LEGAL ASPECTS OF MEDICAL PRACTICE
Textbook

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This tutorial is made in accordance with the curriculum subjects "Legal Framework doctor", "Legal basis of medical practice" in medical schools, and it shows the current legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the extraction of them related to occupational health professionals. Manual for the content complements existing textbooks on these subjects.

The manual is intended for students of medical universities. However, the tool can use and graduate students, medical residents, doctors of various specialties, nurses.
Introduction

The right of citizens to quality medical care is guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Reforming the country's health system is aimed at providing the population with timely, high-quality and high-grade medical care.

Formation of the legal community in Uzbekistan, the introduction of market economy principles and serious attention to the health of the population increases the degree of responsibility of health professionals. However, for a free, efficient and successful work of health professionals, particularly physicians, in addition to the relevant theoretical knowledge and skills in a specific area of medicine is necessary to know the rules, regulations governing the legal relations arising in medical activities.

Along with the legislation in the field of health, activities of health professionals within the scope of employment, family, administrative, civil, criminal and other areas of law. It is well known that ignorance of the requirements of the law is no excuse respective responsibilities. Apparently, the increase in the number of claims and complaints relating to the activities of health workers and their involvement in the cases of different types of liability also due to the lack of appropriate knowledge on health law.

In order to provide adequate legal training future doctors in 2002 in the program of medical education has been introduced a new subject - "Legal Framework doctor." Currently, he is taught in all faculties of medical universities. At the faculty of nursing with higher education are conducted training sessions on the subject of "Legal basis of medical practice."

This manual is made in accordance with the approved model curriculum for the discipline, and it shows the regulations, the relevant extract of them, directly or indirectly related to medical activities.

In particular, given article of the Constitution on equality of rights and freedoms of citizens, the security of the State, the right of citizens to qualified medical service, warranty of judicial protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens.

Given the nature and importance for medical practice, given the full text of the Law "On protection of the health of citizens."

Are removed from the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Judicial Review" in the form of articles about the principles of forensic examination of objects, of forensic experts and forensic institutions, the rights and responsibilities of forensic experts, heads of forensic institutions, the production of forensics.

The manual presents the articles of the Labour Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the fundamental rights of the employee and the employer, on the pre-test of the termination of the employment contract, disciplinary action and how they work, on working time, medical examination, labor protection.

Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan for articles on the marriage age, about the circumstances that prevent the marriage, as well as the medical examination of persons entering into marriage. At the same time considered appropriate to give a tutorial Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Approval of the medical examination of persons entering into marriage."
Also in the manual shows the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On approving the list of socially significant diseases and the establishment of incentives to those suffering from them" about the social diseases, peculiarities of medical care for individuals suffering from these diseases.

Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on administrative responsibility are articles about the concept of an administrative offense, the forms of guilt about the kinds of administrative penalties, on the bodies (officials) authorized to consider cases on administrative offense of proceedings before courts concerning administrative offenses, the rights and obligations of persons involved in the production of such cases, the protocol on administrative offense. Also provides articles on various administrative violations taking place in the work of medical professionals and medical institutions.

The manual provides some articles of Chapter 52, "Insurance", as well as articles on general grounds of liability for injury, the right of recourse against the person who caused the damage compensation for harm prichennogo life and health of the citizen, of the concept of non-pecuniary damage, the methods and the size of its compensation of the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Of the Code of Civil Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan are articles about the participants of the process in civil cases, a forensic examination and its forms, the rights and obligations of experts and specialists in this process.

Typically, the work of medical workers is equal to the provision of health services and health workers are seen as producers of services and patients - consumers. In this regard, the manual contains articles of the Law "On Protection of Consumers' Rights on the fundamental rights of consumers in respect of pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage.

Of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan for articles about the concept of the crime, the forms of guilt about Criminal defenses, as well as occurring in the activities of health professionals crimes against life, crimes against health, crimes dangerous to life and health, crimes against the family, young people and morality, crimes against freedom, honor and dignity, crimes against the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens, crime in the area of economic activity, crimes against public order, crimes against justice, crimes against public safety.

Of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Uzbekistan are articles about the concepts of experts and specialists, their rights and responsibilities, as well as shows in full articles of Chapter 16, "Inspection", chapter 17 "Survey", chapter 18 "The exhumation of the corpse," Chapter 22 " examination ", Chapter 23 " Getting samples for expert examination. ".

Normative-legal acts in the manual prividitsya as of January 2015.
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Article 18. All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall have equal rights and freedoms and are equal before the law, without distinction of sex, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs or personal or social status.

Benefits can only be set by law and must comply with the principles of social justice.

Article 19. Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the state shall be bound by mutual rights and mutual responsibility. Rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution and the law are inviolable, and no one has the right without a court to deny or restrict.

Article 20. The exercise of rights and freedoms must not violate the legal interests, rights and freedoms of others, the state and society.

Article 40: Everyone has the right to appropriate medical care.

Article 43. The State shall ensure the rights and freedoms embodied in the Constitution and laws.

Article 44. Everyone is guaranteed judicial protection of his rights and freedoms, the right to appeal any unlawful actions of state bodies, officials and public associations.

Article 45. The rights of minors, the disabled and the elderly are under state protection.

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Health Protection

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Legislation on Health Protection

Legislation on health care consists of this Law and other legislative acts.

Legal relations in the field of public health protection in the Republic of Karakalpakstan are also regulated and the legislation of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

If an international treaty establishes rules other than those contained in the legislation on the protection of the health of citizens, the rules of international treaty.

Article 2. The main objectives of the legislation on health care

The main objectives of the legislation on health care are:

- Safeguarding the rights of citizens to health care by the state;
- the formation of a healthy way of life of the citizens;
- legal regulation of the activities of state bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, public associations in the field of public health protection.

Article 3. Basic principles of public health protection

The basic principles of public health protection are:

- respect for human rights in the field of health;
- access to health care for all segments of the population;
- priority to preventive measures;
- social protection of citizens in the event of loss of health;
the unity of medical science and practice.

Article 4. Competence of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of public health protection

The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall:
- protection of human rights in the field of health;
- state policy in the field of health protection;
- approval and funding for the development of health and medical science;
- management of the public health system;
- control of the sanitary and epidemiological well-being;
- implementation of measures aimed at saving lives and protecting their health in emergencies, to inform citizens about the situation in the emergency area and the measures taken;
- the establishment of a unified system of statistical accounting and reporting in the field of public health protection;
- approval of basic health insurance programs citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- determination of benefits to certain groups of citizens in the health care and pharmaceutical supplies;
- coordinating and monitoring government activities, business entities in the field of public health, protection of the family, motherhood and childhood;
- other powers in accordance with the law.

Article 5. The competence of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan:
- participates in the development of the regulatory framework of health and medical insurance, state standards of quality and volume of health care;
- monitors compliance with all health facilities legislation on health care;
- implements state programs in the field of health protection;
- organize primary health care services to the population within the state-guaranteed volume;
- exercises in the prescribed manner licensing of medical and pharmaceutical activity;
- controls the level of tariffs for medical services in the institutions of the public health system;
- the standardization and certification of drugs and medicines authorized for use in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- exercise other powers in accordance with the law.

Normative legal acts of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued within its competence, according to the health-care, sanitary and epidemic control, radiation, environmental issues are obligatory for state bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, associations and individuals in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Article 6. Competence of the Local Authorities in the field of public health protection
The jurisdiction of the state authorities in the field include:
protection of human rights in the field of health;
Enforcement of legislation in the field of public health protection;
the formation of government, the development of a network of health facilities;
organization of primary health care and medical and social assistance, ensuring
their availability, monitoring compliance with clinical and statistical standards of
quality of care, providing citizens with drugs and medical products on the territory
under their jurisdiction;
forming their own sources of funding for health care costs;
provision of sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the citizens, the
implementation of prevention, sanitation, epidemic control and environmental
protection measures;
environmental protection and ecological safety;
implementation of measures aimed at saving lives and protecting their health in
emergencies, to inform citizens about the situation in the emergency area and the
measures taken;
coordination and control of agencies, institutions and enterprises of the health
care system, quality control provided by health and social care health institutions;
creation and maintenance of institutions for the rehabilitation of disabled
persons and persons in need of medical and social protection;
implementation of measures to protect the family, motherhood and childhood;
Organization for sanitary and environmental education of citizens;
the creation of an enabling environment for the development of private and
other health care systems;
exercise other powers in accordance with the law.

**Article 7. The health system**

Uzbekistan has a unified health system, which is a combination of public,
private and other health care systems.

**Article 8. The public health system**

For the public health system include the Ministry of Health of the Republic of
Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, health
authorities areas of the city of Tashkent, their units in cities and regions. For the
public health system also includes state-owned and subordinate governments public
health medical and research institutions, educational institutions for training and
retraining of medical and pharmaceutical workers, pharmaceutical companies and
organizations, health care institutions, judicial institutions medical expertise,
enterprises producing medicines and medical equipment, and other enterprises,
institutions and organizations whose main activities are related to the health of
citizens.

In the public health system includes hospital research institutes, medical and
pharmaceutical institutions created by the ministries, departments, public enterprises,
institutions and organizations.

Medical institutions of state health systems have state guaranteed free medical
care to the population. The scope and procedure for the provision of free medical care
established by the legislation.
Medical and other services in excess of the state-guaranteed medical care are additional and paid public in due course.

**Article 9. Financing of the public health system**
Sources of financing the public health system are:
the state budget;
health insurance funds;
trust funds intended for the protection of public health;
means medical institutions received for medical care in excess of the guaranteed amount and the state for providing paid services;
voluntary and charitable contributions to health facilities from enterprises, institutions, organizations, associations and individuals;
bank loans;
other sources not prohibited by law.

**Article 10. Private and other health care**
For private and other health systems are therapeutic and prophylactic, pharmacies, enterprises for the production of medical and pharmaceutical products, financed by their own, raised funds and other sources in accordance with the law, as well as individuals engaged in private pharmaceutical activity.

Medical institutions related to the private and other health systems, provide health services to specific groups of citizens for free. Volume list, order delivery and payment for such services shall be established by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In private and other health care systems are only permitted for use in accordance with legislation means of prevention, diagnosis and treatment.

And other private health system are required to maintain medical records and provide statistical data in the prescribed manner.

**Article 11. Licensing of medical and pharmaceutical activity**
Medical activities can be carried out by legal entities and pharmaceutical activities - legal entities and individuals with a license.

The procedure and conditions for issuing licenses to carry out medical and pharmaceutical activities established by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Article 12. Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare**
Sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the population providing state bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, public associations and citizens of sanitary and anti-epidemic measures in accordance with the law.

**II. LEGAL health protection**

**Article 13. The right of citizens to health**
Citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan have the inalienable right to health care.
The state provides health care to citizens regardless of age, sex, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, beliefs or personal or social status.
The State guarantees citizens protection against discrimination, regardless of whether they have any form of disease. Persons found guilty of violating this
provision shall be liable in accordance with the law.

**Article 14. Right of foreign citizens and stateless persons to health**

Foreign citizens in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be guaranteed the right to health in accordance with international treaties of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Stateless persons permanently residing in the Republic of Uzbekistan shall enjoy the right to health care as citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The procedure for providing medical aid to the persons specified in the first and second parts of this Article shall be determined by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Article 15. The right of citizens to information about the factors that affect health**

Citizens have the right to receive accurate and timely information about the factors that affect health, including information on the sanitary and epidemiological welfare of the territory of residence, rational norms supply of goods, works and services, their safety, according to sanitary norms and rules.

**Article 16. The right of citizens to medical and social assistance**

When the disease, disability and in other cases, citizens have the right to medical and social assistance, which includes prevention, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation, spa, prosthetic and orthopedic and other assistance, as well as social measures to care for the sick, disabled and people with disabilities, including the payment of temporary disability benefits.

Medical and social assistance is provided to health care workers and other specialists.

Citizens are entitled to additional medical and other services on the basis of voluntary health insurance, as well as the expense of enterprises, institutions and organizations, their personal funds and other sources not prohibited by law.

Certain categories of citizens are entitled to preferential provision of prostheses, orthopedic, corrective products, hearing aids, means of transportation and other special funds. Categories of citizens who have a right, as well as the conditions and procedure for their support determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Citizens have the right to a medical examination in the specialized agencies of Health, Labour and Social Welfare.

**Article 17. Protection of the health of citizens, to engage in certain professional activities**

In order to protect public health, prevention of infectious diseases and professional production workers and certain professions, the list of which is approved by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, are mandatory pre-upon employment and periodic medical examinations.

Citizen for health can be temporarily or permanently found unfit to perform certain professional activities and activities related to the source of danger. This decision is made on the basis of a medical committee in accordance with the list of medical contraindications and can be appealed in court.
The list of medical contraindications for certain types of professional activities and activities related to the source of danger, established by the Ministry of Health, together with the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Council of Federation of Trade Unions and reviewed at least every five years.

Employers are responsible for the timeliness of its employees mandatory medical examinations and adverse effects on the health of citizens due to the admission to the work of persons who did not pass a mandatory medical examination in accordance with the law.

**Article 18. Family health**

Every citizen has the right to free medical advice on the family, the availability of socially significant diseases and diseases that pose a danger to others, for the medical and psychological aspects of marriage and family relations, as well as medical and genetic counseling and testing other institutions in the state the health care system.

Every family has the right to choose a family doctor.

Families with children are entitled to the benefits to the health of citizens, established by the legislation.

When hospitalization of children under the age of three years and seriously ill children older need to conclude additional care physicians, one of the parents or other family member directly involved in caring for the child, an opportunity to be with him in the hospital and given sick leave.

**Article 19. Rights of minors**

The rights of minors to health care provided by the State to establish the most favorable conditions for their physical, spiritual development, disease prevention and health maintenance organization in preschool, school and other institutions.

Minors have the right to:
- dispensary observation and treatment of child and adolescent health care institutions in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Health;
- sanitation and hygiene education, training and work in conditions that meet their physiological characteristics and state of health;
- free medical consultation from the budget in determining suitability;
- obtaining the necessary information on the health status in an accessible form for them.

Minors under the age of fourteen years shall have the right to free and informed consent to medical intervention or waived.

Minors with physical or mental development at the request of parents or persons in loco parentis may be contained in the institutions of social protection systems due to budgetary funds, charitable and other funds, as well as the expense of the parents or persons in loco parentis.

Violation of the rights and interests of minors parents or other persons in whose charge they are, evasion of education, abuse harmful to the health of minors, entail liability in the manner prescribed by law.

**Article 20. Rights of servicemen, subject to military and alternative service**
and entering the military service under contract

Military personnel have the right to a medical examination to determine fitness for military service and early discharge from military service on the basis of the conclusion of the military-medical commission.

Citizens subject to military and alternative service or entering military service under the contract, undergo a medical examination and have the right to receive full information about medical conditions, which give the right to deferment or exemption from military service for health reasons.

**Article 21. The rights of citizens of retirement age**

Citizens who have reached the age of eligibility for pensions, provided medical and social care institutions in the public health system, labor and social protection of the population.

Medical and social assistance includes a stationary-patient treatment, improvement in sanatoria and rest homes, service lonely elderly at home and in nursing homes.

Citizens of the retirement age on the basis of medical opinion are entitled to rehabilitation at the expense of social insurance bodies of labor and social protection of the population and at the expense of enterprises, institutions and organizations in accordance with the law.

**Article 22. Rights of Persons with Disabilities**

Persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities and disabled since childhood are entitled to medical and social assistance, for all types of rehabilitation, provision of medicines, orthopedic products, means of transportation on favorable terms, as well as vocational training and retraining.

Persons with disabilities are entitled to free health care institutions in the public health system, labor and social protection of the population, home care, and lonely people with disabilities in need of constant care, disabled people with chronic mental illness - the maintenance of institutions of labor and social protection of the population.

The procedure for the provision of the disabled medical and social assistance, and a list of benefits for them are determined by law.

**Article 23. The rights of citizens, victims of an emergency**

Citizens who have suffered in an emergency, are entitled to free medical care and rehabilitation treatment, conducting sanitary and anti-epidemic measures to overcome the effects of the emergency and reduce the risk to their life and health.

Citizens who suffered during the rescue of people and medical assistance in an emergency situation, guaranteed free treatment, including a spa treatment, and all kinds of rehabilitation, as well as a refund in accordance with the legislation.

**Article 24. Rights of the patient**

When applying for medical assistance and getting the patient has the right to:
respectful and humane treatment by medical and nursing staff;
choice of doctor and medical facility;
examination, treatment and maintenance conditions corresponding to sanitary requirements;
holding at his request consultation and consultation with other professionals in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

maintaining the confidentiality of information regarding referral to medical care, health status, diagnosis and other information obtained during examination and treatment;

voluntary consent or refuse medical intervention;

to obtain information about their rights and responsibilities and their health status, as well as the choice of persons to whom the benefit of the patient can be provided with information about the state of his health;

for medical and other services within the voluntary health insurance;

compensation in the event of injury to his health in health care in the manner prescribed by law;

access to a lawyer or his other legal representative to protect their rights.

In case of violation of the rights of the patient, he or his legal representative may file a complaint directly to the manager or other officer of health care setting, higher authorities or the court.

**Article 25. The right of citizens to information on the health status**

Every citizen has the right to be informed about their health status, including information on the survey results, the presence of the disease, its diagnosis and prognosis, treatment, associated risks, possible options for medical intervention, their consequences and the results of the treatment.

Information about the health of the citizen is given to him, and in respect of persons who have not attained the age of fourteen, and citizens recognized in the manner prescribed by law incapable - their legal representatives attending physician, head of the medical facility or other professionals directly involved in the examination and treatment.

In cases of poor prognosis of the disease should be reported citizen and his family members to meet medical and ethical standards, if a citizen is not forbidden to tell them about it and (or) not to appoint a person to be transmitted such information.

At the request of a citizen shall be provided with an extract from medical documents, reflecting the state of his health.

The information contained in the medical records of a citizen is patient confidentiality and can be given without his consent only on the grounds provided by part three of Article 45 of this Law.

**Article 26. Consent to medical intervention**

Necessary prerequisite medical intervention Informed consent is a citizen.

In cases where the state of the citizen does not allow him to express his will, and urgent medical intervention, the question of his conduct in the interests of the citizen decides to consultation, and if you can not assemble a council - directly attending (standby) doctor with subsequent notification officials medical facility.

Consent to medical intervention in respect of persons who have not attained the age of fourteen, and citizens recognized in the manner prescribed by law incapable give their legal representatives. In the absence of parents or other legal representatives of the decision on medical intervention takes the council, and if you
can not assemble a council - directly attending (standby) doctor with subsequent notification officials medical facility and legal representatives.

**Article 27. Refusal of medical intervention**

Citizen or his legal representative has the right to refuse medical treatment or to demand its termination, except in cases provided for in Article 28 of this Law. In this case, the doctor has the right to take a written confirmation, and if you can not get - witness the failure of the relevant act in the presence of witnesses.

If the refusal gives the legal representative of the patient and it can have serious consequences for the patient, the physician must notify the guardianship authorities.

**Article 28. Provision of medical care without the consent of the citizens**

Health care (medical examination, hospitalization, observation and isolation) persons suffering from diseases that are a danger to others, without the consent of the citizens or their legal representatives are allowed on the grounds and in the manner prescribed by law.

**III. Medical-social assistance to citizens**

**Article 29. Primary care**

Primary care provided by institutions of the State System of Health, Labour and Social Welfare, public associations, is basic, accessible and free of health services, and includes:

- treatment of the most common diseases, injuries, poisonings and other emergency conditions;
- conduct sanitary and anti-epidemic measures, prevention of major medical diseases;
- implementation of measures to protect the family, motherhood and childhood, other activities related to the provision of health care to citizens in the community.

Primary health care provided by private institutions and other health systems, carried out on a contractual basis with the exception of certain groups of citizens to whom such assistance is provided in accordance with the second part of Article 10 of this Law.

The scope and procedure for the provision of primary health care established by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Article 30. Emergency and Ambulance**

Citizens have the right to receive urgent medical care in any health care setting health care system.

Medical and pharmaceutical workers are required to provide emergency medical assistance to citizens. For the avoidance of emergency medical care, as well as for damage to the health of citizens, they are responsible in accordance with the law.

Ambulance is a special ambulance service health care system in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

With the threat of life of the citizen health care workers have the right to use any kind of transport for the citizen in the health care setting.

Primary emergency first aid at the scene should provide the police, fire department personnel, emergency services, transport organizations, as well as
representatives of other professions in which the legislation imposed such a duty.

**Article 31. Secondary care**

Specialized medical care provided to citizens in diseases that require special methods of prevention, diagnosis, treatment and the use of sophisticated medical technologies.

Specialized medical care is provided by medical specialists in health care settings.

Types, volume and quality standards of specialized medical care in health institutions established by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Article 32. Medical and social assistance to citizens suffering from socially significant diseases**

Citizens suffering from socially significant diseases, is a medical and social assistance and constant medical supervision in the appropriate health facilities public health system.

List of socially significant diseases and benefits to persons suffering from them, established by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Types and amount of assistance provided to citizens suffering from socially significant diseases, established by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan jointly with the concerned ministries and departments.

**Article 33. Medical and social assistance to citizens suffering from diseases that are a danger to others**

Citizens suffering from diseases that are a danger to others, the list of which is approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, medical and social assistance is provided free of charge for this purpose institutions of public health care system.

Types and amounts of medical and social assistance to citizens suffering from diseases that are a danger to others, establish the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan jointly with the concerned ministries and departments.

**Article 34. Procedure for the application of new methods of prevention, diagnosis, treatment, medicines, immunobiological preparations and disinfectants and biomedical research**

In the practice of health care are only permitted for use in the manner prescribed by law prevention, diagnosis, treatment, medical technology, pharmaceuticals, immunobiological preparations and disinfectants.

Not permitted for use, but pending in the prescribed manner the diagnosis, treatment and medicines can be used for the benefit of curing the patient only after receiving his voluntary written consent, and for persons who have not attained the age of fourteen years - only a direct threat to their lives and with the written consent of their legal representatives.

The order of application referred to in the second part of this article methods of diagnosis, treatment and medicines, immunobiological preparations and disinfectants, including those used abroad, established by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
Biomedical research involving human subjects is allowed in public health facilities only after laboratory experiments and obtain its written consent. Forcing people to participate in biomedical research is not allowed.

When obtaining informed consent for biomedical research person should be provided with information about the aims, methods, side effects, risks, duration and expected outcomes of the study. Citizen has the right to refuse to participate in the study at any stage.

Propaganda, including in the media, methods of prevention, diagnosis, treatment and medicines that have not passed verification tests in the prescribed manner, is prohibited. Violation of this provision is punishable by law.

**Article 35. Ensuring the citizens of medicines and medical products**

The list of drugs, prescription or without prescription, approved by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Categories of citizens, provided drugs and medical products for personal use on favorable terms, determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Right to prescriptions for the drug supply citizens concessional physicians have public health care system.

**IV. MEDICAL EXAMINATION**

**Article 36. Examination of temporary disability**

Examination of temporary disability citizens due to illness, injury, pregnancy, childbirth, caring for a sick family member, prosthetics, spa treatment and in other cases, the procedure established by the legislation.

Examination of temporary disability attending physicians performed the public health system, which give the citizens of sick leave. Citizens who have received treatment in private and other health care systems, the procedure for issuing sick leave is set by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

During the examination of temporary disability determined by the need and timing of temporary or permanent transfer of employee health to another job, as well as the decision about the direction of the citizen has been on medical-labor expert commission, including if it has signs of disability.

