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**THE STRATEGY OF ACTIONS ON FIVE PRIORITY
DIRECTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE REPUBLIC
OF UZBEKISTAN IN 2017-2021:
SCIENTIFIC AND CONCEPTUAL GUIDE**



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The Strategy of Actions on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021: Scientific and conceptual guide ^{1*}

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This guide displays concepts and phrases that are widely used in the process of deep reforms and modernization in all spheres in the Republic of Uzbekistan and are enshrined in the new regulatory and legal documents. The guide will allow users to deeply understand the renewal processes taking place in the country. The novelty of the guide lies in the fact that it is prepared presented on the basis of the relevant legal documents. The guide is intended for young scientists, journalists, researchers, state and public employees, as well as people interested in socio-political processes in Uzbekistan.

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INTRODUCTION

The past 28 years of independence were marked by large-scale renovations and constructions in Uzbekistan, proved the correctness of the chosen path of sovereign development. Independence enabled the people of Uzbekistan to live and work independently of anyone, based on their national interests, long-term development goals of the country.

Uzbekistan has gained tremendous unique experience in building a modern, humane, democratic, legal state and civil society, in which human rights and interests are the highest value. Contemporary Uzbekistan, which has entered a new phase, is improving the conceptual foundations of its development.

In this context, the Strategy of Actions on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 was the most important program document that determined the priority directions of state policy for the medium term.

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev noted: “Building on the successes achieved in the years of independence, we are confidently moving along the path of progress, **from national revival to national prosperity.**”

We adopted the Strategy of Action, which became for us a program of deep reforms at a new stage in the development of the country, and began to fulfill the tasks set in it, the solution of which opens new horizons for us”¹.

Over the past two years, the country has consistently pursued a reform strategy, continuing the process of further accelerating national development in all spheres and sectors, as well as raising it to a qualitatively new level. The ongoing large-scale reforms reflect the conceptual idea of a purely democratic essence: “**The people**

¹Speech of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev at the solemn meeting dedicated to the 27th anniversary of the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Newspaper “Xalq so‘zi”. September 1, 2018, No. 180-181 (7138-7139).

do not serve state bodies and state bodies should serve the people”, which means, first of all, establishing a direct dialogue with the people and ensuring real protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens.

In order to further enhance the well-being of the life of the population of our country, the issues of meeting the needs of people, raising the level and quality of their life and life occupy an important place in state programs developed annually.

More than 30 laws and 900 by-laws adopted in the framework of the State Program for the Implementation of the Strategy for Action in the “Year of Dialogue with the People and Human Interests” in 2017 served as a solid legal foundation for large-scale reforms, accelerated development of the economy and social sphere, and improvement of people’s welfare.

In the State Program for the Implementation of the Strategy for Action in the “Year of supporting active entrepreneurship, innovative ideas and technologies”, in 2018,

In the State programs for the implementation of the Action Strategy in the “Year of Support for Active Entrepreneurship, Innovative Ideas and Technologies” in 2018, in the “Year of Active Investment and Social Development” in 2019, in the “Year of Development of Science, Education and the Digital Economy” in 2020, special attention is paid to the introduction of innovation, scientific achievements, advanced and creative approaches in all spheres and sectors of society.

Within the framework of the goals and objectives defined in this State Program, the “Strategy of Actions on five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021: Scientific and conceptual guide” was prepared.

The guide includes concepts and expressions that are widely used in the processes of deep reform and modernization, carried out in all areas, and reflected in the adopted new regulatory acts. The style of presentation of the guide determines its specific features.

I. IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF STATE AND SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION



I. IMPROVEMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF STATE AND SOCIAL CONSTRUCTION:

1. **ADDRESS** – public address of the head of state (or statesman) to the population or the national parliament on the most important and urgent issues of democratic development. December 22, 2017, the first in the history of Uzbekistan, the message of the President to the Oliy Majlis was held. The message is devoted to the main results of 2017 – “Year of Dialogue with the People and Human Interest”, which marked the beginning of a new stage of the country’s development, and priority directions of socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2018.



2. **BUREAUCRATISM** – the management system of a bureaucratic administration, cut off from the people and protecting the interests of a certain class. B. - disregard of the essence of the case for the sake of compliance with the formalities. In accordance with the order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 9, 2017 “On measures to introduce the Unified interdepartmental electronic system of the executive discipline”, the connection of ministries, departments, local executive authorities and other organizations to the Unified interdepartmental electronic system of the executive discipline “Ijro.gov.uz”. By the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 5, 2018 “On measures to further strengthen executive discipline in state bodies and organizations”, it was established that



from January 1, 2019, holding meetings and meetings at the republican and territorial levels, with the exception of those held by the President of the Republic Uzbekistan, is carried out exclusively after making an entry in a special centralized database of meetings and sessions in the “Ijro.gov.uz” system, indicating the purpose, result, composition of participants and duration of the event.

3. CIVIL SOCIETY – a society with developed political, economic, legal, cultural, ethnic, religious and other social relations between its members, without direct involvement of the state power, but interacting with it. C.S. - a social basis and an inalienable guarantee of a democratic rule of law. C.S. - a social space where the rule of law prevails, which not only does not contradict, but also contributes to the self-development of a person, the realization of the interests of the individual, to the maximum functioning of her rights and freedoms. The main institutions of civil society are political parties, trade unions, non-governmental and non-profit organizations, social movements, independent media and others.



4. COMPETENCE – (Lat. competere - to correspond, approach) a circle of questions in which someone is well informed. Competence is the basic quality of an individual, which includes a set of interrelated personality qualities necessary for high-quality productive activities.



5. COMPLEX DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIES – a set of agreed strategic goals and objectives developed and implemented within a specific region, based on the pace of its development, the scale and specifics and the whole state



oriented towards achieving sustainable development. Complex programs for the development of territories in Uzbekistan are developed taking into account the specifics and level of development of each administrative-territorial unit. The programs cover in a complex such issues as the natural resource potential of the territory and its reproduction, demography and employment of the population, the level and quality of life, etc. By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of August 8, 2017 “On Priority Measures for Ensuring Accelerated Social and Economic Development of the Regions”, a new system of organizing work in the field was introduced, providing for the division of the territories of the regions of the republic into sectors for integrated socio-economic development, each of the 14 regions of the republic is fixed for the Prime Minister and his deputies. At the same time, special attention will be paid to ensuring the accelerated development of 69 districts, cities that are the most lagging behind in the socio-economic terms. The sectors for integrated development are headed by the heads of regions, heads of the prosecutor’s office, internal affairs and the state tax service. The organization of the work of the sectors will be carried out according to the principle of “mahalla - district (city) - region – republic”. Thus, an inseparable link is established between the problems of the mahallas and the mechanisms for their solution, right up to the republican level.

6. CONCEPT – (Lat. *conceptio* - system of understanding) a certain way of understanding, interpretation of some phenomena, the main point



of view, the guiding idea for their coverage. C. - leading design, constructive principle of various activities. A concept is a complex of views connected with each other and arising from one another.

7.CONFORMISM – adaptability, uncritical acceptance of the existing order of things, norms of values, habits, opinions, etc., lack of one’s own position.

8.CONSERVATISM – an ideology that assumes the development of society based on the values of the family, morals, religion and traditions, which rejects revolutionary changes.

9. DECENTRALIZATION – the process of expanding the rights and powers of local government bodies and self-government bodies by transferring to them some functions of the central government. D. - cancellation or weakening of centralization.

10. DEMOCRACY – (Greek. demokratia - the power of the people, demos - people, kratos - power) a form of political system based on recognition of the principles of democracy, freedom and equality of citizens. Democracy is a form of social structure based on the recognition of the people as a source and subject of power. Democracy assumes recognition of the principle of subordination of the minority to the majority, the election of the main bodies of state power, the existence of rights and political freedoms of citizens, as well as the conditions for their implementation. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes the basic principles of democracy. In particular: The people are the only source of state power. State power in



the Republic of Uzbekistan will be exercised in the interests of the people (Article 7); Major matters of public and state life will be submitted for a nation-wide discussion and put to universal vote of the people (referendum) (Article 9); The Oliy Majlis (the Parliament of the Republic) and President of the Republic, elected by the people, will have the exclusive right to act on behalf of the people (Article 10); The principle of separation of powers into the legislative, executive and judicial will underlie the system of state authority of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Article 11); In the Republic of Uzbekistan, public life will develop on the basis of a diversity of political institutions, ideologies and opinions. No ideology can be established as the state (Article 12); Democracy in the Republic of Uzbekistan will be based on the principles common to all mankind according to which the ultimate value is a human being, his life, freedom, honour, dignity and other inalienable rights (Article 13); The state will function on the principles of social justice and legality in the interests of well-being of the people and society (Article 14).

11. DEMOCRATIZATION – the process of introducing democratic principles into the political system, culture, lifestyle, etc.

12. DEVELOPMENT – a type of movement and changes in nature and society associated with the transition from one quality, state to another, from old to new.

13. DIALOGUE WITH THE PEOPLE – a radically new approach aimed at overcoming the isolation of certain state bodies and officials from specific realities of life and the needs of the pop-



ulation within the framework of the Strategy of Action for the five priority development directions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. The basis for solving the above problems is the principle of in-depth study and high-quality and timely consideration of applications from individuals and legal entities. This work is carried out on the basis of the established system of people's reception rooms, the introduction of new effective forms and mechanisms of open dialogue with citizens on the basis of regular reporting by heads of state bodies at all levels to the population, the introduction of regular field visits to study the situation in the sphere of ensuring rights, freedoms and interests citizens.

14. EFFICIENCY – the relationship between the result achieved and the resources used.

15. ELECTION TECHNOLOGIES – a system of means, techniques and methods aimed at solving the tasks of the election campaign, a set of methods used in the course of elections.

16. ELECTORAL SYSTEM – a set of statutory rules, principles and methods, through which the results of voting are determined. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan has strengthened the legal framework of the electoral system (Article 117). Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan will have the right to elect and be elected to the representative bodies of state authority. Every elector will have one vote. Law will guarantee the right to vote, equality and freedom of expression of will. The elections will be held on the basis of the general, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot. The right to elect have the citizens of the Repub-



lic of Uzbekistan who have reached the age of 18. The Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan will be formed to organize and hold the elections of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, to the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Central Election Commission will carry out its activity on a permanent basis. On July 26, 2019, the Electoral Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted. The Code regulates relations related to the preparation and conduct of elections of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, members of the Senate, deputies of regional, district and city Kengashes of people's deputies, and establishes guarantees that ensure the free expression of the will of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

17. ELECTORAT – an aggregate of citizens who have electoral rights and who votes for a specific candidate.

18. ELECTRONIC GOVERNMENT – a way to provide information and provide an already established set of public services to citizens, businesses, other branches of government and government officials, in which personal interaction between the state and the applicant is minimized and information technology is used as much as possible. E.G. - the system of electronic document management of public administration, based on automation of the whole set of managerial processes throughout the country and serving the purpose of significantly improving the efficiency of public administration and reducing the costs of social



communications for each member of society. The Law “On Electronic Government” was adopted on December 9, 2015.

19. EXECUTIVE POWER – one of the types of state power, representing a combination of powers to manage public affairs. According to Article 98 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the executive power will be exercised by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which consists of the Prime Minister, his deputies, ministers, chairmen of the state committees. The Head of the government of the Republic of Karakalpakstan will be a member of the Cabinet of Ministers. The Cabinet of Ministers in its activities will be responsible before the Oliy Majlis and the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Cabinet of Ministers ensures the implementation of laws, decisions of the Oliy Majlis, decrees, resolutions and orders of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Members of the Cabinet of Ministers are approved by the President on the proposal of the Prime Minister submitted after approval by the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis. The law “On the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted in a new edition on December 10, 2019.

20. GOVERNMENT SERVICE – a service provided by government agencies for the implementation of their functions, performed at the request of applicants. Other organizations can also provide public services in cases where they are entrusted with the provision of public services in accordance with the law. Since January 1, 2016, Unified Centers for the provision of public ser-



ices to business entities on the basis of the “one window” principle have been established. A further step in the development of this area was the transfer from February 1, 2017 of the Unified Centers from the structure of khokimiyats of districts (cities) to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 12, 2017 “On measures to radically reform the national system of providing public services to the population”, the Agency for Public Services was established under the Ministry of Justice. The Agency is an authorized government body that carries out activities in the provision of public services to individuals and legal entities. Today, the number of public services provided in certain regions reaches 130 types.

21. INQUIRY - the applicant’s request, sent to the state authorities, about the provision of public services.

22. LAW-GOVERNED STATE – a system of institutions exercising power based on the rule of law and due to the law-abiding citizenship. The modern legal state is a democratic state, in which rights and freedoms are secured, the people participate in the exercise of power (directly or through representatives). This implies a high level of legal and political culture, a developed civil society.

23. LEGISLATIVE POWER – Parliament. The supreme state representative body will be the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan that exercises legislative power. The Oliy Majlis consists of two chambers - the Legislative Chamber



(the lower chamber) and the Senate (the upper chamber). The term of powers of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan - 5 years. The Legislative Chamber consists of 150 elected deputies. The Senate is a chamber of territorial representation and consists of 100 senators. Constitutional laws “On the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, “On the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan” were adopted on December 12, 2002.

24. LEGITIMACY – the consent of the people with the government, the voluntary recognition of the government’s right to govern and make binding decisions, the readiness of the majority of the population to obey it. L. - a positive attitude of residents of the country, large groups, public opinion (including foreign) to the existing institutions of power, recognition of their legitimacy.

25. LIBERALISM – (Lat. liberalis - free) a political ideology oriented towards ensuring individual freedom as a universal goal, defending the priority of individual rights and freedoms in comparison with the interests of the state and society.

26. LOCAL BODIES OF STATE AUTHORITY – one of the democratic foundations of the system of governing society and the state. These state bodies are representative and executive in nature and operate within the respective administrative-territorial units. Khokim of region, district, city and town will serve as the head of the representative and executive authorities of his relevant territory. According to Article 99 of the Constitu-



tion of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Kengashes of people's deputies, directed by khokims, are the representative bodies of authority in regions, districts, cities and towns (except towns subordinate to district centers). The term of office of the Kengashes of people's deputies and khokims is 5 years. According to article 1 of the law "On state power in the localities" of September 2, 1993, the khokim of the region, Tashkent city is accountable to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the corresponding Kengash of people's deputies. The khokim of the district, city is accountable to the superior khokim and the corresponding Kengash of people's deputies.

27. MAHALLA – (Arab. mahallun - a place where the population lives) a traditional social institution of a communal type. Mahalla in Uzbek society is a tested form of cohabitation. People living in a certain mahalla are connected not only by ties of neighborhood, but also by internal order, moral and spiritual norms, customs, traditions, common interests and responsibilities. In the years of independence, Mahalla was revived as a democratic self-governing body of citizens, received an official legal status. Article 105 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan notes that the bodies of self-government in settlements, kishlaks and auls, as well as in mahallas of cities, towns, villages, kishlaks and auls are citizens' gatherings. The legal basis for the functioning of the mahalla is formed by the Laws "On self-government bodies of citizens" (new edition - April 22, 2013), "On the election of the chairman (aksakal) of citizens' gatherings" (October 15, 2018).



More than 10,000 such associations operate on the territory of the country, being a pledge of public order and the proper upbringing of the younger generation. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 3, 2017 “On measures to further improve the institution of mahalla”, the priority areas for further improvement of the institution of the mahalla are identified. Measures have been taken to build on the basis of standard designs for buildings of the “Mahalla Center” complexes in the centers of districts and cities. A badge “Mahalla Iftihori” was established, which will be awarded to initiative citizens and representatives of public structures. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 2, 2019 “On measures to radically improve the status of the institution of mahalla in working with population problems”, a system of interaction was introduced to work with appeals, identify and solve problems of the population on the basis of the principle “mahalla - sector – People’s reception – mahalla”. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 18, 2020 “On measures to improve the social and spiritual atmosphere in society, further support the institution of the mahalla, as well as raising the system of working with families and women to a new level”, a new system was introduced in each mahalla, based on the principle of “Comfortable and safe mahalla”. Also, the Decree established the Ministry for Support of Mahalla and Family. March 22 is declared as the Day of workers of the mahalla system.

28. MAHALLA’S EDUCATION – increase vigilance and awareness on topical issues through regular interviews and meetings with representatives of different strata of the population in the territory of the mahalla. In addition, enlightenment of the mahalla helps to connect the representatives of the old and young generation, influential, wealthy and needy people, to continue the continuity of traditions, to provide targeted assistance to people in need of social and spiritual support. Such activities are also manifested in educational and explanatory work with those who are exposed to various destructive ideas, as well as in the employment of the unemployed and the resolution of family conflicts.



29. MASS MEDIA – a form of periodic dissemination of mass information, registered in the manner prescribed by law, which has a permanent name and is published or broadcast at least once every six months in hard copy (newspapers, magazines, statements, bulletins and others) and (electronic, television, radio, video, newsreel programs, websites in the worldwide Internet information network), and other forms of periodic dissemination of mass information. Media - newspapers, magazines and other printed publications, television, radio and cinema. The main function of the media is to collect, organize and broadcast news and information. From a political point of view, media functions such as shaping public opinion and contributing to the discussion of public issues are important. According to Article 67 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, “the mass media are free and act in accordance with the law.



They are responsible for the reliability of information in the established manner. Censorship will be impermissible”. Approximately 10 legislative acts meeting the democratic requirements and standards aimed at liberalizing and developing the press and the media, and ensuring freedom of speech have been adopted in the country. The law “On Mass Media” was adopted in a new edition on January 15, 2007. Currently there are more than 1500 media in the country.

30. MECHANISM – (Greek μηχανή - device) internal arrangement, the system of functioning of something, the apparatus of some kind of activity. The mechanism of something is also called a method, a method of how it is done.



31. MENTALITY – level of social and individual consciousness, including the unconscious; set of readiness, attitudes and dispositions of the individual or social group to act, think, feel and perceive the world in a certain way. It is formed depending on traditions, culture, social structures and the entire human environment and, in turn, shapes them.



32. MODERNIZATION – updating the facility, bringing it into compliance with new requirements and norms, technical conditions, quality indicators. M. - a set of methods and means of improving the political system of the state, increasing its effectiveness. Modernization is a permanent process, implemented through reforms and innovations.



33. NON-STATE NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION – a self-governing organization created on a voluntary basis by individuals and (or) legal



entities that does not pursue the extraction of income (profit) as the main objective of its activity and does not distribute the received income (profit) among its participants (members). The NGO is created to protect the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities, other democratic values, achieve social, cultural and educational goals, meet spiritual and other non-material needs, carry out charitable activities and other socially useful purposes. The law “On non-governmental non-profit organizations” was adopted on April 14, 1999. The Law “On guarantees for the activities of non-governmental non-profit organizations” of January 3, 2007 regulates relations in the provision of guarantees for non-governmental non-profit organizations, ensuring the protection of their rights and legitimate interests, and supporting non-governmental non-profit organizations. Uzbekistan has established a system of state support for NGOs and the financing of their activities. A Joint Resolution of the Kengashes of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to strengthen support for non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions” of July 3, 2008 created the Public Fund to support NGOs and other civil society institutions under the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Parliamentary fund management committee. One of the largest public organizations in the country is the National Association of Non-Governmental Non-Commercial Organizations of Uzbekistan (NANNOUz). The Association, founded in 2005, consolidates the organizational and intellectual resources of

NGOs for the implementation of the priority tasks of state and social construction, democratic transformations to form a free and open, strong civil society in the country.

34. OFFICIAL – a person appointed or elected permanently, temporarily or under special authority, performing the functions of a representative of the authorities or performing organizational, administrative, administrative and economic functions in state bodies, self-government bodies of citizens, enterprises property and authorized to perform legally significant actions, as well as a person performing these functions in an international organization or in a legislative, executive, administrative or judicial authority of a foreign state.



35. OPENNESS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF STATE AUTHORITIES AND MANAGEMENT – one of the most important directions in the process of deepening democratic reforms in the field of ensuring freedom of speech and information. It implies the following: access of individuals and legal entities to information on the activities of public authorities and management; guarantees of rights to receive information on the activities of public authorities and government; responsibility of public authorities and management and their officials for the decisions made. The Law “On the Openness of the Activities of State Authorities and Management” was adopted on May 5, 2014.



36. PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL – the control of the parliament over the activities of state bodies, economic management bodies and their



officials on the implementation of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decisions of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis and their bodies, state programs, and the implementation of tasks and functions assigned to them. The subjects of parliamentary control - committees, commissions of the parliament; deputies, factions of political parties, deputy groups in the Legislative Chamber; members of the Senate; Commissioner for Human Rights of the Oliy Majlis (Ombudsman). The Law “On Parliamentary Control” was adopted on April 11, 2016.

37. PARLIAMENTARY FRACTION – deputy association, created by deputies nominated by a political party to express its interests in the Legislative Chamber, and registered in the prescribed manner. A deputy nominated by a political party and elected to the Legislative Chamber may be a member of the faction of that party only. Not less than nine deputies of the Legislative Chamber shall have the right to education. The faction that won the majority of seats in the Legislative Chamber constitutes a parliamentary majority. The order of organization and activities of deputy associations is determined by the Regulations of the Legislative Chamber. The law “On Regulations of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted on August 29, 2003.

38. PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY – the possession of the person with the appropriate rights and obligations to assess his actions, actions, taking the blame for mistakes, bad promotion of affairs, etc.



39. POLITICAL ACTIVITY – condition of the subject, which is characterized by the presence of a certain political stance and purposeful, long-term action aimed at its implementation.



40. POLITICAL CULTURE – part of a common culture and inheritance, including historical experience, memory of social and political events, political values, attitudes and skills that directly affect political behavior. P.C. - a set of relatively stable representations of social communities and individuals about politics and politics, a set of patterns of behavior in the sphere of political relations.



41. POLITICAL LEADERSHIP – the legitimate influence of a person (or group of individuals) on a society, organization or group, the mechanism and specific ways of exercising power.



42. POLITICAL LIFE – the totality of forms of political existence of individuals, groups, strata and other social communities seeking to satisfy their interests.



