



## ANNEX C1: Twinning Fiche

**Project title:** Systematisation and simplification of the regulatory framework

**Beneficiary administration:** Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan

**Twining Reference:** UZ 21 NDICI JH 01 22

**Publication notice reference:** Prospect number: 178062

**EU funded project**

***TWINNING TOOL***

## **1. Basic Information**

### **1.1 Programme: Multiannual Indicative programme for Uzbekistan 2021-27**

### **1.2 Twinning Sector: Justice and home affairs (JH)**

### **1.3 EU funded budget: 1,800,000.00 EUR**

### **1.4 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):**

SDG 16 – Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels,

SDG 17 – Partnership for sustainable development.

## **2. Objectives**

### **2.1 Overall Objective(s):**

The overall objective is to support Uzbekistan's reforms towards creating an enabling regulatory environment for trade and economic development in the country.

The Twinning is aimed at strengthening the organisational, administrative, technical and legal capacities of the Ministry of Justice of Uzbekistan (MoJ) in its role of coordinator of law-making activities and guarantor of a unified state legal policy in order to ensure ensure stability and predictability of the national legal framework.

### **2.2 Specific objective:**

SO1. Ministry of Justice strengthens its organisational, administrative, technical and legal capacity to ensure high quality, predictable and accountable regulatory framework.

SO2. Creation of a high-quality and compact system of normative and technical regulation.

### **2.3 The elements targeted in strategic documents i.e. National Development Plan/Cooperation agreement/Association Agreement/Sector reform strategy and related Action Plans**

This Action is in line with the principles identified in the new European Consensus on Development, the EU Strategy for Central Asia, the EU Green Deal and with the priorities set in the EU-Uzbekistan Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) as well as in the EU-Uzbekistan Enhanced PCA which has been initialed in July 2022. The Action also closely reflects the targets included in SDG 16 of the Global Agenda 2030 on Peace, justice and strong institutions, promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.

Domestically, the action fits into the goals set out by President Mirziyoev in the Development Strategy for a New Uzbekistan for the period 2022-26. Goal 8 of this Strategy provides for the modernization of law-making processes, ensuring the unconditional execution of legislative acts, in particular:

- improving the practice of holding consultations with civil society institutions in the law-making process;
- development and expansion of the assessment of the regulatory impact of the acts of legislation in order to ensure the stability, quality and effectiveness of the legal regulation of public relations;
- reduction of the acts of legislation within the framework of reducing the “regulatory burden” in industries, systematization of legal acts regulating the activities of state bodies;

- reduction of the circle of state bodies with the authority to adopt Orders and Resolutions of Ministries, State Committees and Departments, as well as the continuation of work to optimize the number of these acts.

According to The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 30, 2021 No. UP - 6218 "On measures for the comprehensive systematization of the national legislation database" it is planned to systematize about 1,600 acts regulating the activities of over 100 state bodies, as well as over 10 000 acts in about 60 branches of legislation.

Twinning and various tools such as research, trainings and the development of workplans and guidelines will help the MoJ in providing technical assistance to over 100 government agencies involved in the comprehensive systematization of the national legislative framework.

Twinning technical assistance will also open up new opportunities for:

- studying the best international experience in the field of systematization of legislation;
- familiarization with modern methods of planning and forecasting legislative work;
- access to foreign experience in the development of draft new acts;
- establishing international legal cooperation with international and foreign research centers, specializing in lawmaking issues;
- in general, ensuring the attractiveness of national legislation for investors through the implementation of the basic (universal) provisions of international law.

By the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 26, 2021 No. 110 "On organizational measures for the systematization of normative documents in the field of technical regulation" the following bodies are formed:

- Interdepartmental commission for normative-legal systematization in the field of technical regulation;
- Project office as a working body of the Interdepartmental Commission for normative-legal systematization in the field of technical regulation.

The main task of the Interdepartmental Commission and the Project Office is during 2021-2025 is to systematize technical regulation in order to improve doing business in Uzbekistan, as well as to create favorable conditions for the development of the economic, trade and investment environment.