**Article 37. The medical labor examination**

Medical labor examination establishes cause and degree of disability, the degree of disability of citizens, defines the types, amount and timing of their rehabilitation and social protection measures issued by the relevant conclusions, which are required for the administration of enterprises, institutions, organizations, public associations.

The organization and production of medical labor examination is set by law.

Conclusion institutions that performed medical labor examination may be appealed to the court by a citizen or a legal representative.

**Article 38. The military-medical examination**

Military medical examination determines the medical fitness for military service of citizens subject to military or alternative service, entering the military service under the contract, in the reserve (reserve) of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan, of the Interior, the National Security Service, and the
military establishes a causal relationship of diseases, injuries, injuries to military service (military commission), defines the types, amount, timing of medical and social assistance to military personnel and their rehabilitation.

The organization and production of military medical examination, as well as requirements for the health of citizens subject to military or alternative service, entering the military service under the contract, and military personnel established by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Conclusion of military medical examination shall be binding officials. Conclusion institutions that performed military-medical examination may be appealed to the court by a citizen or a legal representative.

Article 39. Forensic medical and forensic psychiatric examination
Forensic medical examination carried out in health facilities public health expert, and in his absence - the doctor involved for manufacturing expertise, on the basis of a person conducting the inquiry, investigator, prosecutor or the court's decision.

Forensic psychiatric examination is carried out in designated institutions for this purpose the public health system.

The organization and the production of forensic and psychiatric examination established by the legislation.

Conclusions institutions that produced the forensic medical and forensic psychiatric examination, may be appealed to the court by a citizen or a legal representative.

Article 40. A post-mortem examination and the date of death of man
Pathological-anatomical studies conducted in health care in order to lifetime and posthumous diagnosis (biopsy, autopsy), as well as control over the accuracy of clinical diagnosis and treatment of disease, to obtain reliable data on causes of death.

The procedure for conducting post-mortem studies and determine when a person's death is established by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

V. medical and pharmaceutical workers

Article 41. The right to exercise the medical and pharmaceutical activity
The right to exercise the medical and pharmaceutical activities are persons who have received the diploma of higher or specialized secondary medical school in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Persons who have obtained a diploma of medical or pharmaceutical education in foreign countries are admitted to medical or pharmaceutical activity in the manner prescribed by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Medical and pharmaceutical workers who are not working in their profession for more than three years, may be admitted to the relevant activities after undergoing training in the relevant institutions or on the basis of evaluation conducted Attestation Commission of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Persons who do not have completed higher medical or pharmaceutical education, may be admitted to the practice of medicine or pharmaceutical activity as paraprofessional medical education in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
Students in higher and secondary specialized medical educational institutions are allowed to participate in the provision of health care to citizens in accordance with the training programs under the supervision of medical personnel in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Persons engaged in illegal medical and pharmaceutical activities shall be liable in accordance with the law.

**Article 43. Professional medical and pharmaceutical associations**

Medical and pharmaceutical workers have the right to form trade associations and other associations formed on a voluntary basis for the protection of medical and pharmaceutical workers, the development of medical and pharmaceutical practice, promotion of research, solving other issues related to occupational health and pharmaceutical workers.

Professional medical, pharmaceutical associations and other public associations operate under the Charter and in accordance with the law.

**VI. FINAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 44. Oath physician Republic of Uzbekistan**

Persons in obtaining a diploma doctor take the following oath:

"Get the highest title of doctor and proceeded to medical activities, I solemnly swear:

devote treated patients and the protection of human health all their knowledge and skills;

provide medical care to every patient, regardless of gender, age, race, nationality, language, religion, opinion, social origin or social status, not sparing this time and effort;

put personal interests above the health of the patient, to be humble and honest, constantly improve their medical knowledge and skill;

keep medical secrecy;

always give people good and faith in healing;

continues the tradition of healing great healer Hippocrates and Avicenna.

This oath I swear allegiance to carry through his whole life."

Physicians for violation of the oath shall be liable under the law.

**Article 45. Medical secrecy**

Information about applying for medical assistance, the health of the citizen, the diagnosis of his illness, and other information obtained during examination and treatment constitute medical confidentiality.

Is not permitted without consent of the citizen or his legal representative disclosure of information constituting medical secret, the persons to whom they have become known for teaching, professional performance, service and other duties, except as required by the third part of this article.

Provision of information constituting medical secret, without the consent of the citizen or his legal representative is allowed:

for the purpose of examination and treatment of a citizen who is unable to because of their condition to express their will;
with the threat of the spread of infectious diseases, mass poisonings and injuries;
   at the request of inquiry and investigation, prosecution and trial in connection with the investigation or prosecution;
   in the case of assistance to a minor under the age of fourteen years to inform the parents or legal representatives;
   if there are grounds for believing that the injury caused to a citizen as a result of unlawful acts or accident.

Persons who are duly transferred data constituting medical secret, along with medical and pharmaceutical workers are for disclosure of medical confidentiality responsibility in accordance with the law.

**Article 46. Compensation for damage caused to public health**

In cases of harm to the health of citizens guilty obliged to compensate the victim damages in the amount and manner prescribed by law.

Money spent on health care to citizens who have suffered from illegal actions, are collected from individuals and entities responsible for the harm to their health.

In the case of improper performance of medical and pharmaceutical workers of their professional duties, which caused damage to life and health of citizens, the damage shall be compensated in accordance with the legislation.

Indemnification shall not relieve medical and pharmaceutical workers from disciplinary, administrative or criminal liability in accordance with the law.

**Article 47. The right of citizens to appeal the actions of state bodies and officials that infringe the rights and freedoms of citizens in the field of health**

Actions of state bodies and officials that infringe the rights and freedoms defined in this Act may be appealed to a higher state body or a court.

**President of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov**

Tashkent,

August 29, 1996,

Number 265-I
Article 4. Basic principles of forensic activities

The basic principles of forensic activity is legal, compliance with human rights and freedoms, the independence of the court expert, objective, comprehensive and complete forensic investigations.

Article 5. Compliance with the rule of law in forensic activities

Forensic activities carried out in compliance with the requirements of the Constitution and other legislative acts.

Article 6. Respect for human rights and freedoms in the implementation of forensic activities

Forensic activities carried out in compliance with human rights and freedoms stipulated by the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Forensic studies (hereinafter - research), require time limit liberty or violation of his personal integrity, conducted only on the grounds and in the manner prescribed by law.

A person who believes that the decisions taken in connection with the production of forensic state forensic institution or any other company, institution or organization (hereinafter - an organization), actions (inaction) of a forensic expert led to the restriction of his rights and freedoms, the right to appeal these decisions, actions (inaction) in the manner prescribed by law.

Article 7. The independence of the court expert

Independent forensic expert in forensic examination of the body (ies), a forensic examination of the parties and other persons interested in the outcome of the case.

Court expert shall determine, based on the results of the research in accordance with their expertise in the fields of science, technology, art or craft (hereinafter - special knowledge).

Do not expose the forensic expert from the body (ies), a forensic examination, as well as other government agencies, businesses and individuals in order to obtain an opinion in favor of any of the parties or other persons interested in the outcome of the case.

Article 8. The objective, comprehensive and complete research

Court expert conducts research objectively, on a strictly scientific and practical basis, within the appropriate specialty, comprehensively and in its entirety.

Conclusion The forensic expert (conclusion) should be based on the provisions that make it possible to verify the validity and accuracy of the conclusions reached in accordance with generally accepted scientific basis and practical data.

Article 9. Objects of research

The objects of study may be physical evidence, samples for research and other material objects, the bodies and their parts, documents, and materials of the case on which is carried out forensic examination. Studies are also being conducted in respect of a living person.

Samples for research are objects that display properties of a living man, a
corpse, animal, plant, object, material or substance necessary forensic experts to conduct research and provide an opinion.

In the production of forensic objects of study (except living person) can be damaged or expended only to the extent that it is necessary to conduct the study. In this case, you must obtain written permission from the body (ies), a forensic examination, partial damage or expenditure of the object of study, except for the cases when the particular assigned forensic involve damage (damage) or expenditure of the object.

Damage or expense of objects of study, produced with the written permission of the body (ies) appointed judicial examination, or due to the nature appointed forensic does not entail compensation to the owner of the object state forensic institution, organization or other legal expert.

Objects of study, if their size and properties allow, should be transferred to a court expert in packaged and sealed form.

When undeliverable object of study to the workplace legal expert body (person), a forensic examination, it provides easy access to the object and the opportunity to study it.

After completion of forensic objects of study if they are not fully used up, returning the body (face), a forensic examination.

**Article 10. The Court expert**

As a forensic expert can serve the state forensic expert, an employee of an organization or another individual.

An employee of another organization produces a forensic examination of the task, given the organization's body (face), she was appointed.

Other physical person tried to participate in the case as a court expert, is not in the state of any state forensic institutions and produces a forensic examination of the task body (ies) designated it.

Can not be made as a forensic expert persons duly recognized as incapable or partially capable, as well as persons who have outstanding or previously convicted for committing intentional crimes. Other circumstances precluding the participation of a person as a court expert, provides procedural law.

Forensic expert involved in the investigation of the case only on matters related to the subject matter entrusted to him and forensic relevance to give an opinion.

Bodies of inquiry, preliminary investigation, the court and the parties to the proceedings may apply to the court expert only in connection with the mission entrusted to him forensics and data they imprisonment.

Forensic expert may be questioned only on the conclusion of them and personally conducted research.

Prohibited from questioning a forensic expert before giving them to prison.

**Article 11. Qualification requirements for court expert**

Position the state forensic expert can take a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan, with university, and in exceptional cases - specialized secondary and vocational education, the last follow-up training on a specific forensic specialty and certified as a state court expert in the manner prescribed by the Cabinet of Ministers
of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

An employee of another organization and other natural person engaged as a court expert should have a university, and in exceptional cases - specialized secondary and vocational education.

**Article 12. The state forensic institution**

State forensic institution is a specialized institution established for forensic activities. Forensic activities can be carried out as expert divisions of relevant government authorities. In cases where the production of forensic experts charged with the specified units, they shall perform the functions have the right, perform the duties and responsibility as a state forensic institution.

Organization, production of forensic training and specialization of state forensic experts in state forensic institutions of the same profile are carried out on the basis of common scientific and methodical approach to forensic practice.

In the state forensic expert institution forensic manufactured in accordance with the service for him regions, which are determined by the appropriate state agency in charge of it is.

For bodies (persons) appointed judicial examination and outside the region servicing the state forensic institutions, forensics as an exception can be made by these institutions in accordance with the law.

State forensic institutions are established, reorganized and liquidated in accordance with the law.

**Article 13. Rights of the head of state forensic institution or other organization in the field of forensic activities**

The head of state forensic institution or other organization has the right to:

- return within three days without execution order or decision on the appointment of forensic and submitted for forensic production facilities and research materials of the case, if the organization's lack of expertise or the necessary material and technical base of any special conditions for research;
- apply to the entity (person), a forensic examination, the inclusion in the commission of forensic experts persons who are not working in the organization, including specialists from other countries, if their expertise is needed for the production of judicial review;
- send a copy of the order or decision on the appointment of forensic organizations, forces and means which provides research needed to address the issues raised;
- require the agency (ies), a forensic examination, reimbursement of the organization related to the transport of objects of study after study, except for postal expenses; storage objects of study in this organization for non-their body (person) appointed judicial examination, within the time fixed by the law; eliminate harmful effects (explosion, fire, etc.) resulting from the admission to the organization of high-risk if the body (face), a forensic examination has not informed the head of his famous special rules dealing with the specified objects or they were improperly packaged.

The head of state forensic institution or other organization may have other
Article 14. Duties of the head of a state forensic institution or other organization in the field of forensic activities

The head of state forensic institution or an organization must:

upon receipt of the order or decision on the appointment of forensic entrust production forensic forensic experts or commission of forensic experts from among the employees of the organization with expertise in the extent required for the answers to these questions;

forensic experts to clarify or to each member of the commission of forensic experts rights and duties of the assessor (employees of state forensic institutions such explanation is given in employment);

notify the court expert on criminal liability for knowingly giving false imprisonment, the disclosure of information inquiry or preliminary investigation without the permission of an investigator or prosecutor, as well as the refusal or failure to give an opinion, to take his proper subscription and send it together with the conclusion in the body (face), a forensic examination;

ensure control over the completeness and quality of the research, without compromising the independence of the judicial expert;

define the term forensic production in the manner prescribed by law, and monitor its implementation;

provide forensic experts conditions necessary for research;

forward at the end of the study conclusion, the study objects and materials of the case body (face), a forensic examination.

The head of state forensic institution or other organization may have other obligations in accordance with the law.

The head of state forensic institution or other organization may not:

to demand without the order or decision authority (ies) appointed judicial examination, additional research facilities necessary for the production of judicial review;

independently attract the production of forensic persons who are not working in the organization;

forensic experts to give directions, predetermine the course of the study and conclusions on the specific content of forensics.

Article 15. Rights of the assessor

Forensic expert has the right to:

in the manner prescribed by law acquainted with the case relating to the judicial examination of them prescribe the necessary information or to make copies;

submit petitions to submit additional materials and research facilities necessary for the production of judicial review;

with the permission of the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor present at the investigative actions and ask questions related to the subject of forensic persons participating in this investigation;

participate in the proceedings in the examination of evidence relating to the judicial examination and with the permission of the court to question interrogated
persons;
to examine the evidence and documents;
to present the findings in its opinion not only on the issues that have been put in front of him, but also on other issues relating to the judicial examination and relevant to the case;
make statements about the misinterpretation of actors imprisonment or indications to be entered in the record of the investigative action or court session;
submit opinions and give evidence in their own language if he does not own or is not sufficient command of the language in which the proceedings are conducted, and the use in this case, the services of an interpreter;
appeal in accordance with the law-making authority, actions (inaction) of a person in charge of the case, if these decisions, actions (inaction) violated his rights and freedoms.
Forensic expert may have other rights under the law.

**Article 16. Duties of a forensic expert**

Court expert must:
at the basis of law for recusal as a forensic expert immediately declare this entity (person), has been appointed judicial examination, or the head of state forensic institution or other organization;
conduct a full and complete investigation before it objects of study, to give an informed and objective opinion on issues laid upon him;
appear when summoned by inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor or court for personal participation in the inquiry, preliminary investigation or trial;
to testify about the conduct of their forensic and answer additional questions for clarification of their detention;
ot to disclose information that became known to him in connection with the production of judicial review;
ensure the safety of research subjects and presented the case materials;
comply with the procedure in the investigation of the case and during the trial.
Forensic expert may have other duties in accordance with the law.

Court expert shall not:
egage in personal contacts with stakeholders on issues related to the production of forensics, which puts into question his lack of interest in the outcome of the case;
independently collect materials for forensic examination;
inform anyone forensic results, except for the body (ies), a forensic examination.

State forensic expert did not have the right to:
take orders for manufacture of judicial examination directly from any of the bodies (persons), in addition to the head of the state forensic institutions, unless otherwise provided by law;
produce forensic examination as an employee of an organization or another individual.

**Article 17. Grounds and production time forensics**
Production bases are ruling forensic investigator, prosecutor or judge, the court ruling. Forensics is considered assigned the date of the relevant resolution or determination.

Body (person), a forensic examination, is the research objects and materials of the case, the necessary forensic experts to conduct research and provide an opinion.

Body (person), a forensic examination, receives samples for research and attaches them to the case in the manner prescribed by procedural law. Where necessary, the preparation of these samples is carried out with the participation of a forensic expert, tasked with the production of forensic or professional.

If obtaining samples for study is part of research and carried out forensic expert using submitted for forensic examination of objects of study, after the forensic these samples are sent to the body (face), it is assigned, or in accordance with legislation are stored in the state judicial expert institution if forensic examination was carried out in it.

Forensics is made within the period specified by law.

**Article 18. Additional and repeated forensic**

Additional forensics appointed to fill existing gaps in custody and produced by the same or other legal expert (Commission forensic experts).

Re-appointed judicial examination, when the conclusion unreasonably or correct any doubt considered unreliable evidence on which it is based, or were substantially violated the procedural rules of production forensics.

When appointing repeated before a judicial forensic expert (Commission forensic experts) may be raised the question of the scientific validity of the previously applied methods.

The decision or ruling on the appointment of re-forensic should be given reasons for disagreeing organ(s), re-appointed judicial examination, with the conclusion of the first (previous) forensics.

Production re-assigned to another forensic court expert (Commission forensic experts). Court expert (Commission forensic experts), makes the first (previous) forensic examination, may be present in the production of re-forensic and give explanations, but in the study and preparation of its conclusion, it is not involved.

**Article 19. Production of forensic commission of forensic experts**

Forensic examination can be carried out by several legal experts one (commission forensics) or various forensic disciplines (comprehensive forensics).

Production of forensic commission of forensic experts determined the body (person) appointed judicial examination, or organizing the production of the head of a public examination forensic institution or other organization.

Commission legal experts tasked with producing forensic agree on goals, consistency and amount of future research based on the need to address the issues put before it.

The commission of forensic experts tasked production forensics, forensic expert each independently and conducts research, evaluates received by him personally and other members of the Commission of the results and generates conclusions on the issues raised within their expertise.
Not allowed research wholly or partly by persons not included in the commission of forensic experts.

**Article 20. The Commission forensics**

During the commission of forensic each of forensic experts conducting research in full, and they jointly analyze the results.

Having come to a consensus, legal experts draw up and sign a joint opinion or act on the impossibility of giving an opinion.

In case of disagreement between the judicial experts, each of them gives a separate opinion on all or some of the issues that caused controversy.

**Article 21. Integrated Forensics**

Complex forensic examination is appointed in cases where the determination of the circumstances relevant to the case, is only possible by means of several studies using different branches of knowledge.

When conducting a comprehensive forensic each of forensic experts conducting research within its competence. In conclusion, a comprehensive forensic specify which research and how much spent each forensic experts, what facts he personally set and what conclusions were reached. Each of the forensic experts sign the part of the conclusion, which contains these studies, and is responsible for them.

The general conclusion (Conclusions) do forensic experts, competent in the assessment of the results and the formulation of this conclusion (conclusions). If the basis of the final findings of the commission of forensic experts, or parts of it are the facts established by a forensic experts (separate forensic experts), then this should be stated in the conclusion.

In case of disagreement between the judicial experts, each of them gives a separate opinion on all or some of the issues that caused controversy.

If the production of a comprehensive forensic mandated state forensic institution, the organization of the examination rests on its head.

**Article 22. The presence of actors in the production of forensic**

In the production of forensic may attend those actors who is granted the right to procedural law.

Actors present in the production of forensic no right to interfere in the course of research, but may require a forensic expert explanations essentially applied research methods and their results, give explanations of forensic experts.

In compiling the forensic expert conclusions, as well as on the stage of the meeting of forensic experts and draw conclusions if the forensic examination performed commission of forensic experts, the presence of actors is not allowed.

If a participant of the process, present in the production of forensic prevents forensic experts, the latter may suspend research and apply to the entity (person), a forensic examination, the abolition of the parties in the process of permission to be present during forensic examination.

**Article 23. Conclusion of the assessor (conclusion)**

After conducting forensic investigations or judicial commission of experts shall prepare a report, which shall be certified by the signature, respectively judicial expert or each court expert, member of the commission of forensic experts.
In conclusion should be reflected:
- date and place of manufacture of judicial examination;
- production base forensics;
- information on the body (face), a forensic examination;
- information about forensic experts (surname, first name, education, specialty, work experience, academic degree, academic rank, position) and the organization charged with the production of judicial review;

Warning court expert on criminal liability for knowingly giving false imprisonment, the disclosure of data inquiry or preliminary investigation without the permission of an investigator or prosecutor, as well as the refusal or failure to give an opinion;
- questions posed to the forensic expert;
- objects of investigation and case materials presented forensic experts;
- information on the persons present during the judicial review;
- content and results of studies showing the techniques employed, and by whom these studies were conducted, if a commission of forensic experts;
- evaluation of research-based answers to these questions;
- circumstances relevant to the case and established on the initiative of the court expert.

In conclusion, may be the reasons for the offense and the conditions that contributed to its commission, as well as organizational and technical recommendations to address them.

Materials illustrating the report and its results are attached to this conclusion and are an integral part. Materials documenting the progress and the conditions and results of the study are stored in the state forensic expert institution or other organization in the timeframe established by law. At the request of the body (ies), a forensic examination, they seem to be attached to the case.

Report shall contain the justification of refusal to answer some questions, if under-represented objects of study materials or special knowledge of the assessor identified in the study.

At the end of the study conclusion, the objects of research and case materials sent to the body (face), a forensic examination.

**Article 24. Act on the impossibility to provide an opinion**

If the forensic expert is convinced that these questions can not be resolved on the basis of his special knowledge or submitted to him or objects of study materials are unsuitable or insufficient to give an opinion and can not be filled or the state of science and forensic practice can not answer these questions, he is motivated act on the impossibility of giving an opinion and send it to the body (face), a forensic examination.

**LABOR CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN**

**Article 16. The basic labor rights of workers**

In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan everyone
has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just conditions of work and to
protection against unemployment in accordance with the law.

   Every employee has the right to:
   - remuneration for work of not less than the prescribed minimum;
   - to rest, provided the establishment of maximum working hours, shorter
     working day for a number of professions and jobs, providing weekly rest days,
     holidays, and paid annual leave;
   - working conditions that meet safety and hygiene;
   - for training, retraining and qualification;
   - for compensation for damage caused to health or property in connection with
     the work;
   - to form trade unions and other organizations representing the interests of
     workers and labor collectives;
   - to social security in old age, in the event of disability, widowhood and other
     established by law cases;
   - to defense, including the judiciary, human rights and professional legal
     assistance;
   - defend their interests in collective labor disputes.

   Article 17. The fundamental rights of the employer
   The employer has the right to:
   - manage the business and make decisions within its authority;
   - conclude and terminate the individual labor contracts in accordance with the
     law;
   - require an employee to perform work properly due to the employment contract;
   - create together with other employers associations to protect their interests and
     to join such associations.

   Article 18. Features of legal regulation of work of certain categories of
   workers
   Legal regulation of work of certain categories of workers may be particularly
determined:
   - the nature of the employment relation employee now;
   - conditions and character of the employee;
   - climatic conditions;
   - special legal regime of the area where the employee works;
   - other objective factors.
   Features of regulation of civil servants are established by law.
   Installable features of legal regulation of work of certain categories of workers
   can not reduce the level of labor rights and guarantees provided by this Code.

   Article 19. The labor collective as the subject of labor relations
   Labor collective enterprises make all of its employees, their work involved in
   its activities on the basis of an employment contract.
   Rights and obligations of the labor collective, its powers, procedures and forms
   of their implementation are determined by the laws and other regulations.

   Article 20. The representative bodies of workers and employers as subjects
of labor relations
As subjects of labor relations may serve the trade unions and their elected bodies of the company, other employees elected bodies, representative bodies of employers.

**Article 80. Documents required when applying for a job**
When hiring makes entering the following documents:
- passport or equivalent document, and persons under the age of sixteen years of age - a birth certificate and proof of residence;
- employment records, except those coming to work for the first time. Persons arriving to work part-time, instead of placing a certificate of employment record with the principal place of work;
- military card or registration certificate, respectively, for military service or recruits;
- diploma of higher or specialized secondary and vocational educational institution, Certificate for carrying out this work or any other relevant document when applying for a job, which is to perform in accordance with the law may be admitted only persons who have special education or special training.

When hiring may not demand from incoming documents are not provided by the legislation.

