

THE LAW OF TURKMENISTAN

On public associations*

(Mejlis Gazette of Turkmenistan, 2014, #2, page 70)
(as amended and augmented by the Law of Turkmenistan dated 04.02.2017, #503-V)

The present Law, according to the Constitution of Turkmenistan, shall promote the realization of citizens' rights to establish public associations and shall determine the legal and organizational foundations for their activities and shall regulate public relations emerging in this sphere.

CHAPTER I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Definition of a public association

A public association is a voluntary, self-governed, non-commercial entity established at the initiative of **citizens of Turkmenistan who have joined** on the basis of their common interests to realize common goals defined in the charter of a public association. *(February 04, 2017)*

Article 2. Legislation of Turkmenistan on public associations

1. The legislation of Turkmenistan on public associations is based on the Constitution of Turkmenistan, commonly accepted principles and norms of international law, and consists of the present Law and other normative legal acts of Turkmenistan.

2. If international agreements entered into by Turkmenistan establish rules other than those contained in the present Law, then the rules of the international agreements shall apply.

Article 3. Scope of the present Law

The present Law shall apply to public associations established at the initiative of citizens of Turkmenistan, except religious organizations, political parties, trade unions and non-profit unions established by commercial organizations the establishment and activities of which shall be determined by special laws. *(February 04, 2017)*

*Translation from official language of Turkmenistan.

Article 4. Citizens' rights to establish public associations

1. Citizens' rights to establish public associations are to be realized both directly, through the association of physical persons, and via legal entities that are public associations.

2. Citizens' rights to associate includes the right to establish public associations in order to protect common interests and attain common goals, the right to join existing public associations or to refrain from joining them, as well as the right to leave public associations without impediment.

3. Citizens have the right to establish public associations by their own choice, without prior permission from the governmental organizations and local authorities. And they also have the right to join such public associations under conditions that comply with the charter. *(February 04, 2017)*

Article 5. The State and public associations

1. The State ensures that the rights and lawful interests of public associations are observed and it provides support for their activity, and implements legislation governing the provision of tax advantages and other privileges to them.

2. Except in cases provided for by the present Law, neither interference by the State in the activity of public associations and by public associations in State affairs, nor imposing of the functions of state authorities on public associations is allowed. *(February 04, 2017)*

3. Public associations may cooperate and undertake joint action with state authorities by concluding agreements with them, and may carry out specific work on a contractual basis with state authorities.

4. In cases provided for by the legislation of Turkmenistan, issues affecting the interests of public associations are to be resolved by state authorities with the participation of public associations or by reaching agreement with them.

5. The personnel of public associations are subject to The Labour Code of Turkmenistan and the Social security Law of Turkmenistan.

Article 6. Purposes of establishing public associations and of their activity

1. Public associations are to be established and to carry out their activity with the following purposes:

1) realizing and protecting citizens' rights and freedoms; (*February 04, 2017*)

- 2) developing citizens' initiative and independent action;
- 3) developing scientific, technical and artistic creativity;
- 4) protection of population health;
- 5) participating in charity;
- 6) carrying out cultural, educational, fitness and sporting activities;
- 7) protection of nature, historical and cultural monuments;
- 8) raising patriotic and humanitarian awareness, preserving national traditions;
- 9) extending international relations, strengthening peace and friendship between nations;
- 10) other activities not prohibited by law.

2. Public associations' activities may support governmental organizations in realizing socially significant purposes and objectives that are plausible from public point of view.

Article 7. Restrictions on establishment and activities of public associations

1. Prohibition shall be imposed on the establishment and activities of public associations that pursue a violent change in the constitutional order of Turkmenistan, aim to undermine national security, engage in violence, attack constitutional rights and liberties of citizens, propagating war, racial, national, social, and religious hatred, threaten health and moral values of citizens, and engage in extremism.

2. Activities of unregistered public associations on the territory of Turkmenistan are forbidden.

Article 8. Principles of establishing activity public associations and of their activity

1. Public associations to be established and carry out their activities on the basis of the principles of volunteerism, equal rights, self-government, legality and transparency.

2. Public associations are free to define their own purposes, forms and methods of carrying out their activities and of their own internal structure.

3. A citizen's participation or non-participation in the activities of a public association cannot be used as a basis for limiting his/her rights and freedoms or for him/her to obtain any advantages.

