EURASIAN JOURNAL OF ACADEMIC RESEARCH
Innovative Academy Research Support Center
UIF = 8.1 | SJIF = 5.685 www.in-academy.uz

SIGNIFICANCE OF CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF APPLICABLE LAW IN ADVANCE

[1]Asal Juraeva
Lecturer at Administrative and financial law department
Tashkent State University of Law
asaljuraeva@stu.xjtu.edu.cn,
[2]Khumoyun Soyipov
Lecturer at Administrative and financial law department
Tashkent State University of Law
kh.soipov@tsul.uz.
https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7402723

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 18th November 2022
Accepted: 29th November 2022
Online: 30th November 2022

KEY WORDS

Arbitration clauses; choice of law; arbitration agreements; public policy; Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

One of the advantages of international commercial arbitration is that the parties have broad autonomy to agree on the applicable substantive law that will govern their contractual relationship. This article examines choice of law in the legislation of Uzbekistan, and highlights distinct characteristics of Uzbekistan arbitration system. These analyses can assist to determine the factors influencing in the formation of the approach of public policy application in choice of law in Uzbekistan.

Arbitration agreements should be in written form. Vigilant parties should determine the range of questions starting from arbitrable questions to the appointment of arbitrators. However, how to design arbitration agreements is no easy task – especially for an Uzbek entrepreneurial society that has relatively short experience in this field. Seeing this necessity, the CCI and international organizations have been actively engaged in the preparation of materials, including a model arbitration clause and an agreement for the reference of future potential parties to arbitration.[1]

One has to note also the pro-arbitration mindset of in-house lawyers: if they find arbitration a more convenient and efficient way than the courts, the number of arbitration agreements increase drastically. In fact, it is reported that a comparatively low arbitration fee and a faster procedure than state courts are the main factors for parties choosing arbitration courts.

The Law Governing the Arbitration (Lex Arbitri)

The arbitration court resolves disputes on the basis of Uzbek legislation.[2] This means that Uzbek procedural law regulates arbitral proceedings. The answer to how to define the exact procedural law lies in Article 25(4) of the Law on Arbitration courts. Accordingly, the arbitration court may define its own procedure. In such situations, permanent arbitration courts

[1] OTAKHONOV F, UMIRDINOV A. Chapter 11 : Uzbekistan Arbitration Court of. Law and Practice of International Arbitration in the CIS Region Jurisdiction. Kluwer Law International[J]. 2017: 1–30. .

[2] Article 10. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Arbitration Courts" N.64 16 October 2006 (О третейских судах)[S/OL]. [2021–12–05]. https://lex.uz/docs/1072094.

apply their rules of procedure to the ongoing dispute. If they lack the necessary rules of procedure or in case of ad hoc arbitration, they may turn to relevant norms of the Civil Procedural Code or Economic Procedural Code according to the competence of the civil or economic courts on that particular issue.[3]

On the other hand, the parties may bring their case to the International Commercial Arbitration Court (at the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan (CCI)) (ICAC) if they chose foreign law as a *lex arbitri* for their dispute.

Party Autonomy on Choice of Law Issues

Party autonomy to choose the applicable law for their contract is very widely accepted in the field of arbitration. Not being an exception, Uzbekistan also adhered to this doctrine, with one important limitation: Law on Arbitration courts limits the parties' freedom on the choice of law within the bounds of Uzbek law.[4] Therefore, while deciding the case at hand, arbitrators should take the following legal norms into consideration: the Constitution, Laws, Presidential decrees, Resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministries, normative-legal acts of executive bodies, international agreements of Uzbekistan and other legal acts.