**Article 84. Preliminary test when applying for a job**
The employment contract may be concluded with a preliminary test in order to:
- verify that the employee assigned work;
- making employee decisions about whether to continue, due to the employment contract.

Passage of preliminary tests should be stipulated in the employment contract. In the absence of such a clause is considered that the employee accepted without prior testing.

A preliminary test is not set for employment of pregnant women, women with children up to three years, those designed to work through a minimum number of jobs set for the enterprise, as well as employees with whom an employment contract for a period of up to six months.

**Article 85. The term of pre-trial**
The term of the preliminary test may not exceed three months.

In the period prior tests do not count the period of temporary disability and other periods when the employee was absent from work for a good cause.

**Article 87. The result of the preliminary test**
Before the expiry of the preliminary test, each party may terminate the employment contract by notifying the other party three days. In this case, the termination of the employment contract by the employer is only possible if unsatisfactory test results.

The reduction of the first paragraph of the notice period of termination of the employment contract is permitted only by agreement of the parties thereto.

During the notice period provided for the first part of this article, or a specific agreement between the parties to the employment contract, the employee is entitled to
withdraw apply for termination of the employment relationship.

If before the expiration of the preliminary test, none of the parties has announced the termination of the employment contract, then the contract continues his subsequent termination is permitted on a general basis.

Article 97. Grounds for termination of employment contract
The employment contract may be terminated:
1) by agreement of the parties. On this basis may be terminated all types of employment contract at any time;
2) on the initiative of one of the parties;
3) upon expiry;
4) due to circumstances beyond the control of the parties;
5) on the grounds stipulated in the employment contract. Conditions of termination of employment may be provided in the employment contract concluded by the employer with the director, his deputies, chief accountant, and in the absence of the company as Chief Accountant - with the employee performing the functions of the chief accountant and in other cases, where permitted by law;
6) due to the non-election (Failure of the competition) for a new term or refusal to participate in the election (competition).

Article 98. Continuation of the employment contract with the change of ownership of the company, its reorganization, change of subordination
When a change of ownership of the enterprise, as well as its reorganization (merger, division, transformation, isolation), the employment relationship with the employee's consent continues.

The new owner may terminate an employment contract with the director, his deputies, chief accountant, and in the absence of the company as Chief Accountant - with the employee performing the functions of the chief accountant (paragraph 6 of the second part of Article 100). Termination of employment contract with the other employees of the company may, in accordance with the law.

Transfer of an undertaking from the subordination of one body to another submission does not terminate the employment contract.

Article 99. Termination of employment contract by the employee
The employee may terminate the employment contract concluded for an indefinite period and fixed-term employment contract before it expires, notifying the employer for two weeks. At the end of the notice period the employee has the right to stop work, and the employer must give the employee work record and make him account.

By agreement between the employer and employee labor contract may be terminated before the expiry of the notice period.

During the notice period provided for in part one of this article or established by agreement, the employee shall be entitled to withdraw the submitted application.

If at the expiry of the notice period, the employment contract with the employee was not terminated and the employment relationship continues, the application for the termination of the employment contract by the employee is void and the termination of the employment contract in accordance with this statement is
not allowed.

In cases where the application for the termination of the employment contract by the employee due to the inability to continue its work (enrollment, retirement, election for public office and in other cases), the employer shall terminate the employment contract within the period which the employee requests.

In case of early termination of fixed-term employment contract by the employee may be set to pay the employee forfeits in the manner provided in Article 104 of this Code.

**Article 100. Termination of employment contract by the employer**

Termination of an employment contract for an indefinite period and fixed-term employment contract before its expiration by the employer must be justified.

The validity of the termination of the employment contract is for one of these reasons:

1) changes in technology, organization of production and labor, reducing the amount of work entailed changes in the size (staff) of workers or the changing nature of work, or liquidation of the enterprise;

2) mismatch employee job due to lack of qualifications or health status;

3) systematic violation of employee labor duties. Systematic violation of labor obligations recognized repetition of employee disciplinary offense within one year from the date of the involvement of employees to disciplinary or material liability or being subjected to enforcement measures provided for by legislative and other normative acts on labor, for the previous violation of labor duties;

4) single gross violation of employee labor duties.

Single list of gross violations of employment duties, which may be followed termination of the employment contract is determined by the employee:

- internal regulations;
- labor contract between owner and manager of the enterprise;
- regulations and statutes of discipline in respect of certain categories of workers.

The question of whether the violation was of employee job duties rough nature, decided in each case on the basis of the gravity of the offense and the consequences that this violation caused or could cause.

5) termination of the employment contract with pluralists in connection with the admission of another employee who is not a pluralist and also due to restrictions on moonlighting on working conditions;

6) the termination of the employment contract due to the change of the owner of this company with the head of his deputies, chief accountant, and in the absence of the company as Chief Accountant - with the employee performing the functions of the chief accountant. Termination of employment contract on this ground is allowed within three months from the date of purchase of the enterprise ownership. In this period does not include periods of temporary disability of the employee, during his stay in the holidays stipulated by the legislation and other normative acts on labor, other periods of absence from work for valid reasons.

7) To achieve employee retirement age in the presence of the right to receive the state pension age in accordance with the law.
Not allowed termination of the employment contract by the employer during
the period of temporary disability and an employee on leave provided for by
legislative and other normative acts on labor, except in cases of full liquidation of the
enterprise.

**Article 101. Approval of termination of the employment contract by the
employer to the trade union committee or other representative body of workers**

Termination of employment contract by the employer is not permitted without
the prior consent of the trade union committee or other representative body of
workers, where such consent is provided by collective agreement or collective
agreement. Consent of the trade union committee or other representative body of
workers is not required for termination of the employment contract by the employer:
in connection with the liquidation of the enterprise;
with the director on any of the grounds specified in the second part of Article
100 of this Code;
under item 6 of the second paragraph of Article 100 of this Code;

The trade union committee or other body representing the employees must
notify the employer in writing of the decision on the issue of consent to the
termination of an employee of an employment contract within ten days from the date
of receipt of the written submission of the official holding the right to termination of
the employment contract.

An employer may terminate an employment contract not later than one month
from the date of acceptance of the trade union committee or other representative body
of workers' decision to consent to the termination of an employee of an employment
contract.

Termination of employment contract for violation of labor discipline
(paragraphs 3 and 4 of the second part of Article 100) is not permitted by the deadline
for the imposition of disciplinary sanctions (Article 182).

**Article 102. Warning of termination of the employment contract by the
employer**

The employer shall in writing (on receipt) notify the employee of its intention
to terminate the employment contract in the following terms:

1) no less than two months at the termination of the employment contract due
to changes in technology, organization of production and labor, reduce the work that
led to the change in the number of (state) employees or the changing nature of work,
or in connection with the liquidation of the company (paragraph 1 of the second
paragraph of Article 100);

2) at least two weeks at the termination of the employment contract due to a
mismatch employee job due to lack of qualifications or poor health (paragraph 2 of
the second part of Article 100).

By agreement between the employer and employee under paragraphs 1 and 2
of this Article may be replaced by a warning monetary compensation corresponding
to the duration of the notice period.

Warning provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article shall not be made at the
termination of the employment contract due to a mismatch employee's job due to
health status, medical report if the execution of this work it is contraindicated. In this case, the employee shall be paid compensation equal to two weeks' wages.

Upon termination of the employment contract with an employee in connection with the change of ownership of the company (paragraph 6 of the second part of Article 100), the new owner shall in writing (a signature) to warn him of the impending termination of employment no less than two months, or to pay him adequate compensation.

In case of termination of the employment contract in connection with the commission of an employee guilty actions (paragraphs 3 and 4 of the second part of Article 100), the employer at least three days shall notify the employee of termination of employment or pay him adequate compensation.

During the notice period, except for the warning termination of employment in connection with the commission of wrongful actions, the employee shall have the right not to go to work at least one day a week with pay during this time to search for another job. In the notice period the employee, except for termination of employment in connection with the liquidation of the company, does not include the period of disability, as well as during the performance of state or public duties.

Employer in a timely manner, not less than two months, the relevant trade union body or other body representing workers' interests, information about the possible large-scale layoffs and consults to mitigate the consequences of the release. The employer, not later than two months, is obliged to inform the local authority to work on the upcoming release of the data of each employee with an indication of his profession, specialty, qualifications and wages.

**Article 105. Termination of temporary employment contract in connection with the expiration**

Fixed-term employment contract is terminated with the expiration of his term.

If upon the expiration of the employment relationship continues and none of the parties within one week did not require them to cease, then the contract is a continuation of an indefinite period.

An employment contract concluded for the absence of the employee, which was saved job (position) is terminated from the date of the employee's return to work.

**Article 106. Termination of employment contract due to circumstances beyond the control of the parties**

The employment contract is terminated:

1) when an employee is called up for military or alternative service;
2) the reduction of an employee who has previously performed this work;
3) upon entry into force of the verdict, which the worker was sentenced to punishment, which excludes the possibility of continuing the same work, as well as the direction of the employee by court order in a specialized health care institution;
4) in connection with the violation of the rules for admission, if the violation can not be corrected and prevent the continuation of the work;
5) in connection with the death of the employee;
6) in other cases stipulated by law.

**Article 116. Shorter working hours**
Certain categories of workers, taking into account their age, health, labor conditions, specifics of job functions and other circumstances in accordance with the laws and other regulations on labor, as well as the terms of the employment contract is set shorter working hours without reducing wages.

Shorter working hours is established:
workers under the age of eighteen (Article 242);
employees who are disabled groups I and II (part three of Article 220);
workers employed in jobs with poor working conditions (Article 117);
workers with the special nature of the work (Article 118).

women with children under the age of three years and working in institutions and organizations financed from the budget (Article 228-1).

**Article 117. Shorter working hours for workers in jobs with poor working conditions**

Shorter working hours are not more than thirty-six hours a week is set workers exposed at work harmful physical, chemical, biological and other factors of production.

The list of such works at the company and the specific working hours in their implementation are defined sectoral (tariff) agreements, collective agreements, and if they are not enclosed, - the employer in consultation with the trade union committee or other representative body of workers on the basis of valuation techniques working conditions, approved by the Ministry Labour and Social Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

For workers in jobs with especially harmful and difficult working conditions, limiting the duration of working time is established by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Article 118. Shorter working hours for employees with the specific nature of the work**

Certain categories of workers (health workers, teachers and others), whose work is associated with increased emotional, mental, nervous tension, that is, has a special character, working time is set not more than thirty-six hours a week. The list of such employees and the specific duration of their working time determined by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Article 119. Part-time**

By agreement between the employee and the employer can be installed in hiring and subsequently part-time or part-time working week.

The employer is obliged to establish a part-time at the request of the employee in the cases stipulated by this Code (Article 229), as well as the laws and other normative acts on labor.

Work part-time does not lead to the employee any time limits basic annual leave, calculation of seniority and other employment rights and must be paid in proportion to the hours worked or according to productivity.

**Article 120. Forms of the working week. Working hours**

View workweek (five-day working week with two days or six-day working week with one day off) and working hours (duration of daily work (shift), the start
and end of work, during breaks in the work, the number of shifts per day, alternating working and non-working days, the order of the transition of workers from the change in shift) are set in the enterprise internal regulations, other local regulations, and in their absence - by agreement between the employee and the employer.

Involvement of an employee to work for two consecutive shifts is prohibited.

**Article 122. The duration of night work**

Night is the time from 22:00 hours to 6:00 hours.

Duration of night work reduced by one hour with a corresponding reduction in the working week, if not less than half of the employee working day (shift) accounted for the night.

The duration of night work is equated with day in those cases where it is necessary for the conditions of production, particularly in continuous production, as well as to change jobs a six-day working week with one day off.

Attracting employees to work at night shall be subject to restrictions imposed by the fifth part of Article 220 and Articles 228, 245 of this Code.

**Article 128. The duration of daily rest**

The duration of daily rest between the end of work and the beginning of the next day (shift) can not be less than twelve hours.

**Article 158. Payment of night work**

Every hour of night work (Article 122) shall be paid not less than one and a half size.

Increased pay for night work is not included in the tariff rates (salaries).

Specific amounts are established in the collective agreement, and unless it is - the employer in consultation with the trade union committee or other representative body of workers.

Collective agreement, and if it is not concluded, in agreement with the trade union committee or other representative body of workers may be provided pay increases for work the evening shift. Evening shift is considered preceding night.

**Article 181. Disciplinary Sanctions**

For violation of labor discipline, the employer is entitled to apply to the worker the following disciplinary measures:

1) reprimand;
2) a fine of not more than thirty percent of the average monthly wage.

Internal regulations may provide for cases imposing on the worker a fine of not more than fifty percent of the average monthly wage. Hold penalty of the employee's salary by the employer in compliance with the requirements of Article 164 of this Code;

3) termination of the employment contract (paragraphs 3 and 4 of the second part of Article 100).

The application of disciplinary measures not provided for in this Article shall be prohibited.

**Article 182. The application of disciplinary sanctions**

Disciplinary sanctions are applied by persons (bodies), which granted the right to employment (Article 82).
Prior to the application of disciplinary action against an employee should be requested a written explanation. Refusal of the employee to give an explanation can not preclude the application of penalties for committing an offense before.

In the application of disciplinary action taken into account the seriousness of the offense, the circumstances of its commission, previous work and employee behavior.

For each offense may be applied only one disciplinary penalty.

A disciplinary sanction is applied immediately after the discovery of the offense, but not later than one month from the date of its discovery, not counting the time of the disease or the employee on leave.

Penalty can not be applied later than six months from the date of commission of the offense, and the results of the audit or verification of financial and economic activity - later than two years after its commission. In these terms do not include the time of the criminal proceedings.

Order (Order) or decision on the application of disciplinary action is announced to the employee against receipt.

**Article 183. The validity of a disciplinary sanction**

The validity of a disciplinary sanction may not exceed one year from the date of its application. If during this period, the employee will not be subjected to a new disciplinary sanction, it is considered not having disciplinary action.

An employer subject to disciplinary sanction shall be entitled to withdraw it before the expiration of the year, on its own initiative or at the request of the employee, at the request of the personnel or the immediate supervisor of the employee.

**Article 214. Medical examination**

The employer is obliged to organize a preliminary at the conclusion of the employment contract and periodic (during operation) medical examinations of employees:

- under the age of eighteen years;
- men who have reached sixty years, women of fifty-five years;
- persons with disabilities;
- employed in jobs with poor working conditions, night work, as well as work-related traffic;
- engaged in work in the food industry, trade and other industries, directly serving the public;
- teachers and other employees of schools, kindergartens and other institutions directly involved in the training or education of children.

List of works with unfavorable working conditions and other works, under which preliminary and periodic medical examinations, and the order in which they are established by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Workers referred to in the first part of this article, can not shirk to undergo medical examinations. When evading these workers to undergo examinations or their failure to meet the recommendations issued by the medical commissions on the results of surveys, the employer has the right not to allow them to work.
Do not use the employees on the job that contravenes them for health reasons. The employee has the right to ask for an extraordinary medical examination, if he believes that the deterioration of his health is related to working conditions.

Workers do not carry the cost of a medical examination.

**Article 215. briefing and training of workers on labor protection**

The employer obliged briefing employees on safety, industrial hygiene, fire protection and other rules of labor protection, as well as the implementation of continuous monitoring of compliance with all the requirements of workers on labor protection.

The employer is obliged to ensure the passage of employees training on occupational safety and inspect their knowledge.

Admission to the work of persons who are not trained, guidance and validation of knowledge on labor protection, is prohibited.

**Article 216. Funds for labor protection measures**

Event OSH stand out in the prescribed manner and means of the necessary materials. The expenditure of these funds and materials for other purposes is prohibited. The procedure for using these tools and materials shall be determined in the collective agreement, and if it is concluded - by agreement between the employer and the trade union committee or other representative body of workers.

Labor groups, their representative bodies control the use of funds intended for health and safety.

**Article 217. Providing workers with milk, therapeutic and preventive nutrition, aerated salt water, personal protective equipment and hygiene**

Workers employed in jobs with poor working conditions, provided free of charge on the established norms:

- milk (equivalent other food);
- therapeutic and preventive nutrition;
- sparkling salt water (working in hot shops);
- special clothes, special footwear and other personal protective equipment and hygiene.

The list of such works, issuing rules, terms and conditions are set by collective agreements to ensure collective agreements, and if they are not enclosed, determined by the employer in agreement with the employees' representative body.
Article 15. The age of consent
Marriage age for men is set at eighteen for women in seventeen years.
If there is a valid reason, in exceptional cases (pregnancy, childbirth, classified minor is fully capable (emancipation), hokim district, city or town where the state registration of the marriage may, at the request of persons wishing to marry, reduce the age of marriage, but not more than one year.

Article 16. Circumstances preventing marriage
It is not allowed to marry:
- between persons of whom at least one is already in another registered marriage;
- between relatives in the direct ascending and descending line, between full and half brothers and sisters, and between adoptive parents and adopted children (adoption);
- between persons of whom at least one recognized by the court incompetent due to mental disorders (mental illness or dementia).

Article 17. Medical examination of persons entering into marriage
Persons who are getting married, undergo a medical examination in public health facilities free of charge. Volume and order a medical examination established by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
Medical examination of persons entering into marriage at the age of over fifty years, and in special circumstances specified in the fifth part of Article 13 of this Code, is conducted with their consent.
Article 10. The concept of an administrative offense
Administrative offense is considered to attack the person, the rights and freedoms of citizens, property, state and public order, the environment wrongful guilty (deliberate or careless) act or omission for which the law provides for administrative liability.

Administrative responsibility for offenses provided for by this Code comes into play if the violations by their nature do not entail criminal liability.

Article 11. The administrative offense willfully
Administrative offense shall be deemed committed intentionally, if the person who committed it realized the illegality of his actions or inaction, foresaw its harmful effects, desired or consciously allowed them offensive.

Article 12. The administrative offense of negligence
Administrative offense is considered committed through negligence if the person who committed it foresaw the possibility of harmful consequences of his act or omission, but thoughtlessly counted on preventing them, or did not foresee the possibility of such consequences, although he should have and could have foreseen them.

Article 13. Age at which administrative liability
Administrative liability shall be persons who have reached the time of committing an administrative offense the age of sixteen.

Article 15. Administrative responsibility of officials
Officials shall be subject to administrative responsibility for administrative offenses related to non-compliance with the established rules in the field of the order of administration, state and public order, the environment, public health and other regulations, the enforcement of which is part of their official duties.

Officer is the person holding the office of the enterprise, institution, organization, regardless of ownership, if it is entrusted with leadership, organizational, administrative, control and monitoring functions or duties associated with the movement of wealth.

Article 23. Types of administrative penalties
For administrative offenses may include the following administrative penalties:
1) fine;
2) compensated seizure of the subject which appeared instrument or subject of an administrative offense;
3) confiscation of the object which appeared instrument or subject of an administrative offense;
4) deprivation of a special right granted to the person (driving license, hunting rights);
5) administrative arrest.
Administrative penalties listed in paragraphs 2 - 5 of the first part of this article may be installed only by the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
Legislation may be subject to an administrative expulsion from the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan of foreign citizens and stateless persons for administrative offenses.

**Article 24. Basic and additional administrative penalties**
Compensated seizure and confiscation of objects can be used as both main and additional administrative penalties; other administrative sanctions provided for in Article 23 of this Code may be used only as a major.
For one administrative offense may be imposed or basic primary and secondary recovery.

**Article 25. Penalty**
A fine is a monetary penalty in the state income imposed on the person who is guilty of an administrative offense.
Amount of the fine is determined on the basis of the minimum monthly wage established at the time of committing an administrative offense, and for continuing offense - at the time of its discovery.
The minimum amount of the fine imposed on citizens, can not be less than one-fiftieth part, and officials of not less than one-tenth of the minimum wage.
The maximum amount of the fine imposed on citizens, can not exceed five, and for officials - ten times the minimum wage. In exceptional cases provided for by legislation, for certain offenses can be installed fine on citizens - up to one hundred and officials - up to one hundred and fifty times the minimum wage.
The maximum amount of the fine to be determined by a public authority in the field in accordance with Article 6 of this Code, shall not exceed three times the minimum wage - on citizens and five - on officials.

**Article 26. Paid withdrawal**
Compensated seizure of the subject which appeared instrument or subject of an administrative offense, is it compulsory seizure and subsequent sale to the transfer of the proceeds to the former owner for less costs to sell seized items.
Compensated seizure of firearms and ammunition can not be applied to persons for whom hunting is the main source of livelihood.
The procedure for applying for paid seizure and types of items to be seized, established by this Code and other legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Article 27. Confiscation**
Confiscation of item which appeared instrument or subject of an administrative offense is compulsory gratuitous treatment of this subject to state ownership and use: ALJ district (city) court; customs authorities - for the import into the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan, transportation (except for international transit) and storage of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages, not marked with excise labels, as well as in cases of export from the Republic of Uzbekistan items and products, the export of which is prohibited; tax authorities, the Department of combating tax, currency crimes and money laundering under the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan - the storage, sale, as well as the illegal manufacture of tobacco products and alcoholic beverages, not marked with excise stamps. Can be seized only thing that is the property of the offender, unless otherwise provided by the legislative acts
of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Confiscation of firearms and ammunition and other hunting guns may not be applied to persons for whom hunting is the main source of livelihood.

The order of application of confiscation established by this Code and other legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Article 28. Deprivation of special right**

Deprivation of a special right granted to the person (driving license, hunting rights), used by an ALJ district (city) court for up to three years. Period of deprivation of this right can not be less than fifteen days.

Deprivation of the right to drive vehicles can not be applied to persons who use vehicles because of a disability, except in cases of administrative offenses provided for by the fourth part of Article 1283, part treteystati 1284 part one of Article 131, first paragraph of Article 136 of this Code.

Deprivation of the right of hunting can not be applied to persons for whom hunting is the main source of livelihood.

**Article 29. Administrative detention**

Administrative detention is used for a period of three to fifteen days, and in a state of emergency for the attacks on public order - up to thirty days. Administrative detention is assigned ALJ district (city) court, and in a state of emergency - also the military commander or the head of the internal affairs.

Administrative detention can not be applied to pregnant women, women with children under the age of three years, persons raising a child alone at the age of fourteen years, to persons under eighteen years of age, people with disabilities first and second groups.

**Article 36. Timing of application of an administrative penalty**

Administrative penalty may be applied not later than two months from the date of the offense, and for continuing offense - two months after its discovery.

In case of refusal to initiate criminal proceedings or termination of the case, but in the actions of the offender signs of an administrative offense, an administrative penalty may be applied no later than one month from the date of the decision to refuse to initiate the case or to terminate it.

Provided for in this article shall not apply to cases of confiscation of objects made on the basis of the customs legislation.

**Article 37. The period after which the person is deemed not subjected to administrative penalties**

If the person subjected to administrative penalties within a year after the end of execution of punishment has not committed a new administrative offense, it shall be considered not subjected to administrative penalties.

**Article 40. Slander**

Slander, that is, dissemination of false, defamatory another person fabrications - punishable by a fine of from twenty to sixty times the minimum wage.

**Article 41. Insult**

Insult, is deliberate humiliation of honor and dignity - punishable by a fine of twenty to forty times the minimum wage.
Article 42. Violation of the legislation on the state language
Violation of citizens' rights to free choice of language in upbringing and education, the creation of obstacles and restrictions on the use of language, to the neglect of the state language and other languages of the nations and nationalities living in the Republic of Uzbekistan -
punishable by a fine of one to two times the minimum wage.