4. Public associations must carry out their activities openly, and information on their founding and policy documents must be publicly available. *(February 04, 2017)*

Article 9. Types of public association

1. International, national, regional and local public associations may be established and carry out their activities in Turkmenistan.

2. A public association established in Turkmenistan is recognized as international if, according to its charter, at least one of its structural subdivisions - organization, department (branche), and representation is established and operates in foreign countries.

3. A national public association is an association whose activities, in accordance with the goals stated in its charter, extend over the whole territory of Turkmenistan.

4. International and national public associations may be established if they have a minimum of 50 and 400 members respectively.

5. Regional public associations are associations that have departments, branches or representations in territories of several provinces and cities that have rights similar to that of provinces of Turkmenistan. *(February 04, 2017)*

6. A local public association is a public association whose activities, in accordance with its charter, extend over the territory of one of the provinces or one city that have rights similar to that of provinces of Turkmenistan. *(February 04, 2017)*

Article 10. Activities of international and foreign public associations in Turkmenistan

1. Structural subdivisions – organizations, departments (branches) and representations – of international and foreign public associations may be established and operate in Turkmenistan. *(February 04, 2017)*

2. Structural subdivisions – organizations, departments (branches) and representations – of international and foreign public associations to carry out their activities as mandated by their charters approved in accordance with article 19 of the present Law. *(February 04, 2017)*

Article 11. Incorporators, members and participants of public associations

1. The incorporators of a public association may be physical persons who have attained the age of 18 and legal entities that are public associations.

In accordance with normative legal acts of Turkmenistan, legal entities of Turkmenistan may also be incorporators and members of a public association, alongside the above-mentioned persons and entities.

2. In addition, citizens who have attained the age of 16 may be incorporators of a children's public association, alongside the persons mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. A public association of citizens who have attained the age of 14 is to be recognized as a public youth association.

4. A public association of citizens who have attained the age of 8 is to be recognized as a public children's association.

5. The members of a public association may be physical persons and legal entities that are public associations.

6. The members of a public association have the right to elect and be elected to the governing, management and internal monitoring/audit bodies of the association, as well as to control the activities of the governing and management bodies of the public association in accordance with its charter.

7. The members of a public association have rights and obligations under the requirements of its charter, and, if they fail to comply with these requirements, they may be excluded from the public association according to procedure set by its charter.

8. The conditions and procedure for acquisition, loss of membership of a public association, including the conditions for retirement of members on grounds of age, are to be determined by the charter of the public association concerned.

9. The incorporators and the members of a public association are to enjoy equal rights and have identical obligations.

CHAPTER II. ORGANIZATIONAL LEGAL STRUCTURES OF PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS

Article 12. ORGANIZATIONAL LEGAL STRUCTURES OF PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS

1. Public associations in Turkmenistan may take one of the following organizational legal structures:

- 1) public organization;
- 2) public movement;
- 3) public foundation;
- 4) public initiative group.

2. Public associations are entitled to associate on a voluntary basis into unions (associations) of public associations that are to be created, carry out their activity and terminate their activity according to the procedure set by the present Law.

Article 13. Public association

1. A public organization is a membership-based public association established on the basis of joint activities to protect common interests and attain the associated citizens' goals as stated in its charter.

2. The members of a public organization may, under its charter, be physical persons and legal entities that are public associations, unless the present Law and the legislation of Turkmenistan on separate types of public association state otherwise. *(February 04, 2017)*

3. The highest governing body of a public organization is the congress (conference) or general meeting. The standing management body of a public organization is an elected board accountable to the congress (conference) or general meeting.

Article 14. Public movement

1. A public movement is a non-membership mass public association, made up of participants, that pursues social and other publicly useful purposes supported by those who participate in the public movement. *(February 04, 2017)*

2. The highest governing body of a public movement is the congress (conference) or general meeting. The standing management body of a public movement is an elected collegial board accountable to the congress (conference) or general meeting.

Article 15. Public foundation

1. A public foundation is one of the forms of non-commercial foundation and is a non-membership public association whose purpose is to form assets based on voluntary contributions, other receipts not prohibited by law, and to use these assets for publicly useful purposes. The

incorporators and administrators of the assets of a public foundation cannot use the aforesaid assets in their own interests.

2. The governing body of a public foundation is formed by its incorporators and (or) participants or by a decision of the public foundation's incorporators that is taken in the form of recommendations or personal nominations, or by means of electing participants in the congress (conference) or the general meeting.