It seems that the Law on Arbitration courts also applies to international arbitration in Uzbekistan as far as the parties' choice of law is the law of Uzbekistan and all arbitrators are citizens of Uzbekistan. On this point, Article 7 (Civil legislation and international treaties and agreements) of the Civil Code leaves some discretion to foreign parties. It states that if an international treaty or agreement establishes rules other than those stipulated by civil legislation, the rules of the international treaty and agreement shall apply.[5]

No Explicit Choice of Law

If the legislation of Uzbekistan does not directly regulate the conduct of the parties to the arbitration agreement or by the agreement of the parties to the arbitration, and there is no applicable customary rule in regard of this conduct, the arbitration court will apply legislative norms regulating similar conduct (analogy).[6]

If the use of analogy is impossible, the arbitration court shall determine the rights and duties of the parties to the arbitration agreement in accordance with the context of legislation and the principles of fairness, reasonableness and justice.[7]

Relevant Conflict of Law Rules

Uzbekistan's conflict of laws has not yet codified into one single act. Rather, the Civil Code generally covers the matters related to private international law rules.

Article 1158 of the Civil Code regulates the determination of the law applicable to civil law relations complicated by a foreign element.[8] According to that norm, the law applicable to civil law relations with the participation of foreign citizens or foreign legal entities or complicated by another foreign element shall be determined on the basis of either the Civil Code and other Uzbek laws, or international treaties

[3] Article 35.2 同上

[4] The short history of Law on Arbitration courts and support of CCI, Interview – Topic Arbitration Courts in Uzbekistan Alisher Shaykov, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan[EB/OL](2008)[2021–12–06]. http://www.silkpress.com/discovery-bc/archive/2007.9/10_12.php.

[5] 同【1】p.

[6] Article 10 (3) 同【1】段

[7] Article 10 (3) 同上

[8] Article 1158 同【1】段

and customs recognized, or on the basis of an agreement of the parties.

An agreement of the parties on an alternative law must be evidently expressed or directly followed from the conditions of a treaty and factual backgrounds considered in their body. If it is impossible to determine an applicable law according to above rules, the law which is closely connected with civil law relations complicated by a foreign element shall apply.

The above norm opens leeway for the parties to rely on foreign law in arbitral proceedings. For instance, if the dispute at the arbitration court in Uzbekistan concerns a sale and purchase agreement of real estate located in Kazakhstan between two Uzbek parties, then difficulties may potentially arise – something which requires the application of Kazakhstani law by the arbitration court in Uzbekistan. It is assumed that Article 1158 of the Civil Code of Uzbekistan permits the application of the substantive civil law of Kazakhstan in such situations.[9]

The Law Governing the Arbitration Agreement

Article 10 explicitly states that arbitration courts in the territory of Uzbekistan resolve disputes on the basis of the legislation of Uzbekistan. This is why the problem of the governing law of arbitration agreements with an international legal character has not arisen in Uzbek arbitration courts. On the other hand, as a matter of fact, the CCI has established an ICAC in February 2011, and it is the institution which has the capacity to deal with arbitration agreements that have a transnational legal character.

In a number of international arbitrations in the ICAC under the umbrella of CCI, one can notice the fact that both foreign and local parties selected the law of Uzbekistan as the applicable law to their arbitration agreement. In one dispute, two Belarusian claimants brought their case on the issue of payment of a delivered product and partially won their case. In another dispute, the ICAC failed to find jurisdiction due to lack of its jurisdiction. Furthermore, currently two international arbitrations against Chinese and Danish parties are currently pending at the ICAC.

However, the ICAC has been inactive due to the ambiguity of its legal nature and a lack of legal basis for the last several years. It is reported that currently arbitrators of the ICAC under the CCI are waiting for the adoption of a new law on international commercial arbitration by the Uzbek Parliament.

Overriding mandatory laws and international public policy

The parties' power to choose the applicable law is limited by overriding mandatory provisions and by the fundamental principles that constitute the Uzbekistan public policy applicable to international cases.

Overriding mandatory rules are those that must be applied irrespective of the governing law of the case.[10] In Uzbekistan, overriding mandatory rules are characterized in Article 1165 of the Civil

[9] ASYANOV S, KULIKOVA M, ISAEVA A. Commentary to the Law on Arbitration Courts[M/OL]. [2021–12–05]. http://www.lprc.uz/treteyskiy.html.

