This Federal Law is aimed at ensuring the realisation of the right of citizens of the Russian Federation to gather peacefully, without weapons, to hold assemblies, rallies, demonstrations, marches and picketing, as stipulated in the Constitution of the Russian Federation.

**Chapter 1. General Provisions**

Article 1. Legislation of the Russian Federation on Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations, Marches and Picketing

1. The legislation of the Russian Federation on assemblies, rallies, demonstrations, marches and picketing is based on the provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, the universal principles and norms of international law, international treaties of the Russian Federation and comprises this Federal Law and other legislative acts of the Russian Federation pertaining to ensuring the right to hold assemblies, rallies, demonstrations, marches and picketing. Where so stipulated in this Federal Law, normative legal acts regarding the ensuring of conditions for holding assemblies, rallies, demonstrations, marches and picketing are issued by the President of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation, adopted and issued by public authorities of constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

2. The holding of assemblies, rallies, demonstrations, marches and picketing for the purposes of election campaigning, campaigning on issues of a referendum is regulated by this Federal Law and the legislation of the Russian Federation on elections and referendums. The holding of religious rites and ceremonies is regulated by Federal Law No. 125 of 26 September 1997 “On Freedom of Conscience and on Religious Associations”.

Article 2. Basic Notions

The following basic notions are used for the purposes of this Federal Law:

1) public event [публичное мероприятие] – an open, peaceful, universally accessible action, held in the form of an assembly, rally, demonstration, march or picketing, or in various combinations of these forms, realised upon the initiative of citizens of the Russian Federation, of political parties, other public or religious associations, in particular with the use of transport vehicles. The aim of a public event is to freely express
and form opinions, put forward demands on various issues of political, economical, social and cultural life of the country and on foreign policy issues, or, in case of a meeting of a deputy of a legislative (representative) public authority, of a deputy of a representative body of a municipal entity with the voters, to inform the voters about the activities of the deputy;

2) assembly [собрание] – joint attendance of a specially designated or equipped location by citizens for the purpose of collective discussion of any socially significant issues;

3) rally [митинг] – mass attendance of a determined location by citizens for public expression of the public opinion regarding the current problems, primarily those of socially-political nature;

4) demonstration [демонстрация] – organised public expression of public sentiments by a group of citizens with the use of placards, banners and other visual campaign materials during movement, in particular on transport vehicles;

5) march [шествие] – mass passage of citizens along a pre-determined route with the aim of attracting attention to any problems;

6) picketing [пикетирование] – a form of public expression of opinions performed without movement and use of sound amplifying technical devices by stationing one or several citizens using placards, banners and other visual campaign materials, as well as prefabricated fast-assembly structures, outside the picketed facility;

7) public event notification – a document used to provide the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or a local self-government body with information about the holding of a public event in the manner stipulated in this Federal Law for the purpose of ensuring safety and law and order during the event;

8) rules of procedure of the public event – a document containing a timetable (hour-by-hour plan) of the main stages of the public event, indicating the persons responsible for realising each stage, and if the public event is to be held with the use of transport vehicles – information regarding the use of transport vehicles;

9) territories directly adjacent to buildings and other facilities – land plots, the borders of which are determined by decisions of executive bodies of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or of local self-government bodies in accordance with normative legal acts regulating relations in the sphere of land management, land use and urban development.

Article 3. Principles of Holding Public Events

Public events are held based on the following principles:
1) legality – the observation of provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation, of this Federal Law, of other legislative acts of the Russian Federation;

2) voluntary nature of participation in the public event.

Chapter 2. Organisation and Holding of a Public Event

Article 4. Organisation of a Public Event

The organisation of a public event includes:

1) informing the potential participants of the public event and submitting the public event notification to the corresponding executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or a local self-government body;

2) preliminary campaigning;

3) production and distribution of visual campaign materials;

4) other actions that do not contradict the legislation of the Russian Federation, performed for the purposes of preparing and holding the public event.

Article 5. Public Event Organiser

1. The following may be a public event organiser: one or several citizens of the Russian Federation (for demonstrations, marches and picketing – a citizen of the Russian Federation, who has reached the age of 18; for assemblies and rallies – the age of 16), political parties, other public and religious associations, their regional branches and other structural units undertaking the obligation to organise and hold a public event.

2. The following may not be public event organiser:

1) a person declared to be legally incapable or having limited legal capacity by a court, as well as a person kept in confinement by virtue of a court sentence;

1.1) a person with unexpunged conviction for a premeditated crime against the foundations of the constitutional system and the security of the state or a crime against public safety and public order, or a person that has been held administratively liable two or more times for administrative offences stipulated in Articles 5.38, 19.3, 20.1–20.3, 20.18, 20.29 of the Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offences during a period within which that person was regarded as subjected to administrative punishment;
2) a political party, another public association and religious association, their regional branches and other structural units, the activities of which have been suspended or prohibited, or which have been liquidated in the manner stipulated in law.

