

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN
ON NORMATIVE LEGAL ACTS

Adopted by the Legislative Chamber on November 24, 2020

Approved by the Senate on December 18, 2020

Chapter 1. General Provisions

Article 1. Purpose of this Law

The purpose of this Law shall be to define the concept, types, establish the legal force and correlation of normative legal acts, as well as the regulation of relations in the field of planning, initiation, preparation, examination, approval, adoption, publication, ensuring the organization of the implementation of normative legal acts.

Article 2. Legislation on Normative Legal Acts

Legislation on normative legal acts shall consist of this Law and other acts of legislation.

The types and correlation of normative legal acts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the main requirements for the procedure for the preparation and content of normative legal acts, and ensuring the organization of their implementation shall be also determined by the legislation of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

The procedure for the conclusion, publication, registration and storage of international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be determined by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan».

Article 3. Concept of a Normative Legal Act

A normative legal act shall be deemed an official document adopted in accordance with the legislation, aimed at establishing, changing or abolishing legal norms as generally binding state regulations.

Article 4. Bodies or Officials Having the Right to Adopt Normative Legal Acts

Bodies or officials having the right to adopt normative legal acts (hereinafter referred to as bodies having the right to adopt normative legal acts) shall be the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, ministries, state committees and departments, local government bodies.

Citizens shall have the right to adopt normative legal acts by way of a referendum held in the manner determined by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On a referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan».

Article 5. Basic Principles of this Law

The basic principles of this Law shall be:

constitutionality;

legality;

protection and priority of the rights and legitimate interests of physical persons and legal entities, the interests of society and the state;

publicity;

scientific character;

consistency and complexity of legal regulation of social relations;

stability of legal regulation of public relations.

Chapter 2. System of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Article 6. Types of Normative Legal Acts

The types of normative legal acts shall be:

Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

resolutions of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

orders and resolutions of ministries, state committees and departments;

decisions of local government bodies.

Article 7. Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Normative legal acts shall be acts of legislation and shall form the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The **Constitution** and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be legislative acts.

Decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, orders and

resolutions of ministries, state committees and departments, decisions of local government bodies shall be deemed by-laws.

Article 8. Supremacy of the Constitution and Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The unconditional supremacy of the **Constitution** and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be recognized in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The **Constitution** of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall have supreme legal force and shall be applied throughout the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other normative legal acts shall be adopted on the basis of and in pursuance of the **Constitution** of the Republic of Uzbekistan and cannot contradict its norms and principles.

Article 9. Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall regulate the most important and stable social relations and shall be adopted by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan or through a referendum.

The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be adopted in the form of constitutional laws.

The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, providing for the introduction of amendments and additions to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, shall be adopted in the form of constitutional laws.

The laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be adopted in the form of codes of the Republic of Uzbekistan, consolidating, uniting, systematizing the principles and norms of law, as well as providing comprehensive legal regulation of the most important area of public relations.

Article 10. Resolutions of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on the basis of and in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, shall adopt normative legal acts in the form of resolutions.

Article 11. Limits of Regulation of By-laws

The by-laws shall not allow the establishment of norms on issues subject to regulation at the level of legislative acts.

Article 12. Decrees and Resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on the basis of and in pursuance of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, shall adopt normative legal acts in the form of decrees and resolutions.

Article 13. Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, on the basis of and in pursuance of the **Constitution** and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, shall adopt normative legal acts in the form of resolutions.

Article 14. Orders and Resolutions of Ministries, State Committees and Departments

Ministries, state committees and departments may adopt normative legal acts if they are empowered by legislative acts, decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan to adopt corresponding normative-legal acts act or ensure legal regulation of public relations.

Ministries, state committees and departments, within the limits of their powers, shall adopt normative legal acts in the form of orders and resolutions.

Orders shall be adopted by the heads of ministries and departments, in which decisions on behalf of the ministry or department shall be made individually.

Resolutions shall be adopted by state committees or departments, in which decisions on behalf of the state committee and department shall made by their collegial bodies.

Orders and resolutions of ministries, state committees and departments can be adopted by agreement with other ministries, state committees or departments.

Ministries, state committees and departments can adopt regulations in the form of joint resolutions.

Structural subdivisions and territorial bodies of ministries, state committees and departments shall not be entitled to adopt normative legal acts.

Article 15. Succession in Respect of Legal Acts adopted by Ministries, State Committees and Departments

In case of reorganization of ministries, state committees and agencies empowered to adopt appropriate normative legal acts, to the successor within the limits of its powers, along with the right to adopt normative legal acts, shall also transfer powers to amend, supplement, suspend and terminate previously adopted normative legal acts, with the exception of the cases provided for in [part two](#) of this article.

In the event of the abolition of a ministry, state committee or department or its reorganization, in which the successor shall not be endowed with the right to adopt the relevant normative legal acts, the powers to amend, supplement, suspend and terminate the previously adopted normative legal acts shall be transferred to a higher or other authorized body.

In the event of renaming a ministry, state committee or department, normative legal acts containing its former name shall be subject to change or addition in terms of renaming. Until such changes or additions made, the effect of normative legal acts containing the previous name shall apply to the renamed ministry, state committee or department in full.

A change in the status of a ministry, state committee or department shall not entail the termination of the previously adopted normative legal acts.

Article 16. Decisions of Local Government Bodies

Kengashes of people's deputies of the region, district and city, within the limits of their powers, shall adopt normative legal acts in the form of decisions.

The khokim of the region, district and city, within the limits of his authority, shall adopt normative legal acts in the form of decisions.

Decisions of local government bodies shall be adopted on the basis of and in pursuance of the [Constitution](#) and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees, resolutions and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions and orders of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as decisions of higher bodies of local authorities.

Article 17. Regulations, Rules, Instructions and other Documents Approved by Normative Legal Acts

Normative legal acts may approve regulations, rules, instructions, provisions, strategies, concepts, doctrines, programs («road maps») and other documents that shall be an integral part of these acts.

The regulation shall determine the status, main tasks, functions, rights and obligations, the procedure for organizing the activities of state bodies and

organizations, their structural units, as well as the procedure for regulating public relations in a particular area.

The rules shall define the requirements for the implementation of certain activity.

The instruction shall define the specifying aspects of the application of normative legal acts.

The provision shall determine the order of work of state bodies and organizations, as well as the implementation of administrative procedures by state bodies and organizations.

The strategy shall determine the priority directions for the development of the country or key industries for the medium and long term.

The concept shall define key priorities, goals, main directions, tasks and mechanisms for the implementation of state policy in a particular area.

The doctrine shall define the goals, objectives, principles and main directions of ensuring the national interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan in a particular area.

The program («Roadmap») shall define a system of measures (interrelated in terms of objectives, implementation deadlines, funding sources and responsible executors) and mechanisms to ensure the achievement of the goals of state policy in a particular area.

Article 18. Correlation of Normative Legal Acts

The correlation of various normative legal acts in terms of their legal force shall be determined in accordance with the [Constitution](#) of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the powers and status of the bodies that adopted normative legal acts, the types of these acts, as well as the date of adoption of the normative legal act.

The normative legal act must comply with the normative legal acts, that have a higher legal force.

In the event of discrepancies between normative legal acts, the normative legal act with a higher legal force shall be applied.

In the event of discrepancies between normative legal acts having equal legal force, the provisions of the normative legal act adopted later shall apply, with the exception of the case provided for in [part five](#) of this article.

A normative legal act adopted by a ministry, state committee or department shall have a higher legal force in relation to a normative legal act

adopted by another ministry, state committee or department of the same status, if the body that adopted such an act is specially authorized to ensure legal regulation of a certain area of public relations.

Chapter 3. Planning, Initiation and Preparation of Draft Normative Legal Acts

Article 19. Planning the Preparation of Draft Normative Legal Acts

Planning for the preparation of draft normative legal acts shall be carried out, as a rule, within the framework of plans (programs) of rule-making work, which shall be prepared following the identification and analysis of problems requiring legal regulation.

Bodies having the right to adopt normative legal acts, for the purpose of legal regulation of public relations or improvement of norms of legislation, can develop and approve current (semi-annual and annual) and long-term (for a period of more than one year) plans (programs) for the preparation of draft normative legal acts.

The plans (programs) for the preparation of draft normative legal acts shall indicate:

name of the draft normative legal acts;

description of the state of legal regulation of a particular area of public relations;

description of problems requiring legal regulation, analysis of the causes and conditions of their occurrence;

justification of the need for the adoption of draft normative legal acts aimed at eliminating the causes and conditions for the occurrence of problems requiring legal regulation;

financial and economic calculations - for draft normative legal acts requiring material expenses;

types of normative legal acts;

time limits of preparation of drafts normative legal acts;

state bodies and organizations responsible for the preparation of draft normative legal acts;

expected results in the event of adoption of normative legal acts, including the results of the assessment of regulatory impact in the event of its implementation.

The planning procedure for the preparation of a draft normative legal act shall be determined by the body that has the right to adopt the normative legal act, or by the organization that prepares the draft normative legal act (hereinafter referred to as the developer).

Plans (programs) for the preparation of draft normative legal acts shall be published on the official websites of the relevant bodies that have the right to adopt normative legal acts.