[10] BROZOLO L G R di. When, Why and How Must Arbitrators Apply Overriding Mandatory Provisions? The Problems and a Proposal [J/OL]. The Impact of EU Law on Commercial Arbitration, 2017[2021–12–06]. https://arbitrationlaw.com/library/when-why-and-how-must-arbitrators-apply-overriding-mandatory-provisions-problems-and.

Code of Uzbekistan as "Application of peremptory norms":

"The rules of this section do not affect the actions of the peremptory norms of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan governing the relevant relations regardless of the applicable law.

When applying the law of any country in accordance with the rules of this section, the court may apply the peremptory norms of the law of another country, which has a close connection with Uzbekistan, if, according to the law of that country, such rules are to regulate the relevant relationship regardless of the applicable law. In doing so, the court must take into account the purpose and nature of such norms, as well as the consequences of their application."[11]

In this regard, Article 1164 public policy clause provides that:

"Foreign law shall not be applied in cases where its application would contradict the foundations of law and order (public order) of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In these cases, the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan applies.

Refusal to apply foreign law cannot be based only on the difference between the legal, political or economic system of the corresponding foreign state from the legal, political or economic system of the Republic of Uzbekistan."[12]

Overriding mandatory rules thus are immediately applicable regardless of the law governing the dispute.[13] As a result, the judge does not have to review the content of the foreign governing law.[14] The overriding mandatory rule provides a direct solution for the case.

The Uzbekistan Supreme Court has not clearly defined international public policy and referred the refusal of recognition and enforcement of an arbitral award to Article 5 of the New York Convention. The Plenum of the Supreme Economic Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan provided in its interpretation that "courts should keep in mind that recognition and enforcement of an arbitral award can only be denied if there are grounds set out in Article 5 of the New York Convention."[15] It should be borne in mind that the refusal to recognize and enforce an arbitral award on the basis of paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the New York Convention is permissible only if there is evidence substantiating the circumstances specified in this paragraph. A refusal to recognize and enforce an arbitral award under Article 5 paragraph 2 of the New York Convention is permissible regardless of any evidence presented to the court. However, this Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Economic Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan expired but still there is no any vivid notion of public policy in the legislation or in scholarly writing.

The author suggests that if the source of public policy constitutes fundamental principles of the country then the public

[11] Article 1165 同【1】段

[12] Article 1164 同上

[13] MAYER P. Mandatory rules of law in international arbitration[J/OL]. Arbitration International, 1986, 2(4): 274–293[2021–12–06]. https://academic.oup.com/arbitration/article-lookup/doi/10.1093/arbitration/2.4.274. DOI:10.1093/arbitration/2.4.274.

[14] WEINBERG I M. Private international law (Derecho Internacional Privado)[M/OL]. 4 版[2021–12–06]. https://www.marcialpons.es/libros/derecho-internacional-privado/9789502021881/.

[15] Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Economic Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 248 "On some issues of the application of legislative acts when considering by economic courts cases on the recognition and enforcement of a court decision of a forei[S/OL]. [2021–11–10]. https://www.lex.uz/acts/2207386.

policy of Uzbekistan should be referred to the Constitution and international human rights treaties. Those fundamental principles of public policy constitute what is characterized as international public policy, which must be distinguished from domestic public policy understood as those provisions that may not be overridden by the parties in domestic cases.

The main difference between overriding mandatory rules and fundamental principles of public policy is that the former has a "preventive" role while the latter have a "therapeutic role".[16] Or, in other words, overriding mandatory rules operate "affirmatively" while the principles of public policy operate "defensively".

In international commercial arbitration, the power of arbitrators to apply overriding mandatory rules and public policies principles presents distinctive problems.[17] Arbitrators are not organs of a State, and their authority is based on the will of the parties. As a result of this, the principle of party autonomy in the selection of the applicable law plays a more relevant role in international arbitration than in litigation before domestic judges.