Article 43. Violation of legislation on appeals of individuals and legal entities
Unlawful refusal to accept and consider communications from individuals and legal entities, without reasonable excuse a violation of terms of their consideration, non-directional response in written or electronic form, contrary to the adoption of legislation on appeals of individuals and legal entities solutions, failure to restore the rights of individuals and entities, execution adopted in connection with the appeal decision -punishable by a fine on officials from one to three times the minimum wage.

Article 44. Unjustified refusal to access to documents
Unjustified refusal to provide citizens access to documents, decisions and other materials relating to the rights and interests -
punishable by a fine on officials from one to two times the minimum wage.

Article 46. Disclosure of information that may cause moral or material damage to the citizen
Disclosure of medical or commercial secrets, correspondence and other communications, notarial acts, banking and savings, as well as other information that may cause moral or material damage to the citizen, his rights, freedoms and legitimate interests -
punishable by a fine on citizens from one-half to two, and officials - from two to five times the minimum wage.

Article 52. The infliction of bodily injury
Negligent infliction of bodily injury -
punishable by a fine of one to two times the minimum wage.
Intentional infliction of bodily injury not resulting short-term health or minor permanent disability -
punishable by a fine of two to four times the minimum wage.

Article 53. Violation of sanitary legislation
Infringement of health legislation, sanitary norms, rules and hygienic standards -punishable by a fine on citizens from one to three, and on officials - from five to ten times the minimum wage.

Article 54. Violation of rules to control epidemics
Violation of mandatory rules established in order to prevent the occurrence or spread of quarantine and other hazardous for human infections -
punishable by a fine on citizens from three to five, and officials - from ten to fifteen times the minimum wage.

Article 55. Violation of the rules, regulations, guidelines and other requirements on radiation safety
Violation of the rules, regulations, instructions and other requirements for radiation safety -
punishable by a fine on officials from three to five times the minimum wage.

Article 56. Illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or shipment of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances in small quantities
Illegal manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation or shipment without a purpose of selling of narcotics or psychotropic substances in small quantities -
punishable by a fine of one to two minimum wages with confiscation of narcotic drugs, psychotropic substances or administrative arrest for up to fifteen days with confiscation of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances.

Article 57. Hiding the source of venereal diseases or HIV / AIDS
Hiding patients with venereal disease or HIV / AIDS infection source, as well as persons who had contact with him, creating the danger of venereal diseases or HIV / AIDS -punishable by a fine of two to three times the minimum wage.

Article 58. Evasion of patients with sexually transmitted diseases or HIV / AIDS from the survey
Evasion surveys of persons against whom there is sufficient evidence that they are ill with sexually transmitted diseases or HIV / AIDS continues after a warning from health authorities -punishable by a fine of two to three times the minimum wage.

Article 59. Improper maintenance of safety conditions of medical examination for HIV / AIDS, as well as medical and cosmetic manipulation
Improper maintenance of the security conditions of medical examination for HIV / AIDS, as well as medical and cosmetic manipulation which could cause infection with HIV / AIDS -punishable by a fine of one to two times the minimum wage.

Article 164. Violation of rules of sale or provision of services
Violation of rules of sale or provision of services -
punishable by a fine on citizens from one to five, and on officials - from five to seven times the minimum wage.
Violation of the rules of trade or services costing significant amount -
punishable by a fine on citizens from five to ten, and officials - from seven to fifteen times the minimum wage.
Trade with hands fuels and lubricants, pharmaceuticals or medical devices or in unknown locations in the city -
punishable by a fine of five to ten times the minimum wage with confiscation of objects of trade or without it.
Violation of the rules implementing drugs or medical devices or lubricants -
punishable by a fine on citizens from five to ten, and officials - from seven to fifteen times the minimum wage.

Article 165. The exercise of an activity without a license or other authorization documents
Engage in activities subject to licensing or other permits, without a license or other authorization documents -
punishable by a fine on citizens from five to ten, and officials - from ten to twenty times the minimum wage.

**Article 1651. The production, manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation for the purpose of sale or sale of substandard or counterfeit medicines or medical devices**

Production, manufacture, acquisition, storage, transportation for the purpose of sale or sale of substandard or counterfeit medicines or medical devices -

punishable by a fine of fifty to one hundred minimum monthly wages with confiscation of tools and objects to commit such offenses.

**Article 166. Sale of goods without documents certifying their quality and production brand**

For sale, as well as the acquisition of the purpose of selling economic entities of food and industrial goods without documents certifying their quality and production brand -

punishable by a fine on citizens from three to five, and on officials - from five to ten times the minimum wage with confiscation of goods

The same offense committed repeatedly within a year after the application of an administrative penalty -

punishable by a fine on citizens from five to ten, and officials - from ten to fifteen times the minimum wage with confiscation of goods.

Implementation, as well as the acquisition of the purpose of the sale of goods for which the production brand or trademark is no information on the name and location of the manufacturer -

punishable by a fine on officials from ten to fifteen times the minimum wage with confiscation of goods.

**Article 174. Evasion of taxes or other mandatory payments**

Willful concealment (understatement) profit (income), or other objects of taxation or other deliberate evasion of taxes and other obligatory payments -

punishable by a fine on citizens from three to five, and on officials - from five to seven times the minimum wage.

The same offense committed in a significant amount -

punishable by a fine on citizens from five to ten, and officials - from ten to fifteen times the minimum wage.

Evasion of income declaration, late submission of the declaration or the presentation of the knowingly false data -

punishable by a fine of one to three times the minimum wage.

**Article 175-1. Violation of the order of accounting and reporting**

Violation of the order of accounting and reporting -

punishable by a fine on officials from five to ten times the minimum wage.

The same offense committed repeatedly within a year after the application of an administrative penalty -

punishable by a fine on officials from ten to twenty times the minimum wage.

**Article 175-2. Violation of fiscal discipline**

Violation of fiscal discipline, that is, the direction of budgetary funds for
expenses not provided for in the budget or in the budgets of institutions and organizations financed from the budget, exceeding the limits of budgetary allocations of expenditure, violating the normal-budget discipline in such institutions and organizations -

punishable by a fine on officials from five to ten times the minimum wage.

Undue delay leaders and other officials of banks issuing agencies and organizations financed from the budget, funds for salaries, allowances, scholarships and other equivalent expenditure -

punishable by a fine on officials from ten to fifteen times the minimum wage.

**Article 176. Violation of order of entrepreneurial activities**

Violation of the rules do business -

punishable by a fine on citizens from five to ten, and officials - from ten to fifteen times the minimum wage.

Implementation of trade or brokering evasion registration -

punishable by a fine of five to seven times the minimum wage with confiscation of objects of the offense.

Committing an offense under the second part of this article, a significant amount -

punishable by a fine of seven to ten times the minimum wage with confiscation of objects of the offense.

**Article 1761. Violation of contractual discipline**

Causing property damage to economic entities due to non-performance or improper performance of contractual obligations -

punishable by a fine on officials from ten to fifteen times the minimum wage.

**Article 199. Knowingly false call of specialized services**

Deliberately false call the police, fire, ambulance and other specialized services -

punishable by a fine of one to three times the minimum wage.

**Article 215. Violation of order of presentation of the state statistical reporting**

Violation of officials to the presentation of state statistical reporting, expressed in the failure to report and other data needed for state statistical observations, the distortion of accounting data or violation of the terms of reporting -

punishable by a fine of seven to ten times the minimum wage.

The same offense committed repeatedly within a year after the application of an administrative penalty -

punishable by a fine of ten to fifteen times the minimum wage.

**Article 2151. Violation of procedure for submission of financial and economic activity of the enterprise**

Failure to submit or late submission of officials of materials on financial and economic activity of enterprises in the public body for bankruptcy -

punishable by a fine of three to five times the minimum wage.

The same offense committed repeatedly within a year after the application of an administrative penalty -

punishable by a fine of five to ten times the minimum wage.
Article 242. Bodies (officials) authorized to consider cases on administrative offenses

Cases of administrative violations are considered:
1) the ALJ district (city) court, commercial courts, civil courts;
2) administrative commissions with Civil Society settlements, villages, villages;
3) district (city) Commissions on Minors;
4) bodies (officials) Interior (police) bodies (officials) state inspections and other bodies (officials) authorized by this Code.

Article 255. State legal and technical labor inspectors

State legal and technical labor inspectors consider cases on administrative offenses provided for in Articles 49, 492, 493, 50, 51, 229 of this Code.

Consider cases on administrative offenses and impose administrative penalties shall be entitled to:
State legal labor inspector - for violation of labor law and legislation on employment.
State technical labor inspector - for violating the rules on labor protection, as well as failure to comply with employer obligations under compulsory insurance of civil liability.
officials of the State examination of working conditions - for violating the rules and regulations of working conditions.

Article 257. Bodies of public health surveillance

Bodies of the state sanitary inspection jurisdiction of cases on administrative offenses provided for by Articles 53, 54, 55, Article 85 (violation of the maximum permissible harmful physical impacts on the air and releases of biological organisms in air and harmful physical impact on atmospheric air and release biological organisms in the air without the permission of the specially authorized state bodies, if these pravonarusheniyyavlyayutsya violations of sanitary rules), Articles 86, 88, 89, 95 (when a material impact on the atmosphere and these offenses are violations of sanitary rules) , Article 87 (for exceeding established limits the level of noise produced during operation of vehicles, aircraft, ships and other facilities and installations), Article 96 (in terms of sanitary and environmental impact assessment), Article 178 (regarding violations of the law on consumer protection) of this Code.

Consider cases on administrative offenses and impose administrative penalties in the form of imposing a fine on behalf of public health surveillance shall be entitled to:
Chief Medical Officer of the Republic of Uzbekistan and his deputies;
Chief State Sanitary Doctor of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city and their deputies, chief state sanitary cities divided into districts, and the chief state sanitary basins on water transport;
chief state sanitary districts, cities not divided into districts, and the chief state sanitary inspectors of ports and linear sections on water transport.

Article 264. State tax authorities, the Department for combating tax, currency crimes and money laundering under the Prosecutor General of the
Republic of Uzbekistan and its field offices

State tax authorities, the Department for Combating Tax and Currency Crimes and Money Laundering under the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its field offices under the jurisdiction of cases on administrative offenses provided for by Article 1591, paragraph two of Article 160, the first and fourth parts of Article 164, Article 168, 171, 172, 174, the first, second, third, fourth, sixth and seventh of Article 175, Articles 1754, 1755, part one of Article 176, Articles 1762, 1791, 1861 (in the case of the illicit production or circulation of goods, not marked with excise marks), Article 2153 of the Code.

Consider cases on administrative offenses and impose administrative penalties on behalf of the bodies referred to in the first part of this article, shall have the right, respectively heads of state tax authorities, their deputies and Head of the Department for combating tax, currency crimes and money laundering under the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its deputies, heads of territorial departments and their deputies, heads of regional and city departments of the Department.

Article 2641. General Government Audit Office

Bodies of the Chief Audit Department of the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the jurisdiction of cases on administrative offenses provided for in Article 1752 of this Code.

Consider cases on administrative offenses and impose administrative penalties on behalf of the Chief Audit Department of the Ministry of Finance has the right head of the main Audit Office of the Ministry of Finance, Head of Audit Office of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city and their deputies.

Article 265. The bodies of standardization, metrology and certification

Bodies of state supervision over compliance with the rules of standardization, metrology and certification under the jurisdiction of cases on administrative offenses provided for by Article 178 (regarding violations of the law on consumer protection), Articles 212, 213, Article 214 (except for the part relating to the protection of nature) of this Code.

Consider cases on administrative offenses and impose administrative penalties in the form of imposing a fine on behalf of state supervision over compliance with the rules of standardization, metrology and certification shall be entitled to:

Chief Inspector of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the chief state inspector of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, the chief state inspector areas of the city of Tashkent on supervision of standards and measuring instruments and their deputies - up to seven times the minimum wage;

state inspectors on supervision of standards and measuring instruments - up to three times the minimum wage.

Article 267. The state statistics bodies

Bodies of the State Committee on Statistics of Uzbekistan under the jurisdiction of cases on administrative offenses provided for in Article 215 of this Code.

Consider cases on administrative offenses and impose administrative penalties on behalf of the bodies referred to in the first part of this article, shall be entitled to
the chairman of the State Committee on Statistics of Uzbekistan and his deputies, heads of departments of Statistics of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city and their deputies, heads of departments of statistics areas and cities.

**Article 269. Objectives of proceedings on administrative violations**

The objectives of the proceedings on administrative offenses are: timely, comprehensive, complete and objective clarification of the circumstances of each case, the resolution of it in accordance with the law, enforcement of the judgment, as well as identifying the causes of an administrative offense and the conditions that contribute to them, preventing crime, education citizens in the spirit of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, strengthening the rule of law.

**Article 270. The order of proceedings on administrative violations**

The order of proceedings on administrative violations determined by this Code and other legislative acts.

**Article 271. Circumstances excluding the proceedings of an administrative offense**

The proceedings of an administrative offense can not be initiated, and initiated shall be terminated in the following circumstances:

1) absence of the event or of an administrative offense;
2) failure to face at the time of committing an administrative offense the age of sixteen;
3) insanity person who has committed a wrongful act or omission;
4) the effect of a person in self-defense or emergency;
5) issue of amnesty if it eliminates the use of administrative penalties;
6) Removal Act, which establishes administrative responsibility;
7) the expiration of the time of consideration of an administrative case deadlines stipulated in Article 36 of this Code;
8) the presence on the same fact in respect of a person brought to administrative responsibility, the decision of the competent authority (official) on the application of an administrative penalty or where the decision to dismiss the case on an administrative offense, and the presence of this fact a criminal case;
9) the death of the person in respect of which started the proceedings.

**Article 272. Consideration of an administrative case on the basis of equality**

Consideration of an administrative case on the principle of equality before the law and the body (official) considering the case, all citizens regardless of gender, social origin, personal or social status, race, nationality, language, religion or belief.

**Article 273. The language in which the proceedings are conducted on an administrative offense**

The proceedings of an administrative offense is conducted in Uzbek, Karakalpak or the language of the majority of the local population. Involved in the case who do not speak the language in which the proceedings are ensured the right to become fully acquainted with the case materials and participation in its consideration on the merits, through an interpreter, as well as the right to speak their native language.
Article 274. Open consideration of an administrative case
Administrative proceedings is considered open.
In order to improve the educational and preventive role of proceedings on administrative offenses such cases can be treated in groups at the place of work, study or residence of the offender.

Article 275. Prosecutor's supervision over the implementation of laws in proceedings before courts concerning administrative offenses
Prosecutor overseeing the implementation of laws in the production of cases on administrative offenses, shall be entitled to:
initiate administrative proceedings;
acquainted with the case;
check the legitimacy of the bodies (officials) in the proceedings;
participate in the proceedings;
submit petitions, to give opinions on issues arising during the proceedings;
verify the correct application of the relevant authorities (officials) interventions for administrative violations;
appeal against a ruling in the case of an administrative offense or a decision on the complaint;
perform other prescribed by law, the action.

Article 276. Evidence
Evidence in the case of an administrative offense is any evidence upon which a certain law bodies (officials) establish the presence or absence of an administrative offense, the guilt of the person in the commission of the offense and other circumstances that are important for the proper consideration of the case.
These data established the following means: a protocol on administrative offense, explanations of the person brought to administrative responsibility and the testimony of the victim, witnesses, expert opinions, material evidence, the protocol on seizure of items and documents, and other materials.

Article 277. Evaluation of evidence
Body (official) evaluates the evidence for his conviction based on a comprehensive, full and objective investigation of all the circumstances in their totality, guided by the law.

Article 278. Transfer of materials to the prosecutor
If in a case body (official) comes to the conclusion that an offense contains elements of a crime, he shall refer the materials to the prosecutor.

Article 279. Conclusion of the report of an administrative offense
On an administrative offense by an authorized official of a protocol.
The protocol is not drawn in the cases provided for in Article 283 of this Code.

Article 280. Persons authorized to draw up a report on administrative offense
Protocol on administrative violation is made by an authorized officer of the relevant body to which the legislation is to control or supervise the observance of the rules, the violation of which constitutes an administrative offense.

Article 281. The content of the administrative offense
The record of an administrative offense shall indicate: the date and place of its preparation; position, name, name of the person preparing the report; information on the identity of the offender; place and time of the essence of the administrative offense; a regulation providing for responsibility for the offense; names, addresses of witnesses and victims, if any; explanation of the offender; other information necessary for the resolution of the case. If the offense caused material damage, this is also indicated in the report.

The protocol signed by the person it and the person has committed an administrative offense, and in the presence of witnesses and victims - these persons as well.

If a person who has committed an offense, to sign the protocol, it is about this recording. A person who commits an offense has the right to submit a protocol annexed to the explanations and comments on its content, as well as to state the reasons for its refusal to sign.

In drawing up the protocol offender aware of his rights and obligations provided for in Article 294 of this Code, as recorded in minutes.

Article 282. The direction of the administrative offense
Protocol together with other documents and physical evidence in the case no later than one day from the date of discovery of the offense, or sent to the authority (official) authorized to consider the case of an administrative offense.

Article 283. Cases where an administrative offense is not made
Report on administrative offense is not made if the citizen does not dispute the fact of committing an offense and imposed a fine on the spot does not exceed one-half the minimum wage, and in the case of violation of traffic rules - only in the cases provided for in the first, second and third articles 138 of this Code, as well as in other cases stipulated by law

To pay a fine the offender shall be issued a receipt of standard pattern.

If a citizen disputes impose a fine, it shall be drawn up in accordance with Article 279 of this Code.

Article 294. Rights and obligations of the person called to administrative responsibility
Person brought to administrative responsibility, is entitled to familiarize with the case materials, give explanations, to present evidence, submit petitions, in a case entitled to legal aid lawyer to speak in their native language and to use the services of an interpreter to appeal the decision in the case.

Administrative proceedings is considered in the presence of a person brought to administrative responsibility. In the absence of that person's case can be considered only in cases where there is evidence of its timely notice of the time and place of the case and if it has been received from the application for adjournment.

The presence of the person called to administrative liability, is a must if for an offense in this Code provides for the application of administrative arrest, confiscation or compensated seizure of items. In the case of evasion of the person from participation in the proceedings of such an administrative offense that person to determine the ALJ may be subject to detention authority of the Interior (police). In
exceptional cases, administrative proceedings associated with the export from the Republic of Uzbekistan banned the export of goods and products on which the confiscation can be applied, is considered by the customs authority in the absence of the person called to administrative liability, if the person is outside the Republic of Uzbekistan or not possible to establish his whereabouts.

**Article 295. The victim**

The victim is a person to whom an administrative offense suffered moral, physical or property damage.

The victim has the right to examine all records of the case, to testify, to present evidence, submit petitions, in a case entitled to legal aid lawyer to speak in their native language and to use the services of an interpreter to appeal the ruling in the case.

**Article 296. The legal representatives**

Interests person brought to administrative responsibility, or the victim is a minor or a person who, because of their physical disability or mental illness can not themselves exercise their rights in cases of administrative offenses, the right to represent their legal representatives (parents, spouses, adult children, adoptive parents, guardians, trustees).

Legal representatives shall have access to the case file and the name of the person whose interests they represent, to submit petitions, appeal the ruling in the case.

**Article 297. Counsel**

In reviewing an administrative case since the detention of the person who committed it, the lawyer may participate.

The lawyer has the right to get acquainted with the case, for and on behalf of the person who invited him, petitions and appeal against the judgment in the case.

**Article 298. Witness**

As a witness in the case of an administrative offense may be caused by any person who may be aware of any circumstances, to be established in this case.

Housewife body (official), in charge of the case, the witness is required to appear at a specified time, to give truthful testimony, inform all known the case and answer the questions.

**Article 299. Expert**

In An expert may be assigned to an individual who possesses special knowledge in science, technology, art or craft required to provide an opinion.

As an expert can be a state expert forensic institution, an employee of an enterprise, institution, organization or other individual.

The expert appointed by the body (official), in charge of the administrative proceedings, in cases when you need special knowledge.

Can not be involved as an expert persons duly recognized as incapable or partially capable, as well as persons who have outstanding or previously convicted for committing intentional crimes.

The expert has the right: to get acquainted with the case of an administrative offense relating to the subject matter expertise, to prescribe the necessary information
from them or make copies; submit petitions to submit additional materials and research facilities necessary for the production of expertise; with the permission of the (official), in charge of the administrative proceedings, to be present at the proceedings, ask the person to be liable to the victim, witnesses questions relating to the subject matter expertise; to examine the evidence and documents; to present the findings in its opinion not only on the issues that have been put in front of him, but also on other issues relating to the subject matter expertise and relevant to the case; make statements about the misinterpretation of the persons participating in the proceedings of an administrative offense, imprisonment or indications to be entered in the record of the proceedings of an administrative offense; submit opinions and give evidence in their own language if he does not speak or understand the language is not enough, in which the proceedings are conducted on an administrative offense, and in this case to use the services of an interpreter; appeal against the decisions, actions (inaction) of the body (official), in charge of the administrative proceedings, if these decisions, actions (inaction) violated his rights and freedoms.

The expert must: conduct a full and complete investigation before it objects of study, to give an informed and objective written opinion on the issues laid upon him; to appear when summoned by the (official), in charge of the administrative proceedings; to testify about the conduct of their expertise and answer any additional questions for clarification of their detention; not to disclose information which became known to him in connection with the production expertise; ensure the safety of research subjects and presented the case materials; comply with the order in the proceedings of an administrative offense.

Article 299-1. The conclusion of the expert or panel of experts

After expert studies or expert committee of experts shall prepare a report, which is certified by the signature of the expert or, respectively, each expert, member of the commission of experts.

In conclusion should be reflected: the date and place of the examination; the basis of the examination; information on the body (official person), appointed expert; Expert (surname, first name, education, specialty, work experience, academic degree, academic rank, position) and the organization charged with the production expertise; Warning expert on criminal liability for knowingly giving false imprisonment, denial or evasion to give an opinion, the questions posed to the expert; objects of study and the case file submitted to the expert; information on the persons present during the examination; content and results of expert studies showing the techniques employed, and by whom these expert studies carried out if a commission of experts; evaluation of the results of expert research-based answers to these questions; circumstances relevant to the case and established on the initiative of an expert.

In conclusion, may be the reasons for the offense and the conditions that contributed to its commission, as well as organizational and technical recommendations to address them.

Materials illustrating the report and its results are attached to this conclusion and are an integral part. Materials documenting the progress and the conditions and the results of expert research are stored in the state forensic expert agencies or other
enterprises, institutions and organizations in the timeframe established by law. At the request body (official), appointed expert, they appear to be attached to an administrative offense.

Report shall contain the justification of refusal to answer some questions, if under-represented objects of study materials or special expert knowledge revealed by the expert study.

At the end of the expert investigation concluded the objects of research and case materials sent to the body (official), appoint examination.

Conclusion is not binding on the body (official), in charge of the administrative proceedings, but its disagreement with the conclusion must be motivated.

If the examiner is satisfied that these questions can not be resolved on the basis of his special knowledge or submitted to it objects of study materials or unsuitable or insufficient to give an opinion and can not be filled or the state of science and forensic practice can not answer these questions, it is motivated act on the impossibility of giving an opinion and send it to the body (official), appoint examination.

**Article 300. Translator**

Translator appointed body (official), in charge of the administrative proceedings.

Interpreters must appear when summoned by the (official), fully and accurately make the requested interpretation.