Article 20. Initiation of the Preparation of Draft Normative Legal Acts

Initiation of the preparation of draft legislative acts, decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be allowed only if there are no legal mechanisms in the current legislation, administrative procedures designed to regulate public relations related to the sphere of activities of state bodies initiating the adoption of normative legal acts.

Physical persons and legal entities shall have the right to submit proposals on the preparation of draft normative legal acts to the relevant state bodies.

Article 21. Preparation of a Draft Normative Legal Act

Preparation of a draft normative legal act shall consist of the following stages:

- consideration of a proposal for the preparation of a draft normative legal act and adoption of a decision on its preparation;

- organizational, technical and financial support for the preparation of a draft normative legal act;

- collection of materials and information necessary for the preparation of a draft normative legal act;

- conducting a regulatory impact assessment;

- substantiation of the expediency of establishing benefits and allocating funds from the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and state trust funds;

- preparation of the text of the draft normative legal act;

- conduct of a legal and other necessary expertise;

- preparation of an explanatory note to the draft normative legal act outlining its concept.

The draft normative legal act shall be prepared in the state language. If necessary, it can be translated into another language.

The time limits for the preparation and submission by the developer of a draft normative legal act, respectively, to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Administration of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, cannot be set less than two months, if acts of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic, the acts of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan do not set another time limit.

Special considerations with respect to the preparation of draft laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and their submission to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be determined by the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On the procedure for preparing draft laws and their submission to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan» and «On Regulations of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan».

Article 22. Organization of Preparation of a Draft Normative Legal Act

The developer may create a working group (commission) to prepare a draft normative legal act.

The working group (commission) may include representatives of the developer's departments, ministries, government committees or departments responsible for the state and development of the relevant industries, other interested government bodies, scientific and other organizations, as well as citizens. In this respect, the representatives of non-governmental organizations, as well as citizens, shall be included in the working group (commission) with their consent.

Members of the working group (commission) must have the knowledge and experience necessary to prepare a draft normative legal act.

To ensure the activities of the working group (commission), the developer shall have the right to receive from state bodies and other organizations materials, statistical and other data necessary for the preparation of a draft normative legal act, to receive advice and recommendations from scientific and other organizations, scientists and specialists, as well as expert opinions on the draft normative legal act.

The body that has the right to adopt a normative legal act, where necessary, within the limits of its powers, shall have the right to instruct in the prescribed manner or order on a contractual basis the preparation of a draft normative legal act to state bodies, scientific and other organizations, and individual citizens.

The body that has the right to adopt a normative legal act, where necessary, within the limits of its powers, shall have the right to instruct in the prescribed manner or order on a contractual basis the preparation of alternative drafts of normative legal acts to several state bodies, scientific and other organizations, individual citizens, as well as to hold competitions to prepare the best draft normative legal act.

The coordination of the work of ministries, state committees and departments, as well as local government bodies on the preparation of draft normative legal acts shall be carried out by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 23. Studying the State of Legislation, the Practice of its Application, Public Opinion and International Experience in the Preparation of a Draft Normative Legal Act

When preparing a draft normative legal act, the developer:

shall study the state of legislation, the practice of its application on the subject of legal regulation of the draft normative legal act;

shall identify gaps and contradictions that negatively affect the legal regulation of a certain area of public relations, as well as the public need for legal regulation, the reasons and conditions that affect the effectiveness of legislation;

shall conduct an inventory of legislation in order to identify normative legal acts regulating the relevant area of public relations;

shall summarize and use the proposals of state bodies and other organizations, as well as individual citizens, media materials, consultations and recommendations of scientific and other organizations, scientists and specialists, data from other means of revealing public opinion;

shall take into account the generally recognized principles and norms of international law, and also shall study the experience of legal regulation in other states;

shall study the results of scientific research, publications in the media, the worldwide information network Internet, applications of physical persons and legal entities related to the subject of legal regulation of the draft normative legal act;

shall determine the need for financial and economic expenses necessary for the implementation of a normative legal act, the size and sources of their coverage.

Draft laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan may be submitted for public discussion in the manner prescribed by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On the nationwide discussion of draft laws».

Draft normative legal acts shall be submitted for public or professional discussion.

Public discussion of draft normative legal acts shall be carried out with the participation of representatives of interested state bodies, as well as self-government bodies of citizens and other institutions of civil society, other organizations, scientists, specialists and citizens.

Professional discussion of draft normative legal acts shall be carried out with the participation of representatives of relevant research institutions and industries.

Participants in the public or professional discussion of the draft normative legal act must be familiarized with its text in advance by the developer.

Suggestions and comments made during the discussion of the draft normative legal act shall be of a recommendatory nature and shall be subject to consideration by the developer. Discussion materials of the draft normative legal act shall be submitted for consideration by the body that has the right to adopt the normative legal act, simultaneously with the introduction of the draft normative legal act.

Article 24. Public Discussion of Draft Normative Legal Acts

Draft normative legal acts shall be posted by the developer on the portal for discussion of draft normative legal acts (hereinafter referred to as the portal) for public discussion in the manner prescribed by legislation.

The developer shall post the draft normative legal act on the portal before submitting it to the body that adopts the normative legal act.

The time limit of public discussion of draft normative legal acts on the portal shall be determined by the developer based on the specifics of regulated public relations and cannot be less than fifteen days from the date of posting of draft normative legal acts on the portal.

Consideration of comments and (or) proposals received from participants in public discussions on a draft normative legal act shall be carried out by the developer by revising it in accordance with the accepted comments and (or) proposals.

If the received comments and (or) proposals are rejected, the developer shall be obliged to justify the reason for their rejection.

The results of public discussion of draft normative legal acts shall be submitted by the relevant ministries, state committees, departments and other organizations to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan (for legal expertise) and the body that has the right to adopt a normative legal act (for consideration), as a rule, indicating the results of consideration of the received comments and (or) proposals.

Chapter 4. Expertise and Approval of a Draft Normative Legal Act

Article 25. Expertise of a Draft Normative Legal Act

A draft normative legal act shall be subject to mandatory legal and anti-corruption expertise.

A draft normative legal act, by the decision of the developer or a body that has the right to adopt a normative legal act, may be subjected to economic, financial, scientific, linguistic, environmental, as well as other types of expertise.

Organizations and (or) persons that were not directly involved in the preparation of the draft normative legal act shall be involved as experts. Scientists and specialists, including those from other states and international organizations, can be involved in the expertise. In assessing the draft normative legal act, experts shall be independent and shall not be associated with the position of the body on whose behalf the expertise is carried out.

The opinions of experts on the draft normative legal act shall be advisory in nature and shall be subject to consideration by the developer or the body that has the right to adopt the normative legal act. For unaccounted points of the conclusion, a certificate with appropriate explanations shall be drawn up.

Article 26. Legal Expertise of a Draft Normative Legal Act

In the course of a legal expertise, the compliance of the draft normative legal act with the [Constitution](#) and the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, other normative legal acts that have a higher legal force, with the requirements of legal and technical design shall be checked, as well as the validity and expediency of the application of reference norms in the draft normative legal act.

Legal expertise of draft normative legal acts shall be carried out by the legal service of the developer or the body that has the right to adopt a normative legal act, as well as by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its territorial divisions and other organizations in accordance with the legislation.

Article 27. Conduct of Legal Expertise of Draft Normative Legal Acts by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its Territorial Divisions

The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall conduct legal expertise of draft normative legal acts after their agreement with interested organizations and other types of expertise.

The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall conduct a legal expertise of draft normative legal acts, including identifying provisions and norms in them that create conditions for manifestation of corruption, committing other offenses, introducing excessive administrative and other restrictions for physical persons and legal entities, as well as the possibility of codification of legislation with the reflection of the necessary norms in one normative legal act and the abolition of other norms governing the corresponding relations.

Draft laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the course of their legal expertise by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be subject to mandatory assessment to determine their direct effect and the presence of normative legal acts that duplicate or contradict the norms of draft laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan for their subsequent cancellation.

Based on the results of the legal expertise, the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall present a conclusion.

Legal expertise of normative legal acts of ministries, state committees and departments shall be carried out by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Legal expertise of draft decisions of local government bodies shall be carried out by the relevant territorial divisions of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 28. Time Limits of Legal Expertise of Draft Normative Legal Acts and State Registration of Normative Legal Acts of Ministries, State Committees and Departments by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its Territorial Divisions

Legal expertise of draft laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be carried out by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan within ten days from the date of their receipt.

Legal expertize of normative legal acts of ministries, state committees and departments and state registration of normative legal acts of ministries, state committees and departments shall be carried out by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan within thirty days from the date of their receipt.

In the event the drafts specified in **part one** of this article and normative legal acts specified in part two of this article require additional study, the time limit for consideration of draft laws, decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan may be extended up to five days, and the normative legal acts of ministries, state committees and departments - up to fifteen days.

The territorial divisions of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall carry out legal expertise in relation to:

draft decisions of the regional, district (city) Kengashes of people's deputies — within two working days;

draft decisions of the khokim of the region, district (city) — within five working days.

Legislation may determine other time limits for conducting legal expertise of draft normative legal acts.