3. The public event organiser has the right:

1) to hold rallies, demonstrations, marches and picketing at the locations and at the time indicated in the public event notification or changed as a result of mutual approval with the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or a local self-government body; to hold assemblies at a specially designated or equipped location allowing to ensure the safety of citizens during the assembly;

2) to engage in preliminary campaigning in support of the aims of the public event through mass media, by distributing flyers, producing placards, banners, slogans, and using other forms that do not contradict the legislation of the Russian Federation;

3) to authorise certain participants of the public event to perform managerial functions regarding the organisation and holding of the event;

4) to organise the gathering of voluntary donations, signatures in support of resolutions, demands and other petitions of citizens;

5) to use sound amplifying technical devices (audio, video and other equipment), with the level of sound corresponding to the standards and norms established in the Russian Federation, during assemblies, rallies, demonstrations and marches;

6) to request the authorised representative of the internal affairs body to remove persons not fulfilling the lawful requests of the public event organiser from the public event venue.

4. The public event organiser is obliged:

1) to submit a public event notification to the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or a local self-government body in the manner stipulated in Article 7 of this Federal Law;

2) no later than three days before the public event (except in cases of assembly and picketing by a single participant), to inform, in written form, the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or a local self-government body about the acceptance (refusal to accept) of its proposal to change the venue and (or) time of the public event indicated in the public event notification;

3) to ensure compliance with the conditions for holding the public event indicated in the public event notification or changed as a result of mutual approval with the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or a local self-government body;
4) to request the public event participants to respect the public order and comply with the rules of procedure of the public event, cease any violations of the law;

5) to ensure, within its competence, the public order and the safety of citizens during the public event and, where so stipulated in this Federal Law, to perform this duty jointly with the authorised representative of the executive body of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation or of the local self-government body and the authorised representative of the internal affairs body, fulfilling all their lawful requests in so doing;

6) to halt or terminate the public event in case of perpetration of unlawful actions by its participants;

7) to ensure compliance with the maximum capacity of the territory (premises) at the public event venue, stipulated by the executive body of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation or by the local self-government body;

7.1) to take measures aimed at preventing the excess of the number of public event participants indicated in the public event notification, if such excess creates a danger to the public order and (or) public safety, the safety of the public event participants or of other persons, or a danger of damage to property;

8) to ensure the integrity of plantations, premises, buildings, structures, constructions, equipment, furniture, appliances and of other property at the public event venue;

9) to bring to the notice of the public event participants the request of the authorised representative of the executive body of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation or of the local self-government body regarding the halt or termination of the public event;

10) to bear a distinguishing mark of the public event organiser. Persons authorised by the organiser must also bear distinguishing marks. A deputy of a legislative (representative) public authority, a deputy of a representative body of a municipal entity may not bear a distinguishing mark of the public event organiser, if he/she has a deputy’s badge;

11) to request the public event participants not to conceal their faces, in particular not to use masks, means of disguise, other items specially intended to make them more difficult to identify. Persons not complying with the lawful requests of the public event organiser may be removed from the public event venue;

12) if the public event organiser decides not to hold the public event, it is obliged to take measures aimed at informing the citizens and to inform the executive body of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation or the local self-government body, to which the public event notification was earlier submitted, about this decision, no later than one day before the event.
5. The public event organiser has no right to hold the event, if the public event notification was not submitted in due time, or if following a reasoned proposal of the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or of the local self-government body the change of its venue and (or) time was not mutually approved.

6. If the public event organiser fails to fulfil the duties stipulated in Part 4 of this Article, it bears civil liability for the damages caused by the public event participants. Restitution of damages is effected within the framework of civil judicial proceedings.

Article 6. Public Event Participants

1. Citizens, members of political parties, members and participants of other public and religious associations voluntarily participating in the public event are recognised as public event participants.

2. The public event participants have the right:

   1) to participate in the discussion and adoption of decisions, in other collective actions corresponding to the aims of the public event;

   2) to use different symbols and other means of public expression of collective or individual opinion, as well as campaign materials not prohibited by the legislation of the Russian Federation, during the public event;

   3) to adopt and send resolutions, demands and other addresses of citizens to public authorities and local self-government bodies, public and religious associations, international and other bodies and organisations.

3. During the public event, its participants are obliged:

   1) to perform all the lawful requests of the public event organiser, of the persons authorised by the public event organiser, of the authorised representative of the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or of the local self-government body and of officers of internal affairs bodies (members of the military and officers of the National Guard of the Russian Federation);

   2) to respect the public order and the rules of procedure of the public event;

   3) if the public event is held with the use of transport vehicles, to observe the transport and traffic safety requirements stipulated in federal laws and other normative legal acts.