Article 16. Public initiative group

1. A social initiative group is a non-membership public association whose purpose is to jointly tackle various social problems that arise for citizens at their place of residence, work or study, that is directed to satisfy the needs of group of people whose interests related to attaining the public initiative group's goals in the place where it is established. (February 04, 2017)

2. A public initiative group is formed on the initiative of citizens and organizes its activity on the basis of self-government in accordance with charter adopted at the meeting of its incorporators. (February 04, 2017)

3. A public initiative group does not have any higher bodies or organizations in authority over it.

Article 17. Unions (associations) of public associations

Public associations, regardless of their organizational legal form, are entitled to establish unions (associations) of public associations on the basis of incorporating agreements and (or) charter adopted by the unions (the associations), forming new public associations. Unions (associations) of public associations acquire legal capacity as legal entities at the point of their state registration.

CHAPTER III. ESTABLISHMENT OF PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS

Article 18. Procedure for establishing public associations

1. Public associations are to be established on the initiative of their incorporators, of whom there must be no fewer than five persons.

2. Decisions to establish a public association, to approve its charter and to form governing, management and internal monitoring bodies are to be made at the congress (conference) or the general meeting.

3. A public association acquires legal capacity as a legal entity from the moment of its State registration at the Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan and of its data being entered into the Unified State Register of Legal Entities.

Article 19. Charter of public association

1. The organization and structure of public associations are to be governed by charter.

2. The charter must define the following:

1) the name, goals and tasks of the public association, its organizational legal form;

2) the structure of the public association, its governing, management and internal monitoring bodies;

3) the territory within which the public association is to carry out its activity;

4) the conditions and procedure for acquisition and loss of membership of the public association (for an association whose charter provides for membership), the rights and obligations of members of and participants in the association concerned;

5) the competence of the public association's governing and management bodies and the procedure for their formation, their tenure of office;

6) the registered office of the active management body;

7) the procedure for scheduling sessions of the management body and for decision-making during these meetings;

8) sources for the formation of monetary resources and other assets of the public association, the rights of the public association and its structural subdivisions to manage the assets;

9) the procedure for making amendments and augmentations to the charter of public association;

10) the procedure for reorganization, liquidation of the public association, as well as the procedure for distribution of assets remaining after liquidation of the public association.

3. For public foundations, apart from the information indicated in paragraph 2 of this Article, the charter must define:

1) the minimum amount and form of donations;

2) instructions for using these amounts.

4. The charter of public association may also include other provisions concerning the activity of the public association that do not contradict the legislation of Turkmenistan.

Article 20. State registration of public associations

1. State registration (hereinafter – registration) of public associations is to be carried out by the Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan under the procedure set by the legislation of Turkmenistan.

2. Public associations are subject to mandatory inclusion in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities under the procedure set by the legislation of Turkmenistan.

3. The following documents are to be submitted for registration of a public association:

1) an application signed by all incorporators and members of the management body of the public association concerned, with their full names;

2) two copies of the charter of public association;

3) the minutes of the founding congress (conference) or general meeting, containing information about the establishment of the public association, approval of its charter and formation of its governing, management and internal monitoring bodies;

4) details of the incorporators;

5) a document confirming the payment of registration fee;

6) a document showing the provision of a legal address to the public association.

4. For registration of an international public association it is necessary to submit, in addition to the documents listed in paragraph 3 of this Article, a document confirming, in accordance with its charter, that it has a structural subdivision – organization, department (branch), representation in foreign countries. *(February 04, 2017)*

5. Documents are to be submitted for registration within one month from the date of public association's founding congress (conference) or general meeting was held.

6. Public associations are to be registered within 25 calendar days from the moment of submission of the documents mentioned in this Article.

7. Amendments and additions in the charter of public associations, as well as changes to factual details that are subject to registration are to be registered under the same procedure and within the same time frames as

are public associations themselves; they acquire validity from the time of this registration.

8. Registration fees for registration of a public association, for subsequent amendments and additions to its charter are to be paid under the procedure and in the amounts set by the legislation of Turkmenistan.

9. Children's public associations to be registered after at least one citizen who has attained the legal age of majority has been elected to their governing bodies.

Article 21. State register of public associations

1. The Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan is to maintain a State Register of Public Associations, including data on public associations, and is to issue registration certificates.