43. POLITICAL MODERNIZATION – change of political system and formation of new political institutions. P.M. - Increasing the ability of the political system to adapt to new patterns of social goals and create new types of institutions that support the development of the social system. Modernization is conditioned by objective factors (socio-economic and cultural) and subjective (the ability of political leadership to implement an effective change in the political system) by factors.



44. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION – the involvement of the individual, the group, the layer,

the class, the nation in the process of political-power relations. P.P. - the activities of citizens aimed at the choice of politicians, as well as the adoption and implementation of political decisions.

45. POLITICAL PARTY – (Lat. partis - part) voluntary association of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, formed on the basis of commonality of views, interests and goals, striving to implement the political will of a certain part of society in the formation of public authorities and participating through its representatives in the management of state and public affairs. The Law “On Political Parties” was adopted on December 26, 1996. 5 parties are registered in Uzbekistan: People’s Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (November 1, 1991); Social Democratic Party of Uzbekistan “Adolat” (February 18, 1995); Movement of Entrepreneurs and Business People - Liberal Democratic Party of Uzbekistan (November 15, 2003); Democratic Party of Uzbekistan “Milliy Tiklanish” (June 20, 2008); Ecological Party of Uzbekistan (January 8, 2019).

46. POLITICAL PLURALISM – the principle of the organization and functioning of the political system, involving the diversity and free competition of political ideas, parties and other institutions. P.P. - the principle of the organization of society, expressing the diversity and competition of social forces.

47. POLITICAL PROCESS – set of activities subjects of politics, the relationship between them, formed under the influence of internal and external factors.



48. POLITICAL REGIME – a system of means and methods for the exercise of political power, a description of the rights and freedoms of the individual.



49. POLITICAL SOCIALIZATION – the process of familiarizing a person with political values, norms, patterns of behavior.



50. POLITICAL SYSTEM – a set of interactions (relations) of political entities, organized on a single normative-value basis, connected with the exercise of power (government) and the management of society. Political system of the society – a complex of institutions and organizations through which political-power relations are realized.



51. POLITICS – a concept that includes the activities of public authorities and public administration, as well as issues and events in public life related to the functioning of the state. P. - the sphere of relations between people arising from the organization and functioning of power in society.



52. PRESIDENT – (Lat. praesidens - sitting in front, chairman) an elected head of state in countries with a republican or mixed form of government. According to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the President is the head of state and ensures the coordinated functioning and interaction of bodies of state authorities (Article 89). A citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan not younger 35, being in full command of the state language and permanently residing on the territory of Uzbekistan for at least 10 years, immediately preceding the elections, can be elected the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. One and the



same person can not be President for more than two consecutive terms. The President is elected by citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot for a period of five years (Article 90). The President will guarantee observance of rights and freedoms of citizens, the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and serve as the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces (Article 93).

53. PUBLIC – one or more natural or legal persons with whom a social organization comes into contact both inside (employees, employees, employees, shareholders, members of public organizations, etc.) and outside it (voters, taxpayers, local residents, partners, consumers, etc.).

54. PUBLIC CONTROL – activities of subjects of public control carried out within the framework of the law in the form of: appeals and requests to state bodies; participation in open collegial meetings of state bodies; public discussion; public hearings; public monitoring; public examination; study public opinion; hearing by government self-government bodies of reports and information of government officials. Subjects of public control are citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, self-government bodies of citizens, as well as NGOs, mass media registered in the order established by law. In Article 32 of the Constitution, the institution of public control over the activities of state bodies received constitutional status as an essential element of democracy. The law “On Public Control” was adopted on April 12, 2018.



55. PUBLIC DISCUSSION – public discussion of socially significant issues, as well as draft normative and legal acts, other decisions of state bodies. Public discussion is one of the forms of public control. Only NGO, citizens’ self-government bodies and the media can conduct it.



56. PUBLIC EXPERTISE – study and evaluation of draft normative and legal acts and other decisions of state bodies with respect to their compliance with the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, legal entities, the interests of society. Public examination is one of the forms of public control. NGOs, citizens’ self-government bodies and mass media can conduct NGOs in cases provided for by law.



57. PUBLIC HEARING – a meeting organized to discuss issues related to the activities of state bodies, their officials and those of public significance or affecting the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, legal persons, and the interests of societies. Public hearing, in other words - the action of the head or other authorized official of the state body to accept applications at public meetings with individuals and representatives of legal entities. Public hearing is one of the forms of public control. Only NGO, citizens’ self-government bodies and the media can conduct it.



58. PUBLIC MONITORING – monitoring of the activities of state bodies and their officials through the collection, compilation and analysis of information affecting public interest. Public monitoring is one of the forms of public control. NGOs, citizens’ self-government bodies and other subjects of public control may conduct NGOs in cases provided for by law.



59. PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS – a voluntary formation that arose as a result of the free will of citizens united for the joint realization of their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests in the sphere of politics, economy, social development, science, culture, ecology and other areas of life. It is an element of civil society, its presence, development and influence characterize a democratic political system. Unlike parties, public organizations and movements do not set as their goal a struggle for power, but they can influence the power in order to realize their interests. Types of public organizations: trade unions; Veterans, women, youth, children's organizations; scientific, technical, controversial and other societies; creative unions; funds; associations, etc. The Law "On Public Associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan" was adopted on February 15, 1991.



60. PUBLIC SYSTEM – a set of classes, strata and other social groups, created by them various institutions and mechanisms that guarantee the realization of their group needs (interests), as well as links and dependencies that unite these components into a single whole, i.e. in a society organized in the state. The public system creates the basis for the existence of a political system, and also determines the way it is formed and functioning.



61. REFERENDUM – a popular vote of citizens on the most important issues of public and state life in order to adopt laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other decisions. The referendum along with the elections is a direct expression of the will of the people. Decisions adopted by the



referendum have the highest legal force and can be canceled or changed only by referendum. The referendum is held throughout the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The new edition of the Law “On Referendum in the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted on August 30, 2001.

62. REFORM – (Lat. reformo - transform) the gradual transformation of the economic, social, political and cultural structure of society by legal means, without affecting the functional foundations. R. - the process of transformation of the state, initiated by the authorities if necessary.



63. ROAD MAP – a plan of actions to move towards a certain target state, for example, the sustainable effect of the process and / or the relation of its characteristics, for example, “price-cost”, or to the form of the process, for example, the permanent settlement of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. R.M. - a visual representation of a step-by-step scenario for the development of a certain object - a separate product, some technology, business, company, whole industry, industry and even a plan for achieving political, social goals, for example, resolving international conflicts and fighting particularly dangerous diseases.



64. ROTATION – alternate stay in any position; renewal of the composition of some body.



65. ROTATION OF STAFF – (horizontal) movement of workers from one workplace to another, undertaken to familiarize employees with the various tasks of the organization and as one of the measures to combat corruption.



66. SELF-GOVERNMENT OF CITIZENS – an independent activity of citizens guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan to

address issues of local importance based on their interests, historical features of development, as well as national and spiritual values, local customs and traditions. The law “On self-governing bodies of citizens” was adopted in a new edition on April 22, 2013.



67. SOCIAL INSTITUTE – a form of organization of joint life activity of people, historically established or created by purposeful efforts, the existence of which is dictated by the need to meet the social, economic, political, cultural or other needs of society as a whole or its part. Institutions are characterized by their ability to influence people’s behavior through established rules.



68. SOCIAL MOBILITY – change by an individual or group of a place occupied in a social structure (social position), movement from one social stratum (class, group) to another (vertical mobility) or within the same social stratum (horizontal mobility).



69. SOCIAL PARTNERSHIP – interaction of state bodies with non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions in the development and implementation of socio-economic development programs of the country, including sectoral and territorial programs, as well as regulatory legal acts and other decisions affecting rights and legal interests of citizens. The subjects of social partnership are state bodies, non-governmental non-profit organizations and other institutions of civil society. The Law “On Social Partnership” was adopted on September 25, 2014.



70. SOCIAL-POLITICAL ACTIVITY – a form of social activity implemented in the sphere of national and international politics; one of the fundamental elements of human behavior in political life. A concrete expression of social and political activity is the aggregate of individual actions - actions and interactions aimed at achieving a political goal and are the interaction of individuals in politics. Socio-political activity is most fully manifested in participation on a permanent basis in the work of socio-political movements, parties, various structures of collective self-realization of citizens (initiative groups, public councils, etc.). Social and political activity is one of the indicators that reflect the degree and form of voter involvement in political life.



71. SPEAKER – chairman of the lower house of parliament (or unicameral parliament).



72. STATE – the main institution of the political system of society. A state is an organization of political power that manages the society and ensures order and stability in it.



73. STATE APPARATUS – a system of state bodies interconnected by general principles of organization and activity, with the help of which state power is exercised and the main functions of the state are performed.



74. STATE AWARDS – the highest form of encouraging citizens for their contribution to strengthening the country's independence, preserving peace and stability, enhancing the economic, political, social, scientific, intellectual, spiritual potential and the country's defense power, achievements in public, charitable, humanitar-



ian and other spheres of activities to the state and the people. State awards are the title of “O‘zbekiston Qahramoni” (“Hero of Uzbekistan”), honorary titles, orders, medals, and a diploma. The new edition of the Law “On State Awards” was adopted on April 11, 2018.

75. STATE POWER – a system of political institutions involved in the organization of social life in a particular territory. S.P. - a form of political power exercising leadership of the society on behalf of the people throughout the state through the state apparatus, publishing and bringing to the implementation of generally binding legal norms. In countries with a democratic regime, the only source of state power is the people.



76. STATE PROGRAM – a comprehensive document that defines the main directions of the implementation of public policy. It is directly linked to the state’s development strategy in general and the industry’s development concept in particular. S.P. - a system of measures (interconnected by tasks, implementation dates and resources) and public policy instruments that ensure the achievement of priorities and objectives of public policy in the field of socio-economic development and security as part of the implementation of key state functions.



77. STATE SERVICE – professional service activities in the field of public administration. In different countries, both the composition and the functions of civil servants are determined differently. In particular, the differences relate to belonging to civil servants of the military, security forces, employees of local administrations, as well



as elected politicians. A civil servant in Uzbekistan is a citizen of the republic who carries out his activities in positions included in the State Register of Civil Service Positions. Military service in the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan and service in law enforcement agencies is a state special service and is regulated by separate acts of legislation. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 3, 2019 “On measures to radically improve personnel policy and the system of state civil service in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, the Agency of the Civil Service Development under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan was founded, which is responsible for the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of personnel management and development of human resources in government agencies and organizations.

78. STRATEGY – a plan of action in the face of uncertainty. S. - level of planning and management of the political process. The strategy is formed as a common goal of the movement and general principles and ways of achieving it and is realized through ideological theories, general programs of political parties and elites.

79. STRENGTHENING THE ROLE OF THE PARLIAMENT – one of the important tasks of political modernization carried out within the frame-work of the Strategy of Action for the five priority development directions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021. In the speech of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev at a meeting with members of parliament on July 12, 2017, the need was stressed



to transform the country's parliament into a genuine school of democracy, the initiator and main implementer of reforms. Strengthening the role of Parliament in deepening democratic reforms and modernization will strengthen the stability of the system of checks and balances of state power in the country.

80. STUDY OF PUBLIC OPINION – collection, generalization and analysis of information with the purpose of assessing the opinions of various so-cial groups on the drafts of regulatory and legal acts, the activities of state bodies, their officials on compliance with the requirements of legislation, securing the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, legal persons, interests society. I.O.M. is a form of public control. They can be conducted by NGOs, citizens' self-government bodies and mass media can conduct NGOs in cases provided for by law. For example, the Ijtimoiy Fikr Center for the Study of Public Opinion was founded in July 1997, is a non-governmental independent research institution. The Center conducts multi-scale sociological surveys among various strata of the population of the republic and in all its regions, including comprehensive, targeted and express polls on various issues of vital activity of Uzbek society.



81. THE CONCEPT OF ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM – a set of views that justify the formation and development of a conceptually new model of public administration, as well as covering large-scale measures in this area. The Presidential Decree of September 8, 2017 “On the approval of the Concept of Administrative Reform



in the Republic of Uzbekistan” opens a new page of state and public construction in the country. In the Concept of Administrative Reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan, six main directions of radical reform of the public administration system were identified: 1) improvement of institutional and organizational and legal bases of the executive bodies; 2) specification of tasks, mechanisms for their implementation and responsibilities of executive authorities; 3) reduction of administrative influence on the branches of the economy and expansion of market management mechanisms; 4) improving the mechanisms of the vertical management system and interaction of executive authorities; 5) introduction in the public administration system of modern forms of strategic planning, innovative ideas, developments and technologies; 6) the formation of an effective system of professional civil service, as well as the establishment of effective mechanisms to counter corruption. The Road Map has been approved, which provides for more than 40 concrete measures for the practical implementation of the provisions of the Concept of Administrative Reform in the country.

82. VIDEO CONFERENCE COMMUNICATION – interactivity multiple remote subscribers in real time with the possibility of exchanging audio and video data, using information and communication technologies.

83. VIRTUAL RECEPTION – a new form of dialogue between the authorities and the population, which, along with traditional forms - written appeals and personal reception from the heads of the city administration, the executive authorities,



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provides an additional opportunity to get comprehensive answers (consultations) to questions of interest, come up with a proposal and initiative, openly express your opinion on the actual topic for the population.

II. ENSURING RULE OF LAW AND FURTHER REFORM OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM



II. ENSURING RULE OF LAW AND FURTHER REFORM OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM:

1. ACT OF CIVIL STATUS – legal facts denoting the actions of citizens or events affecting the occurrence, change or termination of rights and obligations, as well as characterizing the legal status of citizens.



2. ADMINISTRATIVE AND LEGAL ACTIVITY – administrative activity that affects separate individuals or legal entities or a group of persons allocated for certain individual characteristics.



3. ADMINISTRATIVE ARREST – a type of administrative penalty, which consists in keeping a person in conditions of temporary isolation from society and applied for a period of three to fifteen days, and in a state of emergency for encroachment on public order - up to thirty days. The Law “On the order of serving an administrative arrest” was adopted on January 9, 2017.



4. ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES – bodies with administrative and managerial competence in the field of administrative and legal activities, including government bodies, local executive authorities, as well as other organizations and specially formed commissions authorized to carry out these activities.



5. ADMINISTRATIVE COURT – a state body exercising justice in the form of reviewing and resolving administrative cases in accordance



with the procedural procedure established by law. Administrative courts are designed to ensure the implementation of the constitutional guarantee of the rights of citizens to appeal to the court of unlawful actions (inaction) of state bodies and their officials. According to the Law “On Amendments and Additions to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Courts”, the Civil Procedural and Economic Procedural Codes of the Republic of Uzbekistan” dated April 12, 2017, from June 1, 2017 the authority to hear cases on administrative disputes arising from public law relations, as well as administrative offenses transferred to the newly formed administrative courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions, the city of Tashkent, areas (cities). Administrative courts are subject to cases of administrative offenses, all cases provided for by the Administrative Responsibility Code, cases belonging to the category of administrative disputes arising from public law relations. To organize the work of administrative courts, on January 25, 2018, a new Code of Administrative Procedure was adopted.

6. ADMINISTRATIVE OFFENSES – an unlawful, guilty action of a natural or legal person for which this Code or laws of the subjects of the Republic of Uzbekistan on administrative violations established administrative liability.

7. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE – procedural rules governing the administrative and legal activities of administrative bodies. The Law “On administrative procedures” was adopted on January 8, 2018.



8. ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY

–responsibility of individuals and legal entities for committing an administrative offense.



9. ADVOCACY – a legal institution that includes independent, voluntary, professional associations of persons engaged in advocacy and individuals engaged in private law practice. According to Article 116 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the College of Lawyers will give legal assistance to citizens, enterprises, institutions and organizations. A lawyer in Uzbekistan may be a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who has a higher legal education and has received a license to practice law practice in the established manner. The Law “On advocacy” was adopted on December 27, 1996. The Law “On guarantees of advocacy and social protection of lawyers” was adopted on December 25, 1998. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 12, 2018 “On measures to radically improve the effectiveness of the institution of advocacy and enhance the independence of lawyers” seriously changed the work of the legal profession. Licensing of the activity of lawyers will be simplified. The list of types of advocacy, independence and powers of lawyers will be expanded.



10. AMNESTY – a measure applied by a decision of a public authority to persons who have committed crimes, the essence of which is complete or partial exemption from punishment, replacement of punishment with a softer one, or termination of criminal prosecution. Amnesty applies to certain categories of persons. The question of the application of acts of amnesty to specific individuals is



decided by the courts in criminal cases. According to Article 80 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the adoption of acts of amnesty on the proposal of the President of the country belongs to the exclusive powers of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis.

11. ANONYMOUS APPEAL – an appeal that does not include the surname (name, patronymic name) of the natural person, information on the place of his residence or the full name of the legal entity, information about his whereabouts (postal address) or the false information about them, as well as electronic reference, not allowing him to identify, or a written appeal, not confirmed by a signature.



12. APPEAL – procedure for the verification of not entered into force of judicial acts by the higher court, defined procedural law. Considering appeals and protests, the courts check the legality and validity of decisions and rulings of courts of first instance, contributing to the proper administration of justice and strengthening the rule of law in legal relations.



13. APPEALS OF PHYSICAL AND LEGAL PERSONS – addresses of individuals and legal entities in oral, written or electronic form to state bodies and state institutions, as well as to their officials, organizations with state participation and self-governing bodies of citizens. Types of applications: applications, proposals and complaints. The new edition of the Law “On applications of individuals and legal entities” was adopted on September 11, 2017.



14. APPLICATION – requesting assistance in the implementation of rights, freedoms and legitimate interests.



15. ARBITRATION – the resolution of economic and labor disputes by the elected (appointed) parties by the arbitral tribunal, as well as one of the names of the latter. In order to form modern mechanisms based on international standards for the settlement of disputes related to investments through international arbitration, improve the investment climate, strengthen the guarantees of protection of the rights and legitimate interests of investors in Uzbekistan, on November 5, 2018, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the establishment of Center (TIAC) at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan”. According to the document, the Tashkent International Arbitration Center has been established at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry with the status of a non-governmental non-profit organization.



16. BODIES OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS – state bodies of executive power, an integral part of the law enforcement system, whose main tasks are to protect the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, property of individuals and legal entities, the constitutional order, ensuring the rule of law, security of the individual, society and state, and also the prevention and prevention of offenses. The Law “On Internal Affairs Bodies” was adopted on September 16, 2016. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of April 10, 2017 “On measures to fundamentally increase the efficiency of the internal affairs agencies, strength-



en their responsibility for ensuring public order, and reliable protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens” defines the main directions for reforming the system of internal affairs agencies. In particular, it indicates the need to transform the internal affairs bodies into a socially oriented professional service, whose activities should be aimed at providing timely and quality assistance to the population. The main duty of each employee is determined – “To serve the interests of the people.” The Decree also provides for measures for rational distribution of the main tasks of staff at all levels, specifies the main areas such as establishing a systemic targeted dialogue with the population, introducing the practice of reports of the heads of internal affairs agencies to the people in the person of representative bodies, improving the material and technical support of internal affairs. The decree establishes a new system of parliamentary and public control over the activities of internal affairs bodies. Thus, a procedure is introduced for the Senate to hear the report of the Minister of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan twice a year on the state of prevention and crime prevention. Similarly, Zhokargy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, Kengashes of people’s deputies of the oblasts and the city of Tashkent will hear reports of the heads of the respective territorial divisions of the internal affairs bodies on a quarterly basis. The councils of people’s deputies of the districts (cities) will hear the head of the district (city) division of the internal affairs bodies on a quarterly basis, and his deputy for youth issues - on a monthly basis.

17. BODIES OF THE JUDICIAL COMMUNITY – bodies formed by acting judges and judges resigning (honorary judges), to address issues relating to the life and activities of the judiciary.



18. CIVIL LAW – a set of legal norms regulating property and personal non-property relations in order to implement the legitimate interests of civil law subjects and the organization of economic relations in society. Civil law is the main branch of law governing private (property, non-property) relations between citizens, as well as legal entities created by them.



19. CIVIL LEGISLATION – a set of regulatory legal acts governing property and personal non-property public relations. According to Article 1 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, civil law is based on the recognition of equality of participants in relations regulated by it, inviolability of property, freedom of contract, the inadmissibility of arbitrary interference with anyone in private affairs, the need for unhindered exercise of civil rights, ensuring the restoration of violated rights, their judicial protection. According to Article 2, civil law determines the legal status of participants in civil turnover, the grounds for the emergence and procedure for exercising property rights and other property rights, rights to the results of intellectual activity, regulates contractual and other obligations, as well as other property and related personal non-property relations. The participants of relations regulated by civil legislation are citizens, legal entities and the state.



20. CIVIL PROCEEDINGS – the process of protecting the rights and legitimate interests of a citizen (person) in court. The Civil Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved on January 22, 2018. According to Article 1 of the Civil Procedure Code, the legislation on civil proceedings establishes the procedure for consideration and resolution of cases of mandative proceedings, cases of claim proceedings, cases of special proceedings, cases related to the decision of the arbitral tribunal, and cases related to the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments and foreign arbitration courts (arbitration). According to Article 2, the objectives of civil proceedings are: correct, timely consideration and resolution of civil cases in order to protect personal, political, economic and social rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, rights and interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the rights and legally protected interests of enterprises, institutions, organizations, public associations and self-government bodies of citizens; promoting the strengthening of law and order, ensuring democracy, social justice, civil peace and national harmony; Respect for the law and the court.



21. CIVIL STATUS – the legal status of a particular citizen as the bearer of various rights and obligations (political, property, personal, etc.), determined by facts and circumstances of a natural and social nature.



22. COMPLAINT – the request to restore the violated rights, freedoms and protection of legitimate interests.



23. CONFLICT OF INTERESTS – a situation in which personal interest (direct or indirect) affects or can affect the proper performance by a person of official or official duties and in which there arises or may arise a contradiction between personal interest and the rights and legitimate interests of citizens, organizations, society or state.