4. Public events participants have no right:
1) to conceal their faces, in particular to use masks, means of disguise or other items specially intended to make them more difficult to identify;

2) to carry weapons, ammunition, piercing or cutting items, other items that may be used as weapons, explosive devices, explosive, poisonous, toxic, flammable substances, substances with pungent odour, fire-hazardous and pyrotechnic substances or devices (except for matches and pocket lighters), items (chemical materials) that may be used to produce pyrotechnic devices or smoke, combustible materials and substances, other substances, items, devices (in particular makeshift ones), the use of which may lead to smoke generation, inflammation; to carry and (or) consume alcoholic and alcohol-containing products, beer and beer-based beverages;

3) to be present at the public event venue in a state of intoxication.

5. If a journalist is active at a public event, the grounds for such activities are an identification document issued by the editorial office or another document confirming the identity of the journalist and her/his powers. A journalist present at a public event must have a clearly visible distinguishing mark of a representative of the mass media.

Article 7. Public Event Notification

1. A public event notification (except for a public event conducted by a deputy of a legislative (representative) public authority, a deputy of a representative body of a municipal entity for the purpose of informing the voters about her/his activities during a meeting with the voters, as well as an assembly and picketing by a single participant without the use of a prefabricated fast-assembly structure) is submitted by its organiser in written form to the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or a local self-government body no earlier than 15 and no later than 10 days before the day of the public event. The notification about a public event held by a deputy of a legislative (representative) public authority, a deputy of a representative body of a municipal entity for the purpose of informing the voters about her/his activities during a meeting with the voters (except for an assembly and picketing by a single participant without the use of a prefabricated fast-assembly structure) is submitted no earlier than 10 and no later than 5 days before the day of the public event. If picketing is performed by a group of persons or by a single participant with the use of a prefabricated fast-assembly structure that obstructs pedestrian and transport traffic, the public event notification may be submitted no later than three days before the event, and if the aforementioned days fall on a Sunday and (or) a public holiday (public holidays) – no later than 4 days before the day of the event. If the term for submission of the public event notification completely falls on public holidays, the notification may be submitted on the last working day preceding the public holidays.

1.1. A notification regarding picketing by a single participant is not necessary, unless that participant plans to use a prefabricated fast-assembly structure. The minimum admissible distance between persons engaged in such picketing is determined by the law of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation. This minimum distance may not exceed 50 metres. A court
considering a concrete civil, administrative or criminal case may in its decision recognise the aggregate of acts of single-participant picketing, united by a single concept and joint organisation, as a single public event.

2. The manner of submission of the public event notification to the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or to a local self-government body is stipulated in the corresponding law of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation.

3. The public event notification must indicate:

1) the aim of the public event;

2) the form of the public event;

3) the public event venue (venues), routes of the participants’ movement, and if the public event is to be held with the use of transport vehicles – information regarding the use of transport vehicles;

4) date, time of commencement and ending of the public event;

5) expected number of public event participants;

6) forms and methods to be used by the public event organiser in ensuring the public order, in organising medical assistance; indication as to whether it is planned to use sound amplifying technical devices during the public event;

7) family name, first name, patronymic or name of the public event organiser, information about its place of residence or stay or about its location, and a telephone number;

8) family names, first names and patronymics of persons authorised by the public event organiser to perform managerial functions regarding the organisation and holding of the public event;

9) date of submission of the public event notification.

4. In accordance with the principles stated in Article 3 of this Federal Law, the public event notification is signed by the public event organiser and by the persons authorised by the public event organiser to perform managerial functions regarding the organisation and holding of the event.

Article 8. Public Event Venues

1. A public event may be held at any location suitable for the aims of such an event, unless this creates the danger of collapse of buildings and constructions or a different danger to the safety of
its participants. Federal laws may specify conditions, under which the holding of public events at particular locations is prohibited or limited.

1.1. The executive bodies of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation determine universal locations, specially designated or equipped for the collective discussion of socially significant issues and expression of public sentiments, as well as for mass attendance of citizens for public expression of the public opinion regarding the current problems, primarily those of socially-political nature (hereinafter – specially designated locations). The manner of use of the specially designated locations, their maximum capacity and the limit on the number of persons participating in public events not requiring notification are stipulated in the law of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation; herewith, the aforementioned limit cannot be less than 100 persons.

1.2. When determining the specially designated locations and stipulating the manner of their use, the authorities must ensure that it is possible for the public events to accomplish their aims, for the public event organisers and participants to use infrastructure facilities, must ensure transport accessibility of the specially designated locations, compliance with sanitary norms and rules, safety of the public event participants and organisers, safety of other persons. If the organisers of several public events submit notifications regarding the holding of events at the specially designated locations at the same time, the priority of use of the locations is determined based on the time of receipt of the corresponding notifications by the executive body of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation or the local self-government body.