2. Records of registration of a public association and of amendments and additions made to the charter of a public association are to be entered in the State Register of Public Associations by the Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan under the procedure set by the present Law and by other legislation of Turkmenistan.

Article 22. Refusal to register a public association

1. A public association may be refused registration if:

1) the public association's charter contradicts the Constitution of Turkmenistan, the provisions of the present Law and other normative legal acts of Turkmenistan;

2) a public association with the same name has previously been registered for the geographical area within which the association concerned carries out its activity;

3) the full list of founding documents has not been submitted or they have not been prepared according to the proper procedure;

4) it is indicated that the founding documents submitted for registration contain deliberately false information;

5) the name of public association is insulting to the morality, national and religious feelings of citizens;

6) one of the public association's incorporators is a person who has been declared legally incapable by a court or has an unspent or incorrectly expunged conviction for committing a serious or especially serious crime.

2. In case the registration of a public association is refused, the applicant is to be informed of this in writing, indicating the grounds for refusal of registration.

3. Refusal to register a public association does not prevent repeat submission of documents for registration, provided that the grounds for the refusal have been eliminated.

4. The repeat application is to be considered and the decision on it rendered according to the procedure set by the present Law.

Article 23. Appeal against refusal to register public associations

A decision refusing to register a public association may be challenged in court.

Article 24. Name and symbols of public associations

1. The name of a public association must contain an indication of its organizational legal form and the nature of its activity. The designation of the public association's organizational structure must contain an indication of the public association's name and of the structural subdivision that it represents.

2. Public associations may have flags and other symbols.

3. Public associations' symbols must not coincide with the State symbols of Turkmenistan or with the symbols of foreign countries and international organizations.

4. Public associations' symbols must not propagandize the goals mentioned in Article 7(1) of the present Law.

5. A public association's symbols are to be constituted by the congress (conference) or general meeting and are subject to registration under the procedure set by the legislation of Turkmenistan.

Article 25. Procedure for reorganization of public associations

1. A public association may be reorganized by decision of its highest body.

2. Reorganized public associations are to be registered under the procedure set by the present Law.

CHAPTER IV. RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS

Article 26. Rights and obligations of public associations

1. For the goals stated in its charter, a public association has the right:

1) to freely distribute information about its activities; *(February 04, 2017)*

2) to participate in decision-making by governmental organizations and local authorities under the procedure set by the present Law and by other normative legal acts of Turkmenistan;

3) to hold meetings, rallies, demonstrations under the procedure set by the legislation of Turkmenistan;

4) to establish mass media and carry on publishing activities in accordance with the legislation of Turkmenistan;

5) to represent and protect their rights, the rights and lawful interests of their members and participants and of other citizens to governmental organizations and local authorities; *(February 04, 2017)*

6) to undertake initiatives on social issues, to submit suggestions to governmental organizations;

7) to engage in entrepreneurship in accordance with the procedure set by the present Law;

2. Public associations may realize international cooperation under the procedure set by the legislation of Turkmenistan. *(February 04, 2017)*

3. In accordance with the legislation of Turkmenistan public associations may also enjoy other rights.

Article 27. Obligations of public associations

Public associations are obliged:

1) to comply with the legislation of Turkmenistan, the commonly recognized principles and norms of international law, and the norms provided for by its charter and other incorporating documents;

2) to submit information about its activity to the Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan within the prescribed time frames, indicating the actual location of its standing management body, its name and details of the public association's managers, as part of the information to be included in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities;

3) at the request of the Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan, to submit the decisions of the governing bodies and officers of the public association, as well as reports about its activities, as part of the information to be submitted to tax authorities and the organizations of the Pension Fund of Turkmenistan;

4) to submit information to the Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan about amendments and additions to its charters and about changes to factual details that are subject to registration;

5) to register projects and programmes of non-repayable foreign technical, financial, humanitarian aid and grants with the Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan, and to submit regular interim reports and final reports on completion of the projects, related programmes and on use of the grants;

6) to keep accounting records, to submit statistical reports, to fulfil its tax liabilities and to contribute pension premiums to the State pension insurance under the procedure set by the legislation of Turkmenistan.

