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GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. THE OLIY MAJLIS OF  
THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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**Abstract:** *This article provides an in-depth examination of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Oliy Majlis, the legislative body of Uzbekistan. It explores the structure, functions, and role of these institutions within Uzbekistan's political system. The Government of Uzbekistan, headed by the President, exercises executive power and plays a crucial role in policy implementation and administration. The Oliy Majlis, consisting of two chambers the Senate and the Legislative Chamber represents the legislative branch and is responsible for enacting laws and overseeing the government's activities. The article highlights the importance of these institutions in shaping Uzbekistan's governance and discusses their contributions to the country's development.*

**Keywords:** *Government of Uzbekistan, Oliy Majlis, executive power, legislative body, Cabinet of Ministers, government, minister, committee, agency, prime minister, supervision, law, bill, executive power, constitution, parliament, senate.*

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Oliy Majlis hold significant importance in Uzbekistan's political landscape. The Government, headed by the President, exercises executive power, while the Oliy Majlis represents the legislative branch. Understanding the structure, functions, and role of these institutions is crucial for comprehending Uzbekistan's governance and decision-making processes.

This article aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Oliy Majlis. It will explore their structures, functions, and roles within Uzbekistan's political system. Additionally, it will discuss the contributions of



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these institutions to the development and governance of Uzbekistan. <sup>1</sup>The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan regularly communicates with all branches of state power in the execution of its main activities. This relationship is primarily regulated by the Constitution and normative legal acts. As the adoption of laws by the parliament imposes on the government the obligation to deal with their execution, it also provides control measures regarding the state of law enforcement in the future. Therefore, the interaction between the government and the parliament is considered important. According to Article 93 of the new version of the Constitution, one of the important joint powers of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis is to determine the system and powers of the legislative, executive and judicial authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Accordingly, the powers and functions of government activity are determined by the parliament, and this is also important as the function of defining and empowering the representative body. In the course of research, as a result of today's constitutional and legal reforms in our country, an attempt was made to clarify the legal aspects of the issues of mutual cooperation between the state administration, including the Cabinet of Ministers and the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Analytical, generalization, comparative-legal, systematic-structural and formal legal methods of scientific cognition were applied for this purpose.

Naturally, the relations between the executive power and the parliament take place in several important directions, and one of the most important directions of cooperation among them is the relations in the sphere of legislation. Relations between the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Oliy Majlis in the legislative sphere can be analyzed into several groups. That is, firstly, cooperation in the law-making process; secondly, cooperation in the process of law enforcement; thirdly, parliamentary inquiries and parliamentary investigation; Research results and its analysis The activities of the Cabinet of Ministers in the legislative process are primarily regulated with Article 98 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Law "On the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan", Law "On the procedure for the preparation and submission of draft laws to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan" approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Law "On the Regulation of the

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<sup>1</sup> [THE NATURE OF COOPERATION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF  
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Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Normative Legal Acts”, “Regulation of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan” approved by the decision of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On introducing the position of the Authorized Representative of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, Regulation “On the procedure for the participation of representatives of the subject of the right of legislative initiative in the consideration of the draft law in the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan” approved by the joint resolution of the Council of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, September 15, 2015 No. 220-III/PK-41-III and other acts. It can be seen that the legal bases related to the government’s legislative activities are also numerous in terms of size. As Russian researcher R.Vesnin noted, “political organizations protecting the public interests such as industry, commerce, and financial capital, and it submits relevant bills to the parliament in this direction”[9], another Russian expert, A. Koshel, emphasizes that the activity of the parliament is increasingly becoming an instrument formalizing the policy of the president and the government from the point of view of the law. We cannot fully agree with these points. The reason is that the powers of the parliament as an independent and most important branch of state power are established in the constitution and other normative legal acts. Thus, as the most important authority of this branch of power, the task of regulating the spheres of social life by adopting laws. In turn, the execution of these laws is the main function of the executive branch. The place and role of the parliament in the branches of state power is certainly incomparable. Because this branch of power is considered as the body that determines the legal basis for all authorities. As A.Bezrukov notes “in the conditions of the ongoing state-legal changes, the issues of the activity of the legislative power, which has a special place in the “check and balance system”, because this power that creates the rules of conduct, and by observing them, other branches of the state power operate and ensure constitutional legitimacy”, this point sounds reasonable. Indeed, management of society and state life cannot be imagined without legal foundations. From this point of view, the importance of such authority of the parliament in determining the legal basis of relations in social life is extremely high. According to Article 98 of the new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan is defined as one of the subjects of the legislative initiative. The participation of the Cabinet of Minister in the law-making process is one of the most important aspects of its relations



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with the Parliament. In particular, one of the instances for this relations could be that 525 laws were adopted during the activity of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2015-2019, 288 of them or 54.9 percent, more than half of the adopted laws, were directly suggested by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. A similar situation was observed in Russia, where 33.8 percent of the laws adopted in the 8th convocation were suggested by the government, and this indicator gradually reached 60 percent, in Kyrgyz Republic, the volume of laws corresponding to the share of the government is 40 percent. Such cases show the effectiveness of the government's activity in regulating social relations through legislation. These examples show how productive the government is in regulating the life of the state and society through legislation. According to Article 20 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan <sup>2</sup>“On Normative Legal Acts” adopted on April 20, 2021 in a new version, the preparation of drafts legislative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan, decrees and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan can only be initiated by state bodies. It is reinforced that there is no authority to resolve the issues or problems that arise through the mechanisms and administrative procedures provided for in the law. The legislation thereby excludes the drafting and introduction of a law in parliament for any relation. By this, it is shown that it is appropriate to regulate social relations by developing a draft law and adopting it only in cases where there is a necessity and certainly if there is no possibility to regulate social relations through existing procedures. According to Article 6 of the Law “On the Procedure for Preparing and Submitting Draft Laws to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan”, The Cabinet of Ministers develops draft laws on its own initiative or on the instructions of the President or on the basis of proposals and recommendations of the committees of the parliamentary chambers and submits them to the lower chamber. The role and importance of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan as a special body that implements the activities of the government in this regard is significant.