24. CORRUPTION – (Lat. corruptio - bribery; decomposition) the unlawful use by a person of his official or official position in order to obtain material or non-material benefit in personal interests or in the interests of other persons, as well as the unlawful provision of such benefit. The Law “On countering corruption” was adopted on January 3, 2017. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 29, 2020 “On additional measures to improve the anti-corruption system in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, the Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established. The Agency is a specially authorized state body responsible for the formation and implementation of state policy in the field of preventing and combating corruption, ensuring effective interaction between state bodies, the media, civil society institutions and other representatives of the non-state sector, as well as international cooperation in this area. The agency is subordinate to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and is accountable to the chambers of the Oliy Majlis.



25. COUNTERING CRIME – systemic activities of state and public bodies aimed at ensuring compliance with the norms of the criminal law,



preventing harm to the interests and interests protected by it, characterized by an active confrontation of crime and manifested in the prevention of crime and suppression of crimes, the application of measures of responsibility to criminals.

26. CRIME – a guilty socially dangerous act (action or inaction), prohibited by the Criminal Code under the threat of punishment (Article 14 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan). An act that causes or creates a real threat of damage to objects protected by the Criminal Code is recognized as socially dangerous. Depending on the nature and degree of public danger, crimes are divided into: those that do not represent a great public danger; less serious; grave; extremely grave. (Article 14 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan). Crimes that do not constitute a major public danger include intentional crimes for which the law provides for a punishment of imprisonment not exceeding three years, as well as crimes committed by negligence for which the law provides a punishment of imprisonment not exceeding five years. The less serious crimes are intentional crimes for which the law provides for punishments in the form of imprisonment for a term of more than three years, but not more than five years, as well as crimes committed by negligence, for which the law provides for punishment of imprisonment for a term of more than five years. Grave crimes include intentional crimes for which the law provides for a sentence of imprisonment for a term of more than five, but not more than ten years. Extremely grave crimes include intentional crimes for which the law provides for punishment



in the form of imprisonment for a term exceeding ten years, or life imprisonment.

27. CRIMINAL LEGISLATION – a set of regulations that establish the basis and principles of criminal responsibility, determine which acts that are dangerous for an individual, society or state are recognized as crimes, and establish types of punishments and other measures of a criminal law nature. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 14, 2018 “On measures for the radical improvement of the system of criminal and criminal procedure legislation” approved the Concept for the improvement of criminal and criminal procedure legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to the concept, the main directions and tasks of improving the criminal and criminal procedure legislation are: unification of the norms of criminal legislation; improving the system of criminal responsibility and punishment; ensuring effective and reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, the interests of society and the state; systematization and harmonization of the norms of criminal procedure legislation; the improvement of mechanisms for the reliable provision of guarantees of individual rights and freedoms in criminal proceedings; introduction of new forms and procedures of the criminal process.

28. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE LEGISLATION – a set of legislative normative legal acts containing the rules governing the criminal procedure and other public relations that are the subject of criminal procedural law. Pursuant to Article 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic



of Uzbekistan, the tasks of criminal procedure legislation are to promptly and fully disclose crimes, expose the perpetrators and ensure the correct application of the law so that everyone who commits a crime is justly punished and not a single innocent person is prosecuted and convicted. The procedure for criminal proceedings established by the criminal procedure legislation should help to strengthen the rule of law, prevent crimes, protect the interests of the individual, the state and society. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 30, 2017 “On additional measures to strengthen the guarantees of the rights and freedoms of citizens in judicial and investigative activities”, torture, psychological, physical pressure and other forms of violence are absolutely not allowed in Uzbekistan. In criminal cases, the use of any data obtained by unlawful means, in particular, audio and video materials, and material evidence, is strictly prohibited. Torture, misrepresentation, violation of the right to defense and the use of other illegal methods in the process of investigation are prohibited. For falsification of evidence introduced a separate criminal liability. Lawyers are entitled to the collection and presentation of evidence in a criminal case, which must be checked and evaluated by investigative and judicial authorities. In order to strictly prohibit the use of illegal methods such as torture, pre-trial detention facilities and temporary detention facilities, they will be equipped with video surveillance equipment.

29. DECRIMINALIZATION – reverse the process associated with the recognition of



non-criminal acts, except for its signs of criminal law, the abolition of criminal responsibility for its commission (possibly with a responsibility for it other species, such as administrative).

30. DETENTION – one of the measures of restraint, which consists in the compulsory restriction of freedom (placement in the detention center) during the preliminary investigation and the trial of a criminal case. Currently, this measure is applied by court order.



31. ECONOMIC COURT – a state body that administers justice in the field of entrepreneurial and other economic activities. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 21, 2017 "On measures to fundamentally improve the structure and improve the efficiency of the judicial system of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the economic courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent were transformed into the corresponding economic courts, 71 interdistrict, district (city) a economic courts, which subordinate to the consideration of cases in the first instance.



32. ECONOMIC LEGAL PROCEEDINGS – consideration in economic courts of economic (commercial) disputes, as well as other cases related to entrepreneurial activities. The Economic Procedural Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved on January 24, 2018. According to Article 1 of this Code, the legislation on economic legal proceedings establishes the procedure for the consideration of cases of mandative, claim proceedings and certain categories of cases. If an international treaty of the Republic of Uzbekistan



establishes other rules than those provided for by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, then the rules of the international treaty apply. According to Article 2 of the Code, the tasks of economic legal proceedings are: protection of violated or disputed rights or legally protected interests of enterprises, institutions, organizations and citizens in the economic sphere; helping to strengthen the rule of law and prevent crime in the economic sphere; Respect for the law and the court.

33. ELECTRONIC ADDRESS – an appeal submitted in the prescribed manner by means of information and communication technologies, including those posted on the official website of a state body, organization, with the exception of oral communications submitted using information and communication technologies in real time.



34. ELECTRONIC JUSTICE – a method of administering justice based on the use of information technologies that allow paperless information exchange in electronic and digital form in the legal proceedings between all participants in the judicial process.



35. EXHUMATION – the removal of a corpse from the burial site for inspection, identification, obtaining samples for research or examination (Article 148 of the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan). The right to issue a sanction (permit) to conduct the exhumation of a corpse was transferred from the prosecutor's office to the courts. This is provided for by the Law “On amendments and additions to certain legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the adoption of additional measures to ensure



guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens” of March 29, 2017.

36. HABEAS CORPUS – (Lat. habeas corpus, literally “You must have a body”, meaningfully “Imagine the person arrested personally in court”), an institution for the protection of freedom and personal immunity. By the Presidential Decree dated August 8, 2005 “On transferring the right to issue a sanction for detention to the courts”, since January 1, 2008 the institute “Habeas Corpus” was introduced into the national legislation - the right to issue a warrant for detention as a preventive measure was transferred from prosecutors to courts. In accordance with the Law of September 18, 2012 “On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Connection with the Further Reform of the Judicial and Legal System”, a judicial procedure for the application of compulsory measures to re-move from office, as well as to place a person in a medical institution. The next step in further democratization and liberalization of the judicial and legal system was the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 21, 2016 “On measures for further reforming the judicial legal system, strengthening the guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens”, Law of March 29, 2017 “On making amendments and additions to some legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan in connection with the adoption of additional measures to ensure guarantees of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens”. As part of further expanding the use of the Habeas Corpus institution, the



powers of prosecutors to authorize such investigative actions as the arrest of postal and telegraph dispatches and exhumations are transferred to the jurisdiction of the judiciary.

37. HUMAN RIGHTS – principles, norms of mutual relations between people and the state, providing the individual with the opportunity to act at his discretion (freedom) or to receive certain benefits (proper rights). The National Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights, founded in 1996, is a state body that ensures interaction between state bodies and other organizations in fulfilling the international obligations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, preparing national reports in the field of human rights, expanding cooperation with international organizations for the protection of human rights. By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 10, 2018 “On improving the activities of the National Center of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Human Rights”, new main tasks of the Center are defined. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 22, 2020 “On the approval of the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Human Rights”, the main directions of the activities of state bodies and organizations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, responsible for the implementation of the norms of international treaties on human rights, are determined. The Decree also approved the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Human Rights and the Roadmap for its implementation.

38. IMPARTIALITY – the property of a decision maker, characterizing his lack of commit-



ment to one of the possible options or to one of the parties interested in the decision.

39. INACCURACY OF RESPONSIBILITY – a principle that expresses the idea that every person who commits a crime must be held responsible for it. This principle specifies the principles of legality and equality of citizens before the law that are more general in content.



40. INDEPENDENCE OF JUDGES IN DECISION MAKING – according to Article 112 of the Constitution of Republic of Uzbekistan, judges are independent, subject only to the law. Any interference with the activities of judges in the administration of justice is unacceptable and entails responsibility under the law. The inviolability of judges is guaranteed by law.



41. INDEPENDENCE OF JUDICIAL POWER – a category reflecting the exclusion of influence on the process of execution by the judicial authority of its function by external factors. In accordance with Article 11 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the system of state power of the Republic of Uzbekistan is based on the principle of the division of powers into legislative, executive and judicial. According to Article 106, the judicial power in the Republic of Uzbekistan will function independently from the legislative and executive authorities, political parties, other public associations.



42. INSTANCE – (Lat. instantia - close proximity) a term of administrative and judicial law, denoting the position that this institution occupies in the hierarchy of organs and institutions of the same system.



43. JUDICIAL ACT – a law enforcement act of a court authorizing a criminal, civil, administrative, economic case on the merits. The court accepts judicial acts in the form sentences, definition, resolution, etc.



44. JUDICIAL AND LEGAL SYSTEM – an independent branch of state power exercised by courts that perform the functions assigned to them by law through established judicial procedures. In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, judicial power is exercised through constitutional, civil, administrative and criminal proceedings. The second direction of the Strategy of action for the five priority development areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 is called “Ensuring the rule of law and further reforming the judicial and legal system”. It is aimed at strengthening the true independence of the judiciary and guaranteeing the reliable protection of citizens’ rights and freedoms, improving administrative, criminal, civil and economic legislation, improving the effectiveness of the system of combating crime and preventing crime, fully implementing the principle of adversarial proceedings in the judicial process, improving the system of legal assistance and legal services.



45. JUDICIAL CONTROL – verification in court of decisions and actions (inaction) of the investigating authorities, the prosecutor, operational search activities and taking measures to identify and eliminate errors and human rights violations. In the modern theory of the criminal process, there are 3 main things that fall within the competence of the court when the criminal case has not yet been



transferred for consideration by the investigator and the prosecutor: 1) the use of measures of procedural coercion - detention, house arrest, placement in a medical institution, temporary removal from office, etc.; 2) sanctioning (issuing permits for conducting) certain investigative actions - search, wiretapping of negotiations, arrest of postal and telegraph dispatches, etc.; 3) consideration of complaints against the actions and decisions of the investigator, investigator and prosecutor.

46. JUDICIAL INSTANCE – stage of consideration of the case in court with a certain competence. There are courts of first instance (the court hearing the case on the merits and sentencing, ruling or order), the appeals instance (the court in which the decisions of the court of first instance are not reviewed by reviewing the case), the cassation instance (the court in which verifies the legality of court decisions that have entered into legal force, made by the courts of first instance. In this case, the court revises the written materials of the case without direct examination of the evidence) and supervisory jurisdiction (checks the legality of judgments and decisions on matters considered in appeal or cassation, which entered into force).

47. JUDICIAL POWER – a form of state power (along with legislative and executive), carried out independently and independently only by special organs of the state - by the courts to fulfill their tasks and functions, through constitutional, criminal, civil, administrative and arbitral proceedings. According to Article 107 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the judicial



system in the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, military courts, courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan in civil and criminal cases, regional and Tashkent city courts in civil and criminal cases, economic and administrative courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and city of Tashkent, inter-district, district, city courts on civil cases, district, city courts in criminal cases, inter-district, district, city economic courts and district and city administrative courts. The Law “On Courts” was adopted in a new edition on December 14, 2000. In accordance with the decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to further reform the judicial and legal system, protection of citizens’ rights and freedoms” (October 21, 2016) and “On measures to radically improve the structure and improve the efficiency of the judicial system of the Republic of Uzbekistan” (February 21, 2017), the Supreme Court and the Higher Economic Court were united in a single supreme body of the judiciary in the sphere of civil, criminal, administrative and economic legal proceedings - the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Since June 1, 2017 administrative courts have started operating in the regions of the country. Economic courts are transformed into economic courts that are established in each district and city.

48. JURISDICTION – (Lat. *jurisdictio* - legal proceedings) limits the competence of a court or other public authority.

49. JUSTICE – a type of law enforcement and law enforcement state activity, as a result of which



the judicial power is exercised (manifested). Justice - a state activity on consideration and settlement of criminal, administrative, and other legal cases carried out only by a court in accordance with the procedure established by law. According to Article 112 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, any interference in the activities of judges in the administration of justice is unacceptable and entails liability under the law.



50. LAW – a normative act of the highest state authority, adopted in the prescribed manner and having the highest legal force. Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other regulatory acts are adopted on the basis of and pursuant to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan and cannot contradict its norms and principles. According to Article 8 of the Law “On regulatory legal acts”, laws regulate the most important and stable social relations and are adopted by the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan or by holding a referendum. Laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan can be adopted in the form of constitutional laws.



51. LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES – state bodies whose main function is to protect and defend the rights and legitimate interests of an individual, society, and the state. The law enforcement bodies traditionally include the ombudsman, the advocacy, the prosecutor’s office, the internal affairs bodies, the courts, the justice authorities, the notary public, the tax and customs services, and the authorities authorized to carry out operational search activities.



52. LAW-ENFORCEMENT PRACTICE – a form of state activity aimed at the implementa-



tion of legal norms in practice. The result of law enforcement practice is a court decision, a decision of public authorities, etc.

53. LEGAL AID – a system of measures aimed at ensuring and protecting the rights and legitimate interests of citizens and legal entities implemented by specially created bodies (advocate, notary, law firms, etc.).

54. LEGAL CULTURE – the general level of knowledge and the objective relation of society to law; a set of legal knowledge in the form of norms, beliefs and attitudes created in the process of life activity. Raising legal awareness and legal culture in society is one of the important conditions for ensuring the rule of law and strengthening the rule of law. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 9, 2019 “On the radical improvement of the system for raising legal awareness and legal culture in society”, the main tasks of increasing legal awareness and legal culture in society are determined. The Decree approved the Concept of improving legal culture in society. It has been determined that raising legal awareness and legal culture in society is organized systematically and interconnected according to the principle “personality - family - mahalla - educational institution - organization – society”.

55. LEGAL INFORMATION – texts of legal acts, official interpretations to them, clarifications on the procedure for applying legal acts, decisions of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, resolutions of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the application of legislation, as well as mate-



rials summarizing judicial practice. The Law “On the distribution of legal information and access to it” was adopted on September 7, 2017. The document opens up wider opportunities for familiarization with documents relating to the rights and interests of citizens, other materials. Citizens are guaranteed to receive, without any restrictions, legal information from any state bodies, other organizations and officials. According to the Law, the following bodies and organizations distribute and provide access to legal information: the Cabinet of Ministers; ministries, state committees and departments; ministries of justice; local government bodies; library information institutions; educational institutions; self-government bodies of citizens, non-state non-profit organizations and citizens.

56. LEGAL PERSON – an organization, firm, company registered in the established manner. A legal entity has a separate property in the ownership, economic management or operational management and is liable for its obligations with this property, can acquire and exercise property and personal non-property rights on its own behalf, answer for its duties, be a plaintiff and a defendant in court. A legal entity has its own corporate name, charter (legal address), as well as a stamp and a bank account.

57. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS – the activities of the court, as well as enforcement agencies of judicial decisions on the resolution of legal matters, regulated by procedural law.

58. LEGAL SERVICE – division, service of an enterprise, organization, institution, company



in charge of legal, legal side of issuing documents, concluding contracts, regulating economic relations, making claims, initiating lawsuits, drafting provisions. This service legally substantiates and controls the legality and literacy of actions related both to the relations of this organization with other organizations, and within the organization itself. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 19, 2017 “On measures to fundamentally improve the activities of the legal service” approved the Regulation on the legal service of state bodies and organizations, the Regulation on the ranks of employees of the legal services of state bodies and organizations. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the most important areas of activity of the legal services of state bodies and organizations are: organization ensuring the supremacy of law and the rule of law in law enforcement activity of state bodies and organizations; monitoring compliance with the legislation of draft regulations and other documents developed (adopted) by government bodies and organizations; participation in the rule-making activities of state bodies and organizations, coordination of the work of their subdivisions in the preparation of proposals for the improvement of legislation; participation in improving the legal culture and legal literacy of employees of state bodies and organizations, bringing to them the essence and importance of the adopted legal acts, including the use of modern information and communication technologies; conducting contractual and claim work, ensuring reliable protection of property and other interests of state bodies and organizations.



59. LEGISLATION – all legal acts issued in the state. According to Article 6 of the Law “On regulatory legal acts”, regulatory legal acts are acts of legislation and 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 are 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 are secondary legislation.



60. LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY – the activities of the competent state authorities, which is a special legal form of the functions of the state, consisting in the adoption, amendment or cancellation of legal norms. As a result of lawmaking, the norms of law are consolidated in official documents - regulatory legal acts. The specifics of drafting laws and their submission to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan are determined by the laws “On the procedure for drafting laws and their submission to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, “On the Regulations of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan”.



61. LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVE – (Lat. initium - beginning) the first stage of the legislative process, the official introduction of a draft law or a law proposal into parliament. In accordance with Article 83 of the Constitution of the Republic



of Uzbekistan, the right to initiate legislation will be vested on the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Karakalpakstan through its highest representative body of state authority, deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, the Cabinet of Ministers, the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the Procurator-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan and will be exercised by introducing a bill by the subjects of the right to initiate legislation into the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis. The Law “On the procedure for drafting laws and their introduction into the legislative chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted on October 11, 2006.

62. MEDIATION – a way of settling a dispute that has arisen with the assistance of a mediator on the basis of the voluntary consent of the parties in order to reach a mutually acceptable solution. Mediator – a person attracted by the parties to conduct mediation. The Law “On mediation” was adopted on July 3, 2018.

63. NORMATIVE LEGAL ACT – an official document adopted in accordance with the Law “On regulatory legal acts”, aimed at establishing, amending or repealing the legal norms as obligatory state regulations. The Law “On regulatory legal acts” was adopted in a new edition on December 24, 2012. According to article 5 of this law, the types of legal acts are: the 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 Uz-



bekistan; 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.

64. NOTARY – a public institution that ensures the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens and legal entities by certifying and giving legal force to various documents on behalf of the state. According to Article 1 of the Law “On Notary”, notarial acts in the republic are performed by notaries of notary public offices. The register of notaries is maintained by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The notaries actions on the territory of other states are performed by the consuls of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to Article 2, a notary may be a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan who is not younger than 25 years old, having a higher legal education, work experience in the legal profession for at least 3 years, including having completed an internship for at least one year in a notary office that has passed the qualification exam. The Law “On Notary” was adopted on December 26, 1996. In order to enhance the role and importance of the institute of notaries in protecting the rights and legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities, as well as improving the quality of notarial services provided to the population, on May 25, 2018, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan signed a Resolution “On measures to further improve the notaries' system as an institution of preventive justice”. According to the document, from January 1, 2019, a new procedure for notarial acts is being introduced in Uzbekistan. In particular, the prac-



tice of certifying “one window” transactions by notaries is being improved, the requirement for mandatory notarization of lease agreements and gratuitous use of real estate is eliminated by establishing the procedure for mandatory registration of lease agreements in the state tax service, introducing a procedure for mandatory audio and video recording processes signing of wills, as well as in the cases stipulated by the legislation, the processes of signing transactions, applications and other documents, etc. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 9, 2019 “On measures to radically reform the notary system in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, a phased reorganization of state notary offices into non-state notary offices began. The Notary Chamber of Uzbekistan was formed, uniting all notaries of notary offices.

65. OFFENSE – unlawful acts committed by those who have reached the legal age and imputed citizen. It entails criminal, civil, administrative or disciplinary responsibility.

66. ORGANIZED CRIME – a form of criminality characterized by stable criminal activity carried out by criminal organizations (organized groups, gangs, criminal communities and other similar illegal formations), which have a hierarchical structure, material and financial base. According to article 29 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, an organized group is a preliminary association of two or more persons in a group for joint criminal activity.

67. PARDON – an act of humanism in relation to a convicted person, exempting fully or



partially from punishment or replacing the punishment imposed by the court with another, milder punishment, or removing a criminal conviction. The pardon is carried out on an individual basis in relation to a particular convicted person and is not a circumstance justifying him and eliminating the fact that he has committed a crime. The pardon is carried out by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan by issuing a Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The pardon is applied to citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foreign citizens and stateless persons convicted by the courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan. A pardon is granted in the form of: full or partial exemption from the main and unfulfilled additional punishment; conditional release from punishment; replacement of life imprisonment or the unserved part of the punishment with a milder punishment; conviction. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of December 6, 2017 “On pardon in connection with the 25th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, for the first time in the history of the country, a large-scale act of pardon was adopted. This act affected 2,700 convicts, of whom 956 were detained in prisons. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the approval of the Regulation on the procedure for the pardoning of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted on May 8, 2018.

68. PHYSICAL PERSON – a person (a student, an unemployed person, an employee, an individual entrepreneur, a founder of a legal entity, a spouse, heir, author, etc.). A physical person - a



citizen (a foreign citizen, a stateless person) as a subject of civil law, unlike a legal entity that is a collective entity. The physical person acts on its own behalf, does not need the creation and registration of a company, an enterprise, which is necessary for legal entities.

69. PREVENTION OF OFFENSES – a set of organizational, legal, economic, social, demographic, educational and other measures to identify and eliminate the causes and conditions of the commission of offenses or the prevention of offenses.

70. PRINCIPLE OF COMPETITION – the principle of legal proceedings, according to which the court resolves the dispute on the basis of the competition of the parties themselves, the proof by the interested parties of their approaches to the litigation, including, first of all, the facts (documentary proof), as well as the interpretation of legal norms (logical and legal proof).