CHAPTER V. OWNERSHIP BY PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS, ADMINISTRATION OF THEIR ASSETS

Article 28. Ownership by public associations

1. A public association may own buildings, structures, facilities, housing stock, transport, equipment, inventory, property designated for cultural, educational and healthcare purposes, monetary resources, stocks, other securities and other assets necessary for material support for activity defined in its charter. For the purposes of ensuring State and public security, the laws of Turkmenistan or international agreements concluded by Turkmenistan may define types of asset that may not be owned by public associations.

2. A public association may also own institutions, publishing houses and mass media, founded and acquired using its own funds, in accordance with the goals defined in its charter.

3. A public association's organizational divisions have the right to administer the public association's assets within limits defined by that public association's charter.

4. A public association's legally authorized organizational divisions are to have a separate balance sheet and a current (active) bank account and may also have other accounts in banks and credit institutions.

5. Ownership by public associations is protected by law.

Article 29. Financing the activities of public associations

1. The following may be main sources of financing for the activity of a public association:

1) joining and membership fees (if payment of these is provided for by the public association's charter);

2) payments received from holding lectures, exhibitions, lotteries, auctions, sporting and other events in accordance with the purposes defined in the public association's charter;

3) income from entrepreneurial activity, civil transactions;

4) earmarked funds and payments received from legal entities including from foreign non-commercial organizations and foreign government-funded agencies (in the form of grants) under the procedure set by the legislation of Turkmenistan; *(February 04, 2017)*

5) voluntary contributions;

6) other sources not prohibited by the legislation of Turkmenistan.

2. A public association's monetary resources and other assets may not be redistributed among the members of the public association and are to be used only to attain the goals and objectives of its charter.

3. Public associations are permitted to use their resources for charitable purposes.

4. A public association is not liable for its members' financial obligations.

5. The members of a public association are not liable for the public association's financial obligations.

Article 30. Public associations' entrepreneurship

1. In order to achieve the goals set out in its charter, a public association may, in accordance with the legislation of Turkmenistan, engage in entrepreneurship. Income from these activities must be used only in order to achieve the goals set out in the charter.

2. Public associations may establish enterprises to conduct such business, as well as acquire assets intended for use in entrepreneurship.

3. Income from public associations' entrepreneurship is subject to tax liability and to the contribution of pension premiums in accordance with the legislation of Turkmenistan.

4. Income from public associations' entrepreneurship may not be redistributed among the members of these associations.

CHAPTER VI. SUPERVISION OF THE ACTIVITY OF PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS

Article 31. Oversight of public associations' compliance with the legislation of Turkmenistan

The Office of Prosecutor General of Turkmenistan and the prosecutors subordinate to it are responsible for overseeing public associations' exact and uniform compliance with the laws and other normative legal acts of Turkmenistan.

Article 32. Monitoring the compliance of a public association's activity with the legislation of Turkmenistan and with its incorporating documents

1. The Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan is responsible for monitoring the compliance of a public association's activity with the Constitution of Turkmenistan, with other normative legal acts of Turkmenistan and with its incorporating documents.

2. The Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan has the right to:

1) request their incorporating documents from public associations' governing bodies;

2) direct its representatives to participate in events held by public associations;

3) obtain explanations from the members of a public association and other citizens about matters relating to compliance with its charter.

3. If it is revealed that a public association has violated the legislation of Turkmenistan or that actions taken by a public association have contradicted the goals stated in its charter, the Ministry of Justice is entitled to warn the association in a written form.

4. If, over a period of one year, a public association has received more than two written warnings requiring it to eliminate violations or relating to its failure to provide the Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan with an information for registration or for engaging in entrepreneurship without adhering to the goals provided for by its charter, the Ministry may apply to the courts for liquidation of the public association.

5. A public association has to submit the following to the Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan within the prescribed time frames:

1) information about its continued activity, indicating the location of its management body;

2) lists of members of the public association's elected bodies, indicating full names, dates of birth, citizenship, permanent residential addresses, places of work (study);

3) information about the numbers in the public association, its organizational divisions;

4) details of events held by the public association.

6. Under the procedure laid down by the legislation of Turkmenistan, the Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan has to provide the related state authority for combating money laundering and terrorist financing with details of projects and programmes of non-repayable foreign, technical, financial humanitarian aid and grants, if the amounts involved exceed the amounts specified or are untypical of the activity of the public association receiving this aid.

Article 33. Supervision of the operation of public associations

1. Environmental, fire, sanitary-epidemic and other public supervisory authorities may supervise public associations' compliance with the relevant standards.