Nevertheless, overriding mandatory rules and public policy principles must be applied by arbitral tribunals irrespective of the will of the parties. As it has been observed by Radicati di Brozolo, the power of arbitrators to interpret and apply overriding mandatory rules 'presupposes an unspoken compact between states and the users and practitioners of arbitration that those rules will be respected and the goal pursued by them will not be thwarted by arbitration'. In other words, as it has been said by Pierre Mayer, 'the arbitration process … may thrive but only subject to the condition that arbitrators, like judges, take responsibility for the general interests identified by the law'.[18] What is significantly much more complex is to determine which legal system's public policy rules to apply.[19]

To what extent this solution can be extended to international arbitration disputes is not clear. An arbitral tribunal that applies a law other than the law chosen by the parties may be deemed to have exceeded its power and the award may be annulled, or its recognition and enforcement may be denied. In this regard, Born has observed that, when arbitral tribunals have applied foreign public policy rules, the resulting awards have often been annulled on "excess of power" grounds. However, a contract may be held invalid under the law chosen by the parties if such

[16] PAPEIL A-S. Conflict of overriding mandatory rules in arbitration[M]//Conflict of Laws in International Arbitration. Sellier - DE GRUYTER, 2012. DOI:10.1515/9783866539297.341.

[17] BERMANN G, MISTELIS L. Mandatory Rules in International Arbitration[M/OL]. Arbitration Law, 2011[2021–12–06]. https://arbitrationlaw.com/books/mandatory-rules-international-arbitration.

[18] MAYER P. Reflections on the International Arbitrator's Duty to Apply the Law [J/OL]. Arbitration International, 2001, 17(3): 235–248[2021–12–06]. https://academic.oup.com/arbitration/article-lookup/doi/10.1023/A:1011248016716. DOI:10.1023/A:1011248016716; LEW J D ., MISTELIS L A. Arbitration Insights: Twenty Years of the Annual Lecture of the School of International Arbitration, Sponsored by Freshfield Bruckhaus Deringer - Ghent University Library[M/OL]//Kluwer Law International 2007. [2021–12–06]. https://lib.ugent.be/en/catalog/ebk01:2420000000006586?i=4&q=%22Julian+D.+M+Lew%22&search_field=author

[19] BROZOLO L G R di. Party Autonomy and the Rules Governing the Merits of the Dispute in Commercial Arbitration [J/OL]. Arbitration Law, 2016[2021–12–06]. https://arbitrationlaw.com/library/party-autonomy-and-rules-governing-merits-dispute-commercial-arbitration-chapter-9-limits.

law contains a rule on illegality of contracts entered into to evade overriding mandatory provisions of another State.

Finally, it should be mentioned that some commentators reject the application of national overriding mandatory rules and argue that arbitrators may "disregard the law chosen by the parties in situations where they find that it contravenes the fundamental values of the international community".[20] According to this approach, arbitrators have no forum;[21] therefore, they have no duty 'to adopt the conception of public policy of one or more identified jurisdictions' and should determine the content of international public policy based "on values widely recognized in the international community"

[20] GAILLARD E. Legal theory of international arbitration[M]//Legal Theory of International Arbitration. Brill, 2010. DOI:10.1163/ej.9789004186415.i-196.

[21] GAILLARD E, SAVAGE J. Fouchard Gaillard Goldman on International Commercial Arbitration [M/OL]. Kluwer Law International, 1999[2021–12–06]. https://lrus.wolterskluwer.com/store/product/fouchard-gaillard-goldman-on-international-commercial-arbitration/.

References:

Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Arbitration Courts" N.64 16 October 2006 (О третейских судах).

Asyanov, S., Kulikova, M., & Isaeva A. (n.d.). *Commentary to the Law on Arbitration Courts*.

Bermann, G., & Mistelis, L. (2011). *Mandatory Rules in International Arbitration*. Arbitration Law.

Brozolo, L. G. R. di. (2016). Party Autonomy and the Rules Governing the Merits of the Dispute in Commercial Arbitration . *Arbitration Law*.

Brozolo, L. G. R. di. (2017). When, Why and How Must Arbitrators Apply Overriding Mandatory Provisions? The Problems and a Proposal . *The Impact of EU Law on Commercial Arbitration*.

Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 29 August 1996. (n.d.).

Gaillard, E. (2010). Legal theory of international arbitration. In *Legal Theory of International Arbitration*. Brill. https://doi.org/10.1163/ej.9789004186415.i-196

Gaillard, E., & Savage, J. (1999). *Fouchard Gaillard Goldman on International Commercial Arbitration* . Kluwer Law International.