2. Locations in which it is prohibited to hold public events include:

1) territories directly adjacent to hazardous production facilities and other facilities, the use of which requires compliance with special safety rules;

2) viaducts, main railways and railway shelter belts, oil, gas and products pipe lines, high voltage transmission lines;

3) territories directly adjacent to residences of the President of the Russian Federation, to buildings occupied by courts, to territories and buildings of institutions administering punishment in the form of deprivation of liberty;

4) the border zone, unless there is a special permission of the border protection bodies authorised to issue such a document.

2.1. As a rule, after the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation determines the specially designated locations in accordance with Part 1.1 of this Article, the public events are held at those locations. The holding of a public event outside a specially designated location is permitted only following the approval of the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or of a local self-government body. The executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or a local self-government body may
refuse to approve the holding of a public event only if there are grounds stipulated in Part 3 of Article 12 of this Federal Law.

2.2. In order to safeguard human and civil rights and freedoms and ensure legality, law and order, public safety, a law of the constituent entity of the Russian Federation may additionally determine locations, at which it is prohibited to hold assemblies, rallies, marches and demonstrations, in particular if the holding of public events at those locations may result in the disruption of functioning of facilities of the vital infrastructure, transport or social infrastructure, communications, obstruct pedestrian and (or) transport traffic or citizens’ access to housing premises or to transport or social infrastructure facilities.

3. The manner of holding a public event on the territories of sites that are historic and cultural monuments is determined by the executive body of the corresponding constituent entity of the Russian Federation with due regard to the specific features of such sites and the requirements of this Federal Law.

3.1. The manner of holding a public event at transport infrastructure facilities used for public transportation and not included into the list of locations, where the holding of a public event is prohibited in accordance with Part 2 of this Article, is determined by the law of the corresponding constituent entity of the Russian Federation, with due regard to the requirements of this Federal Law and the transport and traffic safety requirements stipulated in federal laws and other normative legal acts.

4. The manner of holding a public event on the territory of the Moscow Kremlin State Historical and Cultural Museum and Heritage Site, including the Red Square and Alexander Garden, is determined by the President of the Russian Federation.

Article 9. Time for Holding the Public Event

A public event may not commence earlier than 7:00 and end later than 22:00 of the current day (local time), with the exception of public events devoted to commemorative dates of Russia, cultural public events.

Article 10. Preliminary Campaigning

1. From the moment the venue and (or) time of the public event is approved with the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or a local self-government body, the public event organiser and other citizens may freely engage in preliminary campaigning among the citizens, informing them of the venue (venues), time, aims of the public event, as well as providing them with other information pertaining to the preparation and holding of the public event, and may call upon citizens and their associations to participate in the public event.
2. Mass media, oral calls, distribution of flyers, placards and announcements, other forms of campaigning not prohibited by the legislation of the Russian Federation may be used for preliminary campaigning.

3. The forms of preliminary campaigning that are insulting or humiliating for the civil and human dignity are inadmissible.

4. Preliminary campaigning may not take the form of a public event, if the manner of its organisation and holding does not meet the requirements of this Federal Law.

5. If the public event organiser decides not to hold the public event, it must take measures to terminate preliminary campaigning.


1. The material and technical support of a public event is performed by its organiser and participants at own expense, as well as with the use of funds and property gathered and (or) provided for holding the public event, unless otherwise stipulated in federal laws, acts of the Government of the Russian Federation, laws of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation.

2. The powers of the public event participants engaged in material and technical support of the public event must be certified in written form by the event organiser.


1. After receiving a public event notification, the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or a local self-government body is obliged:

   1) to acknowledge receipt of the public event notification by providing the corresponding documents, thereby indicating the date and time of receipt;

   2) within three days from the day of receipt of the public event notification (if a notification regarding picketing by a group of persons is submitted less than five days before the day of the event – on the day of its receipt), to bring to the notice of the public event organiser the reasoned proposal to change the venue and (or) time of the public event, as well as a proposal for the public event organiser to remedy the inconsistencies between the aims, forms and other conditions for holding the public event indicated in the notification and the requirements of this Federal Law;

   3) depending on the form of the public event and the number of its participants, to appoint its authorised representative to assist the public event organiser in holding the public event in accordance with this Federal Law. The authorised representative is
appointed by virtue of a written order timely forwarded to the public event organiser and
to the internal affairs body, so that cooperation may be organised, aimed at ensuring the
public safety of the public event participants and of other persons;

4) to bring the information regarding the stipulated capacity of the territory (premises) at
the public event venue to the notice of the public event organiser;

5) to ensure, within the framework of its competence, jointly with the public event
organiser and the authorised representative of the internal affairs body, the public order
and safety of citizens during the public event, as well as emergency medical assistance,
where necessary;

6) to provide information about the issues that caused the public event to the public
authorities and local self-government bodies, to which such issues are addressed;

7) upon receipt of information that the public event is planned to be held at traffic routes
and at places of permanent or temporary stay of persons under state protection, specified
in Federal Law No. 57 of 27 May 1996 “On State Protection”, to timely inform the
corresponding state protection bodies in this regard.