71. PROPOSAL – an appeal containing recommendations for improving state and public activities.

72. PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE – a system of bodies exercising, on behalf of the state, supreme supervision over the exact and uniform execution of laws on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The main tasks of the prosecutor's office are to ensure the rule of law, strengthen the rule of law, protect the rights and freedoms of citizens, the interests of society and the state protected by law, the constitutional order of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and prevent and prevent offenses. The Law "On the prosecutor's office" was adopted in a new edition on August 29, 2001.



73. PROTECTION OF PUBLIC ORDER –

measures to protect the order prevailing in society under the influence of economic, political, social, legal, moral and other factors, from any encroachment, other attempts to cause him harm. Another interpretation of this term is practiced as a set of measures for the prevention and suppression of gross violations of the order established in public places. Law enforcement agencies and other law enforcement agencies are involved in protecting public order. Local governments are also involved in this work. By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of August 29, 2017 “On measures to further improve the project management system in the field of information and communication technologies” approved a program of phased measures to create a single hardware-software complex “Safe City”. The unified hardware-software complex “Safe City” provides for the integration of information systems of internal affairs agencies, state bodies and other organizations, video surveillance systems, fixing offenses, guarding facilities, early response and warning about possible threats, intelligent analytics sensors, and other information systems on crime prevention, dispatch centers and data centers.



74. PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF CITIZENS –

the state ensures the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, enshrined in the Constitution and laws. The second section of the Constitution is devoted to the fundamental rights, freedoms and duties of a person and a citizen. All the rights of citizens, enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uz-



Uzbekistan, are divided into personal rights: life, protection of personal dignity, freedom and personal inviolability, inviolability of private life, housing, freedom of movement and choice of residence, freedom of speech, conscience and religion; political rights: the creation of public and political associations, participation in meetings, rallies and demonstrations, participation in the management of the affairs of society and the state, the right to elect and be elected, the freedom of the media, the handling of applications and complaints to state bodies; economic and social rights: private property, property, labor freedom, freedom of choice of activity and profession, work and payment, not lower than the level established by law, housing, economic activity, rest, protection of maternity and childhood, social security by age (pension), in case of illness, disability, health care and qualified medical care, education, a healthy environment, freedom of creativity and participation in the cultural life of the country. Uzbekistan has an effective legislative system for ensuring human rights. Along with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 16 codes and more than 400 relevant legislative acts have been adopted. The Parliamentary Ombudsman and the National Center for Human Rights are working, a new extra-judicial mechanism for protecting the rights of entrepreneurs has been created - the Business Ombudsman. In addition, Uzbekistan has acceded to more than 70 international human rights instruments, including ten UN treaties.

75. PUBLIC ORDER – the system of relations between people, the rules of mutual behavior



and hostel, established in the society and regulated by existing legislation, customs and traditions, as well as moral standards.

76. RESPONSIBILITY – unconditional for performance of actions on public requirements or internal promptings; service, the range of activities associated with the performance of any post.



77. RESPONSIBILITY FOR CRIME – a legal consequence of committing a socially dangerous act, expressed in condemnation, application of punishment or other legal measures by the court to the person guilty of the crime (Article 16 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan).



78. RIGHT – one of the types of regulators of social relations; a system of universally binding, formally-defined, state-guaranteed rules of conduct.



79. RULE OF LAW – a fundamental principle of democracy, which affirms the unconditional primacy of law as an instrument that regulates both the actions of the state in relation to its citizens and the actions of individual citizens in their relations with each other.



80. THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT – a special body of the judiciary whose function is the exercise of constitutional control. Unlike the Supreme Court, it is not part of the system of courts of general jurisdiction. The Constitutional Court is a standing body of the judiciary to review cases on the constitutionality of acts of the legislative and executive branches. According to Article 108 of the Basic Law, the Constitutional Court is elected by the Senate of Oliy Majlis on the proposal of



the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from among the experts in the field of politics and law recommended by the Supreme Judicial Council, including a representative from the Republic of Karakalpakstan. The Law “On the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted in a new edition on May 31, 2017.

81. THE SUPREME JUDICIAL COUNCIL – an organ of the judicial community and assists in ensuring compliance with the constitutional principle of the independence of the judiciary. The main tasks of the council are: the formation of the judiciary on the basis of competitive selection of candidates for the position of judges, the appointment of judges from among the most qualified and responsible professionals, as well as giving recommendations for nomination for senior judicial positions; taking measures to ensure the immunity of judges; the organization of professional training of judges; consideration of the question of bringing to justice judges. The Law “On the Supreme judicial council of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted on April 6, 2017.



III. DEVELOPMENT AND LIBERALIZATION OF ECONOMY



III. DEVELOPMENT AND LIBERALIZATION OF ECONOMY:

1. ACTIVE ENTREPRENEURSHIP – a direction in the economy when business activity is organized on the basis of innovative, modern approaches, advanced technologies and management methods. Active entrepreneurs are business people capable of producing competitive products, creating new jobs, benefiting not only themselves and their family, but the whole society. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 22, 2018 “On the State program for the implementation of the Strategy of Actions on the five priority directions of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 in “the Year of Support for Active Entrepreneurship, Innovative Ideas and Technologies” state policy in the field of economic development and active entrepreneurship includes: the creation of favorable legal and organizational conditions for the development of active entrepreneurship, the introduction of innovative ideas and technologies, further improvement of legal guarantees of protection and mechanisms to prevent unlawful interference in the activities of business entities, tax and customs policy, banking and financial sector, development of a strategy for reforming the agricultural sector, refusal to provide individual benefits with the provision of benefits to industries and sectors of the economy, active development of regions. By the Resolution of the President of



the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 5, 2018 “On additional measures to create conditions for the de-velopment of active entrepreneurship and innovation activity”, centers for innovative ideas, developments and technologies in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent are being developed, under conditions of public-private partnership, approbation and development of innovative start-up projects, transfer and commercialization of innovation results.

2. AGRICULTURE – a branch of the economy aimed at providing the population with food and obtaining raw materials for a number of industries. Agriculture is part of the agro-industrial complex and includes the following main sectors: agriculture, animal husbandry, cotton growing, fish farming, poultry farming, beekeeping, gardening, etc. In accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 12, 2018 “On organizational measures to fundamentally improve the system of state management of agriculture and water management”, the Ministry of agriculture and the Ministry of water management of the Republic of Uzbekistan were established on the basis of the Ministry of agriculture and water management. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 17, 2018 “On measures to fundamentally improve the system of state management of agriculture and water economy” the following main tasks and activities of the Ministry of agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan are defined: implementation of a common policy in the field of agriculture and food security aimed at comprehensive modernization of the industry, the intro-



duction of the achievements of science and technology, modern resource-saving and intensive agricultural technologies, excellence in agriculture; coordination of activities of state bodies, economic management bodies and other organizations in the field of ensuring food security of the Republic of Uzbekistan; increasing the export potential of economic sectors through the production of competitive products, conducting in-depth marketing research of market conditions, attracting foreign investment and funds for free technical assistance (grants); other.

3. BOND – an issue security that certifies the right of its holder to receive from the person issuing the bond in the term of the nominal value of the bond or other property equivalent stipulated by it, the receipt of a fixed percentage of the nominal value of the bond or other property rights.

4. BRAND – a set of qualities associated with the name, and its visible symbol, which enhances the consciousness of the value of things or phenomena associated with this symbol.

5. BUDGET DEFICIT – state of the budget, characterized by the excess of the volume of budgeted expenditure commitments over the amount of planned revenues in it and leading to the formation of a negative budget balance.

6. BUDGET PROFICIENCY – a positive balance, the excess of budget revenues over its expenditures. The budget surplus is divided into primary, when it is calculated without taking into account the cost of debt service, and secondary, taking into account payments for internal and external borrowing.



7. BUSINESS OMBUDSMAN – authorized under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to protect the rights and legitimate interests of business entities. B.O. - an official who provides guarantees for the protection of rights and legitimate interests of business entities, observance of these rights and legal interests by state bodies, including law enforcement and supervisory bodies. Business ombudsman exercises his powers independently and independently of state bodies, their officials and in his activity is accountable to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The objectives of the establishment of this institution are to strengthen guarantees for the protection of rights and legitimate interests of business entities, to prevent unreasonable interference of state bodies in their activities, to strengthen legal mechanisms for the inviolability of private property, and to ensure the principle of priority of the rights of business entities. The Law “On the commissioner under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the protection of rights and legal interests of business entities” was adopted on August 29, 2017.



8. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY – a non-governmental non-profit organization that unites business entities in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Law “On the Chamber of commerce and industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted in a new edition on July 9, 2018.



9. CLUSTER – an interchangeable element of a self-contained localized sphere of production or services of a certain direction. For example, the economic cluster is a group of interrelated organizations concentrated on a certain territory (com-



panies, corporations, universities, banks, etc.): suppliers of products, components and specialized services; infrastructure; research institutes; universities and other organizations that complement each other and enhance the competitive advantages of individual companies and the cluster as a whole. The cluster has the properties of mutual competition of its participants, cooperation of its participants, the formation of unique competences of the region, the formation of the concentration of enterprises and organizations in a certain territory.

10. COMMERCIAL SECRET – information that has commercial value in scientific, technical, technological, industrial, financial, economic and other fields due to its unknown to third parties, to which there is no free access on a legal basis and the owner of this information takes measures to protect its confidentiality. The Law “On commercial secrets” was adopted on September 11, 2014.



11. COMPETITIVE ENVIRONMENT – the prevailing situation in which producers of goods and services are in a state of struggle for consumers, suppliers, partners and the prevailing market position.



12. COMPETITIVENESS OF THE ECONOMY – the ability of the state’s economy to participate in international trade, to retain and expand certain segments in world markets, to produce products that meet world standards and to derive profits from it that contribute to economic development.



13. COMPLIANCE CONTROL – system of control and management of risks arising from non-compliance: legislation; regulations of regulators, controlling organizations; rules of self-regulatory organizations and other forms of business combination; internal documents.



14. CONJUNCTURE – (Lat. conjunctura - connection, set of conditions) collective term denoting a set of conditions in their interrelations, the prevailing situation, the state of things in any area. C. - a general situation, including any external circumstances and conditions that affect anything. The term is applicable for different spheres of activity. So there is a political conjuncture, a sociological conjuncture, etc. But most often, speaking about this concept of conjuncture, we mean the economic conjuncture or market conjuncture. For example, the economic conjuncture is a set of characteristics characterizing the current state of the economy in a certain period.



15. CURRENCY CONVERSION – the free exchange of monetary units of one state for the monetary units of another, in the process of implementing various kinds of foreign economic operations. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on September 2, 2017 “On Priority Measures to Liberalize Monetary Policy” is aimed at radically reforming the current system of currency regulation, liberalizing monetary policy, creating equal conditions for foreign economic activity for all businesses. The decree guarantees the free purchase and sale of foreign currency by legal entities and individuals in banks for conducting ongoing international operations.



16. CURRENCY REGULATION – the activities of government agencies to manage currency circulation, control over currency transactions, the impact on the exchange rate of the national currency, the restriction of the use of foreign currency. The Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the body of state currency regulation in Uzbekistan. The Law “On currency regulation” was adopted on in a new edition was approved on December 11, 2003. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On priority measures for the liberalization of currency policy” of September 2, 2017 is aimed primarily at the radical reform of the current system of currency regulation, the liberalization of monetary policy, and the creation of equal conditions for conducting foreign economic activity for all business entities. The decree guarantees free purchase and sale of foreign currency by legal entities and individuals in banks for the performance of current international transactions.



17. DIGITAL ECONOMY – economic activity associated with the production, sale and consumption of goods and services using digital technologies, as well as with the use of e-commerce, web and Internet economy. In the Address of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mir-ziyoyev to the Oliy Majlis on January 24, 2020, the task was noted to develop a program “Digital Uzbekistan – 2030”, which provides for the renewal of all sectors of the economy based on digital technologies, an increase in the share of the digital economy in GDP by at least 30%. thereby reducing corruption, a radical change in the digital



economy this year, the implementation of the “1 million coders” project with foreign partners in order to further accelerate work on the development of science and the digital economy and the training of highly qualified specialists in this area.

18. DIRECTORATE – (Lat. directio - direction) the supreme administrative body of an institution or enterprise, usually having executive functions and carrying out current management of the organization’s activities. For example, the Directorate for the construction and operation of the facilities of the International Business Center “Tashkent City” under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, or the Directorate of the Free Economic Zone “Angren”, etc. Usually, the directorate is a commercial organization in the form of a state unitary enterprise formed on the basis of state-owned property transferred to it for operational management, which, in relation to the property assigned to it, exercises the right to own, use and dispose, in accordance with the legislation, in accordance with the purposes its activities, assignments of the Founder. The management is a legal entity, possesses separate property, has an independent balance sheet, bank accounts, including currency accounts, emblem, stamps and forms, trademarks, a seal with the image of the State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with its name in the state language and other requisites.

19. DIVERSIFICATION – (Lat. diversus - different, facere - do) change, diversity. D. - the extension of economic activities to new areas (expansion of the range of products, types of services provided, re-orientation of sales markets, etc.).



20. DOTATION – allocation of certain funds from the state budget to cover losses of enterprises, financial support for the military industry, infrastructure sectors, etc.



21. ECONOMIC GROWTH – the relative change in the volume of real gross domestic product (GDP) or gross national product (GNP) occurring during the period under consideration. The rate of economic growth is calculated as the growth rate of real GDP or GNP in percentage terms as a whole or per capita and is usually calculated for the year. There are two types of economic growth: extensive; intensive. Extensive type is carried out through the use of additional resources, while not changing the average labor productivity. The extensive type of economic growth implies an increase in the use of factors of production on the same technical basis (growth in the number of employees, increase in investments, consumed raw materials, stable production structure, etc.) Intensive type is associated with the use of more productive factors of production and technology, i.e. is not due to an increase in the cost of resources, but by increasing their efficiency. Intensive type of economic growth means the qualitative improvement of factors of production, their more efficient use, the introduction of the achievements of science, technology and technology, the improvement of the quality of labor, products and production.



22. ECONOMIC LIBERALIZATION – the process of freeing the economy from the excessive controlling influence of state power on market mechanisms – the influence that binds the internal forces of the market as a self-organizing, self-developing and self-adjusting system. Its main areas



are: deregulation of economic relations between economic agents (market actors), and between them and the state, price liberalization, liberalization of foreign trade, privatization of the public sector, expansion of each person's independence in making economic decisions, and others.

23. ELECTRONIC COMMERCE – purchase and sale of goods (works, services) carried out in accordance with the contract concluded with the use of information systems. The Law “On electronic commerce” was adopted in a new edition on May 22, 2015.



24. ELECTRONIC DIGITAL SIGNATURE – a signature in an electronic document obtained as a result of special transformations of the information of this electronic document using a private key of an electronic digital signature and allowing, with the public key of an electronic digital signature, to establish the absence of distortion of information in an electronic document and to identify the owner of a private key of an electronic digital signatures. The Law “On electronic digital signature” was adopted on December 11, 2003.



25. ELECTRONIC DOCUMENT – information recorded in electronic form, confirmed by an electronic digital signature and having other requisites of the electronic document that allow it to be identified.



26. ELECTRONIC STATE PURCHASES – the ways of public procurement through information and communication technologies through the software and technical complex of a special information portal, such as an electronic store and an auction to lower the starting price.



27. ENTREPRENEURSHIP – an initiative, independent economic activity of citizens, aimed at obtaining income (profit) at their own risk, under their property responsibility, from production, sale of goods, provision of services, and performance of work by persons registered as subjects of entrepreneurial activity. It may be carried out by a legal entity or directly by an individual. In many countries, in order to conduct business, an individual needs to register as an individual entrepreneur. The Law “On guarantees of freedom of entrepreneurial activity” was adopted in a new edition on May 2, 2012. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 17, 2017 “On the establishment of the State Fund for the Support of Entrepreneurship”, the State Fund for the Support of Entrepreneurship was established under the Cabinet of Ministers.



28. EXPORT-ORIENTED POLICY – concentrating the efforts of the producers of goods in the production of products for export to the foreign market. To this end, the government creates financial incentives for those industries that produce export products, implements measures to facilitate the export of goods and is struggling to improve the sale of goods in foreign markets.



29. EXTENSION OF THE INCOME BASE OF LOCAL BUDGETS – measures by state bodies to reduce subventions and cities, and also to identify reserves for expanding the revenue base of local budgets by accelerating the development of industry and services in them, while preserving the social orientation of expenditures. In accordance with the Strategy of action for the five priority development directions of the Republic of



Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, the country continues to strengthen local budgets and expand their revenue base by implementing territorial programs for social and economic development on the ground, attracting investments and concessional lending. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of June 7, 2017 “On measures to expand the powers of local government authorities in the localities in forming local budgets”, the main task of the country’s budget policy is to ensure sustainable financing for the integrated development of territories in order to increase real incomes, a sharp decrease in the dependence on budgeting from the center, strengthening the independence of local government bodies in the management of local budget funds in the way of fundamental reform of intergovernmental fiscal relations.

30. FARMERSHIP – a business entity engaged in the production of agricultural products and other activities not prohibited by law, using land leased out. The farm is the main subject of agricultural production in Uzbekistan. The Law “On farming” was adopted in a new edition on August 26, 2004.

31. FINANCIAL MARKET – (Lat. financia - cash, income) a structure through which, in a market economy, borrowing, buying and selling securities, investment goods such as precious metals are created. The turnover of financial markets can also include other assets that have high liquidity. F.R. - a system of relations that arises in the process of exchanging economic goods with the use of money as an intermediary asset. In the financial market, capital mobilization takes place,



credit provision, exchange of money transactions and the placement of funds in production.

32. FOREIGN CURRENCY – foreign banknotes in the form of banknotes, treasury notes and coins, which are in circulation and which are legal tender in a foreign country, seized or withdrawn from circulation, banknotes to be exchanged for the currency of the same foreign state, as well as funds on accounts and in deposits in monetary units of for-*e*ign states and international monetary or settlement units.



33. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT – investments at the expense of own or borrowed funds of a foreign investor on a risk bearing basis, without government guarantees. The main forms of foreign direct investment are the opening of enterprises abroad, including the creation of subsidiaries or the opening of branches, the creation of joint ventures, the purchase of a controlling stake in enterprises of the donor country, etc.



34. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES – government treasury bonds and bonds of the Republic of Uzbekistan, issued by the Ministry of Finance in un-certificated form, which are equity securities. G.S. can be short-term (for up to one year), medium-term (for up to five years) and long-term (for a period of five or more years) and are placed among commercial banks and legal entities - residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan. G.S.: issued in non-documentary form and circulated on the securities market of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the legislation; placed among commercial banks and legal entities - residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Funds from the placement of government securities go to the republi-



can budget and are directed to cover the deficit of the State budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the implementation of measures aimed at the socio-economic development of the country, as well as major investment projects determined by decisions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan; placement and redemption of government securities issues is carried out by the Central Bank through the trading platform of the Uzbek Republican Currency Exchange on behalf of the Ministry of Finance and at the expense of the republican budget.

35. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT – the indicator characterizing the general indicators of the country's economic activity for a certain period (month, quarter, and year). GDP - the market value of all final goods and services produced in a year in all sectors of the economy on the territory of the state for consumption, export and accumulation, regardless of the nationality of the factors of production used.

36. IMPORT SUBSTITUTION – the process of replacing imported goods and services with goods and services of domestic production. In accordance with the Strategy of Action for the five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, a course was chosen to continue the policy of stimulating the localization of production and import substitution, primarily consumer goods and components, and the expansion of inter-sectoral industrial cooperation.

37. INDUSTRIAL POLICY – government policy aimed at stimulating the efficiency of industrial production, maintaining the competitiveness of individual industries and enterprises, updating



and expanding production, and creating new jobs. The set of industrial policy measures may cover a wide range of tasks, including, for example, promoting competition (competition policy), promoting regional development (regional policy), and introducing new technologies. It can also be narrowly focused: state intervention in the activities of individual industries or support for specific projects and companies.

38. INDUSTRIAL ZONE – areas for commercial and industrial facilities located at a distance from residential areas of the city. The industrial zone is designed to accommodate small and medium-sized enterprises, as well as warehouses. Funding can be provided both by the private sector and by the state. Within the framework of consistently implemented measures for state support for the development of new competitive industries and small enterprises, 150 small industrial zones have been organized, on the territory of which 1,691 small enterprises operate with a total production volume of over 1.7 trillion soums annually, more than 27 thousand jobs were created. By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 21, 2019 “On measures to further improve the coordination and management of the activities of small industrial zones”, unified directorates for the management of small industrial zones were created in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city in the form of a state institution.

39. INDUSTRY – the most important part of the economic sector, interconnected with all sectors of the economic complex and having a decisive influence on the level of economic develop-



ment of society, divided into two groups - mining and processing. The following industries exist: electric power industry, fuel industry, coal industry, ferrous metallurgy, non-ferrous metallurgy, chemical and petrochemical industry, pharmaceuticals, engineering, paper industry, light industry, food industry and others.

40. INDUSTRY OF TOURISM – the corresponding industrial complex, which includes many industries involved in the development of tourism and creating conditions for travel and recreation. In other words, the tourism industry produces a tourist product that is in demand both in the external and in the domestic market. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 3, 2018 “On additional organizational measures to create favorable conditions for the development of the tourist potential of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, a visa-free regime was established from February 10, 2018 for a period of 30 days from the date of entry into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan for citizens of the State of Israel Indonesia, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, the Republic of Singapore, the Republic of Turkey and Japan, as well as crew members of aircraft of foreign airlines operating regular air services flights to Uzbekistan. The list of countries for whose citizens a simplified procedure for issuing tourist visas from February 10, 2018 has been approved. According to the document, the program of development of domestic tourism “O‘zbekiston bo‘ylab sayohat qil!” (“Travel around Uzbekistan!”) is being implemented.