**Article 301. reimbursable expenses to victims, witnesses, experts and interpreters**

Victims, witnesses, experts and interpreters in the prescribed manner shall be reimbursed the expenses incurred by them in connection with the turnout in the body (to the officer), in charge of the administrative proceedings.

For persons caused as victims, witnesses, experts and interpreters, retained earnings in the prescribed manner at their place of work for the period of absence due to the appearance before the body (to the officer), in charge of the administrative proceedings.

Experts and interpreters are entitled to compensation for the performance of their duties, unless such duties are performed in the order of service task.

**Article 302. Compensation for damage caused to citizens by unlawful administrative prosecution**

The damage caused to an individual as a result of the illegal imposition of administrative sanctions shall be compensated by the state in full, regardless of guilt bodies (officials) that examined the case of an administrative offense.

The right to compensation arises in terms of termination of an administrative case.

Body (official), in charge of the administrative proceedings, the citizen is obliged to explain the procedure for restoring his violated rights and to take legal action for compensation for damage caused to citizens by the unlawful imposition of administrative sanctions.
THE CIVIL CODE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

Article 914. Voluntary and compulsory insurance

Insurance on the basis of contracts of property or personal insurance concluded by a citizen or legal person (the insured) with an insurance company (insurer).

Personal insurance contract is a public contract.

In cases where the law on persons specified therein lies the duty to insure as insurers life, health or property of other persons or their civic responsibility to others at their own expense or at the expense of interested parties (compulsory insurance), insurance is carried out by entering into contracts in accordance with the rules of this chapter.

Compulsory insurance, the policyholder shall enter into a contract with the insurer under the conditions stipulated by the legislation governing this type of insurance.

Law may provide for the compulsory insurance of life, health and property of citizens at the expense of the state budget (obligatory state insurance).

Article 917. Property Insurance

The property can be insured under a contract of insurance in favor of the person (the insured or beneficiary), having based on legislation or the contract interest in the preservation of the property, - in favor of the owner, the person having the property other than property law, the tenant, contractor, custodian, the commission and so on.

Property insurance contract entered into in the absence of the policyholder and beneficiary interest in the preservation of the insured property is invalid.

Property insurance contract in favor of the beneficiary may be concluded without specifying the name of the beneficiary. At the conclusion of the contract, the policyholder insurance policy issued to the bearer. In the exercise of rights under such an agreement must be a representation of this policy to the insurer.

Article 918. Liability insurance for injury

Under the contract of insurance against the risk of liability for the obligations arising from injury to life, health or property of other persons may be insured the risk of liability of the insurer or other person to whom such liability may be imposed.

The person whose risk of liability for damage to insured must be named in the insurance contract. If this person is not named in the contract, the insured is considered the risk of liability of the insured.

The insurance contract liability risk for injury is considered to be concluded in favor of persons who may be harmed (beneficiaries), even if the contract is concluded in favor of the insured or any other person responsible for causing harm, either in the contract does not say in whose favor it is concluded.

In the case where liability for damage insured by virtue of the fact that her insurance is compulsory, as well as in other cases stipulated by law or contract of insurance of such liability, the person in whose favor the insurance contract shall be considered concluded, the right to present directly to the insurer a claim for damages within the sum insured.

Article 922. Compulsory insurance
The law may set the duty to insure:
life, health or property of other persons specified in the law in case of harm to
life, health or property;
the risk of civil liability that may occur as a result of injury to life, health or
property of other persons or violations of contracts with other parties.
The duty to act as the insurer is assigned by law to certain persons in it.
The law may establish other types of compulsory insurance.
Obligation to insure your life or health may not be imposed on citizens by law.
In cases stipulated by law or in accordance with established procedure, legal
persons with economic management or operational management of the property is
public property, can be obliged to insure the property.
In cases where the duty to insure property follows from the law, but is based on
an agreement with the owner of the property or the constituent documents of the legal
entity which is the owner of the property, such insurance is not mandatory in the
sense of this Article and shall not entail the consequences provided for in Article 924
of this Code.

Article 923. Implementation of compulsory insurance
Compulsory insurance is carried out by the conclusion of the contract of
insurance a person to whom the duty of such insurance (the insured) with the insurer.
Compulsory insurance at the expense of the insurer, except for compulsory
insurance of passengers, which in cases stipulated by law may be carried out at their
expense.
Objects subject to compulsory insurance, the risks of which must be insured,
and minimum insurance amount determined by the legislation.

Article 924. Consequences of violating the rules on compulsory insurance
The person in whose favor the law must be made compulsory insurance, may,
if he is aware that insurance is not carried out, to require the courts thereof person
who is charged with insurance as the insured.
If the person who is assigned as the policyholder's insurance obligation not to
implement it or has entered into a contract of insurance under the conditions worsen
the situation of the beneficiary in comparison with the conditions set by law, it is
when the insured is liable to the beneficiary on the same terms, on what should it
would be paid the indemnity with proper insurance.

Article 985. The general basis of liability for injury
The harm caused by unlawful actions (inaction) of the person or property of the
citizen, as well as damage caused by a legal entity shall be compensated by the
tortfeasor, in full including lost profits.
Law can be obliged to redress to the person who is not a causer of the harm.
Legislation or the contract can be installed obligation to pay compensation to
the victim in excess of redress.
Cause harm to exempt from the compensation of damage if he proves that the
harm was caused not his fault. Law may provide for compensation for damage and no
fault of the causer.
Harm caused by lawful actions shall be compensated in cases stipulated by
In compensation for damage may be refused if the harm was caused at the request or with the consent of the victim and the causer of actions do not violate the moral principles of the society.

**Article 989. Liability of a legal person or a citizen for damage caused by its employee**

Legal entity or citizen shall compensate the damage caused by its employee in the performance of their labor (employment, official) duties.

With regard to the provisions of this chapter, employees are recognized citizens performing work under an employment contract, as well as on the basis of a civil contract, provided that they acted or should have acted on the instructions and under the control of the legal entity or citizen of safe operations.

Economic partnerships and companies, cooperatives shall compensate the damage caused by their participants (members) in the implementation of the latest business, industrial or other activities of the company and the company or cooperative.

**Article 1001. The right of recourse against the person who caused the harm**

Compensate for the damage caused by another person (an employee in the execution of his duties, a person driving a vehicle, and so on. N.), Has the right of recourse (regression) to that person in the amount paid, if a size is not set by law.

Tortfeasor to reimburse the co-harm are entitled to request from each of the causer of the share paid to the victim compensation in the amount corresponding to the degree of fault of each of the causer. If it is impossible to determine the degree of guilt of the share shall be considered equal.

State to compensate damage caused by officials of inquiry, preliminary investigation, prosecution and trial, has a right of recourse to these persons in cases where wines such persons established by a court sentence which has entered into force.

Persons compensate for the damage on the grounds specified in Articles 993 - 996, 998 of this Code shall have no right of recourse (recourse) to the person who caused the harm.

**Article 1005. Compensation for damage caused to the life or health of the citizen in the performance of contractual or other obligations**

Damage to life or health of the citizen in the performance of contractual obligations, as well as military service, service in the internal affairs bodies and other relevant duties shall be compensated according to the rules of this chapter, unless the law or the contract provides for a higher amount of responsibility.

**Article 1006. The scope and nature of compensation for harm caused by damage to health**

When caused by a citizen of injury or other damage to health shall be reimbursed loss of earnings (income), which he had or definitely could have, as well as additional costs incurred due to damage to health, including treatment, additional food, purchase of medicines, prosthetics, stranger care, spa treatment, purchase of
special vehicles, training for another profession if it is established that the victim needs these types of assistance and care and has no rights to them free of charge.

In determining the lost earnings (income) disability pension assigned to the victim due to injury or other impairment of health, as well as other types of pensions, benefits and other similar payments, both before and after the infliction of harm, not taken into account and not involve reducing the size of compensation for damage (not counted as compensation for harm). In compensation of harm shall not be counted as earnings (income) received by the victim after the damage to health.

Legislation or the contract may be increased volume and the amount of compensation payable to the victim in accordance with this article.

**Article 1021. General Provisions**

Pecuniary damage causer compensated if found guilty of the causer, except as specified in paragraph vtopoynastoyaschey article.

Non-pecuniary damage is compensated regardless of fault of the causer in the following cases:

the harm caused to the life and health of the citizen a source of danger;

damage caused to a citizen as a result of his unlawful conviction, unlawful criminal prosecution, unlawful use as a measure of preventive detention or pledge of good conduct, unlawful The applied administrative penalty and illegal detention;

damage caused by the spread of information discrediting the honor, dignity and business reputation;

in other cases stipulated by law.

**Article 1022. The method and the amount of compensation for moral damages**

Non-pecuniary damage is compensated in cash.

The amount of compensation for moral damage is determined by the court depending on the nature of the harm to the victim of physical and moral suffering, as well as the degree of fault of the causer in cases where the wine is the basis of compensation. In determining the amount of compensation for damage must be taken into account the requirements of reasonableness and fairness.

The nature of physical and moral suffering assessed by the court taking into account the actual circumstances in which the non-pecuniary damage suffered, and the individual characteristics of the victim.

Non-pecuniary damage is compensated regardless of reimbursable property damage.

**Article 1126. Wills, equated to notarized**

Equated to notarized wills:

wills of citizens who are treated in hospitals, hospitals and other inpatient facilities or living in homes for the elderly and disabled, certified by the chief physicians and their deputies on medicine or doctors on duty of these hospitals, hospitals and other medical institutions, as well as the head of the hospital, directors or chief physicians of homes for the elderly and disabled;

wills of citizens staying while sailing on ships flying the flag of the Republic of Uzbekistan, certified by the captains of these ships;
Wills citizens in exploration or other similar expeditions, certified by the heads of these expeditions;

wills of servicemen, and paragraphs of military units, where there are no notaries, wills also working in these parts of the civilians, their families and the families of military personnel, certified by the commanders of military units;

wills of persons in detention or custody certified by the heads of relevant agencies;

wills of persons living in localities where there are no notary certified officials who have the right to perform notarial acts in accordance with the law.

By wills provided for in this Article of first part, the rules of Article 1125 of this Code, except for the requirement of notarization of wills.
Article 33. Litsa involved in the case
Persons involved in the case, recognized parties, third parties and their representatives, the prosecutor, governments, organizations and individuals involved in the process to protect the rights and lawful interests of other persons.

Article 34. Rights and obligations of persons involved in the case
Persons involved in the case have the right to get acquainted with the case, make extracts, make copies, to file objections, to present evidence, to participate in the examination of evidence, ask questions to other persons involved in the case, and persons assisting the course of justice, to make statements submit petitions, give oral and written explanations to the court, to present their arguments on all issues arising during the trial issues oppose the applications, petitions, arguments of others, appeal the judgments, decisions, decisions and orders of the court, to enforce judgments, decisions, regulations and orders of the court, to attend and to exercise their rights under the actions of a bailiff.

Persons involved in the case, use and other procedural rights provided for by this Code.

Persons involved in the case should conscientiously provided them procedural rights and fulfill their responsibilities.

Article 35. Persons who promote the administration of justice
Persons contributing to the administration of justice, are witnesses, experts, specialists, translators, holders of written and physical evidence, witnesses and keepers in the enforcement proceedings.

Article 36. Rights and obligations of persons assisting in the administration of justice
Persons contributing to the implementation of justice, shall be entitled to present orally or in writing their explanations, use the records, as well as use other procedural rights granted to them by this Code.

Persons contributing to the implementation of justice, must fulfill their procedural obligations.

Article 37 of the Civil Procedure capacity
The ability to have civil procedural rights and obligations (legal capacity) is recognized equally for all citizens and organizations.

Article 38 of the Civil Procedure capacity
Ability to exercise their rights and responsibilities in court belongs to the citizens who have reached the age of majority, and organizations.

Rights and legitimate interests of minors, ie people aged fourteen to eighteen years, as well as citizens recognized partially capable, protected in court by their parents, adoptive parents or guardians. However, this does not preclude participation in such matters themselves minors and citizens declared partially capable.

In cases arising from labor relations, and of transactions involving the disposal of earnings or other income, minors have the right to personally defend their rights and interests protected by law. The question that involvement in such cases parents,
adoptive parents or guardians of minors to assist them decided by the court.

A minor who has attained the age of sixteen, may personally exercise their
rights and responsibilities in court in the case of the announcement of its full capacity
(emancipation), in the manner prescribed by law.

The rights and legitimate interests of minors, that is, citizens who are under
fourteen years of age, and citizens declared incompetent due to mental illness or
dementia, are protected in court by their legal representatives - parents, adoptive
parents or guardians.

**Article 39. The Parties**

Parties in civil proceedings are the plaintiff and the defendant.

- **Plaintiff** - the person to go to court to protect their violated or disputed rights or
  interests protected by law or in whose interests prosecuted.

- **The defendant** - a person who has been called to account by the court in respect
  of violations of the rights and lawful interests of the plaintiff.

**Article 40. Procedural rights and obligations of the parties**

The parties have equal procedural rights and obligations.

- The plaintiff has the right to change the base or the subject of the stated
  requirements, increase or decrease the size of the claim, wholly or partially abandon
  them.

- The defendant has the right to fully or partially recognize the plaintiff's claims.

The parties to the adversary proceedings is entitled to end the case of an
amicable agreement at any stage of the process.

The Court does not accept the nolle prosequi, the recognition of the claim by
the defendant and does not approve the settlement agreement of the parties, if these
actions are against the law or violate the rights and lawful interests of other persons.

**Article 84. Examination**

For clarification arising from the proceedings of issues that require special
knowledge in science, technology, art or craft, the court at the request of the persons
involved in the case, either on its own initiative, may appoint examination.

The examination is carried out in court or out of court, if necessary by the
nature of the study, either because it is impossible or difficult to deliver the subject of
investigation in court.

In the definition of the examination appointment shall specify on which issues
require expert judgment and who shall perform the examination.

When designating experts, the court shall consider the opinion of the persons
involved in the case.

**Article 84-1. Expert**

As an expert may be assigned to an individual who possesses special
knowledge in science, technology, art or craft required to provide an opinion.

As an expert can be a state expert forensic institution, an employee of an
enterprise, institution, organization or other individual.

Can not be involved as an expert persons duly recognized as incapable or
partially capable, as well as persons who have outstanding or previously convicted
for committing intentional crimes.
**Article 85. Determination of the range of issues that require expert advice**

Persons involved in the case are entitled to provide the court with the issues that need to be clarified by the experts.

Finally, the range of issues that require expert advice, determined by the court. Deviation of the suggested issues the court must give reasons.

**Article 86. Duties and responsibilities of the expert**

The expert is required: if there are grounds provided for in Articles 25 and 26 of this Code, immediately recuse himself or herself; conduct a full and complete investigation before it objects of study, to give an informed and objective written opinion on the issues laid upon him; appear when summoned by the court for personal participation in the hearing; to testify about the conduct of their expertise and answer any additional questions for clarification of their detention; not to disclose information which became known to him in connection with the production expertise; ensure the safety of research subjects and presented the case materials; to keep order during the trial.

If for reasons deemed unacceptable by the court, the expert does not appear to call the court, he shall be fined up to five times the minimum wage.

For knowingly giving false conclusion, as well as the refusal or failure to give an opinion for reasons deemed unacceptable by the court, the expert responsible, respectively, under Articles 238 and 240 of the Criminal Code.

**Article 87. Rights Expert**

The expert has the right: to get acquainted with the case materials relating to the subject matter expertise, to prescribe the necessary information from them or make copies; take part in the on-site inspection and submit petitions to submit additional materials and research facilities necessary for the production of expertise; participate in the proceedings in the examination of evidence relating to the subject matter expertise, and with the permission of the court to question the persons involved in the case and witnesses; to examine the evidence and documents; to present the findings in its opinion not only on the issues that have been put in front of him, but also on other issues relating to the subject matter expertise and relevant to the case; make statements about the misinterpretation of persons involved in the case and witnesses of his conclusions or testimony, shall be included in the record of the hearing; submit opinions and give evidence in their own language if he does not own or is not sufficient command of the language in which the proceedings are held, and in this case to use the services of an interpreter; appeal in the manner prescribed by law court decisions, actions (inaction) of a judge in charge of the case, if these decisions, actions (inaction) violated his rights and freedoms.

If the examiner is satisfied that these questions can not be resolved on the basis of his special knowledge or submitted to it objects of study materials or unsuitable or insufficient to give an opinion and can not be filled or the state of science and forensic practice can not answer these questions, it is motivated act on the impossibility of giving an opinion and send it to the court-appointed expert.

**Article 88. Conclusion of the expert or panel of experts**

After conducting research or expert committee of experts shall prepare a report,
which certifies the signature respectively expert or each expert, member of the commission of experts.

The court has the right to invite an expert to give an oral explanation of its conclusion. Oral explanation entered into the court record, is read by an expert and signed by him.

In conclusion should be reflected: the date and place of the examination; the basis of the examination; information on the judge appointed expert; Expert (surname, first name, education, specialty, work experience, academic degree, academic rank, position) and the organization charged with the production expertise; Warning expert on criminal liability for knowingly giving false imprisonment, denial or evasion to give an opinion, the questions posed to the expert; objects of study and the case file submitted to the expert; information on the persons present during the examination; content and results of studies showing the techniques employed, and by whom these studies were conducted, if a commission of experts; evaluation of research-based answers to these questions; circumstances relevant to the case and established on the initiative of an expert.

Materials illustrating the report and its results are attached to this conclusion and are an integral part. Materials documenting the progress and the conditions and results of the study are stored in the state judicial-expert establishment or other enterprises, institutions and organizations in the timeframe established by law. At the request of the court appointed expert, they appear to be attached to the case.

Report shall contain the justification of refusal to answer some questions, if under-represented objects of study materials or special expert knowledge identified in the study.

At the end of the study conclusion, the objects of research and case materials sent to the court-appointed expert.

Court disagreed with the conclusion must be motivated in the judgment or ruling.

**Article 89. Production examination committee of experts**

The examination can be carried out by several experts one (commission examination) or various forensic disciplines (comprehensive examination).

Production examination committee of experts determined by the court, expert testimony, or arrange for the production of this examination the head of state forensic institution or any other company, institution or organization.

Commission experts tasked production expertise, agree goals, consistency and volume of forthcoming studies on the basis of the need to address the issues put before it.

The commission of experts entrusted with the production expertise of each expert independently and conducts research, evaluates received by him personally and other members of the Commission of the results and generates conclusions on the issues raised within their expertise.

Not allowed research wholly or partly by persons not included in the commission of experts

**Article 89-1. Commission examination**
During the commission of expertise each of the experts conducting research in full, and they jointly analyze the results.

Having come to a consensus, the experts prepare and sign a joint opinion or act on the impossibility of giving an opinion.

In case of disagreement between the experts, each of them gives a separate opinion on all or some of the issues that caused controversy.

**Article 89-2. Comprehensive examination**

A comprehensive examination is appointed in cases where the determination of the circumstances relevant to the case, is only possible by means of several studies using different branches of knowledge.

When conducting a comprehensive examination of each of the experts conducting research within its competence. Finally, a comprehensive examination indicates what research and how much spent every expert, what facts he personally set and what conclusions were reached. Each of the experts sign the part of the conclusion, which contains these studies, and is responsible for them.

The general conclusion (Conclusions) do experts competent in evaluating the results and formulation of this conclusion (conclusions). If the basis of the final conclusions of the Commission of Experts, or parts of it are the facts as established by an expert (individual experts), then this should be stated in the conclusion.

In case of disagreement between the experts, each of them gives a separate opinion on all or some of the issues that caused controversy.

If the production of a comprehensive examination requested to state forensic institution, the organization of the examination rests on its head.

**Article 90. Participation in court specialist**

Specialist shall be invited to participate in the proceedings in cases where the court or the court session the participants in the study of the evidence may require special knowledge and skills in science, technology, arts or crafts.

The requirement for the court to call a specialist is necessary for the head of the organization, where a specialist.

**Article 91. Rights and duties of the expert**

The specialist has the right to know the purpose of his call to the court to refuse to participate in the proceedings if he does not possess the necessary knowledge and skills to perform the duties assigned to him.

Expert must appear when summoned by the court to participate in the proceedings to express their opinion, based on the knowledge and skills in science, technology, arts or crafts.

If for reasons deemed unacceptable by the court, the expert does not appear to call the court, he may be fined up to five times the minimum wage.

**Article 193. Interrogation of the expert**

The expert's conclusion is announced in the hearing, after which he was to clarify and supplement the conclusions that can be asked.

The first person to ask questions, according to which the examination was appointed, and his representative, and then - other persons involved in the case.

The expert appointed by a court, the plaintiff asks questions first.
The judge (judge) have the right to ask questions to the expert at any time of his interrogation.

**Article 194. Additional and repeated examination**

Further examination is appointed to fill the available expert opinion (Commission of Experts) gaps and produced by the same or other expert (panel of experts).

Re-examination is appointed as expert (Commission of Experts) unreasonably or its accuracy is questionable or unreliable evidence found, placed in its base, or were substantially violated the procedural rules of the examination.

In appointing the re-examination before the expert (panel of experts) can be raised the question of the scientific validity of the previously applied methods.

In determining the appointment of re-examination should be given reasons for disagreeing court appointed a second examination, with the conclusion of the first (previous) examination.

Production re-examination assigned to another expert (Commission of Experts). Expert (Expert Commission), which produced the first (previous) examination may be present during the re-examination and give explanations, but in researching and compiling the report he is not involved.

**Article 195. The survey specialist**

Poll specialist made at the hearing in order to clarify and supplement them this opinion.

The first person to ask questions, according to which the expert is called, and its representative, and then - other persons involved in the case.

Specialist, caused by a court, the plaintiff asks questions first.

The judge (judge) have the right to ask questions at any time, a specialist of his questioning.
Article 14. The concept of crime
Crime pleaded guilty socially dangerous act (action or inaction) prohibited by this Code under threat of punishment.
Socially dangerous is an act which causes or creates a real threat of damage to the objects protected by this Code.

Article 17. Responsibility of Individuals
Liability subject to physical persons of sound mind, which before the offense was sixteen.
Persons who, before the offense was committed was thirteen years old, are liable only for murder with aggravating circumstances (Article 97).
Persons who, before the offense was committed was fourteen years old, are liable for crimes under the first part of Article 97, Articles 98, 104-106, 118, 119, 137, 164 - 166, 169, second and third parts of Article 173, Article 220, 222, 247, 252, 263, 267.271, second and third parts of Article 277 of this Code.
Responsibility for crimes under Articles 122, 123, 1251, 127, 144, 146, 193 - 195, 205 - 210, 225, 226, 230 - 232, 234, 235.279 - 302 of this Code, shall be persons who, before the commission of a crime eighteen years.
The responsibility of the perpetrators under the age of eighteen years shall be imposed in accordance with the general provisions and with the specifications set out in section sixth of the General Part of this Code.

Article 20. Forms of Guilt
Guilty of a crime can be recognized as a person who intentionally or negligently committed socially dangerous act provided by this Code.

Article 21. Intentional offense
Crime, the end of which the article of this Code defines the moment of fulfillment of socially dangerous act, an intentional if the person who committed it realized the social danger of the act and wished it was committed.
Crime, the end of which the article of this Code defines the moment of socially dangerous consequences, can be committed with direct or indirect intent.
A crime is considered committed with direct intent if the person who committed it realized the social danger of his actions, foresaw its socially dangerous consequences and wished their occurrence.
A crime is considered committed with indirect intent if the person who committed it realized the social danger of his actions, foresaw its socially dangerous consequences and consciously allowed them offensive.