2. If information contained in the text of the public event notification and other data
give reasons to suggest that the aims and forms of the planned public event are inconsistent with the
provisions of the Constitution of the Russian Federation and (or) violate prohibitions stipulated
in the legislation of the Russian Federation on administrative offences or in the criminal
legislation of the Russian Federation, the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian
Federation or the local self-government body immediately brings to the notice of the public
event organiser a written reasoned warning, stating that in case of the aforementioned
inconsistencies and (or) violations during such an event the organiser, as well as other public
event participants, may be held liable in the stipulated manner.

3. The executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or a local self-
government body refuses to approve the holding of a public event only if the notification is
submitted by a person that may not be a public event organiser in accordance with this Federal
Law, or if the public event notification indicates a location in which it is prohibited to hold
public events in accordance with this Federal Law or a law of the constituent entity of the
Russian Federation.

Article 13. Rights and Duties of the Authorised Representative of the Executive Body of a
Constituent Entity of the Russian Federation or of a Local Self-Government Body

1. The authorised representative of the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian
Federation or of a local self-government body has the right:
1) to request the public event organiser to observe the manner of its organisation and holding;

2) to make a decision to halt or terminate the public event in the manner and on the grounds stipulated in this Federal Law.

2. The authorised representative of the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or of the local self-government body is obliged:

1) to attend the public event;

2) to assist the public event organiser in holding the event;

3) to ensure, jointly with the public event organiser and the authorised representative of the internal affairs body, the public order and safety of citizens, as well as legality during the event.

Article 14. Rights and Duties of the Authorised Representative of the Internal Affairs Body

1. At the suggestion of the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or of a local self-government body, the head of the internal affairs body providing services on the territory (premises) on which it is planned to hold the public event is obliged to appoint an authorised representative of the internal affairs body for the purposes of assisting the public event organiser in ensuring public order and the safety of citizens. The representative is appointed by virtue of a written order of the head of the internal affairs body.

2. The authorised representative of the internal affairs body has the right:

1) to request that the public event organiser announces that access of citizens to the public event is terminated and to terminate the access of citizens on her/his own, in case of excess of capacity of the territory (premises);

2) to request the public event organiser and participants to observe the manner of its organisation and holding;

3) at the request of the public event organiser, to remove citizens not fulfilling the lawful requests of the public event organiser from the venue.

3. The authorised representative of the internal affairs body is obliged:

1) to assist, within her/his competence, in holding the public event;

2) to ensure, jointly with the public event organiser and the authorised representative of the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or of the local self-
government body, the public order and safety of citizens, as well as legality during the event.

Article 15. Grounds and Manner for Halting a Public Event

1. If law and order are violated during the public event at the fault of its participants, and this violation does not result in danger to the lives and health of the participants, the authorised representative of the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or of the local self-government body may request the public event organiser to remedy this violation on its own or together with the authorised representative of the internal affairs body.

2. If the organiser fails to perform the request to remedy the violation indicated in Part 1 of this Article, the authorised representative of the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or of the local self-government body may halt the public event for the time determined by her/him for remedying the violation. If the violation is remedied, the public event may continue upon mutual approval of the organiser and the corresponding authorised representative.

3. If the violation is not remedied upon the expiration of the time determined by the authorised representative of the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or of the local self-government body, the public event is terminated in the manner stipulated in Article 17 of this Federal Law.

Article 16. Grounds for Termination of a Public Event

The following are the grounds for termination of a public event:

1) a real danger to the lives and health of citizens, as well as to the property of natural and legal persons is created;

2) the public event participants perpetrate unlawful actions, and the public event organiser intentionally violates the requirements of this Federal Law regarding the manner of holding of a public event;

3) the public event organiser fails to fulfil the duties stipulated in Part 4 of Article 5 of this Federal Law.

Article 17. Termination of a Public Event

1. If a decision is made to terminate the public event, the authorised representative of the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or of the local self-government body:
1) instructs the public event organiser to terminate the public event, providing the reasons for such termination, and formalizes these instructions in written form within 24 hours, handing them to the organiser;

2) determines the time, within which the instructions to terminate the public event must be carried out;

3) where the public event organiser fails to carry out the instructions to terminate the public event, directly addresses the public event participants and determines additional time for the instructions on termination of the public event to be carried out.

2. If the instructions on termination of the public event are not carried out, police officers (members of the military and officers of the National Guard of the Russian Federation) take the necessary measures to terminate the public event, thereby acting in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

3. A public event is not terminated in accordance with Part 1 of this Article in case of mass disorder, riots, arsons and in other situations that require emergency action. In such cases, the public event is terminated in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

4. If certain public event participants fail to fulfil the lawful requests of police officers (members of the military and officers of the National Guard of the Russian Federation) or disobey (resist) them, this entails the liability of such participants, stipulated in the legislation of the Russian Federation.