41. INFLATION – a general increase in prices for consumer and industrial goods as a result of depreciation and a decrease in the purchasing power of national money. Money depreciates as a result of the imbalance between the quantity in circulation and the quantity of consumer goods available in the markets. Inflation is a socio-economic phenomenon that arises against the background of the disproportionality of the issuance of bank notes and real reproduction volumes.



42. INFRASTRUCTURE – a complex of basic structures that support everyday life and economic activity in the society. It includes roads, electric and water supply systems, telecommunication systems, as well as public transport, etc.



43. INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERING – an initial public offering of shares on the stock exchange, which allows the founders of companies to become very rich, and the companies themselves to attract financial resources to expand the business. IPO allows you to determine the total value or capitalization of the company. Its shares become liquid financial instruments, and all those who owned shares before the IPO (founders, key employees) become very rich people.



44. INNOVATIVE DEVELOPMENT – qualitative changes in products, technologies, investments with the expansion of market opportunities based on innovation. These qualitative changes generate opportunities for change both within organizations and in the markets. In order to accelerate the development of the country on the basis of modern achievements of world science, innovative ideas, developments and technologies, on September 21, 2018, the Decree of the President



of the Republic of Uzbekistan was signed “On approval of the Strategy of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021” The document approved: Strategy of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021; “Roadmap” for the implementation of the Strategy for the Innovative Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021; target indicators of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030. The main goal of the Strategy is the development of human capital as the main factor determining the level of a country's competitiveness on the world stage and its innovative progress. The main objectives of the Strategy are to achieve the main goal: the entry of the Republic of Uzbekistan by 2030 into the 50 leading countries of the world according to the Global Innovation Index; increasing the investment of public and private funds in innovations, research, developmental and technological works, the introduction of modern and effective forms of financing activities in these areas; increasing the efficiency of state authorities through the introduction of modern methods and management tools, etc.

45. INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR – a legal entity acting as a holder of funds (in the form of contributions, shares) and investing them in securities, real estate (including rights to real estate) for the purpose of making a profit. Institutional investors include investment funds, pension funds, insurance organizations, credit unions (banks).

46. INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS – reforms that involve changes in basic socio-econom-



ic institutions: property relations, the tax system, the banking system, the judicial system, administrative institutions, etc. The measures taken in the country to liberalize the economy and the ongoing institutional reforms help to improve the investment climate and increase the number of foreign and domestic investors.



47. INVESTMENT – tangible and intangible benefits and rights to them, including the rights to intellectual property, as well as reinvestments, invested by the investor on a risk-bearing basis in social facilities, entrepreneurial, scientific and other activities in order to obtain profit, which may include: funds, including cash (including foreign currency), targeted bank deposits, shares, stocks, bonds, bills of exchange and other securities; movable and immovable property (buildings, structures, equipment, machines and other material values); intellectual property rights, including patented or non-patented (know-how) technical, technological, commercial and other knowledge, formalized in the form of technical documentation, skills and production experience necessary to organize a particular type of production, as well as other values, not prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2019 “On measures to improve the management system in the spheres of investment and foreign trade”, the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade was formed on the basis of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the State Committee for Investments.



48. INVESTMENT ACTIVITY – a set of actions of subjects of investment activity, related to the implementation of investments. The Law “On investment and investment activity” was adopted on December 25, 2019.



49. INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS – a set of objective and subjective characteristics of the investment object, which together determine the potential solvent demand for investment in the country, region, industry, enterprise (corporation).



50. INVESTMENT CLIMATE – creation of positive economic, political and social conditions for attracting capital, and, above all, from foreign investors. According to the Presidential Decree dated on August 1, 2018 “On measures to drastically improve the investment climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, a new procedure has been established, in accordance with which: in good faith the existing investor and business entity are reimbursed for property damage arising due to confidence in the legal force of the administrative act adopted by the state body (official) regarding them, relying on the legal force of which, used the property, made a transaction or otherwise used the benefits and advantages provided, in case of subsequent recognition of this act is not valid void or cancellation; the question of cancellation or change of the administrative act of a state body (official), in cases where it affects the legitimate interests of a bona fide investor and business entity, is considered in a judicial proceeding, except if its preservation creates a threat to public interests.



51. INVESTMENT FUND – a legal entity - a joint-stock company that issues shares with the aim of attracting investors' money and investing in investment assets. The Law “On investment and mutual funds” was adopted on August 25, 2015.



52. INVESTMENT POLICY – a set of interrelated measures to ensure the required level and structure of investments in the economy of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its individual sectors, to increase the investment activity of subjects of investment activity, aimed at finding sources of investment and determining priority sectors of their use.



53. INVESTMENT PROJECT – an economic or social project based on investment; justification of economic feasibility, scope and timing of direct investment in a particular facility.



54. INVESTOR – a subject of investment activity that invests its own funds and (or) borrowed funds or other attracted investment resources in objects of investment activity in order to make a profit. Investors are persons who are able to independently carry out all practical actions related to the implementation of investment, from making a decision on investments to making a profit from the implementation of an investment project.



55. LEASING – long-term lease of expensive machinery, equipment, vehicles, production facilities, etc. In leasing contracts, it may be possible for a tenant to buy goods for a certain amount at the end of the lease term.



56. LOCALIZATION PROGRAM – creation of export-oriented and import-substituting, competitive, modern products in the Republic of

Uzbekistan, to stimulate the production of local products that meet the requirements of the domestic and foreign markets based on local raw materials and minerals. At the same time, the program envisages the creation and further strengthening of industrial cooperation between internal and inter-branch, including small and large enterprises of the country. By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 24, 2019 “On further increasing the responsibility of state and economic management bodies and local executive authorities for the introduction of a new system of localization of production and accelerating cooperation ties in industries”, the position of assistant khokim was introduced into the structures of khokimiyats of regions and Tashkent city on the localization of production and the expansion of cooperation ties in industry.



57. LOGISTICS – (Greek *logistike* - account) the organization of a rational process of promoting goods and services from suppliers of raw materials to consumers, the functioning of the sphere of circulation of products, goods, services, inventory management, the creation of the infrastructure of distribution. In a broad sense, logistics is the planning, management and control of the movement of material, information and financial resources in various systems. In order to create additional favorable conditions for further diversification of foreign trade transport corridors, increase transit potential, as well as develop and improve the competitiveness of domestic transport and logistics companies in foreign and domestic markets, on December 2, 2017, the Presidential Resolution “On measures to improve transport infrastructure



and diversification of foreign trade routes for the transportation of goods for 2018-2022” was adopted. The document approved the Comprehensive Program for the improvement of transport infrastructure and diversification of foreign trade routes for the transportation of goods.

58. MACROECONOMIC STABILITY – the progressive development of the economy, ensuring the achievement of sustainable economic growth with a stable price level and low unemployment, with the stability of the national currency, free movement of capital, including foreign, in the absence of high inflation for an extended period; is implemented by the state to create an environment conducive to investment and savings.

59. MARKET ECONOMY – an economic system based on the principles of free enterprise, the diversity of forms of ownership of the means of production, market pricing, contractual relations between economic entities, and limited state interference in the economic activities of entities. The advantage of a market economy is that prices that are formed in the markets convey information about the demand for various goods and services and the costs of their production and supply.

60. MELIORATIVE OBJECTS – water management facilities that facilitate the collection of collector-drainage and surface waste waters and their transportation beyond irrigated lands, including collectors and a collector-drainage network, vertical drainage wells, reclamation pumping stations (units) and an observation network.

61. MINERAL AND RAW RESOURCES – non-renewable natural resources, minerals extracted from the bowels of the Earth. Used for energy,



raw materials and materials. Subdivided into fuel and energy resources (oil, natural gas, coal, uranium), metals (black, nonferrous, precious, etc.) and non-metallic mineral raw materials: chemical and agronomic raw materials (potassium salts, phosphates, etc.), technical raw materials (diamonds, asbestos, etc.), fluxes and refractories, cement raw materials, construction materials. In total, more than 250 types of mineral raw materials are used. The mineral resources are characterized by uneven distribution, non-renewability of specific deposits and the possibility of replenishment due to the exploration and development of new facilities.



62. MINERAL RESOURCES – natural mineral formations of inorganic and organic origin contained in the subsoil in solid, liquid or gaseous state, including industrial groundwater, brines and brine lakes.



63. MONETARY POLICY – a set of activities of the Central Bank and the Government in the field of monetary circulation and credit. The development and implementation of monetary policy is the most important function of the Central Bank. Monetary policy of the Central Bank is a combination of state measures regulating the activity of the monetary and credit system, the loan capital market, the order of non-cash settlements with a view to achieving a number of general economic goals: price stabilization, economic growth, and strengthening of the monetary unit. The main objectives of the state's monetary policy are: to contain inflation; ensuring full employment; regulation of the rates of economic growth; mitigation of cyclical fluctuations in the economy; ensuring the stability of the balance of payments.



64. MONOPOLY – (Greek $\mu\omicron\nu\omicron$ - one, $\pi\omega\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omega$ - sell) a large enterprise that controls the production and marketing of one or several types of products; This is a structure in which there is no competition in the market and one firm operates. The term “natural monopoly” is also widely used, which means the state of the commodity market in which, due to technological features, it is impossible or economically inexpedient to create competitive conditions to meet the demand for a certain type of goods (work, services). Goods produced by natural monopoly entities cannot be replaced in consumption by other goods. As a result, the demand for goods produced by subjects of natural mo-nopolies is less dependent on the price change for this product than the demand for other types of goods. The Law “On natural monopolies” was adopted in a new edition on August 19, 1999.



65. MORTGAGE CREDIT – a long-term loan granted to a legal entity or an individual by banks on the security of real estate: land, industrial and residential buildings, premises, structures.



66. MULTIDISCIPLINARY FARMER-SHIP – a farm that, along with the production of agricultural products, handles the processing, storage and sale of agricultural products, industrial production, the performance of work, the provision of services and other activities not prohibited by law. The register of multisectoral farms is maintained by the Council of farmers, dehqan farms and owners of household land in Uzbekistan.



67. ONE WINDOW PRINCIPLE – the technology of providing services for citizens and businesses. One-stop-shop technology aims to reduce the time of forced communication between



citizens and businesses and is characterized by the fact that the provision of services is concentrated in one place, starting from the submission of the application, before the issuance of the results of the decision of the executive and other body.

68. OUTSOURCING – the transfer by the organization, on the basis of a contract, of certain types or functions of the industrial entrepreneurial activity of another company operating in the required field. Unlike services and support that have a one-off, incidental or random nature and are limited by the beginning and the end, the functions for professional support of the uninterrupted operation of individual systems and infrastructure on the basis of a long contract (at least 1 year) are usually transferred to outsourcing.

69. PLANT QUARANTINE – a set of measures aimed at preventing the penetration, spread and elimination of plant quarantine facilities that may damage agriculture and other flora. The Law “On plant quarantine” was adopted in a new edition on July 9, 2018.

70. PREFERENCE – a measure that provides economic or other benefits to a person, organization or state. P. - preferential customs duties, established by the state for all or some goods of individual countries and not distributed goods of other countries.

71. PRIVATE PROPERTY – one of the forms of ownership, which implies the legal right of a physical or legal person, or their group, on the subject of ownership. Private property includes: individual, corporate, joint-stock, intellectual, author, and any other non-state ownership. According to Article 53 of the Constitution of the Re-



public of Uzbekistan, private property, along with other forms of property, is inviolable and protected by the state. The owner may be deprived of it only in the cases and in the manner prescribed by law.

72. PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES – a set of activities carried out in the production of products, processing of raw materials, performance of work, provision of services.

73. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP – legalized for a certain period of time cooperation between a public partner and a private partner, based on the pooling of their resources for the implementation of a public-private partnership project. At the same time, a public-private partnership project is a set of measures implemented on the basis of attracting private investment and (or) introducing advanced management practices aimed at solving economic, social and infrastructural problems. The state partner is the Republic of Uzbekistan, on behalf of which state administration bodies, local executive bodies, as well as other bodies (organizations) authorized by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, or their associations act. A private partner is a business entity, in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan or a foreign state, an association of such entities with which the public partner has entered into a public-private partnership agreement. The Law “On Public-Private Partnership” was adopted on May 10, 2019. By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on October 20, 2018 “On priority measures to create a legal and institutional framework for the development of public-private



partnership”, the Agency for the Development of Public-Private Partnerships was created under the Ministry of Finance.

74. PUBLIC PROCUREMENT – purchase of goods (works, services) by state customers on a paid basis. The Law “On public procurement” was adopted on April 9, 2018. This Law applies to public procurement: carried out during the implementation of state development programs, projects stipulated by decrees, decrees and orders of the President of Uzbekistan, decisions of the government, as well as the implementation of economic activities of state customers; financed from the budgets of the budget system and other state trust funds of the Republic of Uzbekistan, foreign grants provided within the framework of agreements concluded by the President and the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan with donor countries, international, foreign governmental and non-governmental organizations, and foreign loans secured Republic of Uzbekistan.

75. RECONSTRUCTION – the process of updating an obsolete object for use in new conditions. R. - 1) radical reconstruction, reorganization of something for the purpose of improvement, improvement (for example, reconstruction of enterprises, reconstruction of the city); 2) conversion of fixed assets, machinery and technology at the enterprise in order to improve the level and quality of the products manufactured, and to develop new products.

76. REDUCTION OF THE PRESENCE OF THE STATE IN THE ECONOMY – drastic reduction of unnecessary bureaucratic procedures in the conduct of business, consistent strength-



ening on a systematic basis of market and legal mechanisms for protecting and guaranteeing the inviolability of private property, abolishing the licensed type of activity and licensing procedures in the field of entrepreneurial activity.

77. REINVESTION – any income from investments invested in objects of business and other types of activity, including profit, interest, dividends, royalties, licenses and commissions, payments for technical assistance, maintenance and other forms of remuneration.



78. RENOVATION – (lat. renovatio - renewal, repair) process of improvement, reconstruction, restoration without destroying the integrity of the structure. In industrial construction - the technical and economic process of replacing those leaving the production due to physical and moral wear and tear of machinery, equipment, tools, new fixed assets at the expense of the depreciation fund, as one of the processes of complex reconstruction of industrial facilities. In civil engineering - an innovative process in the sphere of fixed capital, in which the functional purpose of the reconstruction objects is changed.



79. RESIDENT – (Lat. resides - staying in place) legal entity or individual registered in a given country, which is fully subject to national legislation.



80. RESOURCE – (Fr. ressource - ancillary) means, values, reserves, opportunities, sources of funds, income (for example, natural resources, economic resources). In this concept everything that contributes to economic activity is included: natural resources (terrestrial, fossil, underwater);



human resources, including abilities and qualifications; The goods of industrial purpose, or the means of production produced by man.

81. SECURITIES – documents certifying property rights or loan relations between the issuer of these documents and their owner, providing for the payment of income in the form of dividends or interest and the possibility of transferring rights arising from these documents to other persons.



82. SECURITIES MARKET – a system of relations between legal entities and individuals associated with the issue, placement and circulation of securities. The Law “On the securities market” was adopted on in a new edition on June 3, 2015.



83. SHARE FUND – the aggregate of monetary funds of two or more persons - investors, transferred by them to trust management for the purpose of carrying out investment activities.



84. SMALL BUSINESS – a small business based on the activities of private entrepreneurs, small firms and small enterprises. Small business is typical for some types and forms of production, trade, services.



85. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT – the process of raising the standard of living of the population; increasing the quantity and quality of public and private goods (goods, works, services) provided to the public. The socio-economic development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the year is based on the following key indicators: gross domestic product; prices; industry; agriculture, forestry and fisheries; investment and



construction; financial results of enterprises and organizations; privatization of enterprises and objects; small business and private entrepreneurship; general characteristics of enterprises and organizations; services; transportation and communication; consumer market; foreign economic activity; demographic situation; employment and labor market; total income of the population; offenses; education; Transparency, openness and publicity are an important basis for economic development.

86. SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE – a territory with certain borders and a special legal regime, specially designated in order to attract foreign and domestic investment, high technologies and management experience for the accelerated socio-economic development of the region. In such territories, preferential economic conditions are established for entrepreneurs. The Law “On Special Economic Zones” was adopted on February 17, 2020. Currently, there are 21 SEZs in Uzbekistan: “Navoi” SEZ, “Angren” SEZ, “Jizzakh” SEZ, “Urgut” SEZ, “Gijduvan” SEZ, “Kokand” SEZ, “Namangan” SEZ, “Khazarasp” SEZ, “Termez” SEZ, “Nukus-farm” SEZ, “Zomin-farm” SEZ, “Kosonsoy-farm” SEZ, “Sirdaryo-farm” SEZ, “Boysun-farm” SEZ, “Bustonlik-farm” SEZ, “Parkent-farm” SEZ, “Andijon-farm” SEZ, “Charvak” STZ, “Baliq ishlab chiqaruvchi” SEZ, “Sirdaryo” SEZ, “Bukhoro-agro” SEZ, “Chirokchi” SEZ.

87. STATE BUDGET – the most important financial document of the country. It is a combination of financial estimates of all departments,



government services, government programs, etc. for a certain period of time, most often for a year. It identifies the needs to be met at the expense of the state treasury, as well as the sources and sizes of expected revenues to the state treasury. According to Article 122 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the state budget of Uzbekistan consists of the national budget, the budget of the Republic of Karakalpakstan and local budgets. According to Article 78, approval of the state budget submitted by the Cabinet of Ministers and control over its execution belongs to the jurisdiction of the Oliy Majlis. Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 22, 2018 “On measures to ensure the openness of budget data and active participation of citizens in the budget process” established a new procedure for the formation and execution of the State budget, according to which: since 2019, a mechanism for the participation of citizens in the allocation of budget funds has been introduced providing for sending at least 10 percent of additional sources of budgets of districts (cities) to finance events formed on the basis of public opinion ; since 2020, the State budget and budgets of state trust funds are approved by law with a detailed breakdown of information prepared in accordance with advanced international standards; the draft State budget and budgets of state trust funds, the main directions of tax and budget policy, as well as reports on the implementation of the State budget and budgets of state trust funds are subject to mandatory public discussion before sending them to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uz-

bekistan; From January 1, 2019, the Open Budget information portal is launched. The Law “On the State Budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2020” was adopted on December 9, 2019.

88. STOCK EXCHANGE – a legal entity that creates conditions for trading exclusively in securities by organizing and holding public and public exchange trades on the basis of established rules in a predetermined place and at a firm time.



89. STRUCTURAL REFORMS – a significant change in the quantitative relationships between different sectors, sectors, regions, types of enterprises, technological structures and other characteristics of the economic system that causes growth or decline in economic efficiency and competitiveness in national and world markets.



90. SUBVENTION – money resources gratuitously allocated from the higher budget to the lower budget with the condition of their spending for certain purposes. (Article 3 of the Budget Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan). The subvention is usually allocated for a certain period of time to equalize the socio-economic development of the relevant administrative-territorial entity.



91. TAX ADMINISTRATION – the activities of the tax authorities (in accordance with their authority) to monitor compliance with tax legislation, the correctness of the calculation, the completeness and timeliness of the imposition of taxes and fees in the budget. The Tax Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 25, 2007. This document regulates the relations connected with the establishment, introduction, calculation and payment of taxes and other mandatory payments to the State Budget of the Republic



of Uzbekistan and state trust funds, as well as relations related to the fulfillment of tax obligations. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 29, 2018 “On the Concept of Improving the Tax Policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, the Concept of Tax Reform was approved. The document is aimed at reducing the tax burden, simplifying the taxation system and improving tax administration. In the framework of the concept from January 1, 2019: the tax burden on the payment fund will be reduced; Taxation of payers of general and simplified taxes will be improved with the optimization of taxes on turnover (proceeds), as well as the criteria for transition to a simplified taxation regime; measures are being implemented to reduce the negative impact of improving the tax policy on payers of the simplified taxation regime; the procedure for the calculation and payment of value added tax (VAT) and excise tax is being improved.

92. TECHNOPARK – a territorial, scientific, technological and technical base for the implementation of innovative projects. T. – a scientific and technological complex that encompasses all processes from fundamental scientific research, pilot production to the implementation of new innovative products. The Technopark stimulates and manages the flow of knowledge and technology between higher education institutions, research institutes, companies and markets. The tasks of the technopark in Uzbekistan are to provide entrepreneurs with industrial areas, reduce unnecessary costs, collect small enterprises that produce products from local raw materials in one place, create the necessary conditions for them.



93. TRANSPORT AND LOGISTIC INFRASTRUCTURE – a set of transport and logistics facilities intended for organizing the movement of goods and the provision of transport and logistics services (railway and inland waterways, highways, tunnels, overpasses, highways, bridges, warehouse and container terminals, transport and logistics complexes, as well as buildings, structures, devices that ensure the functioning of these facilities, etc.).



94. URBANIZATION – the process of urban growth, the concentration of people and industry in them, the extension of the urban way of life to the whole of society, to changes in the economy and social life. Urbanization is associated with the development of industrial and postindustrial society, characterizes the rapid growth of the suburbs of cities.



95. WATER MANAGEMENT – a sector of the economy that encompasses the study, accounting, management, use, protection of water resources and water bodies, as well as the fight against the harmful effects of water. Waters are state property - the national wealth of Uzbekistan, are subject to rational use and protected by the state. The Law of “On water and water use” was adopted on May 6, 1993. In accordance with the President’s Decree dated February 12, 2018 “On organizational measures to fundamentally improve the system of state management of agriculture and water management”, the Ministry of agriculture and the Ministry of water management were established on the basis of the Ministry of agriculture and water management. According to the President’s Decree dated April 17, 2018 “On



measures to fundamentally improve the system of state management of agriculture and water management”, the following main tasks and activities of the Ministry of water management are defined: implementation of a common policy in the field of water management, and coordination of activities state bodies, economic management bodies and other organizations in the field of rational use and protection of water resources, prevent and eliminate the harmful effects of water; sustainable and rational provision of territories and sectors of the economy with water resources, taking measures to ensure the improvement and sustainability of land amelioration, and others.