Article 29. Anti-corruption Expertise of Normative Legal Acts and their Drafts

Anti-corruption expertise of normative legal acts shall be carried out to identify corruption-generating factors that create conditions for committing corruption offenses, and draft normative legal acts - in order to assess the overall consequences of their adoption, creating an opportunity for manifestations of corruption, predicting the possibility of corruption risks in the process of applying normative legal acts. Based on the results of the expertize, recommendations shall be developed and measures shall be taken to eliminate the identified corruption-generating factors.

Anti-corruption expertise shall be carried out in relation to:

draft normative legal acts — by their developers, the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its territorial divisions;

normative legal acts — by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its territorial divisions.

Anti-corruption expertise of normative legal acts and their drafts shall be carried out by state bodies and organizations in the relevant areas of activity in the manner prescribed by legislation.

Based on the results of the anti-corruption expertise of normative legal acts and their drafts, an appropriate conclusion shall be drawn up.

Article 30. Agreement of Draft Normative Legal Acts

Draft normative legal acts, prior to submission to the body that has the right to adopt normative legal acts, must be agreed upon:

with interested state bodies and organizations;

with other state bodies and organizations in cases stipulated by legislation.

Drafts normative legal acts sent for agreeing shall be endorsed by the first heads (in exceptional cases — by their first deputies) of the interested state bodies and organizations:

draft legislative acts — within seven working days;

decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan — within three working days;

normative legal acts of ministries, state committees and departments — within five working days;

decisions of local government bodies — within three working days.

Legislation may establish other time limits of agreeing and requirements for mandatory agreeing of draft normative legal acts with certain state bodies and organizations.

The agreeing of draft normative legal acts shall be carried out in electronic form through a special information system for the agreeing of draft normative legal acts.

The procedure for agreeing of draft normative legal acts shall be determined by legislation.

Article 31. Liability for Violation of the Time Limits of Agreement of Draft Normative Legal Acts

The head of the interested state body and organization who violated the time limits of consideration of the draft normative legal act received for agreeing shall be personally liable within the framework of executive discipline in state bodies and organizations.

Control over the timeliness of consideration and agreeing of draft normative legal acts in government and local executive bodies shall be carried out by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Chapter 5. Submission of a Draft Normative Legal Act to the Body that has the Right to Adopt a Normative Legal Act. Adoption of a Normative Legal Act

Article 32. Submission of a Draft Normative Legal Act to the Body that has the Right to Adopt a Normative Legal Act

The prepared draft normative legal act shall be submitted to the body that has the right to adopt a normative legal act in the state language. If necessary, its translation into other languages can be provided.

The prepared draft of a normative legal act shall be submitted to the body that has the right to adopt a normative legal act, with the conclusion of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan based on the results of a legal expertise and an explanatory note.

In cases stipulated by legislation, the conclusion (report) of the relevant authorities on the regulatory impact assessment of the draft normative legal act, as well as financial and economic calculations, statistical data and other information to substantiate it, shall be attached to the draft normative legal act.

When introducing a draft law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the developer shall attach to it an action plan for its implementation, as well as clarification and promotion of its essence and significance.

When introducing a draft law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with the exception of a draft law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, providing for the recognition of other laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan as invalid, the developer shall be obliged to prepare an analytical comparative table indicating, in a sequential order, the relevant provisions of international documents and legislation of foreign countries, legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, justified proposals on the acceptability of the application of the relevant international experience in the conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The draft law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with the exception of the draft law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, providing for the recognition of other laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan as invalid, introduced without a comparative table, which shall contain a prepared substantive analysis of the principles, provisions and formulations of international documents and legislation of foreign countries, shall not be considered.

Article 33. Adoption of a Normative Legal Act

After its consideration, a normative legal act shall be adopted by a body that has the right to adopt normative legal acts.

By-laws, the provisions of which shall be reflected in the law, shall be subject to invalidation.

A normative legal act shall be adopted by a body that has the right to adopt normative legal acts in the state language. If necessary, it can be translated into other languages.

In the event of a discrepancy between the text of a normative legal act in the state language and its text in another language, the text of the normative legal act in the state language shall be applied.

Article 34. Legal Experiment

A legal experiment shall be a study by a body having the right to adopt normative legal acts of the effectiveness of a normative legal act by temporarily introducing its effect on a certain territory and (or) in a circle of persons.

After the completion of the legal experiment:

an analysis shall be made of the practice of applying a normative legal act adopted as a legal experiment, positive and negative consequences of a legal experiment, social and other factors that influenced the application of such a normative legal act, expenses incurred and income received in connection with conducting a legal experiment;

a forecast of positive and negative consequences, expenses and incomes that will appear after the adoption of a normative legal act shall be carried out without limiting its effect in time, in a certain territory and (or) in a circle of persons, justified by data on socio-economic results achieved in the course of a legal experiment.

Based on the results of a legal experiment, the body that has the right to adopt a normative legal act shall decide on the expediency of adopting a normative legal act without limiting its effect in time, on a certain territory and (or) in a circle of persons, or other measures shall be taken to improve legislation, taking into account the results of a legal experiment or recognition of a normative legal act as invalid.

Article 35. Regulatory Impact Assessment

Regulatory Impact Assessment shall be deemed a set of measures aimed at identifying and assessing the possible consequences of the adoption of a draft normative legal act, achievement of the normative objectives defined by it, as well

as the effectiveness and efficiency of the impact of the current normative legal act on public relations regulated by this normative legal act.

The regulatory impact assessment shall be carried out with respect to normative legal acts and their drafts affecting entrepreneurial activity, rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, as well as the environment.

The procedure for regulatory impact assessment shall be determined in accordance with the legislation.

Chapter 6. Publication, Entry into Force and Effect of Normative Legal Acts

Article 36. Certification of the Official Text of a Normative Legal Act

Certification of the official text of a normative legal act shall be carried out by signing it in relation to:

the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan - by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

resolutions of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan — the Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

resolutions of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan — by the Chairperson of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

a decree and resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan — by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan — by the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

orders and decrees of ministries, state committees and departments — by the head of the body that adopted the normative legal act;

decisions of local government bodies — by the relevant khokim.

Article 37. State Registration of Normative Legal Acts of Ministries, State Committees and Departments

The ministry, state committees and departments, within ten days from the date of adoption of the normative legal acts, shall submit them to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan for state registration.

Normative legal acts of ministries, state committees and departments that have not passed state registration cannot serve as a basis for the legal regulation of the relevant public relations and shall not entail legal consequences.

For the enactment of normative legal acts that have not passed state registration, officials of ministries, state committees and departments shall be brought to administrative liability in the manner prescribed by legislation.

The procedure for state registration of normative legal acts of ministries, state committees and departments shall be determined by legislation.

Article 38. Requirements for the Publication of Normative Legal Acts

Normative legal acts must be published in official publications. No one can be convicted, punished, deprived of property or any rights on the basis of a law that has not been officially published.

The official publication of a normative legal act in the statement shall not be allowed.

When a normative legal act is officially published, all its details shall be indicated.

Electronic versions of the texts of normative legal acts of ministries, state committees, departments and local government bodies shall be subject to mandatory publication on the official websites of the bodies that adopted them within one day after the official publication of the normative legal act. The procedure for publishing electronic versions of the texts of normative legal acts of ministries, state committees, departments and local government bodies shall be determined by legislation.

The publication of normative legal acts in unofficial publications, as well as their distribution through electronic reference systems of legislation shall be allowed after the publication of the normative legal act in official sources, indicating all the details, official publications in which they are published, and the date of their entry into force. In this respect, accurate reproduction of the text of the normative legal act published in official publications must be ensured.

The publication of normative legal acts shall be a mandatory prerequisite for their application.

Article 39. Official Sources of Publication of Normative Legal Acts

Official sources of publication of the [Constitution](#) and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be «Bulletin of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan», «Collection of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan», newspapers «Khalk suzi» and «Narodnoe slovo», «National database of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan».

The official sources of publication of resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be «Collection of Resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan», «Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan», newspapers «Khalk suzi» and «Narodnoye Slovo», «National Database of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan».

The official sources for the publication of normative legal acts of ministries, state committees and departments shall be «Collection of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan», «National Database of Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan», as well as official publications of ministries, state committees and departments.

The official sources of publication of decisions of local government bodies shall be the «National database of legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan», as well as official publications of these local government bodies.

Article 40. Entry into Force of Normative Legal Acts

Normative legal acts shall enter into force from the day of their official publication, unless a later date is indicated in the acts themselves.

Normative legal acts that provide for the complication of the procedure for carrying out entrepreneurial activity and the imposition of new duties on business entities, as well as establishing new measures of their responsibility, shall enter into force no earlier than three months after the date of their official publication.

Article 41. Retroactive Force of a Normative Legal Act

Normative legal acts shall not have retroactive effect and shall be applied to public relations that have arisen after their entry into force, with the exception of the cases provided for in [part two](#) of this article.

The effect of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall apply to public relations that arose before its entry into force, only in cases when it is directly provided for by law. Retroactive effect shall not be allowed if the law provides for the introduction or toughening of liability of legal entities and physical persons for actions that, prior to the adoption of this law, did not entail liability or entailed softer liability, as well as if the application of the law causes material damage to legal and physical persons.

Article 42. Effect of a Normative Legal Act in Space

The effect of a normative legal act in space shall be determined by the jurisdiction of the body that adopted the normative legal act.

The body that has adopted the normative legal act can limit the scope of its action in space.