The Oliy Majlis is the supreme state representative body that exercises legislative power. The Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of two chambers – the Legislative Chamber (the lower chamber) and the Senate (the upper chamber). The term of

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powers of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan – five years.

The Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of one hundred fifty deputies elected according to law. The Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the chamber of territorial representation and consists of members of the Senate (senators). Members of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan are elected in equal quantity – per six persons – from the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent by secret ballot at relevant joint sittings of deputies of Zhokarghy Kenes of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, representative bodies of state authority of regions, districts, cities and towns from among these deputies. Sixteen members of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan are appointed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan from among the most authoritative citizens with large practical experience and special merits in the sphere of science, art, literature, manufacture and other spheres of state and public activity.

**<sup>3</sup>The joint session of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan include:**

- 1) adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, introducing amendments and addendums;
- 2) adoption of the Constitutional laws and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, introducing amendments and addendums;
- 3) making a decision on holding a referendum of the Republic of Uzbekistan and setting its date;
- 4) defining main directions of domestic and foreign policies of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and adoption of strategic state programmes;
- 5) defining the structure and powers of the legislative, executive and judicial bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 6) admission of new state formations into the Republic of Uzbekistan and approval of decisions to secede from the Republic of Uzbekistan;

<sup>3</sup> <https://belgium.mfa.uz/page/21?language=en>



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- 7) legislative regulation of customs, currency and credit systems;
- 8) approval of the state budget of the Republic of Uzbekistan submitted by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan and control over its execution;
- 9) determination of taxes and other compulsory payments;
- 10) legislative regulation of the administrative and territorial structure, and alteration of the boundaries of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 11) formation, annulment and renaming of districts, towns, cities and regions, and alteration of their boundaries;
- 12) institution of state awards and titles;
- 13) ratification of decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the formation and abolition of ministries, state committees and other bodies of state administration;
- 14) formation of the Central Election Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 15) consideration and approval, upon the nomination of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, of a nominee of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as hearing and discussing reports of the Prime Minister on urgent issues of social and economic development of the country;
- 16) election of an Ombudsman of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan for human rights and his/her deputy;
- 17) consideration of the report by Accounts Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 18) ratification of a decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on declaring a state of war in case of attack on the Republic of Uzbekistan or necessity of implementation of treaty obligations on mutual defense from aggression;
- 19) ratification of decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on announcement of general and partial mobilization, introducing, prolongation and discontinuance of the state of emergency;
- 20) ratification and denouncement of international treaties;
- 21) implementation of parliamentary oversight and other powers stipulated by the Constitution.



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The exclusive powers of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall include:

- 1) election of the Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and his deputies, chairmen of committees and their deputies;
- 2) solving the issues of depriving of immunity of a deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the recommendation by the Prosecutor-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 3) making decisions on matters related to the organization of its activity and the internal schedule of the chamber;
- 4) adoption of resolutions on specific matters of political, social and economic life, as well as matters of domestic and foreign policies of the state.

**The exclusive powers of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan include:**

- 1) election of the Chairman of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and his deputies, chairmen of committees and their deputies;
- 2) election, upon the nomination of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 3) election, upon the nomination of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 4) election, upon the nomination of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, of the Higher Economic Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 5) appointment and/or relieving of the Chairman of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Protection of Nature of his duties upon the nomination of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 6) ratification of decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on appointment and relieving of the Prosecutor-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Chairman of the Accounting Chamber of their duties;
- 7) ratification of decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on appointment and relieving of the Chairman of the National Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan of his duties;



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- 8) appointment and relieving diplomatic and other representatives of the Republic of Uzbekistan to foreign states of their duties upon the nomination of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 9) appointment and relieving the Chairman of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan of his duties upon the nomination of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 10) upon the nomination of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adoption of acts of amnesty;
- 11) upon the nomination of the Prosecutor-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan dealing with the issues of deprivation of immunity of a member of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 12) hearing reports of the Prosecutor-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Chairman of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Protection of Nature, the Chairman of the Board of the Central Bank of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
- 13) adoption of decisions on matters related to the organization of its activity and the internal schedule of the chamber;
- 14) adoption of resolutions on specific matters of political, social and economic life, as well as matters of domestic and foreign policies of the state.

The right to initiate legislation is vested on the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Republic of Karakalpakstan through its highest representative body of state authority, deputies of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, the Higher Economic Court, the Prosecutor-General of the Republic of Uzbekistan and is exercised by introducing a bill by the subjects of the right to initiate legislation into the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Oliy Majlis play vital roles in Uzbekistan's political system. The Government, led by the President, exercises executive power and is responsible for policy implementation and administration. The Oliy Majlis, as the legislative body, enacts laws, ratifies international agreements, and oversees the Government's activities. The interaction and cooperation between these institutions contribute to Uzbekistan's governance, development, and democratic processes.





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