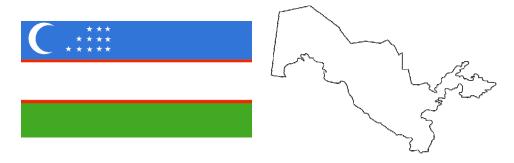
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

(O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI)



BACKGROUND AND LEGAL SYSTEM

LEGAL SYSTEM

Based on civil law system according to the traditions of the

continental, Roman-Germanic family of laws.

POLITICAL SYSTEM Republic.

President, elected by a popular vote, serves a seven-year term
HEAD OF STATE

With a right to one re-election. This was extended from a

with a right to one re-election. This was extended from a five year term in a Constitutional A mondment in 2002

five-year term in a Constitutional Amendment in 2002.

HEAD OF

GOVERNMENT Prime Minister, appointed by the President.

SUBNATIONAL Uzbekistan is divided into 12 provinces (viloyatlar), 1

ENTITIES autonomous region (respublika), Karakalpakstan, and 1 city

(*shahar*). The capital is Tashkent (Toshkent).

SUBLOCAL

ENTITIES None.

TRANSLITERATION

SYSTEM Latin alphabet (Cyrillic prior to 2000).

LANGUAGES Uzbek (Uzbekistan), Russian, Karakalpak (Karakalpakstan).

CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL NAME O'zbekiston Respublikasining Konstitutsiyasi.

ENACTMENT Adopted December 8, 1992, Amended December 28, 1993 and

January 27, 2002.

CONST. REPUB. UZB. [Constitution] art. <article number>

(1992).

CITATION FORMAT or

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI KONSTITUTSIYASI [Constitution]

pt. <part number>, ch. <chapter number> (Uzb. 1992).

Example CONST. REPUB. UZB. [Constitution] pt. I, ch. 1, art. 3 (1992).

STATUTES

GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE The highest representative body of the state is the Parliament (*Oliy Majlis*), The Supreme Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In 2002, the Constitution was amended to give the Parliament a bicameral structure, consisting of the Legislative, or lower, House, and the Senate, the higher house. The House has 120 members elected by a popular vote to serve five-year terms. The Senate has 100 seats of which 84 members are elected by regional governing councils to serve five-year terms and 16 are appointed by the President.

LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

The right to initiate legislation in the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is vested in the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Karakalpakstan through the highest body of state authority (Jokargy Kenes), the deputies of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the Higher Arbitration Court and the Procurator General of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall pass laws, decisions and other acts. Any law shall be adopted when it is passed by a majority of the total voting power of the deputies of the Oliy Majlis. Promulgation of the laws and other normative acts shall be a compulsory condition for their enforcement.

REPORTER

Laws are published in the official issues of the following legal publications:

- Official Legislation of Uzbekistan: (O'zbekiston Respublikasi qonun hujjatlari to'plami/Sobranie zakonodatel'stva Respubliki Uzbekistan)
- Financial Legislation of Uzbekistan: (O'zbekiston Respublikasi moliya qonunchiligining to'plami / Finansovoe zakonodatel'stvo Respubliki Uzbekistan)

Laws are also published in the following newspapers:

- Xalq so'zi
- Narodnoje slovo
- Pravda Vostoka

CITATION FORMAT

<name of law>, No. <volume number>-<article number>,
<special title of law in Uzbek> [<English translation>] (<date of
passage>).

Examples

Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. 289-XII, *Vijdon erkinligi va diniy tashkilotlar to'g'risida* [On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Associations] (June 14, 1991 in new edition of the Law 618-I as of May 1, 1998).

Law on Foreign Borrowings, No. 263-I, art. 9.1.2 (1996).

ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

ADMINISTRATIVE SOURCES

The President issues decrees, enactments and ordinances.

The President appoints a Cabinet of Ministers with approval of

the Supreme Assembly. They issue enactments and ordinances

in accordance with current legislation.

Other administrative bodies include Ministries, State

Committees, and Agencies.

Bulletin of Normative Acts of the Ministries, Governmental REPORTER Committees and Bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan

(O'zbekiston Respublikasi vazirliklari, davlat qo'mitalari va idoralarining me'yoriy hujjatlari byuletenni/Bulleten' normativnih aktov ministerstv, gosudarstvennih komitetov i

vedomstv Respubliki Uzbekistan).

CITATION FORMAT name of decree/edict>, No. <volume number>, art. art. art. <a href=

number> (<year of passage>) (Uzb.).

Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 538 (1998) (Uzb.).

Examples

Edict of the President No. 1652, art. 1 (1996) (Uzb.).

CODES

Enacted in December 21, 1995.

CIVIL CODE Part I, Articles 1-385.

Part II, Articles 386-1199.

CODE OF CIVIL

PROCEDURE Enacted August 30, 1997.

CRIMINAL CODE Enacted September 22, 1994.

CODE OF CRIMINAL

PROCEDURE

Enacted April 25, 1997.

Labor Code (1997), Land Code (1998), Family Code (1998),

Tax Code (1997), Administrative Responsibility (1994), Air Code (1993), Housing Code (1998), City Planning Code (2002),

Custom Code (1997), Economic Procedure (1997).

<code name>, No. <volume number>, art. <article number> CITATION FORMAT

(<year of enactment>) (Uzb.).

Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, art. 14 (1995) (Uzb.).

Examples Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, art. 216.2 (1998)

(Uzb.).

CASE LAW

OTHER CODES

JUDICIAL **OVERVIEW**

REPORTER

The main courts of Uzbekistan are the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, and the High Economic Court. Judges of these courts are nominated by the President and elected by the Oliv Majlis.

The Uzbek President is a member of the Constitutional Court for life. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan there is a Supreme Court and Economic Court. Judges of regional, district, city, and economic courts are appointed and dismissed by the President, for five-year terms. This leaves a high level of control over the judiciary by the executive branch.

In 2000, a new Law on Courts was adopted that introduced the specialization of courts. Following the adoption of this law courts of general jurisdiction were divided into civil and criminal courts.

Bulletin of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

(Biulleten' Verkhovnogo Suda Respubliki

Uzbekistan/O'zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy Sudining

Byulleteni) (SUSPENDED)

<court name>, <reporter name>, No. CITATION FORMAT

<volume number>, <page number> (<date of decision>).

Example

Uzb. Const. Ct., Bulletin of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. 32, 1301 (1999).

SOURCES

Legal Systems of the World: A Political, Social And Cultural Encyclopedia 1724-28 (Herbert M. Kritzer ed., 2002).

CIA World Factbook - Uzbekistan

https://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook/geos/uz.html

A Guide to Uzbekistan Legal Research

http://www.llrx.com/features/uzbekistan.htm#sources

Uzbekistan Government Website

http://www.gov.uz

Press Service of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

(Provides links to recent decrees and resolutions)

http://www.press-service.uz/

Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative (CEELI) (ABA website)

http://www.abanet.org/ceeli/countries/uzbekistan/legalinfo.html

Open Library for Legal Information

Открытая Библиотека правовой информации

Очик хукукий ахборот кутубхонаси

http://lawlib.freenet.uz/

East View Information Services

http://www.eastview.com

Embassy of Uzbekistan to the United States Website

http://www.uzbekistan.org/

A Guide to Legal Research in Uzbekistan

http://www.nyulawglobal.org/globalex/Uzbekistan.htm

Uzbek Civil and Labor Codes on Natlex

http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex browse.details?p lang=en&p country=UZB&

p_classification=01.03&p_origin=SUBJECT

Judicial Reform Index for Uzbekistan http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/UNTC/UNPAN017570.pdf

SPECIAL THANKS

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