Article 43. Effect of a Normative Legal Act in Time

A normative legal act shall be effected indefinitely, unless otherwise specified in its text.

The validity period of a normative legal act may be established for the entire act or part of it. In this case, it should be indicated for how long or until the occurrence of which event, the normative legal act or part of it shall remain in effect.

Before the expiration of the specified period or before the occurrence of the event, the body that adopted the normative legal act may decide to extend the effect of the normative legal act or part of it for a new period, until another event occurs, or to give it an indefinite character in case of compliance of a normative legal act with legislation, priority areas of ongoing reforms, established legal relations in society.

Article 44. Effect of the Normative Legal Act in the Circle of Persons

The effect of the normative legal act shall apply to citizens and legal entities of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as to foreign legal entities when they carry out activities on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foreign citizens and stateless persons situated on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, unless otherwise provided by an international treaty of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 45. Suspension and Termination of Effect of Normative Legal Act

The effect of a normative legal act or part of it may be suspended by the body that adopted it, or by its higher authority for a certain period or until a certain event occurs.

A normative legal act or part of it shall cease to be effective in the event of:
expiration of the period or the occurrence of an event for which the normative legal act or part of it was designed;

recognition of a normative legal act or its part as inconsistent with the **Constitution** of the Republic of Uzbekistan or invalid in the manner prescribed by legislation;

recognition of a normative legal act or its part as invalid;

cancellation of a normative legal act or part of it.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has the right to suspend, for the duration of the state of emergency, the operation of decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers

of the Republic of Uzbekistan, orders and resolutions of ministries, state committees and departments, as well as decisions of local government bodies operating in the territory where a state of emergency has been introduced, in case of contradiction of these acts to the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the introduction of a state of emergency.

Article 46. Revision of Previously Adopted Normative Legal Acts in Connection with the Adoption of a New Normative Legal Act

In connection with the adoption of a new normative legal act, the necessary changes and (or) additions shall be made to the previously adopted normative legal acts and all earlier adopted normative legal acts or their parts shall be subject to recognition as invalid, if they contradict the new legal norms or are completely absorbed by the new normative legal act or have actually lost their legal significance, but have not been officially recognized as invalid.

Changes and (or) additions made to normative legal acts with equal legal force, the list of normative legal acts having equal legal force or their parts recognized as invalid, must be contained in the normative legal act itself.

In case of a significant number of normative legal acts or their parts that have equal legal force that shall be subject to amendment, supplement or invalidation in connection with the adoption of a normative legal act, the indicated amendments and additions, as well as the list of normative legal acts subject to invalidation, shall be drawn up in separate act. The draft of such an act shall be prepared by the developer and shall be submitted simultaneously with the draft of the normative legal act.

Article 47. Dissemination of Texts of Normative Legal Acts

Dissemination of texts of normative legal acts can be carried out in any form that provides unhindered access to familiarization with the text of a normative legal act.

The procedure for dissemination of the texts of normative legal acts shall be determined by legislation.

Chapter 7. Organization and Enforcement of Normative Legal Acts

Article 48. Bodies Organizing and Ensuring Enforcement of Normative Legal Acts

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall organize and shall ensure the enforcement of the [Constitution](#) and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan,

resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan throughout the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Ministries, state committees and departments, their officials shall organize and shall ensure the implementation of normative legal acts on issues related to their powers.

Local government bodies shall organize and shall enforce normative legal acts in the respective territory.

Article 49. Powers of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan to Organize and Enforce Normative Legal Acts

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan within the limits of its powers:

shall develop the necessary measures and (or) shall make decisions aimed at the timely implementation of normative legal acts;

shall coordinate and shall direct the work of ministries, state committees and departments, shall determine their powers for the implementation of normative legal acts;

shall determine the ministries, state committees, departments and officials responsible for the implementation of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other normative legal acts;

monitors the timely execution of normative legal acts.

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan may exercise other powers in accordance with the legislation.

Article 50. Powers of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan to Organize the Implementation of Normative Legal Acts

The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, within the limits of its powers:

shall provide explanations and provide the necessary assistance to state bodies and organizations on the implementation of normative legal acts;

shall develop guidelines on the implementation of normative legal acts by government bodies;

shall monitor and shall analyze the implementation of normative legal acts by government bodies, shall develop proposals for eliminating problems in this area;

shall coordinate the activities of government bodies for the implementation of normative legal acts;

shall study the observance of performing discipline in government bodies and organizations for the implementation of normative legal acts, shall prepare on this basis information and analytical documents for submission to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan may exercise other powers in accordance with the legislation.

Article 51. Powers of Ministries, State Committees and Departments for the Organization and Enforcement of Normative Legal Acts

Ministries, state committees and departments within the limits of their powers:

shall develop the necessary measures and (or) shall take measures aimed at the timely implementation of normative legal acts;

shall carry out the development of draft normative legal acts aimed at the implementation of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

shall ensure the dissemination of the texts of normative legal acts, as well as, together with other state bodies and organizations, shall organize work to inform the performers and shall explain among the population the essence and significance of normative legal acts;

shall organize training, retraining and advanced training of their employees to ensure the correct and uniform application of normative legal acts;

shall monitor the implementation of normative legal acts, shall study the practice of applying legislation in the relevant industry and, if necessary, shall make proposals for improving legislation;

shall maintain a systematic record of normative legal acts in accordance with the established procedure.

Ministries, state committees and departments can exercise other powers in accordance with the legislation.

Article 52. Powers of Local Government Bodies to Organize and Enforce Normative Legal Acts

Local government bodies in the relevant territory:

shall develop the necessary measures and (or) shall take measures aimed at the timely implementation of normative legal acts;

shall ensure the dissemination of the texts of normative legal acts, together with other organizations shall organize the necessary explanatory work on normative legal acts;

shall coordinate and shall direct the work of the relevant state bodies and organizations for the implementation of normative legal acts;

shall monitor the implementation of normative legal acts, shall study the practice of applying legislation and, if necessary, shall make proposals for improving legislation;

shall maintain a systematic record of normative legal acts in accordance with the established procedure.

Local government bodies may also exercise other powers in accordance with legislation.

Article 53. Monitoring and Control Over the Implementation of Normative Legal Acts

Monitoring and control over the implementation of normative legal acts shall be carried out in accordance with the legislation.

Bodies that have the right to adopt normative legal acts and other organizations shall exercise control over the implementation of the relevant normative legal acts, as well as shall monitor practice of enforcement of law and shall analyze applications from physical persons and legal entities on issues related to implementation.

If gaps in normative legal acts, contradictions with normative legal acts of a higher legal force, as well as internal contradictions or other errors are identified, the body that has the right to adopt normative legal acts shall take measures to eliminate them.

Citizens, citizens' self-government bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations, the media registered in the manner prescribed by legislation can monitor and control the implementation of normative legal acts in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On Public Control» and other acts of legislation.

Chapter 8. Final Provisions

Article 54. Basic Requirements for Normative Legal Acts

The basic requirements for the design of normative legal acts shall be established by the Unified Methodology for the Legal and Technical Design of Draft Normative Legal Acts, as well as information and analytical materials attached to them, in accordance with the [annex](#) to this Law.

Article 55. Official Interpretation of Normative Legal Acts

The official interpretation of normative legal acts shall be carried out in the event of ambiguities in a normative legal act, incorrect or contradictory practice of its application.

The official interpretation of the norms of the [Constitution](#) and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be provided by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The official interpretation of the norms of resolutions of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be given by the corresponding chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The official interpretation of the norms of by-laws shall be given by the bodies that adopted them.

In the process of official interpretation of normative legal acts, it shall not be allowed to introduce amendments, changes, additions to them aimed at specifying the norms.

Article 56. State Registration of Normative Legal Acts

State registration of normative legal acts shall include a centralized collection, registration of normative legal acts, the creation and maintenance of their funds in a control state and centralized information about normative legal acts. Legislation may establish additional requirements for state registration of normative legal acts.

The procedure for the implementation of state registration of normative legal acts shall be determined by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 57. Recognition of Some Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan as Invalid

To recognize as invalid:

1) Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 14, 2000 No. 160-II «On normative legal acts» (Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2001, No. 1-2, article 8);

2) Resolution of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 14, 2000 No. 161-II «On the enactment of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On normative legal acts» (Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2001, No. 1-2, art. 9);

3) Section XXVI of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 12, 2003 No. 568-II «On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan» (Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2004, No. 1-2, Art. 18);

4) clause 46 of section I of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 3, 2004 No. 714-II «On amendments and additions, as well as invalidating some legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan» (Bulletin of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2005, No. 1, art. 18);

5) Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 24, 2012 No. ZRU-342 «On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On Normative Legal Acts» (Bulletin of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2012, No. 12, Art. 333) ;

6) Article 18 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 11, 2014 No. ZRU-381 «On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan» (Bulletin of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2014, No. 12, Art. 343);

7) Article 9 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 10, 2015 No. ZRU-389 «On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan» (Bulletin of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2015, No. 8, Article 310);

8) Article 12 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 23, 2016 No. ZRU-411 «On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan» (Bulletin of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2016, No. 9, Art. 276);

9) Article 47 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 14, 2017 No. ZRU-446 «On amendments and additions, as well as invalidating some legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan» (Bulletin of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2017, No. 9, art . 510);

10) Article 22 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 3, 2018 No. ZRU-456 «On amendments and additions to some legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the improvement of the activities of certain state bodies, as well as the adoption of additional measures to ensure the

protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens» (Bulletin of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2018, No. 1, Art. 1);

11) Article 11 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 9, 2018 No. 3PY-459 «On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan» (Bulletin of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2018, No. 1, Article 4);

12) Article 37 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 18, 2018 No. ZRU-476 «On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan» (Bulletin of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2018, No. 4, Art. 224);

13) Article 12 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 8, 2019 No. ZRU-512 «On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Connection with Improving the Activities of Certain State Bodies» (Bulletin of the Chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2019, No. 1, art. 1).