Lew, J. D. ., & Mistelis, L. A. (n.d.). Arbitration Insights: Twenty Years of the Annual Lecture of the School of International Arbitration, Sponsored by Freshfield Bruckhaus Deringer - Ghent University Library. In *Kluwer Law International 2007*.

Mayer, P. (1986). Mandatory rules of law in international arbitration. *Arbitration International*, *2*(4), 274–293. https://doi.org/10.1093/arbitration/2.4.274

Mayer, P. (2001). Reflections on the International Arbitrator's Duty to Apply the Law . *Arbitration International*, *17*(3), 235–248. https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1011248016716

Otakhonov, F., & Umirdinov, A. (2017). *Chapter 11 : Uzbekistan Arbitration Court of. Law and Practice of International Arbitration in the CIS Region Jurisdiction. Kluwer Law International*. 1–30.

Papeil, A.-S. (2012). Conflict of overriding mandatory rules in arbitration. In *Conflict of Laws in International Arbitration*. Sellier - DE GRUYTER. https://doi.org/10.1515/9783866539297.341

Resolution of the Plenum of the Supreme Economic Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 248 "On some issues of the application of legislative acts when considering by economic courts cases on the recognition and enforcement of a court decision of a forei.

The short history of Law on Arbitration courts and support of CCI, Interview – Topic Arbitration Courts in Uzbekistan Alisher Shaykov, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Uzbekistan. (2008).

Weinberg, I. M. (2011). *Private international law (Derecho Internacional Privado)* (4th ed.).

ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

1. Yusupov S. LEGAL REGULATION OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL OVER THE STATE BUDGET //International Scientific and Current Research Conferences. – 2021. – С. 159-163.

2. Yusupov S. SOME ISSUES OF PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL OVER THE STATE BUDGET IN THE CONSTITUTION LEGAL ORDER //International Scientific and Current Research Conferences. – 2021. – С. 107-110.

3. Sardorbek Y. ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS IN THE PROCESS OF PARLIAMENTARY CONSIDERATION OF BUDGET EXECUTION REPORTS IN UZBEKISTAN //Berlin Studies Transnational Journal of Science and Humanities. – 2021. – Т. 1. – №. 1.4 Legal sciences.
4. Юсупов С. Б. COVID-19 ПАНДЕМИЯСИ ДАВРИДА ДАВЛАТ БЮДЖЕТИ УСТИДАН ПАРЛАМЕНТ НАЗОРАТИНИ АМАЛГА ОШИРИШНИНГ ТАШКИЛИЙ-ҲУҚУҚИЙ АСОСЛАРИ //ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИЯ. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 1.
5. Bakhodirovich Y. S. International Legal Bases of Parliamentary Control Over the State Budget: On the Example of Inter-Parliamentary Institutions //International Journal of Development and Public Policy. – 2021. – Т. 1. – №. 6. – С. 130-134.
6. Юсупов С. Б. ДАВЛАТ БЮДЖЕТИ УСТИДАН ПАРЛАМЕНТ НАЗОРАТИ ФАОЛИЯТИНИ ТАКОМИЛЛАШТИРИШНИНГ УСТУВОР ЙЎНАЛИШЛАРИ //ЖУРНАЛ ПРАВОВЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ. – 2021. – №. SPECIAL 3.
7. Sardorbek Y. ANALYSIS OF PROBLEMS IN THE PROCESS OF PARLIAMENTARY CONSIDERATION OF BUDGET EXECUTION REPORTS IN UZBEKISTAN //Berlin Studies Transnational Journal of Science and Humanities. – 2021. – Т. 1. – №. 1.4 Legal sciences.
8. Goziev, K. (2021, December). PRINCIPLES OF TAX LEGISLATION. In *International Scientific and Current Research Conferences* (pp. 9-12).
9. Goziev, K. (2021, November). DEMOCRATIZATION OF STATE POWER AND GOVERNANCE IS AN IMPORTANT CONDITION FOR THE PRINCIPLE OF SEPARATION OF POWERS. In *International Scientific and Current Research Conferences* (pp. 124-132).
10. Жураев, А. Н. (2021). REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTE FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS AND LEGAL INTERESTS OF BUSINESS ENTITIES IN ENSURING THE RULE OF LAW. *ЖУРНАЛ ПРАВОВЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ*, (SPECIAL 1).
11. Жураева, А. Б. (2020). PRIOR RIGHTS IN TRADEMARK IN UZBEKISTAN, CHINA AND GERMANY COMPARATIVE STUDY. ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИЯ, 1(1).
12. Akhrorov, A. (2021). ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BODIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN.
13. Khudoyberganova, M. . (2021). THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CURRENT RESEARCH CONFERENCES*, *1*(1), 147–152. Retrieved from https://usajournalshub.com/conferences/index.php/iscrc/article/view/200
14. Исаева, Ф. Б. (2021). ДАВЛАТ ХИЗМАТЧИСИНИ АТТЕСТАЦИЯДАН ЎТКАЗИШ ВА УНИНГ ҲУҚУҚИЙ ОҚИБАТЛАРИ. ЖУРНАЛ ПРАВОВЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ, (SPECIAL 1).
15. Farida Isaeva. (2021). LEGAL BASIS FOR EVALUATING AND CERTIFYING THE ACTIVITIES OF A CIVIL SERVANT. International Scientific and Current Research Conferences, 1(01), 100–106. Retrieved from http://orientalpublication.com/index.php/iscrc/article/view/161
16. Исаева Фарида (2020). Роль Конституции в реформировании государственной службы в Республике Узбекистан и создании ее правовой основы. Review of law sciences, 1 (Спецвыпуск), 33-39. doi: 10.24412/2181-919X-2020-1-33-39
17. Khumoyun, S. (2021) “CONCEPT AND PURPOSES OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE ASPECT OF LABOR LAW: CONCEPT AND PURPOSES OF HUMAN

