrgyz Republic for violating this Law.</i></p>	<p><b>Article 10</b></p> <p><b>State and other bodies, officials and citizens shall not have the right to interfere with organizing and conducting assemblies, meetings and demonstrations authorized pursuant to this Law and conducted in compliance with the established order."</b></p>
<p><b>Article 11</b></p> <p><i>Persons <b>violate</b> requirements of this Law shall bear responsibility in the order established by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.</i></p> <p><i>Persons <b>caused</b> material or any other damage during public event conduct, shall have to provide reimbursement, <b>and are subject to call to account</b> in the order established by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.</i></p>	<p><b>Article 11</b></p> <p><b>Public events shall be conducted in conformity with the purposes, in the established terms and in the agreed place as stated in the notification, and subject to decisions of bodies of local self-government that identify special places for organizing and conducting assemblies, meetings and demonstrations.</b></p> <p><b>In each cases of going beyond the frames of the notification and the place of conducting the public event, organizers shall submit an additional notification that shall pass through the procedure established by this Law.</b></p> <p><b>Participants of assemblies, meetings and demonstrations shall observe laws of the Kyrgyz Republic, public order and safety of the participants of the event and other citizens.</b></p> <p><b>Participants are prohibited from carrying arms, also specially prepared or adjusted items that can be used against human life and health, for inflicting material damage to state, public or other facilities and citizens.</b></p>

	<p><b>Article 12</b></p> <p><b>Application of local state administration or a body of local self-government for prohibiting a public event or changing the conditions of its conduct shall be presented to court no later than 6 days prior to its conduct and shall be considered by court within a 3-day period in the order established by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.</b></p> <p><b>The court prohibition for conducting the public event is subject to appeal in the order established by the procedural law.</b></p>
	<p><b>Article 13</b></p> <p>Assemblies of citizens, meetings, demonstrations, manifestations, vigil in any form shall be stopped at the request of representatives of bodies of local state administration or local self-government if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1) either organizer (organizers) or participants of public event have violated requirements of this Law;</li><li>2) there is a real threat to life, health and safety of citizens, as well as property of legal entities and individuals;</li><li>3) there is a call by speakers to a violent change of the constitutional order.</li></ul> <p>If claims to stop the public event is ignored, the responsible representative of bodies of local state administration or local self-government, and bodies of internal affairs shall take measures to stop the mass action in accordance with the current legislation and draw up proper documentation of violations of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.</p> <p>Use of physical force and special facilities to stop public events shall be allowed only if participants act violently towards details of militia that ensure law and order; to suppress violations of public order, mass disorders and activities disturbing the work of traffic, communication, enterprises, institutions and organizations; and to release illegally occupied buildings, premises, constructions, vehicles, and lands.</p>
	<p><b>Article 14</b></p> <p>Mass media shall have the right to send their employees to public events. Mass media employees shall have the right to use technical facilities for recording and enlightening the public event on the basis of producing an identification card of a mass media employee.</p>
	<p><b>Article 15</b></p> <p>Foreign nationals and stateless persons permanently and legally residing on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic, shall have the right to assemble peacefully, without weapons, freely conduct meetings and demonstrations on the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.</p> <p>Foreign nationals and stateless persons shall bear responsibility <b>equally with</b> citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic for violating this Law.</p>

	<p><b>Article 16</b></p> <p>Persons <b>having violated</b> requirements of this Law shall bear responsibility in the order established by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.</p> <p>Persons <b>having caused</b> material or any other damage during public event conduct, shall have to provide reimbursement, and <b>shall be held liable in</b> the order established by the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic.</p>
<p><b>Article 12</b></p> <p>This Law shall come into force from the date of its publication.</p> <p>The Decree of the USSR Supreme Council' Presidium "On Procedure of Organization and Conduct of Assemblies, Meetings, Street Processions and Demonstrations in the USSR" of July 28, 1988, # 9306-XI shall be deemed invalid.</p> <p>The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic shall bring its normative legal acts in conformity with this Law within a 3-month period.</p>	<p><b>Article 17</b></p> <p>This Law shall come into force from the date of its publication.</p> <p>The Decree of the USSR Supreme Council' Presidium "On Procedure of Organization and Conduct of Assemblies, Meetings, Street Processions and Demonstrations in the USSR" of July 28, 1988, # 9306-XI shall be deemed invalid.</p> <p>The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic shall bring its normative legal acts in conformity with this Law within a 3-month period.</p>
	<p><b>Article 2</b></p> <p>The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and bodies of local self-government of the Kyrgyz Republic shall bring their normative legal acts in conformity with this Law within a 3-month period.</p>
	<p><b>Article 3</b></p> <p>This Law shall come into force from the date of its official publication.</p>
<p><b>President of the Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akaev</b></p>	<p><b>President of the Kyrgyz Republic Askar Akaev</b></p>