

## Regulation of family relations involving foreign citizens and stateless persons.

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**Annotation:** this article will talk about the regulation of family relations of foreign citizens and stateless persons living permanently in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

**Keywords:** family codex, foreign citizens, marriage, adoption, law

In accordance with article 234 of the family code, foreign citizens and stateless persons living permanently in the Republic of Uzbekistan enjoy equal rights and have equal obligations with citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan in family relations on its territory.

The citizenship provisions were also enshrined in international treaties. As a general rule, basharti, if the international treaty signed by the Republic of Uzbekistan defines the laws of our country differently from the Oi, applies the rule of the international treaty in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Separation from marriage: in our country, separation from marriage between citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan and foreign citizens or stateless persons, as well as between foreign citizens, is carried out on the basis of the provisions of the Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the code of Civil Procedure.

If two foreign citizens are divorced from marriage in Uzbekistan, the issue of recognition or not is considered valid if the rules of the respective state and the laws of Civil Procedure are observed and separated - gan. But the norms of the states that allowed the separation of marriage (i.e., collisional norms) approach this inasa - LA in different ways. In such cases, the separation from marriage obeys the laws of the state of persons with citizenship or the state in which individuals always live.

In the event that marital separation cases are regulated under the International Treaty (Article 9 of the Family Code), the laws of the respective state in which a spouse is a subject



of dual citizenship must be applied to such work. For example, a citizen of Uzbekistan who lives in St. Petersburg (according to the lawsuit) divorces from marriage with a citizen of Uzbekistan who lives in Samarkand, the court is obliged to apply the blood of Uzbekistan, and not the Russian law, where the plaintiff lives.

In accordance with Part 3 of Article 236 of the family code, such a divorce can be carried out in diplomatic missions or consular institutions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in cases where, according to the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a divorce from marriage is possible in the bodies of writing acts of civil status.

Recognition of the decision on separation from marriage recorded in foreign countries in Uzbekistan this decision is recognized as having legal force in the decision of the Court of Uzbekistan or the body of Civil Status Acts. The decision to separate the couple from the marriage in foreign dav - Lati forms the basis for considering the couple divorced from the marriage.

Adoption: in accordance with article 237 of the Family Code, the requirements of articles 151-167 of the current Code must be observed when adopting a child who is a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan by foreign citizens or stateless persons in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

This rule provides for the rules regarding the adoption of a child who is a citizen of Uzbekistan or a child who is a citizen of a foreign state on the territory of Uzbekistan, as well as a child who is a citizen of Uzbekistan abroad.

There are still cases when an adopted child is taken abroad in life. In this case, clear evidence is required to prove that the child is adopted. Determination of the content of the norms of Foreign Family Law. In accordance with article 238 of the Family Code, the judicial or civil status ACT writing authority and other administrative bodies determine the content of these norms when applying the norms of Foreign Family Law in accordance with their official interpretation and application in practice in the relevant foreign state.



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