Article 22. Careless crime
Reckless crime is socially dangerous act committed recklessly or negligence.
A crime is considered recklessly, if the person who committed it foresaw the possibility of stipulated by the law of socially dangerous consequences of his behavior and consciously noncompliance precautions unreasonable to expect these effects will not occur.
A crime is considered negligent if the person who committed it did not foresee
provided by law socially dangerous consequences of his behavior, although he should have and could have foreseen them.

**Article 38. Urgency**

Is not a crime act that caused harm to the rights and interests protected by law, committed in a state of emergency, that is to eliminate the danger to the person or the rights of the person or of others, the interests of society or the state, if the danger in these circumstances could not be eliminated by other means and if the injury is less significant than prevention.

Act committed in a state of emergency, is lawful if the person were not exceeded its limits.

Exceeding the limits of extreme necessity is causing harm to the rights and interests protected by law, if the danger can be eliminated by other means, or if the injury is more significant than prevention.

In assessing the legality of an act committed in a state of extreme necessity, nature and degree of preventing dangerous reality and the proximity of its occurrence, the actual possibility of a person to prevent it, his state of mind in this situation and other circumstances of the case.

The question of liability for damage to the rights and interests protected by law as a result of physical or mental coercion is solved subject to the provisions of this Article.

**Article 41. Justified professional or economic risk**

Is not a crime to cause harm to the rights and legitimate interests with reasonable professional or economic risks in order to achieve a socially useful purpose.

Risk considered justified if its perfect work meets the modern scientific and technical knowledge and experience, and the goal could not be achieved not associated with the risk of action and the person who committed the risk has taken the necessary measures to prevent harm to the rights and interests protected by law.

When justified by the professional or economic risk of liability for damages does not occur and, if desired socially useful result was not achieved and the damage was more significant than that pursued by socially useful purpose.

The risk is not considered justified if it was known fraught with the threat of loss of life, environmental disaster or other serious consequences.

Failure to comply with contractual obligations by business entities to banks and other financial institutions to provide them with services, including loans issued related to business and other business risks, is not grounds for criminal prosecution of employees of banks and other financial institutions.

**Article 99. Deliberate murder by mother of a newborn baby**

Deliberate murder by mother of a newborn child, committed during delivery or immediately after them - shall be punished with imprisonment up to three years.

**Article 102. Causing death by negligence**

Causing death by negligence - shall be punished with correctional labor for up to two years, or imprisonment
up to three years.
    Causing death by negligence to two or more persons -
    shall be punished with correctional labor from two to three years, or
imprisonment from three to five years.

**Article 104. Intentional serious bodily injury**
Intentional infliction of bodily harm, dangerous to life at the time of, or
resulted in the loss of sight, speech, hearing or any organ or total loss of his body
functions, mental disease or other health disorder, coupled with the permanent loss of
total disability over thirty three percent or termination of pregnancy or a lasting
disfigurement of the body -
    shall be punished with imprisonment from three to five years.
Intentional serious bodily injury inflicted:
    a) a woman known to the perpetrator to be pregnant;
    b) the person or his close relatives in connection with the performance of his
official or civil duty;
    c) with particular cruelty;
    d) in the process of mass disturbances;
    e) out of greed;
    f) of hooliganism;
    g) on the grounds of ethnic or racial hatred;
    h) from religious prejudices;
    i) to obtain the graft;
    a) a group of persons -
    shall be punished with imprisonment from five to eight years.
Intentional serious bodily injury:
    a) caused by two or more persons;
    b) caused by repeated, dangerous recidivist or a person who has previously
committed premeditated murder under Article 97 of this Code;
    c) caused by a dangerous recidivist;
    d) caused by a member of an organized group or in its interests;
    d) caused the death of the victim -
    shall be punished with imprisonment from eight to ten years.

**Article 105. Intentional moderate bodily harm**
Intentional injury, not a life-threatening at the time of or resulting
consequences provided for in Article 104nastoyaschego Code, but cause long-term
health disorder lasting more than twenty-one days, but not more than four months, or
a significant permanent loss of general work capacity from ten to thirty-three percent
shall be punished with correctional labor up to three years or imprisonment up
to three years.
Intentional moderate bodily injury inflicted:
    a) two or more persons;
    b) a woman known to the perpetrator to be pregnant;
    c) the person or his close relatives in connection with the performance of his
official or civil duty;
with particular cruelty;
during the mass disorder;
out of greed;
on the grounds of ethnic or racial hatred;
from religious prejudices;
and a group of persons or a member of an organized group or in its interests;
repeatedly, by a dangerous recidivist or a person who has previously committed intentional grievous bodily harm under Article 104, or premeditated murder under Article 97 of this Code;

Article 109. Intentional minor injury

Intentional slight bodily injury not resulting short-term health or minor permanent disability, committed after the application of administrative penalty for the same actions -

punishable by a fine up to twenty-five times the minimum wage, or correctional labor for up to one year, or imprisonment for up to three months.

Intentional slight bodily injury that resulted in a short-term health disorder lasting more than six but not more than twenty-one days or a minor in a disability -

shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five to fifty minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor for up to two years, or imprisonment for up to four months.

Article 111. Causing inadvertently moderate or severe bodily injury

Causing inadvertently moderate bodily harm -

punishable by a fine up to twenty-five times the minimum wage, or correctional labor for up to two years.

Causing inadvertently grievous bodily harm -

shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five to fifty minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor from two to three years, or imprisonment for up to three months.

Causing moderate or severe bodily injury by negligence to two or more persons -punishable by a fine of fifty to seventy-five minimum wages or arrest from three to six months.

Article 113. The incidence of sexually transmitted diseases or HIV / AIDS

Zavedomoepostavlenie another person in danger of contracting a venereal disease -punishable by a fine up to twenty-five times the minimum wage, or correctional labor up to one year.

Infection of another person with a venereal disease by a person who knew that he had the disease -shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six months, or imprisonment up to three years.

Actions envisaged in the first or second paragraph of this article, committed in respect of:

a) two or more persons;
b) a minor -

shall be punished by imprisonment from three to five years.

Knowingly placing at risk of infection or infection with HIV / AIDS -
shall be punished with imprisonment from five to eight years.
Infection of another person with HIV / AIDS as a result of failure or improper performance of their professional duties -
shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six months, or imprisonment up to five years.

Article 114. The criminal abortion
Production of artificial termination of pregnancy (abortion) obstetrician or gynecologist outside the facility or in the presence of medical contraindications -
punishable by a fine up to twenty-five times the minimum wage or deprivation of certain right up to three years or correctional labor up to one year.
Abortion by a person not entitled to it -
shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five to fifty minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor from one to two years, or imprisonment for up to three months.
Actions envisaged in the first or second paragraph of this Article which negligently:
 a) the death of the victim;
 b) other grave consequences -
punished with correctional labor from two to three years, or imprisonment up to five years.

Article 115. Forcing a woman to have an abortion
Forcing a woman to have an abortion if the abortion was performed,
punishable by a fine up to fifty minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor for up to two years, or imprisonment for up to six months.

Article 116. Improper performance of their professional duties
Non-performance or improper performance of their professional duties due to a careless or dishonest attitude to them, resulting in moderate or serious bodily injury -
shall be punished by deprivation of certain right up to three years or correctional labor for up to two years.
Refusal without good cause to help the ill person who is obliged to provide it in accordance with the law, or by special rules, resulting in moderate or serious bodily injury - shall be punished by deprivation of certain rights from three to five years, or correctional labor from two to three years, or imprisonment for up to three months.
Actions envisaged in the first or second part of this article, resulted in the death of a man - shall be punished with arrest from three to six months, or imprisonment up to five years.
Actions envisaged in the first or second part of this article, on imprudence entailed:
 a) human lives;
 b) other grave consequences - shall be punished by imprisonment from five to eight years.

Article 117. Leaving in danger
Leaving without the aid of a person in a life-threatening or health condition and deprived of the opportunity to take measures for self-preservation, if the offender was required and was able to help him or he put the victim in a dangerous condition,
resulting in moderate or serious bodily injury -
    shall be punished with correctional labor for up to two years.
The same act that caused the death of a man -
shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six months, or imprisonment up to three years.
The same act, which has involved:
    a) human lives;
    b) other grave consequences -
shall be punished with imprisonment from three to five years.

**Article 124. Substitution of a child**
Deliberate substitution of a child, committed by mercenary or other base motives,
shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five to fifty minimum monthly wages, or imprisonment from three to five years.

**Article 125. Disclosure of secret adoptions**
Disclosure of secrets protected by law of adoption of orphans or children deprived of parental care, committed against the will of the adoptive parents or udocheriteley or guardianship authority -
punishable by a fine of fifty to one hundred minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor for up to two years.
The same act:
    a) a person who is obliged to keep this secret in connection with professional activities or official position;
    b) committed by mercenary or other base motives;
    c) resulted in grave consequences, -punishable by a fine of one hundred to two hundred minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor from two to three years.

**Article 128. Entry into sexual intercourse with a person under sixteen years of age**
Sexual intercourse or the satisfaction of sexual desires by unnatural form with a person known to the perpetrator has not attained the age of sixteen -
shall be punished with correctional labor for up to two years, or imprisonment for up to six months, or imprisonment up to three years.
The same actions committed:
    a) repeatedly or by a dangerous recidivist;
    b) a person who has previously committed offenses under articles 118 and 119 of this Code -
shall be punished by imprisonment from three to five years.

**Article 133. The removal of organs or tissues**
Removal of organs or tissues of the deceased person for the purpose of transplantation, preservation for scientific or educational purposes without the consent of the lifetime of the deceased or without the consent of his close relatives -
shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five to fifty minimum monthly wages, or deprivation of certain right up to five years or correctional labor up to three years.
The same actions committed:
a) mercenary or other base motives;
b) repeatedly or by a dangerous recidivist - shall be punished by imprisonment for up to six months or imprisonment from three to five years.

c) with the content in conditions hazardous to life or health - shall be punished with imprisonment from three to five years.

Article 139. Slander
Slander, that is, dissemination of false, defamatory fabrications another person committed after the application of administrative penalty for the same actions - punishable by a fine up to two hundred minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor for up to two years.

Libel in print or otherwise breeding text or in the media - punishable by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or correctional labor from two to three years, or imprisonment for up to six months.

Slander:
a) is connected with accusation of committing a grave or especially grave crime;
b) that resulted in serious consequences;
c) committed by a dangerous recidivist;
g) from mercenary or other base motives - shall be punished with imprisonment up to three years.

Article 140. Insult
Insult, is deliberate humiliation of honor and dignity in an inappropriate way, committed after the application of an administrative penalty for the same actions - punishable by a fine up to two hundred minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor for up to one year.

Insult in print or otherwise breeding text or in the media - punishable by a fine of two hundred to four hundred times the minimum wage, or correctional labor from one to two years.

Insult:
a) in connection with the victim of his official or civil duty;
b) applying a dangerous recidivist or a person previously convicted for libel - punishable by a fine of four hundred to six hundred minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor from two to three years, or imprisonment for up to six months.

Article 144. Violation of legislation on appeals of individuals and legal entities
Unlawful refusal to accept and consider communications from individuals and legal entities, without reasonable excuse a violation of terms of their consideration, non-directional response in written or electronic form, contrary to the adoption of legislation on appeals of individuals and legal entities solutions, failure to restore the rights of individuals and entities, execution adopted in connection with the appeal decision or disclosure of information about the private life of individuals or of the activities of legal persons without their consent, as well as other violations of the law
on appeals of individuals and entities that have caused substantial harm to the rights, freedoms or legitimate interests of individuals and legal entities, or the interests of society and the state -

shall be punished by a fine of up to twenty-five times the minimum wage, or correctional labor for up to two years, or imprisonment for up to six months.

The persecution of an individual, his representative, their families, legal entity, its representatives and family members representative of the legal entity officials in connection with their appeal to the government agency, government agency or self-government bodies, or for the expression and criticism contained in circulation, as well as for speech critical of some form -shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five to fifty minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor from two to three years, or imprisonment up to three years.

Article 179. Miss interprenership
Lzhepredprinimatelstvo, ie the creation of enterprises and other business organizations without the intention to carry out its statutory activities in order to obtain loans, credits, exemptions (loss) profit (income) tax or extracting other property benefits -punishable by a fine of one hundred to two hundred minimum monthly wages, or deprivation of certain right up to five years, or correctional labor for up to three years or imprisonment up to three years.

Article 189. Violation of rules of sale or provision of services
Violation of the rules of trade or services costing significant amount committed after the application of the administrative penalty for the same act -
punishable by a fine up to one hundred and fifty times the minimum wage or deprivation of certain right up to five years or correctional labor up to one year.

Violation of the rules of trade in goods or services costing a large scale, as well as violation of rules of trade or services, committed:

a) dangerous recidivist or a person who has previously committed offenses under Articles 188 or 190 of this Code;

b) by prior agreement by a group of persons -
punishable by a fine of one hundred and fifty to three hundred minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor for up to two years.

Violation of the rules of trade in goods or services valued at a large scale -
punishable by a fine of three hundred to six hundred minimum monthly wages, or arrest up to six months.

Article 190. The exercise of an activity without a license
Engage in activities subject to licensing, that is, without special permission, committed after the application of an administrative penalty for the same actions -
shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five to seventy-five times the minimum wage or deprivation of certain right up to five years or correctional labor up to three years.

Engage in activities subject to licensing, that is, without special permission, committed:

a) dangerous recidivist;

b) by prior agreement by a group of persons -
shall be punished with fine from seventy-five to one hundred minimum monthly wages, or arrest up to six months.

**Article 207. The duty negligence**

Neglect of official duty, that is, non-performance or improper performance of their official duties due to a careless or dishonest attitude toward them, causing major damage or substantial harm to the rights or legitimate interests of citizens or state or public interests -

punishable by a fine up to one hundred minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor for up to two years.

The same act which caused moderate or serious bodily injury -

punishable by a fine of one hundred to three hundred minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor from two to three years, or imprisonment for up to six months.

The same acts resulted in:

a) the death of a person;

b) smuggling through the state or the customs border of the Republic of Uzbekistan of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances in large amounts -

shall be punished by imprisonment up to five years with deprivation of certain rights.

**Article 209. forgery**

Forgery, that is making an official mercenary or other interest of false information and records in official documents, forgery, or the preparation and issuance of fake documents, which caused substantial harm to the rights or legitimate interests of citizens or state or public interests -

punishable by a fine of one hundred to three hundred times the minimum wage or deprivation of certain right up to five years, or correctional labor for up to two years, or imprisonment up to three years.

The same action committed:

a) repeatedly or by a dangerous recidivist;

b) In the interest of organized group -

punishable by a fine of three hundred to six hundred minimum monthly wages, or imprisonment up to five years with deprivation of certain right up to three years.

**Article 210. Bribe**

Accepting a bribe, that is knowingly unlawful adoption official, directly or through an intermediary, or the extraction of wealth property benefits for performance or non-performance in the interests of giving a bribe to a specific action, which the official was or may have committed with the use of his official position, -

punishable by a fine of fifty to one hundred minimum monthly wages, or imprisonment up to five years with deprivation of certain rights.

Accepting a bribe:

a) repeatedly, by a dangerous recidivist or a person who has previously committed offenses under articles 211 and 212 of this Code;

b) on a large scale;

c) by extortion;
g) by prior agreement by a group of officers -shall be punished with imprisonment from five to ten years.

Accepting a bribe:

a) on a large scale;

b) the responsible officer;

c) in the interests of an organized group -shall be punished with imprisonment from ten to fifteen years.

**Article 211. Bribery**

Giving a bribe, that is knowingly illegal provision of official personally or through an agent of wealth or property benefit for performance or nonperformance of the benefit given a bribe certain actions that the official should or could make using his official position, -punishable by a fine of fifty to one hundred minimum monthly wages, or imprisonment up to five years.

Giving a bribe:

a) repeatedly, by a dangerous recidivist or a person who has previously committed offenses under articles 210 and 212 of this Code;

b) on a large scale -shall be punished with imprisonment from five to ten years.

Giving a bribe:

a) on a large scale;

b) In the interest of organized group;

c) the responsible officer -shall be punished with imprisonment from ten to fifteen years.

A person who has given a bribe shall be released from liability if it took place against extortion and the person within thirty days after the commission of criminal acts voluntarily reported the incident, sincere repentance and actively contributed to solving the crime.

**Article 212. Intermediation in bribery**

Mediation in bribery, ie activities aimed at reaching agreement on obtaining or giving a bribe, as well as the direct transfer of a bribe on behalf of the stakeholders -punishable by a fine of fifty to one hundred minimum monthly wages, or imprisonment up to five years.

The same action committed:

a) repeatedly, by a dangerous recidivist or a person who has previously committed offenses under articles 210 and 211 of this Code;

b) when receiving or giving bribes on a large scale;

c) when receiving a bribe known to the intermediary group of officials, acting by prior conspiracy, -shall be punished with imprisonment from five to ten years.

Mediation in bribery committed:

a) for profit;

b) when receiving or giving bribes on a large scale;

c) the benefit of the organized group;

d) the responsible officer -shall be punished with imprisonment from ten to fifteen years.

A person who performs mediation in bribery is exempt from liability if it is
within thirty days after the commission of criminal acts voluntarily reported the incident, sincere repentance and actively contributed to solving the crime.

**Article 214. Extortion remuneration**

Extortion fee, ie the requirement of material reward or property benefits to employees who are not official state bodies, enterprises, institutions, organizations, irrespective of ownership, public associations, self-government bodies for the performance of certain work or the provision of services within the terms of service responsibilities of the employee, as well as deliberate Delivering citizen in the conditions under which he is forced to give a reward to prevent violations of the rights and interests protected by law -

punishable by a fine up to fifty minimum monthly wages, or deprivation of certain right up to five years, or correctional labor for up to three years, or imprisonment for up to six months.

The same act committed:

a) repeatedly or by a dangerous recidivist;

b) on a large scale - shall be punished with imprisonment up to three years.

**Article 238. Perjury**

Perjury, that is knowingly false testimony of a witness or victim or deliberately false expert opinion, as well as obviously wrong translation from one language to another during the initial inquiry, preliminary investigation or in court -

punishable by a fine up to twenty-five times the minimum wage, or correctional labor for up to two years, or imprisonment for up to six months.

Bribery of a witness or victim to give false testimony or expert from giving false conclusion or translator to wrong translation during the initial inquiry, preliminary investigation or at the court hearing, as well as compulsion of perjury by mental or physical impact on them or their close relatives -

shall be punished with correctional labor from two to three years, or imprisonment up to three years.

Actions envisaged in the first or second paragraph of this Article committed for the benefit of an organized group - shall be punished by imprisonment from three to five years.

**Article 239. Disclosure of Information inquiry or preliminary investigation**

Disclosure of information inquiry or preliminary investigation without permission Investigator or prosecutor - punishable by a fine up to fifty minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor up to three years or imprisonment up to three years.

**Article 240. Evasion parties to the proceedings from the discharge of duties**

Refusal or evasion from testifying witness or a victim or an expert to give an opinion during the initial inquiry, preliminary investigation or in court -

punishable by a fine up to twenty-five times the minimum wage or imprisonment for up to three months.

Shall not be liable for refusal or evasion to testify close relatives of the suspect, accused or defendant, as well as the failure of a witness to testify against himself.
Article 2411. Deliberate cover crimes of accounting
Deliberate cover crimes of accounting committed by an official in the office which is responsible for receiving, recording or processing of applications, messages and other information about the crimes - punishable by a fine of fifty to one hundred minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor for up to three years, or imprisonment up to five years.

Article 251. Illegal occupation of strong or poisonous substances
Misappropriation of strong or poisonous substances by theft or fraud - shall be punished with correctional labor up to three years or imprisonment up to five years.

The same action committed:
1) repeatedly or by a dangerous recidivist;
2) by prior agreement by a group of persons;
3) by appropriation, embezzlement or abuse of power;
4) by looting;
5) by extortion - shall be punished with imprisonment from five to ten years.

The same action committed:
1) by assault;
2) on a large scale;
3) by an organized group or in its interests - shall be punished with imprisonment from ten to twenty years.

Article 2511. Illegal circulation of strong or poisonous substances
Illegal manufacture, processing, purchase, storage, transportation or shipment with the purpose of sale, as well as the illegal sale of strong or poisonous substances which are not narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances or equipment for their manufacture or processing - shall be punished by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

The same actions committed repeatedly or group of persons by prior conspiracy, - shall be punished by imprisonment from three to five years.

Actions envisaged in part one of this article, committed by an organized group or a large scale, - shall be punished by imprisonment from five to ten years.

Violation of rules for the production, acquisition, storage, recording, release, transport or delivery of potent or toxic substances, if it caused by negligence theft or causing other significant harm - punishable by a fine of fifty to one hundred minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor for up to three years, or imprisonment up to five years.

Article 253. Violation of the rules for handling radioactive materials
Improper storage, keeping, use, freight, forwarding, and other rules for handling radioactive materials, resulting in moderate or serious bodily injury - punishable by a fine of fifty to one hundred minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor for up to three years, or imprisonment up to three years.

The same act, which has involved:
1) the death of a person;
2) other grave consequences -
shall be punished with imprisonment from three to five years with deprivation of certain rights.

**Article 254. Unlawful handling of radioactive materials**

Illegal acquisition, storage, use, transfer or destruction of radioactive materials, that is, sources of ionizing radiation, radioactive substances or nuclear materials in any physical state in the installation or in a product or in such other form, resulting in moderate or serious bodily injury -

shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five to fifty minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor for up to three years, or imprisonment up to five years.

The same acts resulted in:

a) the death of a person;

b) other grave consequences - shall be punished by imprisonment from five to eight years.

**Article 256. Violation of safety rules in the implementation of research activities**

Violation of safety rules in the implementation of research and experimentation, resulting in moderate or serious bodily injury -

punishable by a fine up to fifty minimum monthly wages, or correctional labor for up to two years.

The same act:

a) committed by a person responsible for compliance with safety regulations;

b) caused large damage, - shall be punished with correctional labor from two to three years, or imprisonment up to three years.

The same act, which has involved:

a) the death of a person;

b) other grave consequences - shall be punished with imprisonment from three to five years.

**Article 257. Violation of occupational safety regulations**

Violation of safety rules, industrial hygiene or other labor protection rules by a person responsible for their observance, resulting in moderate or serious bodily injury -

shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five to fifty minimum monthly wages, or deprivation of certain right up to five years, or correctional labor for up to three years or imprisonment up to three years.

The same act, which has involved:

a) the death of a person;

b) other grave consequences - shall be punished with imprisonment up to five years with deprivation of certain rights.

**Article 257-1. Violation of sanitary legislation or regulations to control epidemics**

Violation of health laws or regulations to control epidemics, resulting mass disease or poisoning of people - punishable by a fine of fifty to one hundred minimum monthly wages, or deprivation of certain right up to five years, or correctional labor for up to two years, or imprisonment up to three years.

The same act that caused the death of a man - shall be punished with
correctional labor from two to three years, or imprisonment from three to five years.

The same act that caused human casualties -shall be punished with imprisonment from five to eight years.

Article 275. Violation of the rules for the production or handling of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances

Violation of the rules of production, storage, recording, release, freight or delivery of narcotic drugs or psychotropic substances-shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five to fifty minimum monthly wages, or deprivation of certain right up to five years, or correctional labor for up to three years or imprisonment for up to five years.
Article 67. Expert
As an expert can be caused by any natural person possessing special knowledge in science, technology, art or craft required to provide an opinion.
Call an expert, the appointment and production expertise is carried out in accordance with Articles 172 - 187 of this Code.