2. The financial and tax authorities are responsible for overseeing, within the bounds of their competence, public associations' financial and economic activity.

CHAPTER VII. SUSPENSION, TERMINATION OF ACTIVITY AND LIQUIDATION OF PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS

Article 34. Suspension of operation of public associations

1. A court may suspend a public association's activity for a period of up to 6 months on application by the Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan in cases where it has violated the requirements of the Constitution, legislation of Turkmenistan and the provisions of its charter, if the Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan has issued the public association with a written warning and the public association has failed to eliminate the violations that have provided grounds for issue of the written warning within the time frames laid down or has failed to provide information about eliminating it, with supporting documents.

2. If a public association's activity has been suspended for a period laid down by judgment of the court, the public association is prohibited from all operation, with the exception of activities directed at eliminating the violations that have provided grounds for the suspension of operation.

3. If the violations that have provided grounds for suspension of a public association's activity are eliminated during the period of suspension, then the public association may resume its activity at the end of the period that

was set and is to inform the Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan of elimination of the violations, with supporting documents.

4. If the violations identified have not been eliminated by the public association within the prescribed time frame, the Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan may apply to the courts for its liquidation.

Article 35. Termination of activity of public associations

A public association's activity may be terminated by decision of the congress (conference) or general meeting, in accordance with the charter of the public association concerned.

Article 36. Liquidation of a public association

1. A public association may be liquidated by judgment of a court if:

- 1) it has violated the requirements of Article 7(1) of the present Law;
- 2) the public association has violated the legislation of Turkmenistan and (or) its own incorporating documents during the year following issue of a written warning or has failed to eliminate violations that have provided grounds for suspension of the public association's activity, within the time frame prescribed by a court judgment;

- 3) if, on registration, the public association, in the person of its incorporators, was irremediably in breach of the present law and (or) other normative legal acts of Turkmenistan;

- 4) if, over a period of one year, it has failed to submit information about amendments and additions to its charter and about changes to factual details that are subject to registration and to inclusion in the Unified State Register of Legal Entities;

- 5) it has violated citizens' rights and freedoms.

2. A public association may be liquidated by judgment of a court for violation of requirements established by the legislation of Turkmenistan for the completion of projects and programmes of non-repayable foreign, technical, financial humanitarian aid and for the use of grants.

3. An application to the court for liquidation of a public association on the grounds specified in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article is to be submitted by the Ministry of Justice of Turkmenistan.

4. The liquidation of a public association is to be conducted in accordance with the legislation of Turkmenistan.

5. Information on the liquidation of public associations is subject to publication.

6. The judgment of liquidation of a public association is to be sent to the authority that maintains the Unified State Register of Legal Entities, for the removal of the association concerned from that register.

Article 37. Appeal against a judgment suspending a public association's operation or liquidating a public association

1. An appeal may be brought against a judgment suspending a public association's activity or liquidating a public association, under the procedure laid down by the legislation of Turkmenistan.

2. The reversal of a judgment suspending a public association's activity or liquidating a public association will entail compensation by the State for all losses incurred by the public association in connection with the illegal suspension of its activity or its liquidation.

CHAPTER VIII. RESPONSIBILITY FOR VIOLATION OF THE LEGISLATION OF TURKMENISTAN

Article 38. Responsibility for violation of the legislation of Turkmenistan on public associations

Violation of the legislation of Turkmenistan on public associations entails responsibility under the procedure laid down by the normative legal acts of Turkmenistan.

Article 39. Public associations' responsibility for violation of the legislation of Turkmenistan

If a public association violates the legislation of Turkmenistan, it is responsible under the normative legal acts of Turkmenistan.

CHAPTER IX. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 40. Entry into force of the present Law Act

The present Law comes into effect from the day of its official publication.

Article 41. Final provisions

1. The charters and other incorporating documents of public associations established before the present Law has come into effect must be brought into conformity with the present Law.

2. The following are declared no longer in force:

1) Law of Turkmenistan “On Public Associations” dated October 21, 2003 (Mejlis Gazette of Turkmenistan, 2003, # 4, page 35);

2) Section X of the Law of Turkmenistan “On the Insertion of Amendments and Additions into Some Legislative Acts of Turkmenistan” dated of July 2, 2009 (Mejlis Gazette of Turkmenistan, 2009, # 3, page 45).

**President
of Turkmenistan**

**Gurbanguly
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May 03, 2014
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