IV. DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SPHERE



IV. DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL SPHERE:

1. AGE CLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION PRODUCTS – distribution of information products by age groups of children, taking into account its subject, genre, content and artistic design, features of perception of information in it by children of a certain age category, probability of causing harm to children’s health. The Law “On the protection of children from information harmful to their health” was adopted on September 8, 2017.



2. AVAILABLE ACCOMMODATION – multi-family houses in cities and houses for standard projects in rural areas, which can be purchased by a family with an average income at current mortgage rates, with the possibility of making an initial contribution of 15-25%. By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of July 18, 2018 “On additional measures to improve the mechanisms for implementing programs for the construction of affordable houses on renovated standard projects in rural areas and affordable apartment buildings in cities for 2018”, the mortgage lending terms for purchasing affordable housing have been changed. For the period until January 1, 2020, the mortgage will be issued for 20 years with a 3-year grace period and an interest rate of 7% per annum for the first 5 years, and subsequently - at the refinancing rate of the Central Bank. The average size of the initial payment for young families, residents of dilapidated apartment



buildings and other categories of citizens in need of better housing conditions in cities is reduced from 25% to 15%. At the same time, a differentiated amount of the initial installment is introduced (depending on the floor on which the apartment is located).

3. BASIC DOCTORANT – a form of post-graduate education in the specialty of scientific and scientific-pedagogical staff of the highest qualifications, organized in HEU or NIU for applicants for the Ph.D. degree in advanced study of the specialty and conducting scientific research in order to pre-prepare and defend a doctoral dissertation with separation from production, financed from the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan.



4. BENEFIT – full or partial exemption from observance of the general rules established by law, performance of any duties, provision of any advantages. B. - the advantage, the additional right granted to certain categories of citizens or individual organizations, enterprises, regions.



5. BODIES OF RECORDING CIVIL STATES (REGISTRY OFFICE) – the authorities that perform state registration of acts of civil status, which include birth, conclusion and dissolution of marriage, adoption, paternity, change of name and death. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 12, 2018 “On measures to further improve the civil registration system” defines the main directions of state policy in the field of further reforming the civil registration institution. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 18, 2020 “On measures to improve the social and spiritual atmosphere in society, further support the



institution of mahalla, as well as raising the system of working with families and women to a new level”, the civil registry offices were transferred to the authority of the Agency for Public Services under the Ministry of Justice.

6. CAREER – (Ital. carrier - run, life path) 1) promotion in any field of activity; 2) achievement of fame, fame, benefit; 3) the designation of the occupation, profession (for example, the teacher's career).



7. CONSUMER CART – the minimum set of food, non-food products and services needed to preserve human health and ensure its livelihoods.



8. DISCIPLINE – (Lat. disciplina - consistency, severity) rules of conduct of the person, corresponding to the norms accepted in the society or the requirements of the rules of the order within the company or firm. The form of public communication between people, serving as a means of maintaining and maintaining order necessary for the joint activities of people, the functioning and development of the organization.



9. DOCTORATE – a form of postgraduate education in the specialty of scientific and scientific-pedagogical staff of higher qualifications, organized in HEU or NIU for applicants with the degree of Doctor of Science (DSc) for in-depth study of the specialty and conducting research for the purpose of preparing and defending a doctoral dissertation with a margin from production, financed from the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On further improvement of the system of postgraduate education” was adopted on February 16, 2017.



10. ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE PART OF THE POPULATION

– able-bodied population that is not part of the workforce: students and students, students and cadets of educational institutions (including academic lyceums, vocational colleges, universities, courses, and doctoral studies), who study out of production; Persons receiving old-age pensions on favorable terms, persons with disabilities I and II groups, as well as persons with disabilities III who do not want to work; persons engaged in housekeeping, caring for children, sick relatives, who do not have the desire or ability to start an income-generating work, if this work is offered to them; voluntarily unemployed persons who do not wish to work, as well as persons who wish to work but who do not take any action to find a job or provide themselves with independent incomes.



11. EFFICIENCY – (Lat. efficientia - performance, action) the relationship between the result achieved and the resources used. E. - achieving any specific results with the minimum possible costs or obtaining the maximum possible volume of output from a given amount of resources.



12. EMPLOYMENT – the activities of citizens, not contrary to the law, related to the satisfaction of their personal and social needs, bringing them in-come (labor income). The Labor Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on December 21, 1995. The Law “On employment” was adopted in a new edition on May 1, 1998. In accordance with article 2 of this law, forced labor, i.e. compulsion to perform work under the threat of the use of any punishment, is prohibited, ex-



cept as provided by law. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of May 24, 2017 “On measures to further improve the state policy in the sphere of employment and radically improve the efficiency of labor agencies”, the Ministry of labor has transformed into the Ministry of employment and labor relations. The Decree defines the main tasks and directions of the Ministry’s activities, including the development of a state order for the creation of new jobs, coordination of the implementation of territorial and sectoral employment programs, measures to ensure the employment of graduates of higher and secondary special, professional educational institutions, monitoring the timely payment of benefits and material assistance to low-income families and others.

13. ENGINEERING-COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE – supplying the missing infrastructure to existing systems (roads, sewage, heat and wa-ter supply, gas supply, telephone and electrical networks, etc.) and their modernization.



14. ENHANCING THE STATUS OF WOMEN – a set of measures aimed at strengthening the social and political activity of women, ensuring their legitimate interests, realizing their abilities and potential, strengthening the family institution, protecting motherhood and childhood, etc. Currently, over 1,380 women work in leadership positions in government and public organizations. According to the results of the elections to the country’s parliament and local Kengashes in December 2019, women accounted for 32 percent,



or 48 out of 150 elected deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis. In the Senate and local Kengashes, this figure exceeded 25 percent. 16 women were awarded the highest award of the country - the title "O'zbekiston Qahramoni". Among women, there are many doctors of sciences, professors and academicians, hundreds have the titles "People's Teacher", "People's Poet", "People's Artist". For the first time in the history of the national parliament, a woman was elected Head of the Senate. There are a growing number of women in the country - ministers, khokims, heads of industrial associations, banks and companies, senior law enforcement officials. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 2, 2018 "On measures to radically improve activities in the field of supporting women and strengthening the institution of the family", a Public Fund for Supporting Women and Families was created. Also, a badge "Mo'tabar ayol" was established, which is awarded to women who have shown activity and initiative in the life of society and the state, who have made a worthy contribution to the formation and strengthening of the well-being of families, protection of motherhood and childhood through their fruitful work. By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 7, 2019 "On measures to further strengthen guarantees of labor rights and support for women's entrepreneurship", Women's Entrepreneurship Centers were established in all regions of the republic. In order to further improve the legal framework for ensuring and protecting women's rights in Uzbekistan, on September 2,

2019, the Laws “On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men” and “On the protection of women from oppression and violence” were adopted.

15. FAMILY – a social institution, the basic unit of society, characterized, in particular, by the following features: the voluntary nature of marriage, family members are connected by commonalities of life; the entry into marriage relations; aspiration to a birth, socialization and education of children. May 15 - International Day of Family. For the overwhelming majority of Uzbeks, the family plays an important role in all spheres of life, preserving its social and moral significance. The Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was enacted on September 1, 1998. In Uzbekistan, 1998 was declared the Year of the Family, 2012 - the Year of the strong family. By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 27, 2018 the Concept of strengthening the family Institute in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the “Road map” for its implementation were approved. In order to form a new family model, aimed at implementing the conceptual idea “A well-off family is the basis for the development of society”, the Concept envisages the following main directions of state policy: improving the institutional and legal foundations for strengthening the family institution, strengthening social partnership; conducting fundamental, applied and innovative research on the strengthening and development of the modern family; stimulating demographic development and increasing family welfare; strengthening the educational and educa-



tional potential of the family, the preservation of traditional family values in society, the improvement of the spiritual and moral atmosphere in families; creating an effective system of providing effective methodical, advisory and practical assistance to families.

16. GENERAL PLAN OF A SETTLED ITEM – a town planning document that defines the complex conditions for the formation of a living environment, the main directions of the territorial development of settlements.



17. HEALTH PROTECTION OF CITIZENS – a set of measures of political, economic, legal, social, cultural, scientific, medical, sanitary and hygienic and anti-epidemic nature aimed at preserving and strengthening the physical and mental health of every person, maintaining his long active life, providing him with medical assistance.



18. HIGHER EDUCATION – an independent type of continuous education, which provides training for highly qualified specialists. It is realized in higher educational institutions. Higher education has two levels: bachelor's and master's degrees.



19. HUMAN FACTOR – a generalized concept that covers the totality of all possible manifestations of the active essence of a person, his social, creative activity. The human factor is a set of basic social qualities of people historically developed in society: value reference points; moral principles; standards of conduct in the field of labor, leisure, consumption; life plans; level of knowledge and awareness; labor and social skills; attitudes and



perceptions of personally significant elements of social life: social justice, rights and human freedom, civic duty, etc.

20. HUMAN RESOURCES – a term that characterizes, from the qualitative, content side, the staffing or the entire staff of the enterprise (firms, institutions, organizations), labor or labor resources of the industry, the territory of the region, the country as a whole.

21. HUMAN SETTLEMENT – a place inhabited by people (settlement), the primary unit of settlement of people within a single built-up land plot (city, urban type, village, etc.).

22. HUMANIZATION – the realization of the principle of the worldview, based on respect for people, caring for them, conviction in their great opportunities for self-improvement.

23. INCOME – cash or tangible assets received by a state, an individual or a legal entity as a result of an activity for a certain period of time.

24. INFORMATION PRODUCTS – intended for the circulation on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan of products of the mass media, printed products, audiovisual products on any kinds of media, information disseminated using software, placed in telecommunications networks, including in the world information network Internet, computer games, as well as information disseminated through entertainment events. According to the Law dated September 8, 2017 “On protecting children from information harmful to their health”, the main directions of the state policy in the field of protecting children from information harmful to their health are: prevention of unlawful



information-psychological impact on children's consciousness, manipulation them, the dissemination of information products that provoke children to antisocial actions, as well as the prevention of offenses in this area; the introduction of hardware, software and technical means to ensure the information security of children; other.

25. INNOVATION – the result of creative activity aimed at the creation and dissemination of new types of products, technologies, the introduction of new organizational solutions, etc. that meet the needs of the individual and society, while causing socio-economic and other changes. Innovation - the transfer of some system from one qualitative state to another, the result of which is innovation. In order to ensure the accelerated innovative development of all sectors of the economy and social sphere on the basis of advanced foreign experience, modern achievements of the world science, innovative ideas, developments and technologies, and in accordance with the tasks defined by the Strategy of Action for the five priority development directions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 years, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the formation of the Ministry of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan” of November 29, 2017, the Ministry of innovative development was established. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of September 21, 2018 “On the approval of the strategy of innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021 years”, the Strategy for innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2019-2021, the



Roadmap for the its implementation, the target indicators of the innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 were approved. According to the Decree, the main goal of the strategy is the develop-ment of human capital as the main factor determining the level of the coun-try’s competitiveness in the world arena and its innovative progress. The main goal of the strategy is the entry of the Republic of Uzbekistan by 2030 into 50 leading countries of the world according to the Global Innovation Index rating.

26. INNOVATIVE EDUCATION – a model of education oriented primarily toward the maxi-mum development of creative abilities and the crea-tion of a strong motivation for self-development of the individual on the basis of a voluntarily chosen “educational trajectory”.

27. INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL – a set of theoretical knowledge, practical experience and individual abilities. Intellectual potential provides a high rate of learning for new knowledge, intel-lectual skills and abilities.

28. INTELLECTUAL POTENTIAL OF THE COUNTRY – scientific knowledge, as em-bodied in technologies, products and other results of human activity (scientific and technological potential), and not realized, having information character, but fixed on a material carrier (books, articles, sci-entific reports); as well as individual human knowledge. The latter is the intellectual po-tential of a person, determined by the level of his education, vocational training and depends on ed-ucation, training, socialization, health and natural innate abilities (talent, genius).



29. INTELLECTUAL WORK – labor that generates knowledge, work that requires the transformation of known elements into completely new configurations, combinations that are necessary precisely within the current situation. Such actions can be called innovative, creative.



30. INVALID – a person who has partially or completely lost his ability to work due to a violation of health, due to a disease, injury or birth defect that necessitates his social protection. Depending on the degree of disruption of body functions and the limitation of vital activity, a person recognized as an invalid is assigned I, II, III disability groups and an individual rehabilitation program is developed, developed by the specialists of the institution that carried out medical and social expertise. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 1, 2017 “On measures to fundamentally improve the system of state support for persons with disabilities” the main areas for further improvement of the system of state support for persons with disabilities are: non-discrimination on the basis of disability, ensuring equal conditions for the realization of rights, freedoms and the legitimate interests of persons with disabilities and the inevitability of responsibility for their violation; implementation into national legislation of generally accepted international norms and standards in the field of ensuring the rights of persons with disabilities; strengthening of targeted social protection of persons with disabilities, expansion of medical and social services and material assistance provided to them; improving the system of inclusive education and employment of persons with disabilities, en-



sureing their involvement and active participation in the socio-economic life of society; other. By Degree also approved the Regulations on the procedure for admission of persons with disabilities to higher educational institutions for training on additional quotas on the basis of a state grant.

31. INVESTMENTS IN HUMAN CAPITAL - expenses incurred for the purpose of future increase in the productivity of workers and contributing to the growth of future incomes of both individual carriers of capital and society as a whole. Investments in human capital include the cost of maintaining health, for general and special education; the costs associated with finding a job, vocational training at work, giving birth and raising children, finding economically relevant information on prices and earnings, etc. The economic effect of investment is expressed: for the employee in his income; for a firm investing money in staff de-velopment, in increasing labor productivity; for society as a whole - in maintaining the competitiveness of the national economy and GDP growth.

32. LABOR EFFICIENCY - the performance of the personnel's work activity, expressed in achieving the greatest effect with the minimum expenditure of labor.

33. LABOR PROTECTION – a system of legal, socio-economic, organizational, technical, sanitary and hygienic, therapeutic and prophylactic, rehabilita-tion measures and means for ensuring safety, preserving life and health, man's working capacity in the labor process. The Law "On labor pro-tection" was adopted in a new edition on September 22, 2016.



34. LIVING MINIMUM – the level of income, ensuring the acquisition of a set of material goods and services needed to ensure human life at a certain socio-economic level of the current needs of the population.



35. LOW-INCOME FAMILY – a family whose average total income, divided by each family member, is below the minimum subsistence level. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 12, 2017 “On additional measures to support the low-income strata of the population” approved territorial targeted social support programs for the low-income strata of the population for 2017-2018, providing for: providing low-income families with a desire to engage in certain types of employment, ensuring their self-sufficiency family, microcredit at a preferential interest rate of commercial banks; gratuitous assistance to families living in difficult living conditions, who have lost their breadwinner, caring for people with disabilities; in particular, the purchase of annual household appliances (gas and electric furnaces, refrigerators, sewing machines, etc.) or one unit of cattle, on average, to 70 families from each district and city of the republic; payment of medical services in the presence of serious diseases and lack of funds to pay for them, on average, to 6 low-income families from each district and city of the republic.



36. MARRIAGE – voluntary, equal union of a woman and a man, concluded for creating a family and generating mutual rights and obligations of spouses. Marriage is in the registry office. A marriage contracted by a religious ceremony has no legal value. The Family Code sets the age of

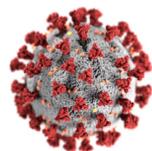


marriage for men and women at 18 years. If there are valid reasons, in exceptional cases (pregnancy, childbirth, declaring a minor fully capable (emancipation), hokim district, city at the place of state registration of marriage can, at the request of persons wishing to marry, reduce the age of marriage, but not more than one year.

37. MATERIAL STIMULATION – a set of economic forms and methods of motivating people based on the use of the material interest of a person in raising the level of monetary remuneration of labor, in obtaining additional monetary compensation, material incentives.

38. MINORS – persons under the age of 18 years whose interests are represented by parents, guardians, guardians, legal representatives. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2017 “On measures to further improve the system of crime prevention and crime control” approved the Regulation on interdepartmental commissions on juvenile affairs. The Republican Commission, as well as regional commissions, district (city) commissions are bodies operating on a voluntary basis in order to: prevent neglect, homelessness, offenses and other antisocial actions among minors, identify and eliminate the causes and conditions that favor them; ensuring the protection of the rights, freedoms and legal interests of minors; social and educational rehabilitation of minors in a socially dangerous position.

39. PANDEMIC – the spread of a new disease on a global scale. An influenza pandemic occurs when a new influenza virus appears and spreads around the world, and most people are



not immune. The viruses that caused the previous pandemics were usually derived from animal influenza viruses. For example, the coronavirus infection COVID-19 (Co-rona VIrus Disease 2019) is a potentially severe acute respiratory infection caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. It is a dangerous disease that can occur both in the form of an acute respiratory viral infection of a mild course (more than 80% of all confirmed cases), and in a severe form (no more than 5% of the total number of infected), the specific complications of which may consist of viral pneumonia, leading to acute respiratory distress syndrome or respiratory failure with the risk of death.

40. PENSION – monthly cash income paid to citizens who have reached retirement age (old-age pensions), have a disability, have lost a breadwinner, as well as for long service, special merits before the state, etc. Such payments can be made both from the state budget and from the funds of special pension funds.

41. PHYSICAL CULTURE – a part of culture that is a totality of values, norms and knowledge created and used by society for the purposes of physical and intellectual development of a person, improving his abilities and motor activity, forming habits of a healthy lifestyle, social adaptation through physical education, physical development and physical fitness. The Law “On physical culture and sport” was adopted in a new edition on September 4, 2015.

42. POVERTY – a characteristic of the economic situation of an individual or a social group in which they can not satisfy a certain range of minimum needs necessary for life, retention of



working capacity, and continuation of the family. Poverty is a relative concept and depends on a general standard of living standards in a given society. P. - a condition that does not allow a person or socio-demographic group to provide their basic needs. As a rule, it is the result of a mismatch between the necessary expenses and incomes that provide a living wage.

43. PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION – a type of educational institution in the Republic of Uzbekistan that implements general education programs of preschool education of various orientations. Pre-school educational institution provides education, training, supervision, care and rehabilitation of children aged 3 to 7 years. According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 30, 2017 “On measures to fundamentally improve the management of the system of preschool education”, the Ministry of preschool education of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established.

44. PROTECTION OF MOTHERHOOD AND CHILDHOOD – a system of state and public measures to protect the health of women and children. Includes medical examination of women, patronage of pregnant women and children, monitoring the state of health of the child, the organization of social assistance to mothers and children. By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 8, 2019 “On improving the quality and further expanding the coverage of medical care provided to women of reproductive age, pregnant women and children”, a program of measures to improve the quality and further expand the coverage of med-



ical care provided to women of reproductive age, pregnant women and children was approved for 2019-2023. The Resolution also created a Council for Strengthening the Reproductive Health of the Population and Protecting the Health of Mothers and Children under the Cabinet of Ministers.

45. QUALIFICATION – 1) the degree and type of professional training of an individual, the availability of knowledge, skills and skills necessary for him to perform certain work; 2) the characteristic of a certain type of work, established depending on its complexity, accuracy and responsibility; 3) the degree of professional readiness of employees to perform labor functions within a particular profession or specialty.



46. QUALITY OF LIFE – a social indicator characterizing the position of a person in various social systems and the degree of his social freedom. The most fully revealed in comparison with the quantitative indicators (standard of living, life style, social norms, standards, etc.).



47. REAL INCOME OF THE POPULATION – a part of the national income used by the population for consumption or accumulation. Real income of the population - a generalized indicator of the standard of living, which is determined by subtracting payments from the total amount of all monetary and in-kind incomes of the population to the budget, contributions to societies, and cooperative organizations, an increase in the monetary savings of all types and part of the cost of payment for services. Real income of the population - cash income of the current period, adjusted for the consumer price index. Includes income of persons



engaged in entrepreneurial activities, salaries paid to employees, pensions, allowances, scholarships and other social transfers, income from property in the form of interest on deposits, securities, dividends and other income.

48. RESTRICTIVE ACTIVITIES (QUARANTINE) – administrative, health and other measures aimed at preventing the spread of infectious and parasitic diseases, providing for a special regime for economic and other activities, restricting the movement of the population, vehicles, cargo and (or) goods. For example, during the coronavirus pandemic in Uzbekistan, by the decision of the Special Republican Commission on Fighting Coronavirus, borders were immediately closed, and a self-isolation regime was introduced in Tashkent, Nukus and regional centers. The country has declared quarantine, the population is obliged to wear protective masks in public places.

49. ROAD TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE – a complex of structures and communications of transport, communication, engineering equipment, as well as objects of social and cultural-consumer services of the population, ensuring sustainable development of the country's territory.

50. SANITARY AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SERVICE – a unified system, which includes the centers of state sanitary and epidemiological surveillance, AIDS centers, disinfection stations, centers for the prevention of plague, quarantine and especially dangerous infections, research institutions that carry out activities in the field of sanitary-epidemiological well-being of the population.



51. SANITARY-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL WELL-BEING OF THE POPULATION

– the state of health of the population, in which there is no harmful effect of environmental factors on human beings and favorable conditions for their life are provided. The Law “On sanitary and epidemiological wellbeing of the population” was adopted on August 26, 2015. In order to ensure the sanitary and epidemiological well-being and safety of the population in Uzbekistan, to prevent the spread of coronavirus infection, the following documents were adopted: the Law “On amendments and additions to the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Administrative Responsibility” (26.03.2020); Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Priority Measures to Mitigate the Negative Impact of the Coronavirus Pandemic and Global Crisis on the Sectors of the Economy” (19.03.2020); Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On additional measures to prevent the wide spread of coronavirus infection in the Republic of Uzbekistan” (26.03.2020); Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On additional measures to support medical workers and workers of the sanitary and epidemiological service involved in countering the spread of coronavirus infection” (26.03.2020); the Order of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the formation of the Special Republican Commission and the preparation of the Program of Measures to Prevent the Importation and Spread of a New Type of Coronavirus in the Republic of Uzbekistan” (January 29,



2020); Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On additional measures against the spread of coronavirus infection” (23.03.2020).