Article 58. Ensuring the Execution, Communication, Clarification of the Essence and Meaning of this Law

To the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other interested organizations to ensure the execution, communication to the performers and clarification among the population of the essence and meaning of this Law.

Article 59. Bringing Acts of Legislation in Line with this Law

To the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

to bring government decisions in accordance with this Law;

to ensure the revision and cancellation by the state administration bodies of their normative legal acts that contradict this Law.

Article 60. Entry into Force of this Law

This Law shall enter into force from the day of its official publication.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. MIRZIYOYEV

Tashkent city,
April 20, 2021,
No. LRU-682

ANNEX

to the **Law** of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On normative legal acts»

UNIFIED METHODOLOGY OF

Legal and Technical Design of Draft Normative Legal Acts, as well as Information and Analytical Materials Attached to Them

Chapter 1. General Provisions

1. This Unified Methodology shall determine the procedure for legal and technical designing of draft normative legal acts (hereinafter referred to as the draft), as well as information and analytical materials attached to them.

2. Basic principles of draft design:

accuracy and certainty of the legal form;

clarity and accessibility of the language;

completeness of legal regulation of the relevant sphere of relations;

specificity of legal regulation;

use of proven terms, concepts and expressions;

maximum clarity and conciseness of the formulation of norms;

unification, uniformity of the form, structure and way of presenting legal regulations;

compliance with the rules of legislative technique.

Chapter 2. Requirements for the Text and Structure of the Draft

§ 1. General Provisions

3. The text of the draft should be stated succinctly, in simple and clear language. The text of the draft should not lead to different interpretations and discrepancies. Proposals of the draft shall be built in accordance with generally accepted grammatical, spelling and punctuation rules using the official language style and legal terminology.

4. The text of the draft must meet the following requirements:

simplicity and brevity of proposals;

accuracy of the wording;

systemic nature and consistency of statements.

5. It shall not be allowed to use in the draft, as well as information and analytical materials attached to them:

forms of colloquial speech;

terms of foreign languages in the presence of equivalent words and concepts in the state language;

outdated and ambiguous words and expressions, figurative comparisons, epithets, metaphors;

abbreviations and shortenings (with the exception of generally accepted abbreviations and shortenings, as well as abbreviated names of organizations in annexes to by-laws).

6. When using in the draft concepts and terms that are absent in the legislation, as well as technical and other special concepts, their definitions shall be given. Definition of commonly used concepts shall not be required in accordance with legislative practice.

7. The definition of a concept or term should fully disclose its content. It shall not be allowed to define a concept or term through the same concept and term, as well as other concepts and terms that need to be defined themselves.

8. If it is necessary to define three or more concepts that are repeatedly used in the draft, they shall be indicated in a separate paragraph (article) and shall be given at the beginning of the draft text.

9. With repeated use of phrases, they shall be stated in full edition in the structural unit (article, part, paragraph, subparagraph,) where they are used for the first time, and in brackets the abbreviated designation shall be indicated in the nominative case, with which this concept are used in the subsequent provisions of the draft.

10. The draft, as a rule, shall not reproduce the legal norms contained in the normative legal act of the same legal force.

If necessary, the draft shall reproduce certain provisions from normative legal acts of higher legal force with reference.

11. Inclusion in the draft text of references to other normative legal acts shall be allowed only in cases when it is necessary to show the interconnection of legal norms or to avoid repetitions. Links must be specific and shall point to a specific normative legal act or to its individual provisions.

Each reference must be substantiated in an explanatory note prepared for the draft indicating the details of the normative legal act, its structural unit to which the reference are made.

The draft shall not allow references to specific normative legal acts of lower legal force, protocols, instructions and letters of state bodies.

12. If it is necessary to make a reference in the draft law (law) to the law, the type and name of the law shall be indicated in sequence. With respect to the resolutions of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the date of their adoption and the number shall be also indicated.

13. It shall not be allowed to reiterate the text of the article (clause) in other articles (clauses) of the same normative legal act, as well as to include in departmental normative legal acts of norms providing for the adoption of other departmental normative legal acts.

14. The structure of the draft should ensure the logical development and disclosure of the subject of legal regulation.

15. Depending on the volume, the draft by-law shall be divided into the following structural units in descending order: sections, subsections, chapters, paragraphs, clauses, sub clauses and subparagraphs.

The division of draft laws shall be carried out in accordance with [paragraph 2](#) of this chapter.

16. Sections of the draft shall be numbered in Roman, and subsections and chapters - in Arabic numerals and have headings. Paragraphs shall be designated by “§”, numbered in Arabic numerals and shall have headings.

The designations and names of sections, subsections, chapters and paragraphs shall be written with a capital letter, «bold» font, with text alignment in the center, without quotes, single line spacing and without indentation, in one line with their number, after which a period shall be put.

17. It shall not be allowed to introduce a structural unit:

«section» if there are no chapters in the draft;

«Subsection» if there are no sections in the draft;

«Sub-clause» and «subparagraph» if there are no clauses in the draft.

18. Each developed draft must have a name. The name should be stated briefly, clearly and reflect the main subject of legal regulation.

19. The draft may have a preamble, which shall contain an explanation of the motives and purposes of its adoption and shall be placed at the beginning.

The preamble of a normative legal act can be set out in several paragraphs that logically develop its content.

The preamble should not:

contain independent normative prescriptions;

divide into articles and paragraphs;

contain references to other normative legal acts that shall be subject to invalidation, amendment and addition in connection with the adoption of the normative legal act;

contain the meaning of the basic concepts used in the draft;

be numbered.

20. The preamble of the draft may indicate (for departmental normative legal acts it shall be mandatory) normative legal acts, in pursuance or on the basis of which it shall be adopted.

21. The legal norms in the draft shall be set out in the form of articles and paragraphs, which shall be numbered in Arabic numerals with a period, and also shall not have headings, with the exception of articles.

Double numbering of legal regulations shall not be allowed.

22. Each article and clause, as a rule, should contain one legal norm and have a full and complete content.

In the resolute part of the draft, except draft laws, the most important legal norms shall be included.

23. Clauses can be subdivided into sub clauses or paragraphs.

24. Subclasses shall be indicated in lower case letters with a closing parenthesis. Letters should be listed in alphabetical order.

25. Subclasses can only be subdivided into paragraphs. The use of a hyphen or other signs at the beginning of paragraphs shall not be allowed.

26. Requirements, lists, tables, graphs, tariffs, maps, diagrams, structures, samples of documents, forms, as well as recommendatory documents (standard provisions, charters, contracts, guidelines, etc.) may be attached to the draft.

27. If clauses (sub-clauses, paragraphs) of the resolution part of the draft, articles (parts, clauses, sub-clauses, paragraphs) in draft laws provide for the approval of documents, then the corresponding structural unit of the normative legal act and the name of the document approved by it must be stated in compliance with each other.

28. Appendices, consisting of sections, shall be numbered consecutively. The section shall have a sequential number, denoted by Roman numerals, and a name.

§ 2. Special Considerations with Respect to the Structure of Draft Law (Laws)

29. The structure of a draft law shall be determined by its content and shall be built in the following sequence:

scope or action;

general provisions: basic principles of legal regulation, definition of concepts and special terms used in the law, rights and obligations of subjects, as well as mechanisms for implementing the norms of the draft law being developed;

norm on liability for violation of the norms of the law being adopted;

norms implying the introduction of amendments and additions to some laws, as well as the recognition of laws as invalid in connection with the adoption of this law;

subject on whom the enforcement, communication, clarification of the essence and meaning of the adopted law shall be entrusted;

instruction to bring normative legal acts in line with the adopted law;

procedure for the entry into force of the law.

30. The following structural units of the draft law (law) shall be used in descending order:

part;

section;

subsection;

chapter;

paragraph;

article.

31. The following structural units of the article of the draft law (law) shall be used in descending order:

part;

paragraph;

subparagraph;

paragraph.

It shall be possible to divide large systematized draft laws into parts, sections into subsections, chapters into paragraphs.

32. The designation and title of a part of a draft law (law) shall be printed in capital letters in the center of the page, one below the other. The name of a part of draft laws (laws) shall be printed in «bold» type.

33. Sections shall be numbered in Roman numerals, and subsections and chapters shall be numbered in Arabic numerals and shall have headings. Paragraphs shall be designated by «§», numbered in Arabic numerals and shall have headings.

The designation and name of subsections, chapters and paragraphs shall be written with an uppercase letter, and the designation and name of sections in capital letters in «bold» font, without quotes, single line spacing, in one line with the designation of their number, after which a period shall be put.