**Chapter 3. Guarantees of Realisation of the Right to Hold Public Events by Citizens**

**Article 18. Ensuring the Conditions for Holding a Public Event**

1. The public event organiser, officials and other citizens have no right to prevent the public event participants from expressing their opinion in a way that does not violate the public order or the rules of procedure of the public event.

2. Public authorities or local self-government bodies, to whom the issues that caused the public event are addressed, are obliged to consider these issues on their merits, adopt the necessary decisions in their regard in the manner stipulated in the legislation of the Russian Federation and to inform the public event organiser about the adopted decisions.

3. The maintenance of public order, regulation of traffic, sanitary and medical services provided for the purpose of holding the public event are provided free of charge.
Article 19. Challenge of Decisions and Actions (Failure to Act) Violating the Right of Citizens to Hold Public Events

Decisions and actions (failure to act) of public authorities, local self-government bodies, public associations, officials that violate the citizens’ right to hold public events may be appealed against in court in the manner stipulated in the legislation of the Russian Federation.

President of the Russian Federation
V. Putin

Moscow, the Kremlin
June 19, 2004
Federal Law No. 54
CAO RF

Article 5.38. Violation of Legislation on Assemblies, Rallies, Demonstrations, Marches and Picketing

Impediment to organisation or impediment to holding of an assembly, rally, demonstration, march or picketing held in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, or impediment to participation therein and, likewise, coercion to participation therein - is punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 10 000 to 20 000 rubles for citizens; 30 000 to 50 000 rubles for officials.

Article 19.3. Failure to Obey the Lawful Instructions of a Police Officer, Member of the Military, Officer of a Body of the Federal Security Service, State Protection Service, of a Body Engaged in Federal State Control (Oversight) in the Sphere of Migration, of a Body or Institution of the Penitentiary System or of an Officer of the National Guard of the Russian Federation

1. Failure to obey the lawful instructions or request of a police officer, member of the military, or of an officer of a body or institution of the penitentiary system, or of the National Guard of the Russian Federation, made in performance of their duties of protecting the public order and ensuring the public safety, as well as obstruction of performance of their official duties, - is punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 500 to 1000 rubles or by administrative arrest for a term up to 15 days.

1.1. Failure to obey the lawful instructions or request of an official of the internal affairs bodies authorised to perform functions of control and oversight in the sphere of migration, made in performance of her/his official duties, or obstruction of performance of her/his official duties - is punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 500 to 1000 rubles or by administrative arrest for a term up to 15 days.

2. Failure of a citizen (except for a convicted person serving a punishment in the form of deprivation of liberty in a penitentiary institution, as well as a person suspected or accused of a crime and remanded in custody in other institutions) to obey the lawful instructions or request of an officer of a body or institution of the penitentiary system, of a member of the military or of another person, made in performance of their duties of ensuring safety and protection of those institutions, maintenance of the stipulated regime inside them, guarding and convoying the convicted (suspected, accused) persons - is punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 500 to 1000 rubles or by administrative arrest for a term up to 15 days.
3. Abrogated

4. Failure to obey the lawful instructions or request of an officer of bodies of the federal security service, made in performance of official duties, as well as obstruction of performance of her/his official duties, -
is punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 500 to 1000 rubles or by administrative arrest for a term up to 15 days for citizens; by an administrative fine in the amount of 1 000 to 3 000 rubles for officials; 10 000 to 50 000 rubles for legal persons.

5. Failure to obey the lawful instructions or request of an officer of bodies of the state protection service, made in performance of official duties of state protection and (or) maintaining the public order, or obstruction of performance of her/his official duties -
is punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 500 to 1000 rubles or by administrative arrest for a term up to 15 days for citizens; by an administrative fine in the amount of 1 000 to 3 000 rubles for officials; 10 000 to 50 000 rubles for legal persons.

6. Repeated perpetration of the administrative offence stipulated in Part 1, 4 or 5 of this Article, where perpetrated by an organiser or participant of an assembly, rally, demonstration, march or picketing in connection to the holding of that event, -
is punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 5 000 rubles or by administrative arrest for a term up to 30 days for citizens; by an administrative fine in the amount of 10 000 to 20 000 rubles for officials; 50 000 to 100 000 rubles for legal persons.

Note: Provisions of Part 4 of this Article do not apply to citizens, if prophylactic measures are taken in their regard in accordance with Federal Law “On the Federal Security Service”.

Article 20.2. Violation of the Stipulated Manner of Organising or Holding an Assembly, Rally, Demonstration, March or Picketing

1. Violation of the stipulated manner of organising or holding an assembly, rally, demonstration, march or picketing by a public event organiser, except where Parts 2–4 of this Article apply, -
is punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 10 000 to 20 000 rubles or by obligatory works for a term up to 40 hours for citizens; by an administrative fine in the amount of 15 000 to 30 000 rubles for officials; 50 000 to 100 000 rubles for legal persons.

