

CIVIL LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN: CURRENT STATE AND PROSPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

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Annotation

The civil law of the Republic of Uzbekistan is a complex branch of law that regulates property and related personal non-property relations. The article examines the features of the civil law of Uzbekistan, including its legislative foundations, main institutions, as well as development prospects taking into account the current socio-economic context. The civil law of the Republic of Uzbekistan regulates a variety of relations between individuals and legal entities aimed at protecting private interests in the field of property and personal rights. It is based on the principles of justice, freedom and good faith, which are aimed at creating stable, mutually beneficial relations in society. The legislation on civil law includes norms relating to property, obligations, contractual relations, inheritance and protection of citizens' rights.

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Introduction. Civil law is one of the basic branches of the legal system of any state. It forms the basis for the regulation of private legal relations, influencing economic stability and social development. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, civil law has undergone significant changes since gaining independence in 1991. Modern civil legislation of Uzbekistan is developing in the context of reforming all aspects of public administration and economy, which makes its study especially relevant. One of the fundamental documents is the Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which was adopted in 1996 and has since undergone various amendments and additions. This Code covers a wide range of issues, such as the rights and obligations of owners, the procedure for concluding and executing contracts, as well as mechanisms for protecting the rights and interests of participants in civil transactions.

An important part of civil law is the institution of property. In Uzbekistan, the right to property is not only a guarantee of personal freedom, but also the basis for the formation of private capital. The country's legislation actively supports investment and entrepreneurial activity, which contributes to the growth of the economy and the improvement of the well-being of citizens.

Historical and legal prerequisites. The civil law of Uzbekistan has deep roots dating back to the Soviet period, when the Civil Code of the Uzbek SSR was in force. After gaining independence, the process of adaptation and modernization of legislation began. In 1996, a new Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted, which became the main source of civil law.

Basic principles of civil law. The civil law of Uzbekistan is based on the following principles:

1. Equality of subjects of civil legal relations. All individuals and legal entities have equal rights and obligations within the framework of civil relations.
2. Freedom of contract. The parties have the right to independently determine the terms of the contracts to be concluded, if they do not contradict the law.
3. Inadmissibility of arbitrary interference in private affairs. State bodies and third parties may not interfere in civil relations, except in cases provided for by law.
4. Protection of property rights. The Constitution of Uzbekistan guarantees the protection of the right to private property.

Main Institutions of Civil Law

1. Ownership and other property rights.

The right of ownership occupies a central place in the civil law of Uzbekistan. The legislation defines three forms of ownership: private, state and collective. Particular attention is paid to the protection of property and the resolution of disputes.

2. Law of obligations.

The law of obligations regulates relations related to the performance of contractual obligations. The Civil Code provides for various types of contracts: purchase and sale, lease, loan, contract, etc.

3. Inheritance law.

The Civil Code of Uzbekistan establishes the procedure for inheritance by law and will. The legislation provides citizens with the right to independently dispose of their property.

4. Personal non-property rights.

This category includes rights related to the protection of honor, dignity and business reputation.

Modern challenges and directions of development

1. Harmonization of legislation.

Taking into account the active participation of Uzbekistan in international economic and legal processes, there is a need to harmonize civil legislation with international standards.

2. Digitalization of civil relations.

The development of the digital economy requires the adaptation of legislation to new forms of civil legal relations, including electronic transactions, digital assets and intellectual property.

3. Strengthening consumer protection.

With the development of a market economy and an increase in the volume of consumer transactions, there is a need to improve consumer protection mechanisms.

4. Reform of the judicial system.

Effective application of civil legislation is impossible without improving the judicial system, in particular, simplifying the procedures for resolving civil disputes.

Conclusion. The civil law of the Republic of Uzbekistan is at the stage of dynamic development. Legislative reforms are aimed at adapting to the requirements of the modern economy and society, as well as ensuring the rights and interests of citizens and organizations. At the same time, there is a need for further scientific research and improvement of law enforcement practice.

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