

## **CONSTITUTION OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC (2010)**

(...)

### **Article 16**

1. Fundamental human rights and freedoms are inalienable and belong to each person from birth. Human rights and freedoms are of superior value. They act directly and define the meaning and the content of the activity of legislative, executive power and self governance bodies.

2. The Kyrgyz Republic shall respect and ensure human rights and freedoms to all persons on its territory and under its jurisdiction. No one may be subject to discrimination on the basis of sex, race, language, disability, ethnicity, belief, age, political and other convictions, education, background, proprietary and other status as well as other circumstances. Special measures defined by law and aimed at ensuring equal opportunities for various social groups in accordance with international commitments shall not be considered as discrimination.

3. In the Kyrgyz Republic everyone shall be equal before the law and the courts.

4. In the Kyrgyz Republic men and women shall have equal rights and freedoms and equal opportunities for their realization.

5. The principle of ensuring best interests of a child shall be effective in the Kyrgyz Republic.

(...)

### **Article 20**

1. The laws that deny or derogate human and civil rights and freedoms shall not be adopted in the Kyrgyz Republic.

2. Human and civil rights and freedoms may be limited by the Constitution and laws for the purposes of protecting national security, public order, health and morale of the population as well as rights and freedoms of other persons. The introduced limitations should be commensurate to the declared objectives. The adoption of by-law regulatory acts which limit human and civil rights and freedoms is prohibited.

3. A law may not impose the limitation of rights and freedoms with other objective and to a greater extent than it is envisaged in the Constitution.

4. The following guarantees of prohibition established by the present Constitution shall not be subject to any limitations:

(...)

8) On coercion to participate in a peaceful assembly;

(...)

### **Article 34**

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of peaceful assembly. No one may be forced to participate in the assembly.

2. In order to ensure the conduct of a peaceful assembly everyone shall have the right to submit notice to state authorities. Prohibition and limitation on conduct of a peaceful assembly shall not be allowed; the same applies to refusal to duly ensure it failing to submit notice on conduct of free assembly, non-compliance with the form of notice, its contents and submission deadlines.

3. The organizers and participants in peaceful assemblies shall not be liable for the absence of notice on the conduct of a peaceful assembly, non-compliance with the form of notice, its contents and submission deadline.

(...)

## **Article 52**

(...)

2. Citizens shall have the right to hold people's kurultai [assemblies] on issues of state and public importance. The decision of people's kurultai shall be delivered to the respective agencies as recommendations. The regulations of conducting people's kurultai shall be defined in the law.