Article 68. Rights and duties of the expert
The expert has the right: to get acquainted with the case materials relating to the subject matter expertise, to prescribe the necessary information from them or make copies; submit petitions to submit additional materials and research facilities necessary for the production of expertise; with the permission of the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor present at the investigative actions and ask questions related to the subject matter expertise of persons involved in these investigative actions; participate in the proceedings in the examination of evidence relating to the subject matter expertise, and with the permission of the court to question interrogated persons; to examine the evidence and documents; to present the findings in its opinion not only on the issues that have been put in front of him, but also on other issues relating to the subject matter expertise and relevant to the case; make statements about the misinterpretation of actors imprisonment or indications to be entered in the record of the investigative action or court session; submit opinions and give evidence in their own language if he does not own or is not sufficient command of the language in which the proceedings are conducted, and the use in this case, the services of an interpreter; lodge complaints against decisions, actions (inaction) of the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor and the court, in charge of the case, if these decisions, actions (inaction) violated his rights and freedoms.

The expert is required: if there are grounds provided for in Articles 76 and 78 of this Code, immediately recuse himself or herself; conduct a full and complete investigation before it objects of study, to give an informed and objective written opinion on the issues laid upon him; appear when summoned by inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor or court for personal participation in the inquiry, preliminary investigation or trial; to testify about the conduct of their expertise and answer any additional questions for clarification of their detention; not to disclose information which became known to him in connection with the production expertise; ensure the safety of research subjects and presented the case materials; comply with the procedure in the investigation of the case and during the trial.

At absence of an expert without a valid reason, he may be subject to liability under the law.
The expert is criminally responsible for knowingly giving false imprisonment, the disclosure of information inquiry or preliminary investigation without the permission of an investigator or prosecutor, as well as the refusal or failure to give an opinion without good reason.

Article 69. Specialist
Experts call to promote the investigator, the prosecutor and the court in finding and securing evidence in the investigation and trial. As a specialist may be caused by doctors, teachers and other persons with the necessary knowledge and skills.

At the request of the defense investigator, prosecutor and the court may be called an expert to give an explanation.

For use in the manufacture of the investigation and trial of scientific and technical equipment (tape recorder, VCR, film and other devices) may be caused by an expert.

Call a specialist and the procedure for participation in the investigation and the trial is carried out in accordance with Articles 91.92, 136 - 138, 146, 147, 149, 151, 156 and 193 of this Code.

**Article 70. Rights and duties of the expert**

The specialist has the right to know the purpose for which it is due; refuse to participate in the proceedings if he does not have the relevant knowledge; acquainted with the case relating to the investigation procedure in the production of which he is involved; make statements and comments relating to the proceedings in the production of which he is involved; with the permission of the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor and the court to ask questions to the persons participating in the course of the investigation and trial; lodge complaints against actions of the inquirer, investigator, prosecutor and the court.

Specialist shall: appear when summoned by the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor or the court; to participate in investigative actions and proceedings, using scientific and technological means, expertise and skills to locate and secure evidence; pay attention to the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor and the court on the circumstances relevant to establishing the truth of the case; give explanations about the actions performed by them; promote the investigator, the prosecutor and the court in identifying the causes of crime, the conditions conducive to its commission, and the development of measures to address them; not to disclose without the permission of the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, materials preliminary inquiries and investigations; comply with the procedure in the investigation of the case and during the trial.

**Article 137. Inspection of the scene**

Inspection of the scene is performed in the presence of information that in this place the crime was committed, or are his footprints.

In cases of urgency, examination of the scene is allowed to open a criminal case. In this case, not later than seventy-two hours, and in exceptional cases - within ten days after the completion of the inspection shall be made the decision to institute proceedings or refusal to initiate.

Inspection of large areas and buildings can produce several investigators or, where the actions of each of them must be carried out with the participation of at least two witnesses.

Withdrawn from the scene objects, documents, and be packed and sealed. Oversized items are not withdrawn and not sealed, but the investigator or investigator shall take measures to ensure their safety.
**Article 138. Inspection of the corpse**

External examination of the corpse to the place of its discovery produces investigators or the presence of witnesses and a medical specialist in the field of forensic medicine, and if his participation is not possible - a doctor. If necessary to inspect the corpse and other professionals involved, as well as experts.

Examination of the corpse during exhumation carried out in compliance with the rules provided for in Articles 148 - 152 of this Code.

In carrying out the identification of the corpse to the place of its discovery complied with the rules provided for in Articles 126 and 131 of this Code. Unidentified bodies subject obyazatelnomudaktiloskopirovaniyu. The corpse can be obtained, and other samples for research in compliance with the requirements of Articles 188 - 191, 193 and 197 of this Code.

Burial of unidentified corpses is only allowed with the permission of the prosecutor

**Article 141. Protocol inspection**

On the production inspection investigators and draw up a protocol, and the court records the progress and results of examination of the trial record in accordance with the rules laid down in Articles 90 - 92 of this Code.

The protocol describes all observed during the inspection in the order in which to inspect, and in the form in which there was detected at the time of inspection. The protocol lists all the traces, objects and documents found and seized during the inspection. Owner of the seized property is given appropriate information or a copy of the protocol.

The minutes, in addition, must be specified: at what time, in any weather and any lighting inspect; any scientific and technical means were used and what the results obtained; who was recruited to assist in the production of inspection and what assistance is expressed; which items and documents sealed and a seal; where are directed after the examination of the corpse, and other items relevant to the case.

**Article 142. Grounds for examination**

Survey carried out in cases where it is necessary:

1) to detect the human body characteristics or features relevant to the case, distinguishing marks, data on physical development, stains, scratches, abrasions, bruises, if it does not require the production of expertise;

2) to identify the state of alcoholic intoxication and other physiological conditions through the use of methods that do not require production expertise.

**Article 143. Persons subject to survey**

Examination may be subject to the suspect, accused, defendant and victim. Examination of a witness is only possible to verify the correctness of his testimony.

**Article 144. Decision or ruling on the production of survey**

When there is sufficient evidence that the body of the suspect, accused, defendant or victim are traces of a crime, other features relevant to the case, or that he is in an unusual physiological state, the investigator or investigator shall issue an order, and the court - definition of production survey.

The decision or ruling shall specify: who and for what purpose will produce
examination; who should be subjected to inspection; to whom and when a person has to come to the survey.

**Article 145. Obligation of the order or decision of the Examination**

Resolution of an investigator or the court of the examination required for persons in respect of which it was made.

Persons who refuse to survey may be subject to detention and examined by force.

**Article 146. Procedure of examination**

Decision or determination of the production inspection declared being examined. All participants in the survey should be explained their rights and obligations.

Examination is not accompanied by an exposure, as well as not related to the identification on the body scratches, abrasions, bruises, produced investigator or inspector to the presence of witnesses, and, where appropriate, with the participation of a doctor or any other professional. Examination of this kind can be made by the court and with the participation of the parties.

Examination, followed by exposure of or relating to the identification on the body scratches, abrasions, bruises, as well as certification under paragraph second article 142 of this Code, made on behalf of an investigator or a court physician or other healthcare professional.

**Article 147. Minutes of the survey**

On the production survey investigators and draw up a protocol, and the court fixes the progress and results of the survey in the transcript of the hearing in accordance with the rules laid down in Articles 90 - 92 of this Code. The report shall describe all the actions of the person who performed the inspection, and all traces of the properties, features discovered during examination.

If a survey was carried out by a doctor or other specialist, he shall prepare and sign a protocol that after signing him as a certified and concepts representing respectively investigator or the court.

**Article 148. Grounds for the exhumation of the corpse**

If necessary, remove the corpse from the burial site for inspection, identification, obtaining samples for examination or examination Investigator shall render a decree sanctioned by the prosecutor. The court may entrust the exhumation of bodies of inquiry or the investigator, as a decision is made.

**Article 149. Procedure of exhumations**

Investigator or the court makes the exhumation of the corpse in coordination with the health authorities and in the presence of the burial site. If exhumation is done during the initial inquiry or preliminary investigation, the mandatory participation of witnesses. The Court makes the exhumation with the parties.

In the exhumation of corpses is also involved medical specialist in forensic medicine, and if desired, and other specialists. If appointed expert, the participation of the expert - in the production of forensic exhumations necessary.

Where necessary, may be brought to the production of the exhumation of the corpse of the suspect, accused, as well as persons who are likely to identify the body.
Article 172. Grounds for the purpose of examination
Examination is appointed in cases where the information about the circumstances relevant to the case, can be obtained using a special study conducted by a person with knowledge in the field of science, technology, arts or crafts. The presence of such knowledge in the inquiry officer, investigator, prosecutor, judge, specialists, witnesses are not exempt from the need to appoint examination.

Questions posed to the expert, and his conclusion should not go beyond the expertise of the expert.

Examination shall not be replaced by studies conducted is provided by this Code. Conclusions departmental inspections, audit certificates, expert advice does not replace the need for the examination.

Article 173. Mandatory appointment and production expertise
Purpose and manufacturing expertise necessary if the case you need to install:
1) the cause of death, the nature and severity of the injury;
2) the fact that sexual intercourse, pregnancy and signs of its artificial interruption;
3) the age of the suspect, accused, defendant, victim, when the age of the documents are missing or are in doubt;
4) mental and physical condition of the suspect, accused, the person against whom the proceedings are conducted on the application of compulsory medical measures, and their ability to be aware of his actions or control them at the time of the wrongful act and the ability to understand the meaning of the criminal responsibility, to give evidence and to defend their rights and legitimate interests in the criminal process;
5) mental and physical condition of the victim, witnesses and their ability to perceive, remember and reproduce during interrogations relevant to the circumstances of the case, as well as the ability of the victim by his actions to defend their rights and legitimate interests in the criminal process;
6) the necessity and possibility of treatment of persons suffering from venereal and other infectious diseases, chronic alcoholism and drug addiction;
7) the availability of narcotic drugs and their kind;
8) the fact of forgery of banknotes, securities and other documents;
9) technical reasons explosions, accidents and other emergencies.

Manufacturing expertise necessary for the establishment and other circumstances relevant to the case, if it is necessary to use special knowledge and if these circumstances were not significantly established by other evidence.

Article 174. The persons appointed by the experts
As an expert can be a state expert forensic institution, an employee of an enterprise, institution, organization or other individual.

Can not be involved as an expert persons duly recognized as incapable or partially capable, as well as persons who have outstanding or previously convicted for committing intentional crimes.

Forensic, forensic, forensic psychological, forensic autotechnical, judicial, economic, forensic examination performed only by state forensic institutions, and in
exceptional cases - other enterprises, institutions and organizations. Exceptional cases must be justified in the decision or determination of the appointment of expertise.

The requirement for an investigator, court to summon a person designated by the expert and the production of their expertise necessary for the head of the enterprise, institution or organization where this person.

**Article 175. Objects of research**

The objects of study may be physical evidence, samples for expert examination, other material objects, the bodies and their parts, documents, and materials of the case under examination. Expert studies carried out in respect of a living person.

Expertise in the production of objects of study (except for a living person) can be damaged or expended only to the extent that it is necessary to conduct an expert study. In this case, you must obtain written permission from the body (ies) appointed expert on partial damage or expenditure of the object of study, except for the cases when the particular purpose of examination suggest damage (damage) or expenditure of the object.

Damage or expense of objects of study, produced with the written permission of the body (ies) appointed expert, or due to the nature examination appointment, does not entail compensation to the owner of the object state forensic institution, other enterprise, institution, organization or expert.

Objects of study, if their size and properties allow, should be transferred to an expert in the packed and sealed form.

When undeliverable object of study to the workplace expert body (person), an expertise, it provides easy access to the object and the opportunity to study it.

Objects of research are stored in state forensic institutions, bodies of inquiry, preliminary investigation, prosecution and courts for proper storage of evidence.

After completion of the examination of objects of study if they are not fully used up, returning the body (face), appointed expert.

**Article 176. Additional and repeated examination**

Further examination is appointed to fill the available expert opinion (Commission of Experts) gaps and produced by the same or other expert (panel of experts).

Re-examination is appointed as expert (Commission of Experts) unreasonably or its accuracy is questionable or unreliable evidence found, placed in its base, or were substantially violated the procedural rules of the examination.

In appointing the re-examination before the expert (panel of experts) can be raised the question of the scientific validity of the previously applied methods of expert research.

The decision or ruling on the appointment of a re-examination should be given reasons for disagreeing organ (s), re-appointed expert, with the conclusion of the first (previous) examination.

Production re-examination assigned to another expert (Commission of Experts). Expert (Expert Commission), which produced the first (previous) examination may be present during the re-examination and give explanations, but in
the expert study and the preparation of its conclusion, it is not involved.

**Article 176. Production examination committee of experts**

The examination can be carried out by several experts one (commission examination) or various forensic disciplines (comprehensive examination).

Production examination committee of experts determined the body (face), expert testimony, or organizing the production of this examination the head of state forensic institution or any other company, institution or organization.

Commission experts tasked production expertise, agree goals, consistency and volume of forthcoming expert studies based on the need to address the issues put before it.

The commission of experts entrusted with the production expertise of each expert independently and conducting expert studies, estimates obtained by himself and other members of the Commission of the results and generates conclusions on the issues raised within their expertise.

It is not allowed to conduct expert research wholly or partly by persons not included in the commission of experts.

**Article 177. Commission examination**

During the commission of expertise each of the experts conducting expert studies in full, and they jointly analyze the results.

Having come to a consensus, the experts prepare and sign a joint opinion or act on the impossibility of giving an opinion.

In case of disagreement between the experts, each of them gives a separate opinion on all or some of the issues that caused controversy.

**Article 178. Due Diligence**

A comprehensive examination is appointed in cases where the determination of the circumstances relevant to the case, is only possible through several expert studies using different branches of knowledge.

When conducting a comprehensive examination of each of the experts conducting research expertise within its competence. Finally, a comprehensive examination indicates which expert studies and the extent to which each of the experts had, what facts he personally set and what conclusions were reached. Each of the experts sign the part of the conclusion, which contains these expert studies, and is responsible for them.

The general conclusion (Conclusions) do experts competent in evaluating the results and formulation of this conclusion (conclusions). If the basis of the final conclusions of the Commission of Experts, or parts of it are the facts as established by an expert (individual experts), then this should be stated in the conclusion.

In case of disagreement between the experts, each of them gives a separate opinion on all or some of the issues that caused controversy.

If the production of a comprehensive examination requested to state forensic institution, the organization of the examination rests on its head.

**Article 179. Rights of the suspect, accused, defendant in the appointment and production expertise**

The appointment and production expertise suspect, accused, defendant has the
right to:

1) prior to the examination to get acquainted with the order or decision of its appointment and request clarification of its own rights, as a protocol or an entry in the record of the hearing;

2) to challenge an expert;

3) To request the appointment of an expert from among the persons specified by him;

4) put the expert additional questions to obtain opinions on them, to submit additional materials;

5) attend with the permission of the inquiry officer, investigator, court expertise in the production, demand explanations from an expert nature of its use of research methods and results, give explanations to the expert;

6) examine the conclusions of the expert and present a petition on the production of additional analysis.

Rightfully listed as the person against whom the proceedings are conducted on the application of compulsory medical measures, if it allows his mental state.

**Article 180. Decision or ruling on appointment of expertise**

Investigator shall issue an order, and the court - a ruling on the expert assessment, which should be indicated: the motives that were the reason for the appointment of expertise; evidence or other objects sent for examination, indicating where, when and under what circumstances they found and confiscated, and during the examination of the case file - information on which to base conclusions of the expert; questions posed to the expert; the name of the expert institution or name of the person entrusted with the examination.

Where necessary, the examination may be assigned up to the criminal complaint.

Decision or ruling on appointment of expertise necessary for persons to which it relates.

**Article 181. Limits of coercion in the production of expertise**

Forcing the use of sophisticated methods of medical research, as well as methods associated with severe pain, is permitted only with the consent of the person subjected to examination, and if it has not reached the age of sixteen or suffering from mental illness, with the consent of his legal representative, guardian or custodian.

**Article 182. Production of examination in the state judicial-expert establishment or other enterprises, institutions, organizations**

Investigator or the court directs it rendered the decision or determination of the appointment of expertise, research facilities, and, if necessary, and the criminal case of heads of state forensic institution or an enterprise, institution or organization. If an expert in the decision or ruling is not specified, then the head of the organization must dispose of, any of the organization's employees will produce expertise. Thus he tells the body (face), appointed expert.

The head of state forensic institution or an enterprise, institution, organization organizes production expertise, ensures the safety of research subjects, to the date of
the examination, directs at the end of the expert opinion research, research subjects and materials of the case body (face), appointed expert.

The head of state forensic institution or an enterprise, institution or organization has the right to return within three days without execution order or decision on the appointment of expertise and presented for the production of objects of study and examination materials of the case, if the organization's lack of expertise or the necessary material and technical base or special conditions for expert studies; apply to the entity (person), an expertise, including in the commission of experts persons who are not working in the organization, including specialists from other countries, if their expertise is needed for the production expertise.

The head of state forensic institution or other enterprises, institutions, organizations may not involve the production expertise of specialists who are not working in this organization, without the consent of the authority (ies) appointed expert; to demand without the order or decision authority (ies) appointed expert, additional research facilities necessary for the production expertise.

**Article 183. Production of expertise is the expert institution**

If the examination is carried out expert institution, the investigator or the court after the judgment or decision on the appointment of expertise is a person responsible for examination to certify as to his identity and competence to establish a relationship expert with the suspect, accused, defendant, victim finds out, there is no whether the grounds for removal expert.

Investigator or court-appointed expert, gives expert judgment or ruling on appointment of expertise, he clarifies the rights and obligations provided for in Article 68 of this Code, and warned of criminal liability for knowingly giving false imprisonment, the disclosure of data inquiry or preliminary investigation without the permission of the investigator , investigator or prosecutor, as well as for refusal or evasion to give an opinion. In the same way recorded statements made by the expert and his petitions. In case of rejection of an application expert, investigator or the court-appointed expert, makes a decision or determination.

Investigator or court-appointed expert is required to provide to the expert delivering the suspect, accused, victim, witness, if it becomes necessary to study their body or mind.

**Article 184. The conclusion of the expert or panel of experts**

After expert studies or expert committee of experts shall prepare a report, which is certified by the signature of the expert or, respectively, each expert, member of the commission of experts.

In conclusion should be reflected: the date and place of the examination; the basis of the examination; information on the body (face), appointed expert; Expert (surname, first name, education, specialty, work experience, academic degree, academic rank, position) and the organization charged with the production expertise; Warning expert on criminal liability for knowingly giving false imprisonment, the disclosure of data inquiry or preliminary investigation without the permission of an investigator or prosecutor, as well as the refusal or failure to give an opinion; questions posed to the expert; objects of study and the case file submitted to the
expert; information on the persons present during the examination; content and results of expert studies showing the techniques employed, and by whom these expert studies carried out if a commission of experts; evaluation of the results of expert research-based answers to these questions; circumstances relevant to the case and established on the initiative of an expert.

In conclusion, may be the reasons for the offense and the conditions that contributed to its commission, as well as organizational and technical recommendations to address them.

Materials illustrating the report and its results are attached to this conclusion and are an integral part. Materials documenting the progress and the conditions and the results of expert research are stored in the state forensic expert agencies or other enterprises, institutions and organizations in the timeframe established by law. At the request of the body (ies) appointed expert, they appear to be attached to the case.

Report shall contain the justification of refusal to answer some questions, if under-represented objects of study materials or special expert knowledge revealed by the expert study.

At the end of the expert investigation concluded the objects of research and case materials sent to the entity (person) who appointed the examination.

Article 185. The act of the impossibility of giving an opinion

If the examiner is satisfied that these questions can not be resolved on the basis of his special knowledge or submitted to it objects of study materials or unsuitable or insufficient to give an opinion and can not be filled or the state of science and forensic practice can not answer these questions, it is motivated act on the impossibility of giving an opinion and send it to the body (face), an expertise.

Article 186. Interrogation of the expert

If the expert is not sufficiently clear, there is a gap to fill the gap that there is no need for additional research, or if it became necessary to clarify the application of expert methods, investigator or the court may interrogate an expert in compliance with the rules stipulated in Articles 98 - 108 of this Code.

The expert may be questioned only on the conclusion of them personally and expert studies.

Prohibited interrogation expert before giving them to prison.

Article 187. Evaluation of expert opinion

The expert's conclusion estimated investigator or the court in conjunction with other evidence collected in the case in terms of its scientific validity and compliance with all established for the production expertise of procedural rules.

The expert's conclusion has no pre-established probative force to an investigator or the court. Disagreement with the conclusion must be motivated in the decision or determination.

If the criminal case was made several examinations and experts disagreed, investigator or the court must justify its conclusion agrees with the conclusions and some experts disagree with the conclusions of other experts.

Article 188. Types of samples and methods for their preparation

Investigator or the court has the right to obtain samples that show the
properties of a living person, a corpse, animal, plant, object, material or substance, if their expert research is needed to resolve the questions posed to the expert.

A living person can be obtained samples showing its features: biological - blood, hair, saliva, secretions; psychophysical - handwriting; anatomical - prints skin pattern casts of the teeth; and also features voice skills. Material samples may be prepared for the study and examination of a corpse.

The samples can be withdrawn sample materials, products, and other materials transmitting generic or individual physical or chemical properties of the substance.

The study expert may produce prototypes sleeves, bullets, guns hacking, and other objects from the experimental tracks on them to resolve the issue of the identity or difference.

**Article 189. Persons and bodies have the right to obtain samples**

Investigator or the court, and if necessary with the participation of a doctor, a specialist, an expert is entitled to obtain samples for expert examination, if it does not involve exposing the person from whom the samples are taken, and requires no special skills.

On behalf of the investigator or the court samples for expert examination receives a doctor or other health professionals, if the receipt of the samples associated with an exposure or require special skills.

**Article 190. Persons who may be obtaining samples**

Samples for expert examination may be obtained from a suspect, accused, defendant, victim and the person against whom the proceedings are conducted on the application of compulsory medical measures.

If there is sufficient evidence that the traces at the scene or on the physical evidence could have been left by other persons, samples for expert examination may be obtained from these individuals.

**Article 191. Decision or ruling of the receipt of the samples**

On receipt of the samples Investigator shall issue an order, and the court - definition, which must include: a body or person that will receive the samples; the person from whom the samples should be obtained; what kind of samples and how much should be obtained; when and to whom should be the face for his designs; when and to whom should be submitted samples of their receipt.

**Article 192. Limits of coercion in obtaining samples**

The suspects, defendants, defendants, victims, refuses to appear for their samples may be subjected to the drive, and then the samples were obtained from them by force, if used in this method is painless and not dangerous to human life and health.

In other persons samples can be obtained force only in the cases provided for in Article 190 of this Code, as well as for the diagnosis of sexually transmitted and other infectious diseases.

**Article 193. The procedure for obtaining samples investigator or the court**

Investigators or causes a person to his or comes to a place where it is, introduces him under the painting with the decision or sent to him by a court decision on obtaining samples, clarifies that person skilled in terms of their rights and
obligations, shall decide on the taps, if they have been entered. Then investigators and produces the necessary actions and to obtain samples for expert examination. This may apply scientific and technological means, does not hurt and are not dangerous to human life and health.

Obtain samples of the corpse, as well as the removal of samples of samples of raw materials, products and other materials carried out by producing respectively exhumation, search or seizure.