34. An article of a draft law (law):

shall be its main structural unit;

shall have a sequential number denoted by Arabic numerals;

shall have a name, with the exception of draft laws on amendments and additions to some laws, as well as their recognition as invalid.

The designation of the article shall be printed with a capital letter and paragraph indentation.

The title of the article shall be printed with a capital letter in «bold» font in one line with the designation of the article number, after which a period shall be put. If the article does not have a title, then a period shall be placed after the article number and the article designation shall be printed with a capital letter and paragraph indentation in «bold» font.

The article shall be subdivided into parts that shall not be numbered. The ordinal position of the parts of the article shall be determined by sequential counting of paragraphs starting with a capital letter and ending with a period.

Parts of articles shall be subdivided into paragraphs indicated by Arabic numerals or lowercase letters with a closing parenthesis. Parts of articles can be divided into paragraphs.

Clauses can be subdivided into sub clauses, denoted by Arabic numerals in brackets, or paragraphs.

35. The numbering of parts, sections, subsections, chapters, paragraphs and articles of the draft law (law) should be continuous. Separate numbering of articles of each chapter (paragraph) or separate numbering of chapters of each section (subsection) shall not be allowed.

36. It shall be inadmissible to include in a draft law (law) notes to parts, sections, subsections, chapters, paragraphs, articles or the draft law (law) as a whole.

37. If there are several annexes to the draft law (law), then they shall be numbered in Arabic numerals with the symbol «No.». When referring to annexes in the text of the draft law (law), the sign «No.» shall be indicated.

The designation of the annex shall be located in the upper right corner of the page with a font in size 12 after the text of the draft law (law) without indicating the number and date of signing the law.

The annex name shall be centered on the page.

§ 3. General Requirements for the Statement of the Norms of the Draft Law (Law)

38. The law must meet the following requirements:

a detailed statement of the norms, ensuring its uniform interpretation, not requiring the development and adoption of by-laws for their specification;

the presence in the text of the law of a specific mechanism for its implementation;

the presence of an exhaustive list of the rights and obligations of the subjects of legal relations in the draft law;

lack of declarative and abstract norms.

39. The norms of the law should be interconnected with the norms of other laws. In this respect, the wording of the norms of the law should be stated in a uniform way with the wording used in other laws.

40. In the course of drafting the text of a draft law (law), it shall systematize legislation, shall combine all legal norms contained in bylaws, shall create new norms that fill gaps in legislation, shall eliminate inconsistencies, unjustified repetitions and contradictions between individual legal prescriptions.

In this respect, with the adoption of the law, all old by-laws, norms that are reflected in the law, shall lose their normative necessity and shall be subject to recognition as invalid.

41. As far as possible, all issues of a certain branch of law and the sphere of public relations should be fully settled in one act. If it is necessary to change certain norms of the law, it shall be formalized as amendments and additions to this law without drawing up a new independent normative legal act.

42. Simultaneously with the draft law, the following shall be developed:

a list of by-laws to be recognized as invalid in connection with the adoption of the law;

a comparative table containing the norms of bylaws that were included in the draft law and the rationale for such a merger;

draft decisions on amendments and additions to the existing by-laws or their recognition as invalid in connection with the adoption of the law.

Chapter 3. Legal and Technical Design of Drafts and the Procedure for Indicating the Official Sources of Publication

§ 1. General Provisions

43. The text of the draft should be located on one side of a sheet of A4 paper without reducing its scale.

44. If the draft is presented on two or more pages, each of its pages and annexes to it should be separately numbered. The serial number of the page shall be printed at the top of the page from the center, starting with the number 2. On the first page, the number 1 shall not be affixed.

45. Drafts, as a rule, shall be prepared using the Microsoft Word editor and the following parameters:

left margin of the page 3 cm, right margin 2 cm, bottom and top margins 2 cm;

font size for drafts of departmental normative acts is 12, for the rest — 14;

the first line shall be indented 1.27 cm (for draft laws — 1.25 cm);

line spacing (multiplier) 1.

46. At the top, in the right corner of the first page, the word «Draft» shall be placed (except for the draft departmental normative legal act), its size should be identical to the font size of the text.

47. The text of the type shall be made out in capital letters «bold» font with text alignment in the center, single line spacing and without indentation. The type of draft legislative acts, decree and resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and decisions of local government bodies shall be reflected in two lines.

48. The name shall be written in lowercase letters in «bold» font with text alignment in the center, without quotes, single line spacing and without indentation.

49. In each line of text, words must be complete without hyphenation. At the end of each line, as a rule, shall not be left unions, a sign «number», part numbers, abbreviations, and etc.

50. Designation of the annex shall be located in the upper right corner of the page with a font of 12 indicating the annex number (if you have multiple annexes), the type of normative legal act to which it shall be attached, and the place left for the date and number of the act.

51. The name of the annex shall be written in lowercase «bold» font with text alignment in the center, without quotes, single line spacing and without indentation.

§ 2. Special Considerations with Respect to the Legal and Technical Design of Draft Law (Laws) on the Ratification of International Treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan

52. If a draft law (law) on the ratification of international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan includes the ratification of several international treaties, then such a draft law (law) shall be drawn up in accordance with the general rules applicable to draft laws (laws) containing articles without titles.

The name of the international treaty of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the draft law (law) on ratification must be completely identical to the name of this international treaty in the signed original.

§ 3. Special Considerations with Respect to the Legal and Technical Design of the Draft Departmental Normative Legal Act

53. The texts of orders and resolutions of the ministry, state committee or department must be printed on the appropriate forms with the State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan and shall contain the name of the body (bodies) that adopted them.

54. The approval by one order or resolution of several provisions, rules or instructions shall not be allowed.

§ 4. Procedure for Indicating the Official Sources of Publication

55. When making amendments and additions to the law, the following shall be indicated:

the official source of the publication of the law or the official source of the publication of the law in the new edition (if there was one);

official sources of publication of all subsequent changes and additions made to the legislative act.

56. When a law shall be declared invalid, the official source of the publication of the law or the official source of the publication of the law in the new edition (if any) shall be indicated. Also, the laws that introduced amendments and additions to the main law, shall be also separately recognized as invalid, indicating the source of their official publication.

Chapter 4. Special Considerations with Respect to the Preparation of Drafts on Amendments and Additions to Normative Legal Acts, as well as their Recognition as Invalid

§ 1. General Provisions

57. A draft on amendments and additions to normative legal acts, as well as their recognition as invalid, shall be prepared, as a rule, in the following cases:

fulfillment of the requirements of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, acts of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers on bringing legislation in line with newly adopted normative legal acts, as well as in pursuance of instructions from the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

if the draft being developed entails the need to make changes or additions to other normative legal acts, as well as to declare them invalid;

identifying, in the process of preparing a draft, the existence of a normative legal act regulating similar relations, and establishing the possibility of legal regulation by making changes and additions to this normative legal act without adopting a new normative legal act;

elimination of a plurality of normative legal acts on the same issues and identified contradictions in legal norms.

58. Amendments to a normative legal act shall be recognized as follows:

replacement of numbers, words, sentences, columns, blocks and positions;

invalidation of paragraphs, subparagraphs, articles (parts of articles), paragraphs, chapters, subsections, sections, parts, appendices or the exclusion of numbers, words, sentences, columns, blocks, positions and paragraphs;

a statement of paragraphs, sub-clauses, clauses, articles (parts of articles), chapters, subsections, sections, parts, appendices, as well as the names of paragraphs, chapters, subsections, sections, parts, appendices in a new edition.

Column — a section or paragraph of a text, document, set out in the form of a table, bounded by two vertical lines.

A block — a part of functionally combined tables of different shapes (square, rectangle, cylinder, oval, etc.).

Position — a section, subsection, chapter, paragraph, subparagraph of a text, document, set out in a column in the form of a table, bounded by two horizontal lines.

59. Additions to a normative legal act shall be recognized as:

addition of a structural unit of a normative legal act with new words, numbers or sentences;

addition of normative legal acts with structural units (part, section, subsection, chapter, paragraph, appendix, column, block, position, article (part of the article), subparagraph).

60. The text providing for the introduction of amendments and additions to the normative legal acts shall be divided into:

paragraphs, which shall be numbered in Arabic numerals with a dot;

subparagraphs, which shall be numbered in lowercase letters with a parenthesis;

paragraphs.

61. If an article or clause provides for only one amendment or addition to the relevant normative legal act, then the sub clauses shall not be used.

62. When amendments and additions shall be made to a normative legal act, the digital numbering of its sections, subsections, chapters, paragraphs, articles, clauses and the digital or letter numbering of sub clauses shall not change.

63. If a normative legal act is supplemented by new structural units, then they must be additionally designated by numbers placed above the main digital or letter designations.

64. The addition of figures placed above the main digital or alphabetic designations shall be allowed only with the introduction of subsequent changes and additions. Such designations shall be used only during subsequent insertions in order to avoid changing the entire numbering of structural units.

65. If the relevant additions are made to the end of the structural unit of the normative legal act (part, section, subsection, chapter, article (part of the article), clause, subparagraph and paragraph), then the existing numbering continues.

66. When an article, clause or sub-clause are supplemented with a new paragraph, the numbering of subsequent paragraphs of this article, clause or sub-clause shall be changed in the appropriate order.