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE ASPECT OF LABOR LAW", TSUL Legal Report International electronic scientific journal, 2(1), pp. 118-126. Available at: https://www.legalreport.tsul.uz/index.php/journal/article/view/52 (Accessed: 2November2021).
18. Feruza Salixova. (2021). THE ROLE OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES IN CUSTOMS. *International Scientific and Current Research Conferences*, *1*(01), 118–123. Retrieved from http://orientalpublication.com/index.php/iscrc/article/view/165
19. Салихова, Ф. Т. (2021). БОЖХОНА НАЗОРАТИНИ АМАЛГА ОШИРИШДА КОНТРАФАКТ ТОВАРЛАРНИ АНИҚЛАШ МАСАЛАЛАРИ. *ЖУРНАЛ ПРАВОВЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ*, (SPECIAL 1)
20. Soyipov, K. (2021). ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE REDUCTION OF STATE GOVERNANCE IN THE ECONOMIC SPHERE. In *Multidiscipline Proceedings of Digital Fashion Conference* (Vol. 1, No. 2).
21. Khumoyun, S. (2021). CONCEPT AND PURPOSES OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE ASPECT OF LABOR LAW: CONCEPT AND PURPOSES OF HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN THE ASPECT OF LABOR LAW. *TSUL Legal Report International electronic scientific journal*, *2*(1), 118-126.
22. Ниязова, Н., Ардатова, Е., & Сойипов, Х. (2021). Обучение языкам как основа развития юридической науки и образования. *Общество и инновации*, *2*(2), 137-143.
23. Juraeva, A. (2021, November). STATE RESPONSIBILITY FOR COVID-19 IS CHINA LIABLE. In *International Scientific and Current Research Conferences* (pp. 151-158).Жураева, А. Б. (2020). PRIOR RIGHTS IN TRADEMARK IN UZBEKISTAN, CHINA AND GERMANY COMPARATIVE STUDY. *ЮРИСПРУДЕНЦИЯ*, *1*(1).
24. Ахроров, А. (2021). ТЕНДЕНЦИИ УПРОЩЕНИЯ ПРОЦЕДУР ЛИЦЕНЗИРОВАНИЯ И РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ УЗБЕКИСТАН. *Збірник наукових праць SCIENTIA*.
25. Akhrorov, A. (2021, April). ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION BODIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. In *International Scientific and Current Research Conferences*.
26. Abduvaliev, M. (2020). Invalidity of agreements in civil law-an analysis of the experience of Uzbekistan and Japan. *TSUL Legal Report International electronic scientific journal*, *1*(1).
27. Maksudjon, A. (2020). DEVELOPING NORM CREATIVITY IN THE PROCESS OF ENSURING THE RULE OF LAW IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *Review of law sciences*, *1*(Спецвыпуск).
28. Maksudjon, A. (2020). CONSTITUTIONAL CONCEPTS OF THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT FROM ONE PLACE TO ANOTHER AND LEGAL RESTRICTIONS (EXAMPLE OF REGISTRATION SYSTEM). *Review of law sciences*, (4), 6-9.
29. Ғозиев, К. (2022). ОЛИЙ ТАЪЛИМНИ ТАШКИЛ ҚИЛИШ БЎЙИЧА АЙРИМ РИВОЖЛАНГАН ДАВЛАТЛАР ТАЖРИБАСИ. *Involta Scientific Journal*, *1*(4), 3-15.
30. Газиев, К. (2022). Ўзбекистонда олий таълим муассасаларини бошқариш ва ташкил этишнинг ҳуқуқий жиҳатлари. *Общество и инновации*, *3*(6/S), 131-155.