1.1. Enticement of an underage person into participation in an unauthorised assembly, rally, demonstration, march or picketing, unless this action contains a criminal offence, -
is punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 30 000 to 50 000 rubles, or by obligatory works for a term of 20 to 100 hours, or by administrative arrest for a term up to 15 days for citizens; by an administrative fine in the amount of 50 000 to 100 000 rubles for officials; 250 000 to 500 000 rubles for legal persons.

2. Organising or holding a public event without submitting a public event notification in the stipulated manner, except where Part 7 of this Article applies, -
is punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 20 000 to 30 000 rubles, or by obligatory works for a term up to 50 hours, or by administrative arrest for a term up to 10 days for citizens; by an administrative fine in the amount of 20 000 to 40 000 rubles for officials; 70 000 to 200 000 rubles for legal persons.

3. Actions (failure to act) stipulated in Parts 1 and 2 of this Article, where they result in creation of obstacles to the functioning of facilities of the vital infrastructure, transport or social infrastructure facilities, communication facilities, pedestrian and (or) transport traffic, or to citizens’ access to housing premises, transport or social infrastructure facilities, or in excess of the maximum capacity of the territory (premises) -
are punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 30 000 to 50 000 rubles, or by obligatory works for a term up to 100 hours, or by administrative arrest for a term up to 15 days for citizens; by an administrative fine in the amount of 50 000 to 100 000 rubles for officials; 250 000 to 500 000 rubles for legal persons.

4. Actions (failure to act) stipulated in Parts 1 and 2 of this Article, where they result in harm to the health of a person or damage to property, unless these actions (failure to act) contain a criminal offence, -
are punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 100 000 to 300 000 rubles, or by obligatory works for a term up to 200 hours, or by administrative arrest for a term up to 20 days for citizens; by an administrative fine in the amount of 200 000 to 600 000 rubles for officials; 400 000 to 1 000 000 rubles for legal persons.

5. Violation of the stipulated manner of holding an assembly, rally, demonstration, march or picketing by a public event participant, except where Part 6 of this Article applies, -
is punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 10 000 to 20 000 rubles or by obligatory works for a term up to 40 hours.

6. Actions (failure to act) stipulated in Part 5 of this Article, if they result in harm to the health of a person or damage to property, unless these actions (failure to act) contain a criminal offence, -
are punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 150 000 to 300 000 rubles, or by obligatory works for a term up to 200 hours, or by administrative arrest for a term up to 15 days.

6.1. Participation in an unauthorised assembly, rally, demonstration, march or picketing that results in creation of obstacles to the functioning of facilities of the vital infrastructure, transport or social infrastructure facilities, communication facilities, pedestrian and (or) transport traffic, or to citizens’ access to housing premises, transport or social infrastructure facilities -
is punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 10 000 to 20 000 rubles, or by obligatory works for a term up to 100 hours, or by administrative arrest for a term up to 15 days for citizens; by an administrative fine in the amount of 50 000 to 100 000 rubles for officials; 200 000 to 300 000 rubles for legal persons.

7. Organisation or holding of an unauthorised assembly, rally, demonstration, march or picketing in the direct vicinity of a nuclear plant, radiation source or a place of storage of nuclear materials and radioactive substances, or active participation in such public events, where such acts made it
more difficult for the workers of said plant, source or storage to perform their official duties or created a danger to the safety of the population and the environment, - is punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 150 000 to 300 000 rubles or by administrative arrest for a term up to 15 days for citizens; by an administrative fine in the amount of 200 000 to 600 000 rubles for officials; 500 000 to 1 000 000 rubles for legal persons.

8. Repeated perpetration of an administrative offence stipulated in Parts 1–6.1 of this Article, unless this action contains a criminal offence, - is punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 150 000 to 300 000 rubles, or by obligatory works for a term of 40 to 200 hours, or by administrative arrest for a term up to 30 days for citizens; by an administrative fine in the amount of 200 000 to 600 000 rubles for officials; 500 000 to 1 000 000 rubles for legal persons.

Article 20.2.1. Abrogated

Article 20.2.2 Organisation of Simultaneous Mass Presence and (or) Movement of Citizens in Public Places, Resulting in Disturbance of Public Order

1. Organisation of simultaneous mass attendance and (or) movement of citizens in public places that is not a public event, public calls for simultaneous mass attendance and (or) movement of citizens in public places or participation in simultaneous mass attendance and (or) movement of citizens in public places, if the simultaneous mass attendance and (or) movement of citizens in public places resulted in disturbance of the public order or violation of sanitary norms and rules, disrupted the functioning or infringed the safety of facilities of the vital infrastructure or communications, or damaged plantations, or obstructed pedestrian or transport traffic or the access of citizens to housing premises or transport or social infrastructure facilities, except where Parts 2 and 3 of this Article apply, - are punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 10 000 to 20 000 rubles, or by obligatory works for a term up to 100 hours, or by administrative arrest for a term up to 15 days for citizens; by an administrative fine in the amount of 50 000 to 100 000 rubles for officials; 250 000 to 500 000 rubles for legal persons.