52. SOCIAL AID – care of the state, society about citizens who need assistance in connection with age, state of health, social status and inadequate provision of means of subsistence. Social assistance (social protection, social security) is manifested in the form of pensions, benefits, providing material assistance, serving patients and the elderly, caring for children.

53. SOCIAL BENEFIT – a form of material support from the state, appointed in case of illness, injury, maternity, loss of employment, and others.

54. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT – the area of public administration, which includes two groups of social relations - relations in the field of labor and relations associated with social protection of the population.

55. SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE – a group of serving industries and activities designed to: meet the needs of people; guarantee the necessary level and quality of life; to ensure the reproduction of human resources and professionally trained personnel for all spheres of the national economy. Social infrastructure is formed by: housing and communal services, health care, physical education and sports, retail trade, catering, consumer services, the education system, cultural institutions, science, etc.

56. SOCIAL POLICY – the activities of the state and its institutions, local governments, institutions of all forms of ownership, public and re-



ligious organizations, citizens in the development and management of the social sphere of society. S.P. - creation of conditions for satisfaction of social needs and interests of people, support, protection, correction and rehabilitation of individual citizens and social groups.

57. SOCIAL PROTECTION – a system of measures aimed at respecting human rights, to meet its social needs. S.P. - a system of direct-targeted state guarantees to the population, ensuring normal living conditions. Measures of social protection are: overcoming unemployment (work for the able-bodied part of the population); establishment of a minimum wage, pensions, scholarships; payment of allowances for disabled, disabled and other socially vulnerable groups of the population; equitable access to housing, health and cultural services; ensuring the education necessary for the formation of modern skilled labor, etc.

58. SOCIAL SECURITY – a form of expressing the social policy of the state, aimed at material support for a certain category of citizens from the state budget and special off-budget funds in the event of events that are recognized by the state as socially significant (at this stage of its development) in order to equalize the social position of citizens in comparison with the rest of society.

59. SOCIAL SERVICES – a complex of legal, economic, psychological, educational, medical, rehabilitation and other measures to assist a person in need of services aimed at improving the quality of life, creating equal opportunities for him with other citizens to participate in the life of society and (or) expanding its capacity to independent-



ly provide its basic life needs. The Law “On social services for the elderly, disabled and other socially vulnerable categories of the population” was adopted on December 26, 2016. According to the Law, bodies and organizations in the field of social services are: government bodies; local government bodies; citizen self-government bodies; non-governmental non-profit organizations; business entities providing social services.

60. SOCIAL SPHERE – a relatively independent sphere of social life, in which diverse social interests and relations of social subjects are realized, social reproduction of the individual is accomplished. At the same time, this is the sphere of activity of people engaged in the provision of social goods and services. The fourth direction of the Strategy of Actions for the further development of the Republic of Uzbekistan is “Development of the social sphere”. In this direction, the state policy envisages the implementation of measures to increase the employment of the population, improve the system of social protection and health protection of citizens, develop and modernize road transport, engineering, communication and social infrastructures, improve the provision of electricity, gas, the quality of social assistance to vulnerable segments of the population, increase the status of women in public and political life, reform the health care system, ensure the availability of pre-school educational institutions, improving the quality and development of general secondary education, specialized secondary and higher education.



61. SOCIALLY VULNERABLE CATEGORIES OF POPULATION

– persons recognized in accordance with the procedure established by the legislation who need social services, including: single and lonely elderly who need outside care; invalids of I and II groups, children with disabilities; incapable and limited citizens; Persons with socially significant diseases; orphans and children left without parental care.



62. SPORT – activities of people organized according to certain rules, which consists in comparing their physical and mental abilities, as well as preparation for this activity and human relations arising in the course of its on amateur and professional basis.



63. STATE PROGRAM “EACH FAMILY - ENTREPRENEUR”

– a state target program aimed at ensuring a radical improvement of material conditions, significant positive changes in the quality and standard of living of the population. The main directions of the Program are: creation of additional jobs by providing practical assistance in expanding the activities of business entities; creation of opportunities for the population in earning additional income through the provision of financial support in the organization of organizations of home-based labor and small producers (microfirms); creation of mini-clusters - consolidation of entrepreneurs with business skills and positive results in this industry for families who have begun to engage in new entrepreneurial activities in communities, taking into account the specialization of rural areas and communities (handicrafts, sewing, growing some types of agricultural prod-



ucts, organization of compact greenhouses and others), etc. The Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the implementation of the program “Each family - entrepreneur” was adopted on June 7, 2018.

64. STATE PROGRAM “OBOD MAHALLA” – a state target program that provides construction, repair and improvement works in residential areas of the population in the cities of the regions: in 2018 in 2 mahallas, and in 2019-2022 years - no less than in 3 mahallas. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the program “Obod Mahalla” adopted on June 27, 2018. The main directions of the Program were: 1) the construction of a “Mahalla center” in each mahalla, which will include convenient and cheap pharmacies, points of consumer services and services, playgrounds and small amusement parks; 2) restoration and development of historically developed entrepreneurial and crafts potential; 3) ensuring employment of the population of the mahalla through the organization of micro-industrial zones and handicraft centers. At the same time, entrepreneurs and artisans will be sold at zero cost, empty land or unused buildings and facilities located in the mahalla; 4) increasing the responsibility of the mahalla for providing the population with electricity, potable water, coal and natural gas, creating the necessary infrastructure for collection and removal of domestic waste, timely payment of each family of utilities and electricity services; 5) establishment of a irrigation irrigation system for irrigation based on available water resources, as well as modernization of collector and drain-



age systems; 6) construction and repair of internal roads and footpaths, landscaping and gardening of the roadside zone, organization of the lighting system; 7) reconstruction and repair of kindergartens, schools, medical, sports, cultural institutions located on the territory of mahallas; 8) provision of material and financial assistance to needy families in the repair of housing, providing the population with building materials on preferential terms; 9) the implementation of all projects for the improvement of mahallas only in accordance with the master plan.

65. STATE PROGRAM “OBOD QISHLOQ” – a state target program aimed at radically changing the situation and improving the living standards of the rural population. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the program “Obod Qishloq” was adopted on March 29, 2018. Its priorities are as follows: 1) providing the population with drinking water, lowering the level of groundwater, building roads, linking villages with regional centers, establishing a bus service; 2) re-construction and repair of inland rural roads and sidewalks, landscaping and greening of roadside areas, construction of bus stops, sanitary facilities and irrigation systems; 3) improvement of the condition of power supply networks, modernization of the communication system, uninterrupted delivery of liquefied gas and coal fuel to the population; 4) a radical improvement in the provision of socially significant services, which provides for the construction, reconstruction and overhaul of kindergartens, schools, family clinics; 5) creation on the ground of objects of market



infrastructure, service points, including baths and small markets; 6) rendering practical assistance to the owners of the houses, first of all, their centralized provision with building materials, repair and construction of houses for needy families at the expense of enterprises-employers, sponsors, etc. Among the objectives of the program is the creation of trust funds “Obod Qishloq” with local authorities.

66. STATE PROGRAM “YOSHLAR - KE-LAJAGIMIZ” – a state program aimed at providing youth employment through assistance and support in the implementation of youth business initiatives, start-ups, ideas and projects, training of unemployed youth in the labor market specialties and skills, as well as improving its social and economic activity in general. Within the framework of the State Program, the Fund “Yoshlar – ke-lajagimiz” was created, from which the funds will be used to finance the following activities: provision through commercial banks of soft loans and property on lease for the implementation of youth business initiatives, startups, ideas and projects; issuance of guarantees for loans received under the State Program for an amount not exceeding 50 per-cent of the loan amount; participation in entrepreneurial projects carried out within the framework of the State Program in the amount of not more than 50 percent of their value, followed by the implementation of the Fund’s share for 5 years; acquisition of up to 20 young poultry and rabbits, 5 small heads and 2 heads of cattle for households in which unoccupied young people live, have the appropriate skills, assist in their



cultivation and subsequent sale, with the return of their cost within the agreed timeframe; organization of retraining and raising the level of skills of young people, training professions in demand on the labor market, as well as inculcating business skills. Coworking centers “Yosh tadbirkorlar” and complexes “Yoshlar mehnat guzari” are under construction. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the state program “Yoshlar-kelajagimiz” was adopted on June 27, 2018.

67. STATE SANITARY OVERSIGHT – activities to prevent, detect and eliminate violations of legislation on the sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 25, 2020 “On measures to mitigate the coronavirus pandemic, radically improve the system of sanitary and epidemiological welfare and health care of the population”, the Service of Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health of Uzbekistan was created, with territorial administrations and regional and city divisions. The Sanitary and Epidemiological Service, together with the organizations that make up its structure, form a single system.

68. STATE YOUTH POLICY – a system of socio-economic, organizational and legal measures undertaken by the state and providing for the creation of conditions for the social formation and development of the intellectual, creative and other potential of young people. Bodies and institutions that implement and participate in the implementation of the state youth policy in Uzbekistan:



the Cabinet of Ministers; local government bodies; educational authorities and educational institutions; public health authorities and health care institutions; cultural and sports authorities; labor authorities, prosecutors, internal affairs, justice, defense affairs; media. The Law “On state youth policy” was adopted on September 14, 2016. June 30 is declared as Youth Day in Uzbekistan. In order to encourage selfless youth who achieve high results and achievements in various fields, the “Mard O‘g‘lon” State Prize and the “Kelajak Bunyodkori” medal have been established. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 30, 2020 “On measures for radical reform and raising to a new level of state youth policy in the Republic of Uzbekistan”, the Agency for Youth Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established.

69. SUPPORT OF THE SENIOR GENERATION – a set of legal, socio-economic and other measures to provide support for the older generation and the elderly, as well as strengthen targeted social protection and material support for pensioners, war veterans and the labor front of 1941-1945. 2015 in Uzbekistan was declared the “Year of attention and care for the older generation”. May 9 - on the Day of Remembrance and Honor, every veteran of the Second World War and the labor front is receiving targeted material assistance. The repair of houses of veterans of war and labor is being carried out, their utilities are paid. Regularly there is a charity for the representatives of the older generation and the elderly from the houses “Sakhovat” and “Muruvvat”. The Law “On social



services for the elderly, disabled people and other socially vulnerable categories of the population” was adopted on December 26, 2016.

70. TRADE UNION – a voluntary public association of citizens connected by common professional interests by the nature of their activities or studies, created for the purpose of representing and protecting their labor, other socio-economic rights and interests, acting on the basis of its own charter. Trade unions are independent in their activities, including financial activities, from public authorities and administration, are not accountable and not controlled by them, except in cases provided for by law. The Law “On Trade Unions” was adopted on December 6, 2019. Since 1991, the Federation of Trade Unions of Uzbekistan has been operating. The Federation includes 14 sectoral trade unions, the Karakalpak Republican, Tashkent City, 12 regional trade union organizations, with more than 6.1 million people in their ranks.

71. TRAINING – the targeted mastering of the professional educational curriculum and programs for the specialty of the magistracy, in order to form the research competence of the students of the magistracy by developing the integration of education with science and production, acquainting the masters with the latest achievements in scientific and technical progress, and conducting scientific, experimental research on the basis of modern technology and technology in the fields of economy, science, technology, culture and health.



72. TRUSTEESHIP – protection of the rights of the person and property interests: minors under the age of 18 who have remained without parental care; adults who, for health reasons, can not exercise their rights and fulfill their duties independently; persons limited by the court to legal capacity due to abuse of alcoholic beverages or narcotic drugs.



73. UNEMPLOYMENT – a socio-economic phenomenon, in which part of the able-bodied population is not engaged in the production of goods and services. Unemployment conditions the excess of those wishing to find work on the number of available jobs.



74. UNORGANIZED YOUTH – a part of the youth, who do not study anywhere, do not work, are passive in public activities. Reflecting on the meaning of this concept, it is usually said about unemployed young men and girls. Therefore, it needs to be disclosed from the legal, organizational, economic, spiritual, social and educational aspects. The main problems of unorganized youth are non-job placement, lack of professional education or inadequate skills for employment.



75. URBAN DEVELOPMENT – theory and practice of planning and development of settlements, inter-settlement territories, providing a complex of socio-economic, construction and technical, architectural and artistic and sanitary-hygienic solutions. The Urban Development Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted on April 4, 2002.



76. WORKING AGE – persons of working age include: men aged 16 to 60 years and wom-



en aged 16 to 55 years, with the exception of non-working disabled persons of Groups I and II, and persons receiving a retirement pension on preferential terms.

77. WORKING POWER – a set of physical and spiritual abilities of a person, which are used by him in the process of work.

78. YOUNG FAMILY – a family in which the age of both spouses does not exceed thirty years, inclusive, or a family in which children (child) are raised by one parent at the age not older than thirty years, inclusive, including divorced (divorced), widower (widow).

79. YOUNG SPECIALIST – an employee aged up to thirty years inclusive, a graduate of a higher or secondary special, vocational educational institution who has entered a job in the acquired specialty within three years after the end of the educational institution and who has worked for no more than three years in the specialty indicated in the document on education.

80. YOUTH – the socio-demographic group of the population, allocated on the basis of a combination of age characteristics, social status and the socio-psychological properties conditioned by both, which are determined by the social system, culture and laws of socialization. Age boundaries - from 16-17 to 25-30 years.

81. YOUTH ENTREPRENEURSHIP – entrepreneurial activity carried out by young citizens without the formation of a legal entity, as well as legal persons, the founders of which are young citizens.



82. “YOSH TADBIRKORLAR” CO-WORKING CENTER – a center for assistance in the implementation of youth business initiatives, startups, ideas and projects. The center provides young entrepreneurs with preferential rent of premises, office equipment and supplies, Internet access, assists in the development of business plans and projects, provides consulting, legal, accounting and other types of services, organizes forums, master classes and seminars.



83. “YOSHLAR MEHNAT GUZARI” COMPLEX – a complex of buildings in the labor-surplus regions for the creation of trade-household and small production sites. The complex provides young people with preferential rent of premises for organizing retail trade and providing personal services.



**V. ENSURING SAFETY, INTERETHNIC HARMONY AND
RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE, AND THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE BALANCED, MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL AND
CONSTRUCTIVE FOREIGN POLICY**



V. ENSURING SAFETY, INTERETHNIC HARMONY AND RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE, AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BALANCED, MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE FOREIGN POLICY:

1. ARMED CONFLICT – an armed confrontation (action, incident) of a limited scope between states (international armed conflict) or opposing parties within the territory of one state (internal armed conflict) in order to resolve economic, political, national, ethnic, religious and other contradictions, at which the state of war is not declared.



2. BELT OF SECURITY, STABILITY, GOOD-NEIGHBORHOOD – one of the main goals reflected in the Strategy of action for the five priority development directions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021, which implies the creation of a favorable environment for regional development and prosperity around Uzbekistan, the formation of an atmosphere of friendship, mutual understanding and trust, finding a common language and strengthening friendly neighborly relations with bordering countries. The main priority of Uzbekistan's foreign policy is the Central Asian region, with which the national interests of the country are linked. Uzbekistan is committed to an open, friendly and pragmatic policy towards its neighbors - Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan. Readiness for dia-



logue becomes a practical aspect of this priority. Such principles as “not to avoid discussing issues, but to reach reasonable agreements” are the very first and main criterion of the leadership of Uzbekistan in foreign policy.

3. CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER – a system of social, economic, and political-legal relations established and protected by the constitution and other constitutional legal acts of the state. The main legal source in which the constitutional order of the state is enshrined is its constitution.

4. CONSULAR ACTIVITIES – activities carried out in order to protect the rights and interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan, taking measures by Uzbekistan to ensure that citizens and legal entities of the republic have the opportunity to enjoy in full all the rights provided by the legislation of the host state of the consular institution, international treaties to which are Uzbekistan and the host state. Consular activities is aimed at promoting the development of good-neighborly and friendly relations between Uzbekistan and other countries, expanding economic, trade, scientific, technical, cultural and other ties. The Consular charter of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved by a separate law on January 17, 2019.

5. CYBERSECURITY – implementation of measures to protect systems, networks and software applications from digital attacks. Such attacks are usually aimed at gaining access to confidential information, its modification and destruction, at extorting money from users or at disrupting the normal operation of campaigns. C.S. - the process of using security measures to ensure the confiden-



tiality, integrity and availability of data. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 19, 2018 “On measures to further improve the field of information technology and communications” defines the implementation of comprehensive measures to ensure cybersecurity and the introduction of modern technologies for protecting networks, software products, information systems and resources, participation in regulating the use of technologies for collection, processing and storage of personal and biometric data.

6. DEFENSE DOCTRINE – an official document that defines principles and approaches to ensuring national security of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the military sphere. The doctrine is defensive in nature. The Defense doctrine is approved by the Law of January 9, 2018.

7. DEFENSE OF THE COUNTRY – a system of political, economic, military, social, legal, information, organizational and other measures to ensure the protection of the sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the peaceful life and security of its people.

8. DEFENSIVITY OF THE STATE – the degree of the state's preparedness to defend against aggression. It is composed of material and spiritual elements expressing the military, economic, scientific, social and moral psychological capabilities of the state and the people.

9. DELIMITATION OF THE BORDER – the definition of the line of the state border on the terrain with a detailed description of its passage and mapping to the map in accordance with the concluded treaty between the states. Treaties



on the delimitation of borders are subject to ratification. Based on the delimitation of borders, demarcation of borders is carried out. Being in the center of Central Asia, Uzbekistan has a common border with all countries of the region, its length is more than 7000 km, including with Kazakhstan - 2356.31 km, Kyrgyzstan - 1476.12 km, Tajikistan - 1296.9 km, Turkmenistan - 1831 , 49 km and Af-ghanistan - 143 km.

10. DEMARCATION OF THE BORDER

– designation (establishment of special boundary marks) of the boundary line on the terrain in accordance with the treaty on delimitation. Work on the demarcation of borders is carried out by a mixed commission specially created by the parties. The Commission performs topographic survey or aerial photography of the terrain, on the basis of which a large-scale topographic map of the boundary strip is drawn up, boundary marks (poles, wire barriers) are established and their topographic coordinates are determined. The results of demarcation are formalized by a special protocol. The main results in the field of delimitation and demarcation of the border were the signing of the Treaty on the Uzbek-Kyrgyz state border for its agreed part and the Treaty on separate sections of the Uzbek-Tajik state border. The agreement on the area of the junction of the state borders between Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan was signed in November 2017. The delimitation of the state border with Kazakhstan has already been completed.

11. DENOMINATION – a certain direction within the framework of a separate religion. D. - a feature of religion within a certain religious teach-



ing, as well as the unification of believers who adhere to this religion.

12. DENUNCEMENT – a duly formalized refusal of the Republic of Uzbekistan from the international agreement concluded by it and one of the ways to terminate an international agreement of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

13. DIGITAL DIPLOMACY – the use of the possibilities of the Internet and social networks, blogs and similar media platforms for solving diplomatic problems. Government departments, primarily foreign policy, government agencies, as well as non-governmental organizations, whose activities are related to the implementation of the foreign policy agenda, take part in digital diplomacy. The main goals of digital diplomacy are the promotion of foreign policy interests, information propaganda via the Internet, social networks and mobile phones, aimed at the mass consciousness and political elites.

14. DIPLOMACY – (Greek diploma - folding) one of the main ways to implement the foreign policy of the state, official activities to implement foreign policy goals of states by peaceful and legitimate means, as well as to protect the rights of citizens of the state beyond its borders.

15. DIPLOMATIC CORPS – diplomatic staff of diplomatic missions located in a given country. The diplomatic corps exercises exclusively ceremonial functions, it does not have the status of any political organization or legal entity. The diplomatic corps usually has a foreman (elders, doyen) - the eldest in the class and the first in his service in this country in this class of diplomat-



ic representative. Doyen can only be a diplomatic representative of the highest class - ambassador or papal nuncio.

16. DISCLAIMER – a unilateral official written statement of the Republic of Uzbekistan in any wording and under any name made upon signing, ratification, approval, acceptance of an international treaty or accession to it, through which a desire is expressed to exclude or change the legal effect of certain provisions of an international treaty in their application to the republic.



17. ECOLOGY – the science of the interactions of living organisms and their communities with each other and with the environment. The term was first proposed by German biologist Ernst Haeckel in 1866 in the book “General morphology of organisms” (“Generelle Morphologie der Organismen”). The main goal of modern ecology is to bring mankind out of the global ecological crisis to the path of sustainable development, at which the life needs of the present generation will be met without depriving this opportunity for future generations. In the years of independence, more than 30 laws and 40 other regulatory and legal documents concerning the environment were adopted in Uzbekistan. Among them: Land Code (1998); Laws “On nature protection” (1992), “On water and water use” (1993), “On subsoil” (new edition - 2002), “On the protection of atmospheric air” (1996), “On the protection and use of plant world” (new edition - 2016), “On the protection and use of the animal world” (new edition - 2016), “On the forest” (new edition - 2018), “On environmental review” (2000) “On Waste” (2002), “On



protected natural areas” (2004), “On environmental control” (2013), “On sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population” (2015), etc. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 21, 2017 “On improving the system of public administration in the field of ecology and environmental protection”, the State Committee for Nature Protection was transformed into the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection. The Committee is entrusted with the following tasks: public administration in the field of ecology, environmental protection, rational use and reproduction of natural resources; organization of an effective system for collection, transportation, recycling, disposal and disposal of household waste; etc. The Ecological Party of Uzbekistan has been functioning since 2019.

18. EMERGENCY SITUATION – a situation in a certain territory that has developed as a result of an accident, a catastrophe, a dangerous natural phenomenon, a natural or other disaster that may or may lead to human casualties, damage to human health or the environment, significant material losses and violation of conditions livelihoods of people.

19. ENSURING SECURITY – a way of organizing the life of the individual, society and the state, as well as a system of special measures aimed at preventing, localizing and eliminating threats to their existence and development. Ensuring security is a constant task, an essential condition and an integrative indicator of the welfare of the society and its structures. Security is achieved by implementing a unified state policy to create and



maintain the necessary level of security of security facilities, a system of economic, political, organizational and other measures adequate to threats to the vital interests of the individual, society and the state.