31. Goziev, K. (2022). THE ESSENCE OF THE LAW ON BANK SECRET OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN. *World Bulletin of Management and Law*, *12*, 70-72.
32. Paraxatovna, A. E. (2022). РОЛЬ ТИПОВЫХ ПРАВИЛ ПОВЕДЕНИЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ СЛУЖАЩИХ ПРИ БОРЬБЕ С КОРРУПЦИЕЙ. *Conferencea*, 188-190.
33. Авезова, Э. П. (2022). ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ВИДОВ И ФОРМ КОРРУПЦИОННЫХ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЙ НА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЕ. *SIYOSATSHUNOSLIK, HUQUQ VA XALQARO MUNOSABATLAR JURNALI*, *1*(6), 91-94.
34. Авезова, Э. П. (2022). ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ВИДОВ И ФОРМ КОРРУПЦИОННЫХ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЙ НА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЕ. *SIYOSATSHUNOSLIK, HUQUQ VA XALQARO MUNOSABATLAR JURNALI*, *1*(6), 91-94.
35. Авезова, Э. П. (2022). ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ ВИДОВ И ФОРМ КОРРУПЦИОННЫХ ПРОЯВЛЕНИЙ НА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ СЛУЖБЕ. *SIYOSATSHUNOSLIK, HUQUQ VA XALQARO MUNOSABATLAR JURNALI*, *1*(6), 91-94.
36. Ражабова, К. Қ. (2022). САЙЛОВ КОМИССИЯЛАРИ, УЛАРНИНГ ХАТТИ-ҲАРАКАТЛАРИ (ҚАРОРЛАРИ) ТУШУНЧАСИ ВА ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАРИ.
37. Ражабова, Карима Қаҳрамоновна (2022). САЙЛОВ КОМИССИЯЛАРИНИНГ ХАТТИ-ҲАРАКАТЛАРИ (ҚАРОРЛАРИ) ЮЗАСИДАН НИЗОЛАШИШ ТЎҒРИСИДАГИ ИШЛАРНИ СУДДА КЎРИШНИНГ ЎЗИГА ХОС ХУСУСИЯТЛАР. Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences, 2 (Special Issue 23), 556-563. doi: 10.24412/2181-1784-2022-23-556-563
38. Mavjuda, X., & Asgarov, M. (2022). AHOLINI DORI VOSITALARI VA TIBBIYOT BUYUMLARI BILAN TA'MINLASHDA DAVLAT BOSHQARUVINING ROLI. *Involta Scientific Journal*, *1*(4), 83-106.