2. Actions stipulated in Part 1 of this Article, if they result in harm to the health of a person or damage to property, unless these actions contain a criminal offence, - are punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 150 000 to 300 000 rubles, or by obligatory works for a term up to 200 hours, or by administrative arrest for a term up to 20 days for citizens; by an administrative fine in the amount of 300 000 to 600 000 rubles for officials; 500 000 to 1 000 000 rubles for legal persons.

3. Actions (failure to act), stipulated in Part 1 of this Article, performed on territories directly adjacent to hazardous production facilities or other facilities, the use of which requires compliance with special safety rules; on viaducts, main railways and shelter belts of railways, oil, gas and products pipe lines, high voltage transmission lines; in the border zone, unless there
was a special permission of the authorised border protection bodies; or on territories directly adjacent to residences of the President of the Russian Federation, to buildings occupied by courts, to territories and buildings of institutions administering punishment in the form of deprivation of liberty -
are punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 150 000 to 300 000 rubles, or by obligatory works for a term up to 200 hours, or by administrative arrest for a term up to 20 days for citizens; by an administrative fine in the amount of 300 000 to 600 000 rubles for officials; 500 000 to 1 000 000 rubles for legal persons.

4. Repeated perpetration of the administrative offence stipulated in Part 1 or 2 of this Article - is punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 150 000 to 300 000 rubles, or by obligatory works for a term up to 200 hours, or by administrative arrest for a term up to 30 days for citizens; by an administrative fine in the amount of 300 000 to 600 000 rubles for officials; 500 000 to 1 000 000 rubles for legal persons.

Note: For the purposes of this Article, the organiser of simultaneous mass attendance and (or) movement of citizens in public places is the person that actually performed the managerial functions in organising or holding the simultaneous mass attendance and (or) movement of citizens in public places that was not a public event.

Article 20.2.3. Failure of the Public Event Organiser to Perform the Duty of Informing the Citizens, Executive Body of a Constituent Entity of the Russian Federation or Local Self-Government Body of Its Decision Not to Hold the Public Event or Submission of a Public Event Notification without the Aim of Holding It

If a public event organiser fails to perform the duty of informing the citizens of its decision not to hold the public event or the duty to submit a notification about such a decision to the executive body of a constituent entity of the Russian Federation or a local self-government body, fails to submit such a notification timely or submits a public event notification without the aim of holding a public event, these acts - are punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 5 000 to 20 000 rubles for citizens, 10 000 to 30 000 rubles for officials, 20 000 to 100 000 rubles for legal persons.

Article 20.18. Blocking of Transport Communications

Organisation of, as well as active participation in the blocking of transport communications, except where Part 3 of Article 20.2 and Article 20.2.2 of this Code apply, - is punished by an administrative fine in the amount of 50 000 to 100 000 rubles or by obligatory works for a term up to 100 hours for citizens; by an administrative fine in the amount of 150 000 to 300 000 rubles for officials; 250 000 to 500 000 rubles for legal persons.

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Article 149. Impediment to Holding of an Assembly, Rally, Demonstration, March, Picketing or of Participation Therein

Unlawful impediment to holding of an assembly, rally, demonstration, march, picketing, or unlawful impediment to participation therein, or coercion to participation therein, where such an act is perpetrated with the use of violence or threats of violence, or by an official with the use of powers vested in her/him by virtue of her/his office, - is punished by a fine in the amount up to 300,000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a term up to 2 years, or by compulsory labour for a term up to 3 years, with or without deprivation of right to hold a certain office or engage in certain activities for a term up to 3 years, or by deprivation of liberty for a term up to 3 years, with or without deprivation of right to hold a certain office or engage in certain activities for a term up to 3 years.

Article 212.1. Repeated Violation of the Stipulated Manner of Organising or Holding an Assembly, Rally, Demonstration, March or Picketing

Violation of the stipulated manner of organising or holding an assembly, rally, demonstration, march or picketing, where committed repeatedly, - is punished by a fine in the amount of 600,000 to 1,000,000 rubles or in the amount of salary or other income of the convicted person for a term of 2 to 3 years, or by obligatory works for a term up to 480 hours, or by corrective works for a term of 1 to 2 years, or by compulsory labour for a term up to 5 years, or by deprivation of liberty for the same term.

Note: The violation of the stipulated manner of organising or holding an assembly, rally, demonstration, march or picketing is regarded as committed repeatedly, if the person has earlier been held administratively liable for administrative offences stipulated in Article 20.2 of the Code of the Russian Federation on Administrative Offences more than twice during a period of 180 days.
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