20. ENVIRONMENT PROTECTION – a set of measures designed to limit the negative impact of human activities on nature. Such measures may include: limiting emissions to the atmosphere and the hydrosphere in order to improve the overall environmental situation; creation of reserves, national parks in order to preserve natural complexes; restriction of fishing, hunting for the purpose of preserving certain species; limitation of waste.



21. EXTREMISM – an expression of extreme forms of actions aimed at destabilizing the socio-political situation, forcible change of the foundations of the constitutional system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, forcible seizure of power and appropriation of its powers, incitement of national, racial, ethnic or religious hostility. The Law “On countering ex-tremism” was adopted on July 30, 2018.



22. EXTREMIST GROUP – two or more persons who carry out, by prior agreement, extremist activity or attempt to implement it.



23. EXTREMIST ORGANIZATION – an organization in respect of which, on the grounds provided by law, a law court decision on the liquidation or prohibition of activities in connection with the implementation of extremist activity has been adopted.



24. EXTREMISTIC MATERIAL – a document or other information intended for dissemination on any medium that publicly calls for the implementation of extremist activities or justifies or justifies the need to carry out such activities.



25. FINANCING EXTREMISM – activities aimed at ensuring the existence, functioning, financing of an extremist organization, the departure of persons abroad or movement through the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan to participate in extremist activities, the direct or indirect provision or collection of any funds, resources, other services to extremist organizations or Persons assisting or participating in extremist activities.



26. FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS – the activities of the state, individual enterprises, private companies, aimed at the implementation of economic relations with foreign countries or economic entities of foreign countries, which is based on the international division of labor. F.E.R. - a set of economic activities, the distinguishing feature of which is the cross-country movement of goods, services, technologies, managerial experience, as well as foreign tourism.



27. FOREIGN POLICY – relations with other countries in the interests of one's own country; the general course of the state in international affairs. Foreign policy is designed to regulate relations between states and peoples, the course of this or that state, its representatives on the international arena, aimed at achieving national and state interests. The Law "On the concept of foreign policy activity of the Republic of Uzbekistan" was



adopted on September 10, 2012. The fifth direction of the Strategy of action for the five priority development areas of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021 is related to foreign policy and foreign economic activity. This is primarily aimed at further enhancing the authority of our country in the world community, ensuring peace and stability and security.

28. FOREST – a set of trees, shrubs and other natural objects (land, subsoil, water, flora and fauna, atmospheric air) on the lands of the forest fund, interacting and influencing the environment of ecological and socio-economic importance. Forests are state property - national wealth, subject to rational use and protected by the state. The Law “On forest” was adopted in a new edition on April 16, 2018.



29. FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE – the guaranteed constitutional right of citizens to profess any religion or not to profess any religion. According to the legislation, any coercion is not permitted in determining a citizen’s attitude to religion, to professing or not to believe in religion, to participation or non-participation in worship services, religious rites and ceremonies, in receive religious education. It is not allowed to involve minors in religious organizations, as well as teaching their religion against their will, the will of parents or their substitutes. The exercise of freedom to manifest one’s religion or other beliefs is subject only to those restrictions that are necessary to ensure national security and public order, life, health, morality, rights and freedoms of other citizens. Foreign citizens and stateless persons enjoy



the right to freedom of conscience and freedom of religion on an equal footing with citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan and bear the responsibility established by law for violating the law on freedom of conscience and religious organizations. The Law “On freedom of conscience and religious organizations” was adopted in a new edition on May 1, 1998.

30. FUNDAMENTALISM – ideology and politics, characterized by unqualified adherence to any ideas, values and goals.

31. GLOBALIZATION – a process of worldwide, economic, political, cultural and religious integration and unification. G. - the process of expanding the interconnection of different countries and peoples, the removal of numerous barriers between the states of cultures, which largely contributes to modern information technologies.

32. HARMFUL EFFECTS OF WATER – erosion, destruction, waterlogging, salinization and other negative phenomena of certain natural-economic objects and territories as a result of flooding, flooding, flooding and other effects of water.

33. HAZARDOUS WASTE – wastes containing in their composition substances that possess at least one of the dangerous properties (toxicity, infectivity, explosiveness, fire hazard, high reactivity, radio-activity) and are present in such quantity and in such a form that they represent a direct or potential danger to the life and health of citizens, the environment, both independently and in contact with other substances.



34. HYDRAULIC STRUCTURES – dams, hydroelectric power stations, water catchments, water drainage, culvert and water discharge facilities, tunnels, canals, pumping stations, structures designed to protect from floods and dams of the banks of reservoirs, banks and bottom of river channels and canals, protecting the storage of liquid waste industrial and agricultural organizations. The Law “On the safety of hydraulic structures” was adopted on August 20, 1999.



35. ILLEGAL ARMED FORMATIONS – armed groups, detachments, groups formed contrary to national and international legislation, pursuing terrorist, extremist, criminal or other purposes.



36. INFORMATION SECURITY – the state of protection of the information environment of a society, ensuring its formation, use and development in the interests of citizens, organizations, the state. The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 5, 2018 “On measures to improve information security in the world information network Internet” approved the Regulation on the procedure for restricting access to websites and (or) pages of websites of the world information network Internet, containing information which is prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. According to the legislation, the use of websites and (or) pages of websites may be limited in the following cases: a call for a violent change of the existing constitutional system, the territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan; propaganda of war, violence and terrorism, as well as ideas of religious



extremism, separatism and fundamental-ism; disclosure of information constituting state secrets or other secrets protected by law; the dissemination of information that arouses national, racial, ethnic or religious hostility, as well as discrediting the honor and dignity or business reputation of citizens, allowing interference with their private life; propaganda of narcotic drugs, psy-cho-tropic substances and precursors; pornography propaganda; performing other actions entailing criminal and other liability in accordance with the law.

37. INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION – a special document testifying to the consideration of an international treaty by the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and expressing consent to the obligation of an international treaty for the Republic of Uzbekistan.

38. INTER-CONFESSIONAL DIALOGUE – a communication of representatives of different religions in an atmosphere of tolerance, warmth, love, mutual respect, openness, freedom and sincerity in order to get to know each other, listen, understand and accept and learn to live together, cooperate and interact.

39. INTERETHNIC CONSENT – universal human value, the basis of security and stability of society, a factor of the prosperity of the state. In Uzbeki-stan, from the first days of independence, one of the priorities of the state policy was the creation of the most favorable conditions for all the peoples and nationalities living in the republic for the revival and preservation of the traditional cultural heritage. At present, representatives of more than 130 nations and nationalities live in the coun-



try. A respectful attitude to the languages, customs and traditions of all nations and nationalities living in the country is provided, conditions for their development are created. Training is provided in 7 languages: Uzbek, Karakalpak, Kyrgyz, Russian, Kazakh, Tajik, Turkmen. In 8 languages, magazines are published, in 10 languages - newspapers. Article 8 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides equality to all citizens, regardless of their nationality. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of May 19, 2017 “On measures for further improvement of interethnic relations and friendly relations with foreign countries”, a Committee on interethnic relations and friendly relations with foreign countries was established at the Cabinet of Ministers on the basis of the Republican International Cultural Center. The Committee coordinates the activities of 138 national cultural centers representing all nations and nationalities living in Uzbekistan and 35 friendship societies with foreign countries. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated November 15, 2019 “On Approval of the Concept of State Policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Sphere of Interethnic Relations”, the Concept of State Policy in the Sphere of Interethnic Relations and the “Road Map” for its implementation in 2019-2021 were approved.

40. INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN – an international agreement concluded in writing by the Republic of Uzbekistan with a foreign state, international organization or other entity that has the right to conclude international treaties, which



is governed by international law, regardless of whether it is contained in one document, in two or several related documents, as well as regardless of its specific name and method of conclusion (contract, agreement, convention, act, pact, protocol, exchange of letters or notes and other names and methods of concluding an international treaty). Law “On international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted on February 6, 2019.

41. INTERNATIONAL IMAGE OF THE COUNTRY – representation of a country that has developed outside the national cultural field and determines its reputation. In international relations, in fact, it is not so much the interaction of real states as their images that are formed under the influence of the media, subjective perception and historical experience. This means that all the real actions of the state are filtered through the prism of the image formed in the mind of the subject. This feature obliges modern states to develop image policy, which involves, on the one hand, the development of a symbolic space, on the other hand, identification mechanisms. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 2, 2020 “On improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international ratings and indices, as well as introducing a new mechanism for systematic work with them in government bodies and organizations”, a Republican Council was created for working with international ratings and indices.

42. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS – the most important form of multilateral



cooperation between states, voluntary permanent associations of governmental or non-governmental nature, formed on the basis of a constituent instrument for achieving common goals in political, economic, social, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres. Depending on the status and composition of participants, two forms of international organizations are distinguished - international intergovernmental (interstate) organizations and international non-governmental (non-governmental, public) organizations, as well as worldwide and regional ones. A special place among interstate international organizations is occupied by the UN as a universal international organization of general competence.

43. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS – a system of economic, political, social, diplomatic, legal, military and cultural ties and interactions that arise between different actors of the world community. The main subjects of international relations are the states.

44. MILITARY AGGRESSION – the use of military force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

45. MILITARY CONFLICT – a form of resolving interstate or intra-state conflicts with the use of military force, which covers all types of armed confrontation, including wars and armed conflicts.

46. MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE – a set of state and military control bodies, the Armed Forces, other bodies, institutions and special forces created for wartime,



as well as the military-industrial complex, whose joint activity is aimed at solving problems of ensuring military security.

47. MILITARY SECURITY – the state of protection of national interests from threats to the security of the state in the military sphere.

48. MITIGATION OF THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE ARAL DISASTERS – a combination of national and international efforts to provide practical assistance to people affected by the negative consequences of the environmental crisis caused by the drying out of the Aral Sea, improving the ecological, socio-economic situation in the Aral Sea area. The Aral Sea crisis is the largest ecological disaster of our time. Every year, dust rising from the bottom of a dry sea carries around 80 million tons of salts and harmful chemicals across the vast territory - from Eastern Europe to the Himalayas, which indicates the global nature of the problem. The Aral Sea region continues to capture the desert that has arisen there. As a result, there is a shortage of water resources, a decrease in the quality of drinking water, land degradation, a sharp decrease in biodiversity, and serious climate change. On the dry bottom of the Aral Sea, about 350 thousand hectares are planted with protective plantings – “saksaul” and other salt tolerant plant species. The total area of such territories was about 700 thousand hectares. The International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea was established by the heads of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan in 1993 in order to eliminate the environmental crisis and improve the socio-economic situation in the Aral



Sea basin. During the meeting of the Council of Heads of States-founders of the Fund, held on August 24, 2018 in Turkmenbashi, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev put forward a number of proposals: declaring the Aral Sea region a zone of environmental innovations and technologies; creation of the Regional Center for the cultivation of desert and forage plants; creation of transboundary protected natural areas in the Aral Sea zone; to dramatically increase the level of regional cooperation in water conservation, management and rational use of transboundary water resources; development of effective scientific cooperation on overcoming the Aral Sea crisis. By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 18, 2017, the State Program for the Development of the Aral Sea Region for 2017-2021 was approved. The document is aimed at the timely and effective implementation of investment projects to improve the socio-economic situation, mitigate the consequences of the environmental disaster in the Aral Sea region. Uzbekistan has supported the Convention on the Use of Water Resources of the Amu Darya and Syrdarya, developed by the UN Regional Center for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia. Taking into account the fact that the tragedy affects the planet as a whole, on the initiative of Uzbekistan under the auspices of the UN, a Trust Fund for the Aral Sea and the Aral Sea region was established.

49. MORATORY – delaying the fulfillment by the state of its international obligations, in particular under contracts, as a rule, for a certain peri-



od or until the end of the war, natural disasters or other extraordinary events. M. - the suspension of any activity, the refusal of something.

50. NATIONAL GUARDS – a special military formation that is part of the organizational structure of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, whose main task is to protect public order and security inside the country. The National Guard is called upon to ensure public and state security, the realization of human rights and freedoms, protection of the population against various terrorist threats, criminal and other unlawful acts. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Mirziyoyev noted in his speech at the meeting of the country’s Security Council on January 11, 2018: “Of course, you know very well that on the basis of the “Safe City - Safe Country” concept, today we are carrying out a large-scale work aimed at securing public order in the country. That is why a new structure was created - the National Guard. Now in each city and region for the implementation of the “Safe Territory” project, the protection of public order is the responsibility of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the National Guard. To fulfill these tasks, the National Guard carries out its activities in close cooperation with the local authorities and public organizations”.

51. NATIONAL INTERESTS – awareness and reflection of the fundamental needs of society in the policy of the state.

52. NATIONAL STATEHOOD – the property of the state (political) power of the national-territorial formation, expressing the real or potential ability to embody and protect the sovereignty of



a nation or another ethnos in one form or another. N.S. - the totality of forms of organization of the national-state structure of a particular people. It implies the possibility of using the most diverse variants of national state building.

53. NATIONALISM – ideology, politics and social practice of subordinating one nation to another, preaching national exclusiveness and superiority of some nations over others.

54. NON-VIOLENCE – a system of values, an ethical and social concept and practice consisting in rejecting violence and refusing to use violence to achieve any goals. The International Day of Non-Violence was established by the UN General Assembly on June 27, 2007. Since 2007, it is celebrated annually on October 2 on the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi. The purpose of this International Day, as stated in the General Assembly resolution, is to establish a culture of peace, tolerance, understanding and non-violence.

55. OBJECTIVE INFORMATION – data, the content of which does not depend and is not related to the opinion, approval of individuals, but has a generally recognized character.

56. PEOPLE’S DIPLOMACY – a public action carried out by an initiative group of people on the voluntary performance of diplomatic functions. This is non-professional diplomacy, as committed by individuals or organizations that do not have political or diplomatic rights. People’s diplomacy arises on the basis of initiative from below, as if to help official diplomatic services. By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 26, 2018 “On measures



for state support for the establishment of the Center for People’s Diplomacy of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in Uzbekistan”, the SCO People’s Diplomacy Center in Uzbekistan was established in the form of a non-state non-profit organization.

57. PROTECTED GEOLOGICAL OBJECTS – scientific and training grounds, geological reserves, geological reserves, nature monuments, caves and other underground cavities, representing historical, scientific, artistic and other cultural value.



58. PROTECTION OF THE ANIMAL WORLD – activities aimed at ensuring the sustainable existence of wild animals, preserving their natural communities and populations, preventing destruction or other harmful effects on them. The Law “On the protection and use of wildlife” was adopted in a new edition on September 19, 2016.



59. PROTECTION OF THE PLANT WORLD – activities aimed at providing favorable conditions for the life of the plant world, preventing its destruction or other harmful effects on it. The Law “On the protection and use of plant world” was adopted in a new edition on September 21, 2016.



60. REGIONAL SECURITY – an integral part of international security, characterizing the state of international relations in a specific region of the world community as free from military threats, economic dangers, etc., as well as from intrusions and outside interference related to damage, attacks on sovereignty and independence of the states of the region.



61. RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS – voluntary associations of citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, formed for the purpose of joint faith, worship, rites and rituals (religious societies, religious schools, mosques, churches, synagogues, monasteries and others). Religious organizations are created on the initiative of at least 100 citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who have reached the age of 18 and permanently reside on the territory of the country. To coordinate and direct the activities of religious organizations of the respective faiths, their unified central government bodies in the Republic of Uzbekistan may be established. Religious organizations acquire the status of a legal entity and can carry out their activities after they are registered with the Ministry of Justice or its local authorities in the manner prescribed by law. Leaders of religious organizations can be citizens of Uzbekistan who have a corresponding religious education.



62. RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE – the basis for ensuring internal stability and the integration of societies, keeping them from shocks, preventing the splitting of nations and states. According to Article 31 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, “Freedom of conscience will be guaranteed to all. Everyone will have the right to profess or not to profess any religion. A compulsory imposition of religion will be impermissible”. As stated in Article 61 of the Constitution, “Religious organizations and associations will be separated from the state and equal before law. The state will not interfere in the activity of religious associations”.



63. SOVEREIGNTY – (Fr. souveraineté - supreme power, supremacy, domination) independence of the state in external and supremacy of state power in internal affairs.



64. SPECIAL PERIOD – the period from the moment of making a decision on mobilization (the introduction of martial law), including the whole pe-riod of military operations.



65. STABILITY – permanence, immutability; the ability of the system to function, maintaining its structure unchanged and maintaining its balance.



66. STATE INTERESTS – the state’s conscious needs for ensuring the rule of law, security and stability in society, protecting the constitutional order, sovereignty, territorial integrity of the Republic of Uzbekistan from external and internal threats.



67. STATE SECURITY – the state of protection of the constitutional order, sovereignty, territorial integrity and other state interests of the Republic of Uzbekistan against external and internal threats, ensuring its sustainable development and realization of constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens. The Law “On the state security service of the Republic of Uzbekistan” was adopted on April 5, 2018.



68. SUBSOIL – part of the earth’s crust located below the soil layer, and in its absence - below the earth’s surface or bottom of water objects, extending to the depths available for geological exploration and development. The Law “On subsoil” was adopted in a new edition on December 13, 2002.



69. TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF THE STATE – one of the universally recognized principles of modern international law, according to which the territory of the state is inviolable from encroachments by other states through the use of military force or the threat of force.



70. TERRORISM – (Lat. terror - fear) a form of political violence aimed at physically eliminating and intimidating the enemy, demoralizing society and destroying state institutions.



71. THE HUMANIST ESSENCE OF ISLAM – the religion Islam as the center of primordial values calls for good and peace, the preservation of a genuine human beginning. Speaking at the 72nd session of the UN General Assembly on September 19, 2017, President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.Mirziyoyev said: “The most important task we believe is to bring to the wide world community the truly humanistic essence of Islam. ... We strongly condemn and never reconcile with those who put our great faith on the same level as violence and bloodshed”. Uzbekistan pays special attention to the preservation and study of the rich heritage of Imam Bukhari, the author of the second most important book in Islam after the Koran – “Sahih al-Bukhari”, the dissemination of his teachings on enlightened Islam. For this purpose, an International Research Center named after Imam Bukhari is being built in Samarkand. The activities of the Center for Islamic Civilization in Tashkent, the Imam Termizi Research Center in Termez and the Mir Arab Higher Madrasah in Bukhara also contribute to the realization of this task. In addition, the International Islamic Acad-



emy of Uzbekistan, Tashkent Islamic Institute, 9 secondary special educational institutions function in the country. In his speech at the UN, Uzbekistan's leader proposed to adopt a special General Assembly resolution "Enlightenment and Religious Tolerance", the main goal of which is "to ensure universal access to education, eliminate illiteracy and ignorance." The document is intended to "promote the establishment of tolerance and mutual respect, ensure religious freedom, protect the rights of believers, and prevent discrimination against them." On December 12, 2018, the UN General Assembly at its plenary session adopted a special resolution "Enlightenment and Religious Tolerance".

72. THREATENED PERIOD – a period of time of different duration, which, as a rule, precedes the beginning of a military conflict and is characterized by an extreme aggravation of the military-political situation.

73. THREATS OF NATIONAL SECURITY IN THE MILITARY SPHERE – factors characterized by the real possibility of using military force against the Republic of Uzbekistan.

74. TOLERANCE – (Lat. *tolirantia* - patience) liberality towards other people, differing in their beliefs, values and behavior, one of the basic values of democracy. Tolerant political culture means respectful attitude to any political manifestations, which do not contradict the existing legislation. International Day for Tolerance - celebrated annually on November 16. This International Day was solemnly proclaimed in the UNESCO Declaration of Principles of Tolerance. The dec-



laration was approved in 1995 at the 28th General Conference of UNESCO.

75. TRANSBOUNDARY WATER – any surface or groundwater crossing the borders of two or more States or located on such boundaries. Transboundary water bodies – water bodies that cross the borders of two or more states or are located at such borders.

76. UNDERGROUND WATER – water that is below the level of the earth’s surface in the strata of the rocks of the earth’s crust.

77. VEGETABLE WORLD – a set of all kinds of wild plants growing in a natural environment or cultivated in artificially created conditions on the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

78. WASTE – residues of raw materials, materials, semi-finished products, other products or products that were formed in the process of production or consumption, as well as goods (products) that have lost their consumer properties. The Law “On waste” was adopted on April 5, 2002. By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 18, 2018 “On measures to further improve the system for handling household waste”, the territories of districts and cities are assigned to business entities to carry out activities for the collection and removal of household waste based on public-private partnership. By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 17, 2019 “On approval of the Strategy for the management of solid household waste in the Republic of Uzbekistan for the period 2019-2028”, the Strategy for the management of solid household waste for the period 2019-2028



was approved. The Strategy is aimed at creating an effective system for the collection, transportation, disposal, processing and disposal of solid household waste, preventing their harmful effects on public health and the environment.

79. WASTE RECYCLING – recovery of valuable components from waste or use of waste as secondary raw materials, fuel, fertilizers and other purposes.

80. WASTE TREATMENT – carrying out technological operations related to changes in the physical, chemical or biological properties of the waste in order to prepare them for environmentally safe storage, transportation or disposal.

81. WATER OBJECT – natural streams (streams, seas, rivers, etc.) and artificial (open and closed canals, collector-drainage networks), natural (lakes, seas, underground aquifers) and artificial (reservoirs, mudflows, ponds, etc.) water bodies, as well as springs and other objects in which water is constantly or temporarily concentrated and there are characteristic forms and signs of the water regime.

82. WORLD COMMUNITY – a system uniting the international community of all states and peoples of the world interned in view of worldwide goals for the joint defense of peace, freedom, and the solution of global problems of our time.

83. WORLD POLITICS – a set of actions by states, intergovernmental associations and international organizations to implement their own and common interests in the international arena. Modern world politics is characterized by the interdependence and interpenetration of the for-



eign and domestic policies of individual states, an awareness of the growing interdependence of the interests of different countries. The most common mechanism for coordinating interstate interests is the institution of diplomacy.

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