67. If the draft provides for the introduction of amendments and additions, as well as the recognition as invalid of several normative legal acts or their structural units at the same time, then these acts shall be arranged in chronological order (by legal force and dates of their adoption). Within the same date of adoption, normative legal acts shall be arranged in accordance with their numbers in ascending order.

68. In the event that in a draft containing norms on amendments and additions to normative legal acts, as well as on recognizing them as invalid, these norms comprise two or more clauses and have a large volume, they shall be prepared in the form of an annex (attachments) to the draft.

69. When making changes and additions to a normative legal act, the type, date of adoption, number, name of this act shall be indicated.

70. If the corresponding changes and additions are made to the appendix of a normative legal act, then the draft shall not provide the name of the corresponding normative legal act, but shall indicate the name of the annex approved by it.

71. Modifiable, supplemented and deleted words and numbers shall be enclosed in quotation marks.

72. If it is required to significantly change the text of the appendix, part, section, subsection, chapter, paragraph, article, clause, subparagraph, paragraph and sentence, then it shall be necessary to state them in a new edition.

73. If a part, clause or sub-clause of a normative legal act consists of paragraphs, each of which shall be a continuation of the introductory paragraph, the calculation of the paragraphs begins with the introductory paragraph.

74. The annex to the draft, providing for the recognition of by-laws as invalid, shall consist only of paragraphs. In this case, a list of normative legal acts recognized as invalid shall be provided, consisting of paragraphs.

75. If it is necessary to recognize as invalid a normative legal act as a whole or its structural unit up to a subparagraph inclusive, this act as a whole or its structural unit up to a subparagraph inclusively shall be recognized as invalid.

If it is necessary to recognize as invalid a structural unit of a normative legal act in the form of a paragraph, this paragraph shall be excluded.

76. Upon recognition of the relevant structural units of a normative legal act as invalid, the numbering of subsequent structural units shall not change.

If a paragraph is deleted, the sequence of the following paragraphs shall be revised, with the exception of draft laws.

77. If there is only one effective structural unit in a normative legal act, and the rest shall have become invalid, then if it is necessary to recognize this structural unit as invalid, the entire normative legal act must be recognized as invalid.

78. The lists of normative legal acts subject to invalidation shall not include acts or norms of a temporary nature, the validity of which has expired.

79. The validity period of a separate norm or a normative legal act as a whole, which has expired, shall not be extended. In this case, a draft shall be prepared providing for the introduction of a new norm.

80. If an article (part, clause, sub-clause and paragraph of an article), clause, sub-clause or paragraph contains an indication of an annex that must accordingly become invalid, then this structural unit and the annex provided for in it must be recognized as invalid.

If the annex cannot be recognized as completely invalidated, then only the corresponding structural units of the annex shall be subject to invalidation (exclusion).

81. If a normative legal act is declared invalid, in whole or in part, the corresponding provisions of the normative legal act, which amended and supplemented the normative legal act, invalidated in whole or in part, shall be also subject to invalidation.

In the event that a normative legal act, which provided for the recognition as invalid of a previously adopted normative legal act, shall be declared invalid,

the effect of the previous one shall not be restored. This rule also shall apply to the invalidation (exclusion) of a structural unit of a normative legal act.

§ 2. Special Considerations with Respect to the Structure of Draft Law (Laws) on Amendments and Additions to Laws, as well as Draft Law (Laws) Containing Lists of Laws Recognized as Invalid

82. A draft law (law) on amendments and additions to the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall consist of articles, without a name. Articles shall be divided into paragraphs or subparagraphs. Items in articles shall be divided into paragraphs.

The norms on amendments and additions to laws and recognition of laws or their structural units as invalid can be set forth in laws in the form of independent articles, consisting of paragraphs numbered in Arabic numerals with a closing parenthesis.

Chapter 5. Basic Requirements for Information and Analytical Materials Attached to the Draft

83. Information and analytical materials attached to the draft, as a rule, shall be prepared using the Microsoft Word editor and the following parameters, depending on the amount of information and analytical material:

left margin pages 1 — 3 cm, right margin 1-2 cm, bottom and top margins 1-2 cm;

font size 11 — 14 depending on the volume of information and analytical material;

the first line is indented 0.50 — 1.27 cm;

line spacing (multiplier) 1 — 1.2.

84. The explanatory note to the draft should contain:

the basis for the preparation of a normative legal act and the justification for the need for its adoption, including information about the normative legal acts in which it shall be instructed to prepare the draft, as well as the instructions of the higher authority (if there is an order);

full name of the draft developer;

goals and objectives, as well as the main provisions determined by the draft, their brief justification. In this respect, the main goals that the draft aimed at shall be determined, the individual provisions of the draft shall be briefly indicated, through which specific goals can be achieved;

expected results from the adoption of a normative legal act. In this respect, the proposed positive changes in legal regulation that may occur in connection with the adoption of a normative legal act shall be given. Expected results can also be stated in quantitative terms;

information on the principles, provisions and wording of international documents and legislation of foreign countries related to the subject of the draft (for bylaws — if necessary). In the presence of positive foreign experience in the relevant field, the explanatory note may indicate the state, type, name and summary of the act, which provides for the norm taken into account in the preparation;

description of the content of the draft, which shall summarize its structure with the content of sections, subsections, chapters, paragraphs and articles (for by-laws — if necessary). If necessary, the main essence of the provisions that make up the most important part of the normative legal act shall be disclosed;

information on the presence or absence of the need to amend and supplement other normative legal acts or shall declare them invalid in connection with the adoption of a normative legal act;

justification of each reference to other regulations used in the draft. This briefly shall disclose the content of the draft standard to which the reference is made;

a brief financial and economic justification — if the implementation of the provisions of a normative legal act shall require additional financial costs or shall entail losses to the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan. If the implementation of the provisions of a normative legal act does not require the specified costs or does not entail losses, then the relevant information shall be provided in the explanatory note;

information on the public and (or) professional discussion of the draft and its results, including information on the results of the discussion of the draft on the Portal for discussion of draft normative legal acts;

information on draft approval with interested ministries and departments. At the same time, the interested ministries and departments shall be listed with which the draft has been agreed (endorsed);

a summary of the content of disagreements on the draft and a reasoned opinion about them (if there are disagreements);

other information necessary to justify the draft.

85. The comparative table shall consist of the following three columns:

the current version of the corresponding structural unit of the normative legal act, in which the amendment or addition are proposed;

revision proposed by the draft;

justification of the changes and additions to be introduced.

The columns of the current and proposed editions of the corresponding structural unit in the comparative table shall be set out in the following form:

the changed words (numbers) in the columns of the current editions shall be highlighted in italics with underlining, and in the columns of the proposed editions they shall be highlighted in «bold»;

in the column of the proposed edition, the supplemented words (numbers) shall be highlighted in «bold»;

in the column of the current edition, excluded words (numbers) and paragraphs, as well as other structural units recognized as invalid, shall be indicated in «italic bold» type.

If the draft contains a new edition of the corresponding structural unit, then only the modified, supplemented, excluded words (numbers) shall be highlighted.

In the columns of the current and proposed revisions, the corresponding parts of the structural unit associated with the structural unit to which the change is made, and to ensure the clarity of the amendments being introduced, shall be given in regular font.

The designation of a part or paragraph, the words «supplemented», «excluded», «transferred» shall be also used.

86. The table of disagreements (except for the table of disagreements prepared according to the draft, which provides for the introduction of amendments and additions to the normative legal acts) shall consist of the following three columns:

the proposed version of the corresponding structural unit of the normative legal act;

comments and suggestions of interested bodies, as well as those received through the portal for discussing draft normative legal acts;

results of consideration.

The column «Proposed edition» of the table of disagreements shall contain the corresponding structural unit of the normative legal act, on which comments and suggestions shall be submitted.

The column «Comments and suggestions from interested bodies» of the table of disagreements shall contain the comments and proposals of the body and organization that submitted their comments and proposals on the draft, or the version set out on their basis.

In the column «Results of consideration» of the table of disagreements, the developer shall indicate information on the results of consideration of the submitted comments and proposals. If the comments and suggestions are taken into account, then a new version of the structural unit shall be given, for which comments and suggestions shall be given. If comments and suggestions are not taken into account, then justifying information shall be indicated in the appropriate order, in connection with which these comments and suggestions were not taken into account.

87. The table of disagreements prepared according to the draft, which shall provide for the introduction of amendments and additions to the normative legal acts, shall consist of the following four columns:

the current edition of the corresponding structural unit of the normative legal act, in which amendments and additions shall be proposed;

revision proposed by the draft;

comments and suggestions from interested bodies;

results of consideration.

The first two columns shall be presented using a comparative table.

In the columns «Comments and proposals of interested bodies» and «Results of consideration» by the body submitting the draft, the information provided for in [paragraphs six](#) and [seven](#) of clause 86 of this Unified Methodology, respectively, shall be indicated.

88. A certificate on the chronology of the development and approval of a normative legal act shall indicate:

the type of a normative legal act;

name of the normative legal act;

the basis for the introduction of a normative legal act;

the name of the draft developer;

a table containing information on the date of approval of the normative legal act, the name of the ministry and department, full name and the position of its head, the results of the approval, the date of the submission of the normative legal act to the bodies that have the right to adopt normative legal acts.