The resulting samples are packed and sealed. Then investigators and sends them together with the protocol to obtain samples of the experts. If the preparation of the samples was carried out by a court decision, the inquiry officer or investigator, carrying out this definition, send samples to the court together with the minutes of their receipt. Court involving the parties inspects samples to certify their authenticity and safety, then sends the samples together with this definition and protocol for their preparation of the experts.

**Article 194. The procedure for obtaining samples of a physician or other expert**

Investigator or the court shall send to the physician or other person concerned, as well as the decision or ruling of the receipt of his samples. A challenge to the physician and other specialists, the concept solves the investigator or the court that rendered the decision or determination.

Doctor or other produces the necessary actions and to obtain samples for expert examination. This may apply scientific and technological means, does not hurt and are not dangerous to human life and health. Samples are packed, sealed and sent an investigator or the court.

If it is necessary to obtain samples for research in animals, the investigator, the investigator or the court shall send the relevant decision or ruling veterinarian or other expert.

**Article 195. Obtaining prototypes expert**

During the study, the experts can be made prototypes provided fourth part of Article 188 of this Code.

Investigators or entitled to be present in the manufacture of such samples, which is reflected in the report drawn up by them.

After investigation, the expert is making samples under seal to its conclusion. Investigators or, as in the trial court and the parties presented expert inspect prototypes, after which they are attached to the criminal case as evidence.

**Article 196. Protection of the rights of individuals in the preparation of samples**

Methods and scientific and technological means to obtain samples for expert examination should be safe for human health and life. The application of complex medical procedures or methods that cause severe pain, is permitted only with the consent of the person from whom the sample should be obtained, and if it has not reached the age of sixteen or suffering from mental illness, with the consent of his legal representative, guardian or custodian.

The doctor, a specialist, the concept should be the same sex as the person from
whom the samples are taken, if their production is associated with the exposure of the body.

**Article 197. Minutes of obtaining samples**

How to obtain samples for expert research investigators and draw up a protocol, and the court records sent to him samples of the trial record in accordance with the rules laid down in Articles 90 - 92 of this Code.
Article 4. Basic consumer rights

Consumers have the right to:
- obtain reliable and complete information on the goods (work, services) and producer (executor, seller);
- free choice and good quality of the goods (works, services);
- safety of goods (works, services);
- full compensation for material damages, moral damages, caused by the goods (works, services) with disabilities, dangerous to life, health and property, as well as unlawful actions (inaction) of the manufacturer (performer, seller);
- appeal to the court, other public authorities for the protection of violated rights or interests protected by law;
- establishment of public associations of consumers.

For certain groups of consumers, referred to the categories in need of social protection legislation can be established privileges and advantages in trade, household and other kinds of service.

Article 5. Information about the manufacturer (performer, seller), the rules of trade and services

The manufacturer is obliged to inform the user name of your company and its location (legal address). This information should be contained in a production brand or trademark or otherwise available.

Seller (executor) is obliged to inform the consumer business name of your organization, its location (legal address) and mode of operation. This information should be placed on the sign.

The information provided for the second part of this article, should be brought to the attention of consumers and in the implementation of trade and services in temporary premises at the fair, stalls, or in other cases where trade and services produced outside the permanent location of the seller (artist).

Seller (executor) shall provide the consumer with full information on the rules of trade, household and other kinds of services.

Article 6. Information about goods (works, services)

The manufacturer (performer, seller) shall promptly give the consumer the necessary, accurate and accessible information about them realized goods (works, services).

Information about the goods (works, services) must contain:
- designation of normative documents, mandatory requirements which must comply with the goods (works, services);
- list of the main consumer, including specific properties;
- price (tariff) and the terms of the acquisition;
- date of manufacture of certain goods;
- warranty of the manufacturer (executor);
- Terms and conditions of effective and safe use;
service life (life) and information on the actions required of the consumer at the end of this period, as well as the possible consequences of non-compliance with these actions;

- the name and form of ownership of the manufacturer (performer, seller), the number of registration and license certificates;
- address of the manufacturer (performer, seller) and their authorized enterprises to accept claims from the customer, as well as carrying out repair and maintenance;
- methods and rules of storage, safe disposal.

Message on the use of phonograms in conducting theater and concert events.

In relation to the goods subject to mandatory certification, consumers should be provided with information about his certification.

Lack of information about the product (works, services) implies the suspension of the implementation of such goods (works, services) to its provision by order of the appropriate government authority.

Article 7. Rights of consumers with false information about a product (work, services)

If providing false or insufficient information about the goods (works, services) resulted in:

- purchase of goods (works, services), not having the necessary consumer properties, consumer has the right to terminate the contract and demand compensation for damages caused to him;
- inability to use the purchased goods (works, services) for its intended purpose, the consumer has the right to require the provision of a reasonably short (no more than three days) period appropriate information. If the information in the stipulated time will not be provided, the consumer has the right to terminate the contract and claim damages;
- damage to life, health or property of the consumer, he is entitled to submit to the manufacturer (the executor, the seller) requirements stipulated by the legislation.

Consumer demands for compensation for damages caused by inaccurate or insufficient information about the goods (work, services) are considered on the basis of assumptions about the lack of consumer knowledge about specific properties and characteristics of the purchased goods (works, services).

Losses caused by consumer goods (works, services) acquired as a result of misleading advertising, shall be reimbursed by the manufacturer (executor, seller) in full.

Article 8. The right of the consumer to conclude an agreement in the field of trade and other service and check the quality of purchased goods (works, services)

The consumer has the right to freely purchase of goods (works, services) by entering into a contract under which the seller (manufacturer, executor) is obliged to transfer the ownership of consumer goods (works, services rendered) in a certain quantity and quality, and the customer agrees to pay the agreed money amount.

Exhibited products designed price tag, and offers visitors information about the goods (works, services) are recognized as the proposal for the conclusion of a contract.
Contract between the consumer and the manufacturer (performer, seller) shall be deemed concluded when the parties reached an agreement on the subject matter, quantity, price and other essential conditions.

Contract executed directly at its conclusion, as a rule, is orally, except in cases established by law. Contract executed not at its conclusion (on reservation, with mail-order trade and in other cases), shall be in writing.

The consumer has the right to check the quality, completeness, weight and price of purchased goods (works, services), and the seller (manufacturer, executor) is obliged to provide the control and measuring devices, documents on price, demonstrate it in action, teach the safe and proper use and if necessary - to send goods for examination.

When making a purchase and sale to the consumer shall be issued or the cash receipt. Sale of goods without issuing cash or sales receipt is prohibited.

**Article 12. The right to security of the consumer goods (works, services)**

The consumer has the right to guarantee that the acquisition of goods (works, services) is made or performed in compliance with health and sanitation, including radiological, epidemiological and other applicable rules and regulations, and was safe for life, health, environment, and do no harm to his property.

Safety requirements for goods (works, services) for life, health, property of consumers and the environment defined by the legislation.

Producer (executor) is obliged to ensure the safety of the goods (works, services) within the prescribed period of his life or expiration date, and if it is not installed - a period of ten years from the date of sale of goods (works) to the consumer.

For the release of the goods (works, services), is a danger to life, health, property of consumers and the environment, in accordance with the law are responsible for:

- the manufacturer (executor);
- authority that approved the standard documentation;
- the authority that issued the certificate of conformity;
- health authorities for nature protection, veterinary service or other bodies authorized the issuance or sale of dangerous goods (works, services).

Damage to life, health or property as a result of failure to ensure the safety of the goods (works, services) shall be compensated in accordance with Article 20 of this Law.

If for safe use of the goods (works, services) or its transportation and storage is necessary to observe special rules, the manufacturer (executor) is obliged to develop such rules, the seller (performer) - to bring them to the attention of the consumer.

If it is determined that the use, storage, transport or disposal of the product, the results of works (services) that cause or may cause harm to the life, health, property or the environment, the manufacturer (performer, seller) shall immediately suspend their production (execution, implementation) to elimination of the reasons that cause harm, to take measures to withdraw them from the market and recall from consumers.

If you can not eliminate the causes of that harm, the manufacturer (performer,
seller) is obliged to remove such goods from production, stop the execution of works and services, while medical products, edible products and household products are subject to mandatory recycling vendor or manufacturer. At default by the seller or the manufacturer (executor) of these duties removal of goods from the production, performance and termination of the service, withdrawal from circulation and feedback from consumers is made by order of government, responsible for supervising the safety and quality of the goods (works, services).

The order of withdrawal from circulation of shipments, the prohibition of work and services that are hazardous to life, health and property of the consumer and the environment, established by the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Losses caused to the consumer in connection with the withdrawal of goods prohibited from performing work or rendering services, shall be reimbursed by the manufacturer (executor, seller) in full.

If the manufacturer (seller) took all necessary measures to recall goods with hazardous properties, it is exempt from liability for damage caused due to the fact that consumers continue to use the specified goods.

**Article 20. Property responsibility for damage caused as a result of defects in the goods (works, services)**

Damage to life, health or property because of design, production, prescription and other defects of the goods (works, services), as well as the use of materials, equipment, devices, instruments, devices or other means, does not ensure the safety of life, health or property of the consumer shall be compensated by the seller (manufacturer, performer).

The right to claim compensation for damage caused as a result of defects in the goods (works, services), is recognized for any victim regardless of whether he was in a contractual relationship with the seller (manufacturer, performer) or not.

Damage to life, health or property, subject to compensation if he came within the prescribed regulatory documents life (life), and if it is not installed, - a period of ten years from the date of manufacture of the goods (making works, services).

The seller (manufacturer, performer) is exempted from liability if he proves that the harm was caused by force majeure or violation by the consumer of the rules of use, storage or transportation.

**Article 22. Compensation for moral damage**

Pecuniary damage caused to the consumer due to the violation of his rights, subject to compensation caused the harm in the presence of his guilt. The amount of compensation for moral damage is determined by the court.

Compensation for moral damage is done, regardless of compensation for property damage and loss incurred by the consumer.

**Article 23. Provision of state consumer protection**

The State guarantees consumers protect their rights and interests protected by law when buying and use of goods (works, services).

State consumer protection provide public authorities and management, as well as the courts.

Specially authorized state bodies to protect the rights of consumers are: The
State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on privatization, de-monopolization and development of competition; Uzbek Agency for Standardization, Metrology and Certification (hereinafter - "Uzstandard"); The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan; State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Architecture and Construction; State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for nature protection; other governments engaged within its competence control over compliance with the legislation on consumer protection.

**Article 24. Implementation of the consumer protection authorities in the field**

For the implementation of consumer protection authorities in the field:
- organize the implementation of the legislation in the field of consumer protection;
- interact with the state authorities to protect the rights of consumers and consumer associations;
- deal with complaints, requests and suggestions of consumers;
- turning to the courts to protect the rights of consumers (indefinite number of consumers);
- carry out other responsibilities within its competence.
JUDGMENT
Cabinet of Ministers
Approval of the list of socially significant diseases and the establishment of incentives to those SUFFERING TO
In accordance with Article 32 of the Law "On Protection of Citizens' Health Cabinet of Ministers decides:
1. To approve:
   list of socially significant diseases in accordance with Annex № 1;
   benefits for patients suffering from socially significant diseases, according to the application number 2.
2. The Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and Tashkent city, ministries and agencies, institutions and organizations to ensure that all benefits provided for persons suffering from socially significant diseases.
3. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan in a month's time opredilits volume and types of medical care for persons suffering from socially significant diseases.
4. Monitoring of the implementation of this resolution shall be assigned to the department of Social Affairs and Culture of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan U. Sultanov
Tashkent,
March 20, 1997,
Number 153

ANNEX number 1
to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 20 March, 1997 № 153
LIST
socially significant diseases
1. Tuberculosis
2. Oncological diseases, malignant neoplasms
3. Diseases, sexually transmitted
4. AIDS
5. Leprosy
6. Mental illness

APPENDIX number 2
to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated 20 March, 1997 № 153
BENEFITS
for patients suffering from socially significant diseases
For patients suffering from any form of tuberculosis.
Issuance of sick leave, disability due to tuberculosis for newly diagnosed patients - 10 months from the start of detection; up to 6 months - for patients who are registered in TB facilities, followed by sending them to the medical-labor expert
commission (VTEK) for examination and determination of disability.

To establish that for employees, temporary disability as a consequence of tuberculosis, completely preserved their place of employment and average wages.

Allow free travel sick to the point of treatment (provided by vouchers) and back by road or by rail once a year, at the expense of the local budget.

An extraordinary selection of housing for people living in dormitories or apartments populated with children.

An extraordinary device in nurseries, gardens, boarding schools to establish TB dispensaries, healthy children from families where there is a TB patient.

**JUDGMENT**

**Cabinet of Ministers**

**On approval of the medical examination of persons entering into marriage**


Pursuant to Article 17 of the Family Code and to create the conditions for the formation of healthy families, prevent the birth of children with inherited or congenital diseases of the Cabinet of Ministers decides:

1. To approve the Regulations on the medical examination of persons entering into the marriage, according to the application number 1, and put it into effect on January 1, 2004.

2. The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan:
   - provide quality medical examination of persons entering into marriage;
   - together with other interested ministries and agencies, non-governmental organizations to organize systematic work to bring to the wider youth the relevance of the medical examination prior to their entry into marriage.

3. Recommend fund "Mahalla" and "Healthy Generation Uchun" in conjunction with the Women's Committee, the center "Manaviyat va Marifat" and other associations to strengthen their work with families and young people contemplating marriage on family health, birth and upbringing healthy children.

4. The Uzbek Agency for Press and Information, Radio and Television Corporation, the National Information Agency of Uzbekistan, the media of the republic widely explanation in print, on radio and television the importance of medical examination of persons entering into marriage.

5. The Ministry of Justice, ministries and agencies in the two-week period to bring their departmental regulations into conformity with this ordinance.

6. To amend the rules of civil registration, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers on April 12, 1999 № 171 (SP Republic of Uzbekistan, 1999, № 4, p. 18), additions and changes according to Annex number 2.

7. Monitoring the implementation of this resolution shall be assigned to the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan DM Gulyamova.

Chairman of the Cabinet of Ministers of Karimov

Tashkent,
August 25, 2003,
Number 365
APPENDIX №1

to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers
August 25, 2003 № 365

POSITION
on the medical examination of persons entering into marriage
I. General Provisions

1. The purpose of the medical examination of persons entering into a marriage, is to create conditions for the formation of healthy families and prevent the birth of children with inherited or congenital diseases.

2. This Regulation applies to all marriages registered with the registry office of the Republic of Uzbekistan, irrespective of the nationality of the persons entering into a marriage with the exception of the marriage of persons over the age of 50 years when the medical examination of these persons is carried out only with their consent.

(Paragraph 2 as amended by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of April 17, 2007 № 78 - EN NW, 2007, № 16, p. 164)

3. The medical examination carried out in accordance with the Family Code and governed by the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Health Protection", "On psychiatric care", "On the prevention of disease caused by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)", "On protection of the population from tuberculosis" these Regulations and other legislative acts.

4. Persons who are getting married, undergo a medical examination on the mental, substance abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis and HIV / AIDS in the volume number in accordance with Annex 1 hereto.

5. Persons who are getting married, sent to the registry office for medical examination to appropriate medical facilities the public health system (hereinafter - Medical) at the place of permanent or temporary residence.

Directions issued for medical examination are recorded in the registry offices in the book of registration statements on marriage.

(Paragraph 5 as amended by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of April 17, 2007 № 78 - EN NW, 2007, № 16, p. 164)

6. The medical examination of persons entering into a marriage performed by doctors - Psychiatrists, dermatology and sexually transmitted infections TB specialists (dispensaries and district offices) at their homes for free, in the direction issued by the Civil Registry Office, which is the basis for a medical examination (Annex number 2 hereto).

The term of the medical examination shall not exceed two weeks from the date of the persons entering into a marriage to a medical facility.

7. On the subject factory of the separate medical record established form, which reflects the data of the identity document of the subject, and the results of the survey in its entirety.
8. In the case of a person to marry, the nature of their work or service attached to a particular medical institution, its survey is conducted in the facility.

9. The medical examination of persons in detention, held in medical institutions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan.


See. The previous version.

11. Summary of the results of the medical institution medical examination of persons entering into a marriage is recognized in the certificate assures stamp and signature of the medical institution (Appendix № 3 hereto) and recorded in a separate book, which is kept in the archive of the regional health department for a set period. Police certificates - three months.

Responsible health workers in the issuance of certificates on the results of the medical examination clarifies the face of the possible consequences of identified diseases after marriage. On conducting clarification person undergone medical examination, signs in the book of registration certificates.

(Paragraph 11 as amended by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of April 17, 2007 № 78 - EN NW, 2007, № 16, p. 164)

II. The procedure for conducting a medical examination

12. Screening for mental illness (schizophrenia, epilepsy, mental retardation) is carried out by a psychiatrist clinics in the community.

13. In the absence of the district psychiatrist, a psychiatric examination conducted psychiatrist inter-district or regional psycho-neurological clinic. Residents of the regional center and the city of Tashkent psychiatric examination is carried out in regional and city mental hospital on a territorial basis.

14. If a person getting married are not registered on mental illness and mental disorders have not been identified, they are given a certificate of a standard form signed by a psychiatrist that the seal and signature of the medical institution. If persons who are getting married, composed at a dispensary for mental institution. If persons who are getting married, composed at a dispensary for mental illness, they will be issued a certificate of a standard form, and the doctor gives an explanation of the possible health and social consequences of marriages.

15. The drug testing is conducted narcologists (with drug dispensaries or district office of drug treatment) in the community.

16. Persons who marry who is not registered as drug users, and who during the survey revealed no psychopathological changes in reference to indicate an appropriate conclusion.

17. If during the medical examination narcologists installed Drug diagnosis or marries is registered, it is indicated in the certificate of diagnosis.

18. Persons who marry who is not registered as drug users, but which at the time of the survey revealed psychosomatic symptoms pointing to the fact of substance use, conduct laboratory study to determine the psychoactive substances in biological fluids.

19. Screening for syphilis is carried out in STI clinics or clinic in the community physician dermatology and Venereology that performs inspection of the
subject by the usual method.

20. When the test persons entering into a marriage for syphilis in medical card
subject and help to indicate an appropriate conclusion.

21. Those who marry to undergo TB screening clinics are turning to the
therapist in the community. District physician referrals to flyurooobsledovanie chest.

22. In the absence of pathological changes in the photofluorogram chest and
clinical manifestations of disease clinic territorial issues a certificate stating that the
persons surveyed tuberculosis was not detected.

23. If you suspect the presence of persons in the surveyed tuberculosis and
pathological changes in photofluorogram, they should be sent to the TB hospital in
the community.

24. Persons sent from the clinic in TB dispensaries on suspicion of TB, the
district TB specialist examined. If necessary, these persons should be examined as
experts extrapulmonary profile.

After clinical examination, study of survey data in the clinic, photofluorogram,
if necessary, the results of further conducted radiological, bacteriological and other
laboratory tests, phthisiologist issued a certificate of presence or absence of
tuberculosis in the subjects. Help is signed phthisiologist, chief physician and
stamped TB dispensary.

25. Those who marry to undergo testing for HIV / AIDS are turning to the
study of an anonymous survey of the residence or AIDS centers.

26. The office conducted an anonymous survey of pre-test counseling, and in
the presence of anamnestic data and clinical symptoms indicating the possibility of
the presence of HIV / AIDS, the blood of the subject is sent to the district or inter-
district AIDS diagnostic laboratory.

27. In the event that the primary enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)
is positive, the patient's serum is sent to the regional laboratory in confirming positive
serum is transferred to the Republican AIDS Center to stage the final result by
immunoblot. HIV diagnoses made on the basis of a positive laboratory analysis and
clinical data.

III. The procedure for registration of marriage in the registry offices after
medical examination

28. When registering a marriage registry office must ensure the passage of
persons, marry, medical examination and awareness of the results of this survey.

A person who enters into a marriage, the marriage registration is obliged to
notify the other party of the results of the medical examination.

See. The previous version.

29. In the absence provided for in Article 16 of the Family Code impediments
to the marriage after the medical examination, registration of marriage registry office
made in the prescribed manner.

(Paragraph 29 as amended by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of April

30. In the case of the survey at the persons entering into marriage, illness
requiring immediate medical treatment, they are in the prescribed manner referred to
appropriate medical facilities.

31. If the medical examination of persons entering into a marriage, one or both sides of the disease is detected, provided for in Annex № 1 hereto, registration of marriage is made after the awareness of the parties of the results of this survey.

IV. Final Provisions

32. In case of disagreement, subject to the conclusion of the medical advisory committee at the place of residence, a second medical examination carried out in regional and national institutions.

33. Persons registering the marriage, are responsible for the confidentiality of information about the results of the medical examination.

34. The doctor who conducted the inspection shall be borne in accordance with legislation personal responsibility for the objectivity of the results of the inspection.

ANNEX number 1
to the Regulations on the medical examination of persons marrying

The volume of medical examination of persons entering into marriage

1. Screening for mental illness (schizophrenia, epilepsy, mental retardation):
anamnestic;
psychopathological;
somatoneurological;
Para.
2. Screening for substance abuse:
clinical examination;
anamnestic;
psychopathological;
somatoneurological;
laboratory.
3. Screening for syphilis:
collection of material in the presence of ulceration or erosion in the genital area or in the presence of lesions in other areas of the skin, allowing suspect syphilis;
test for syphilis by microreaction precipitation;
serological testing of blood.
4. Screening for tuberculosis:
history;
examination of the chest;
fluoroscopy (krupnokadrovaya photofluorogram) of the chest;
chest X-ray;
bacteriological examination of sputum, discharge from the fistula, urine
Mycobacterium tuberculosis by smear.
5. Survey on HIV / AIDS:
history;
clinical examination;
primary-linked immunosorbent assay; blood analysis by immunoblot.

APPENDIX number 2
to the Regulations on the medical examination of persons marrying
Authority registration
civil status

____________________________
Address _____________________

N A P R A B L E S E
medical examination of persons before marriage
In the health care setting is directed to a medical examination citizen (more)

_______________________________________________________________
(Full name, date of birth)
_______________________________________________________________

_______________________________________________________________
(Home address)

Head. Department ZAGC __________________________
(Name)
MP

Date
APPENDIX number 3
to the Regulations on the medical examination of persons marrying
Name Medical institution, address

____________________________________________
S P A P B to A
to undergo medical examination of persons
before marriage

on the mental (schizophrenia, epilepsy, mental retardation), substance abuse,
syphilis, tuberculosis and HIV / AIDS
Citizen ____________________________ (SC)

__________________________________________________________________
(Full name, date of birth)
__________________________________________________________________
(E)

was (a) examined (a) in accordance with the Regulations on the medical
examination of persons entering into marriage.

Conclusion medical facility: ____________________________________________

________________________
Chief physician ____________________________
(Name)

MP

Date
APPENDIX number 2
to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers
August 25, 2003 № 365
Additions and changes made to the rules of civil registration
1. Paragraph 74 add the following paragraph:
"Upon receipt of an application for registration of marriage registry office
persons who marry, referrals for medical examination in the established
order."
2. Paragraph 88 shall read as follows:
"88. Registration of marriage only in the presence of persons entering into
marriage. Registry Office authorities must ensure the passage of persons, marry,
medical examination and awareness of the results of this survey. It is not allowed to
register a marriage by proxy or through a representative, as well as the absence of
information about the conduct of medical examinations.

Employees of the registry office in the prescribed manner shall be liable for
disclosure of information constituting a medical mystery that became known during
registration of marriage."
3. Paragraph 102 add the following paragraph:
"The administration of penal institutions shall premarital medical examination
of the convicted person in the prescribed manner."
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