89. The concept should define:

the main idea, purpose and subject of legal regulation;

general characteristics and assessment of the state of legal regulation of the relevant public relations with the attachment of an analysis of the laws and other normative legal acts in force in this area;

justification of the need to develop draft laws;

main provisions of draft laws;

forecast of socio-economic, legal and other consequences of the future law.

90. When defining the main idea, goal and subject of legal regulation, the concept shall disclose the content of the draft law, the main tasks and goals to achieve which it aimed at, the public relations that it intended to regulate, and also shall outline the scope of application to which its action extends, powers (rights and obligations) of subjects of legal relations.

91. The general description and assessment of the state of legal regulation of the relevant public relations shall reflect the state of the normative legal acts in force in this area, in particular, the following shall be indicated:

normative legal acts regulating legal relations in the relevant area, as well as international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

gaps and contradictions in the legislation, the presence of outdated, virtually irrelevant, ineffective or lacking a mechanism for implementing the provisions;

rational and most effective ways to eliminate the existing shortcomings of legal regulation;

generally recognized principles and norms of international law, as well as the experience of legal regulation in foreign countries;

the results of statistical, sociological, political science, as well as other scientific research;

a list of by-laws, the adoption of which shall be necessary for the implementation of the future law.

In substantiating the need to develop draft laws, arguments shall be presented that indicate the need for the adoption of a law.

92. The stated arguments must be specific, well-grounded and establish a causal relationship between the problem and the imperfection of the current legislation. The branch of legislation to which the draft law shall belong, the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for the implementation of which it shall be aimed, as well as its significance for the legal system shall be indicated.

93. The main provisions of the draft laws shall set out the rules that will be established in the future law, its approximate structure with a summary, if possible, of sections, subsections, chapters, paragraphs and articles.

94. The forecast of socio-economic, legal and other consequences of the future law shall include a description of the expected consequences and expected final results of its implementation. At the same time, not only positive, but also possible negative consequences of the implementation of the future law should be taken into account. When predicting the legal consequences of a future law, if necessary, the administrative and legal, judicial and legal mechanisms ensuring its implementation shall be also taken into account.

95. The developer can indicate in the concept other necessary information as well.

The prepared concept shall be approved by the head of the developer, unless otherwise provided in the instruction on the preparation of the draft law, after which the text of the draft law shall be directly prepared.

If necessary, the concept can be previously agreed with the higher authorities.

96. The prepared draft law shall be also accompanied by:

an analytical comparative table indicating, in a sequential order, the relevant provisions of international documents and legislation of foreign countries, legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, substantiated proposals on the acceptability of the application of the relevant international experience in the conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

a list of bylaws subject to adoption, amendment or addition, recognition as invalid in connection with the adoption of the draft law. At the same time, the grounds for the adoption, amendment or addition of the by-law and the bodies responsible for their adoption, amendment or addition shall be briefly indicated;

Other analytical and informational materials may be attached to the draft law.

Chapter 6. Legal Expertize of the Draft by the Legal Service of the Developer

97. The draft, before its approval by the first head of the developer, shall be subject to legal expertize by legal service for compliance with the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, other normative legal acts, the rules of legislative technique, as well as the validity and expediency of application reference norms.

In the course of legal expertize of drafts, the legal service also shall analyze them in order to identify provisions and norms in them that shall create conditions for corruption, committing other offenses in the system of public authorities and management, as well as introducing excessive administrative and other restrictions for business entities, leading to the occurrence of unreasonable expenses of business entities.

98. If the draft complies with the legislation, the rules of legislative technique, as well as the validity and expediency of the application of reference norms, the legal service shall prepare a legal opinion on it, which shall be signed by the head of the legal service (in the absence of the position of the head of the legal service, by a legal adviser).

99. The legal opinion of the legal service shall reflect:

information about the normative legal acts that instructed the development of the normative legal act (name, date of adoption, number, official publication source, the corresponding article or paragraph (subparagraph), which shall contain the instruction), as well as on the instructions of the superior body (name of the body, number and date of the instruction, if necessary, the official who instructed) (if there is an instruction);

a brief summary of the essence and meaning of the main provisions of the draft with an explanation of their legal nature;

conclusion on the compliance of the draft with the legislation, the rules of legislative technique, as well as the validity and expediency of the application of each reference rule of the draft;

information on the conduct of anti-corruption and other types of expertize of the draft.

100. If the draft does not comply with the legislation and the rules of legislative technique, as well as in the event of groundlessness and inappropriateness of the application of reference norms, the legal service shall

return the draft for revision with appropriate comments to the structural unit of the developer responsible for the preparation of the draft.

Chapter 7. Agreement of the Draft with Interested Bodies and Organizations

101. After consideration of the draft by the legal service, the developer shall endorse the draft at the level of the first head and shall send it for final agreement (endorsement) to interested bodies and organizations (hereinafter referred to as interested bodies) through the Unified electronic system for development and agreeing of draft normative legal acts, with the exception of cases provided for by legislation.

102. In mandatory manner the following must be agreed with:

Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction of the Republic of Uzbekistan — all drafts, including drafts of state development programs and investment programs,;

Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan — drafts on the allocation of appropriations from the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the budgets of state trust funds, as well as on the implementation of public procurement;

Ministry of Investments and Foreign Trade of the Republic of Uzbekistan — drafts on investment, trade and economic regulation;

Agency for Public Service Development under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan — drafts on the regulation of the public service, including remuneration and material incentives for employees of state bodies and organizations, as well as changes in their organizational and staff structure, approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan or the Cabinet of Ministers;

Agency for the Development of Public-Private Partnerships under the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan — drafts on public-private partnerships;

Council of Farmers, Dekhkan Farms and Owners of Household Lands of Uzbekistan — drafts on issues affecting the rights and legitimate interests of farmers, dekhkans and subsidiary farms;

Authorized Person under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of business entities and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan - drafts on

issues that directly or indirectly affect the implementation of entrepreneurial activities;

Antimonopoly Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan — drafts on competition in commodity and financial markets;

Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokimiyats of regions and the city of Tashkent — drafts related to the socio-economic development of territories and local state programs;

State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Geology and Mineral Resources — drafts related to the geological study of subsoil, their use and protection, as well as the management of relations in the mining sector;

Chamber of Advocates of the Republic of Uzbekistan — drafts on issues related to advocacy and legal proceedings.

Drafts must be agreed upon with other state bodies and organizations in cases stipulated by legislation.

For drafts related to the activities of the government, the conclusion of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be required.

103. If the head of the interested body has comments and suggestions on the draft, he shall indicate his comments and suggestions with justification in the Unified Electronic System for the Development and Approval of Draft Normative Legal Acts and shall endorse the draft with comments and suggestions.

104. Comments and suggestions not substantiated in the letter may not be accepted by the developer. In this case, responsibility for the consequences of not accepting unreasonable comments and suggestions rests with the first head of the concerned body, who has not substantiated his comments and suggestions.

105. If there are comments and proposals on the draft, the adoption of which significantly changes the content and structure of the draft, the concerned body can offer the developer its own version of the draft through the Unified Electronic System for the Development and Approval of Draft Normative Legal Acts.

106. The developer shall consider the comments and proposals of interested bodies, if necessary, shall make appropriate amendments to the draft.

107. Based on the comments and suggestions of the interested bodies, a table of disagreements shall be drawn up, which shall be signed by the first head (in exceptional cases, his first deputy) of the developer.

The results of the consideration shall be reflected in the table as «accepted», «not accepted». For not accepted comments and suggestions, the justification for their rejection shall be indicated.

108. The table of disagreements together with the draft shall be submitted to the body that adopts the normative legal act in the prescribed manner.

Chapter 8. Legal Expertise of the Draft in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan

109. After agreement with all interested bodies, the developer, before submitting the draft to the body that adopts the normative legal act, shall send it to the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan for legal expertise with the attachment:

tables based on the results of consideration of proposals;

a legal opinion signed by the head of the developer's legal service (in the absence of the position of the head of the legal service - by a legal adviser), which must indicate the surname, name, patronymic, position, contact phone numbers of the person who signed it;

a comparative table, if the draft provides for the introduction of amendments and additions to other normative legal acts;

draft development schedule - for draft laws;

an analytical comparative table indicating, in a sequential order, the relevant provisions of international documents and legislation of foreign countries, the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, reasonable proposals on the acceptability of the application of the relevant international experience in the conditions of the Republic of Uzbekistan (for bylaws — if necessary);

tables of disagreements, if the draft is approved (endorsed) by interested bodies with comments and suggestions, and copies of letters from these bodies, which shall contain these comments and suggestions;

reports and conclusions on the regulatory impact assessment (in cases provided for by legislation);

information about the chronology of development and agreeing of the draft.

110. The draft shall be returned by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the developer without legal expertise in the following cases:

draft is not agreed with all interested bodies at the level of their first heads (in exceptional cases, their first deputies);

draft does not include the documents specified in [clause 109](#) of this Unified Methodology.

111. Based on the results of the legal expertize of the draft, the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan (in exceptional cases, the First Deputy Minister) shall endorse the draft.

If there are comments and suggestions, the draft shall be endorsed with comments and suggestions.