Technical assistance within the framework of Twinning will allow for the organization and systemitisation of the permanent work of the Project Office for the period of the project. This is necessary to attract various experts as well as to prepare and develop specific technical acts, as well as to analyse their impact. For example, the elimination of any requirements in the Building Acts and rules may cause the destruction of a building or structure in future. Due to this, the systematization of technical acts presupposes, first of all, carrying out various examinations, test works using a wide range of technical equipment. In this regard, as required, orders have to be made to specialized institutions to conduct various tests. Based on the results, appropriate calculations will be made and consultations with experts will be held. Only after observing these procedures can the issue of canceling old requirements or introducing new requirements be resolved in the course of systematizing technical acts.

It should be noted that, such modern technologies of lawmaking as Ex-ante / Ex-post regulatory impact assessment, public discussion of projects under development on the open portal <https://regulation.gov.uz/ru>, anti-corruption and gender-legal expertise were introduced in Uzbekistan, not so long ago. During the revision of regulatory and technical acts, these technologies of lawmaking will be widely used. This will make it possible to involve various stakeholders in the process, which will have a positive effect on the quality of work in terms of ensuring an optimal balance of interests of various groups of the population (women, people with disabilities, national minorities, etc.).

EU technical assistance will also help significantly expand the coverage of the population during the revision of current legislation and the development of new regulations and technical acts. In particular, thanks to the EU advisory assistance, the beneficiary will be able to obtain information on the best practices for involving the population in the law-making process in the EU countries, adapt international experience to national conditions and apply it in the course of project implementation. Constant targeted work with various groups of the population, including civil society, will make it possible to develop “bottom-up” solutions. Therefore, efforts will be made to minimize the practice of “top-down” solutions in which decisions are made without a detailed study of the needs of the population and law enforcement practice.

### **3. Description**

#### **3.1 Background and justification:**

The dynamic development associated with systemic changes in legislation has led to an increase in the number of regulatory legal acts, which does not always have a positive effect on ensuring the stability of legislation. If today more than 800 laws are in force, then about half of them are laws on amendments and additions, which indicates a fairly frequent change in legislation. Because of that, the MoJ is experiencing difficulties in ensuring the stability and predictability of the national legal framework.

Frequent changes in rules negatively affect the investment climate and the business environment, as investors and entrepreneurs find it hard to plan their activities taking into account changes in legislation, which can lead to additional costs; while international players are reluctant to invest in a country where legislation changes are frequent and the legislative landscape is perceived as chaotic or unstable. Among citizens, this causes a decrease in the level of awareness of legal norms and, as a result, ignorance of their rights and freedoms, which leads to cases of corruption and other offenses.

The reasons for the frequent changes in legislation are the following:

- aging of existing legal and technical acts that were developed in the 1990s and do not provide for modern forms of legal relations in various fields;
- technological progress, for which the legal framework is often not ready and inadequately responds to innovations;
- lack of an integrated, scientifically grounded approach to lawmaking with the use of modern tools for the participation of various stakeholders, civil society institutions, scientific and business circles;
- underdevelopment and poor use of methods for predicting future changes, assessing the impact of new legislation and ensuring the preparedness of national legislation.

Technical assistance within the framework of Twinning will enable the MoJ to find solutions to the above problems. During the implementation of the project, the MoJ will work closely with the RTA, EU institutions, consult, attract experts and, accordingly, accumulate knowledge and unique experience that will be used in the future.

Thus, the specialists of the MoJ will learn how to properly organize the law-making process, efficiently coordinate law-making activities of state bodies, thus fulfilling its main task of conducting a unified state legal policy.

In addition, during the implementation of the project, specialists from the MoJ will establish contacts with various stakeholders, as well as foreign counterparts, which will allow them to further engage in knowledge exchange in the future.

The strengths of the MoJ include the following:

- **political will and competence** – the task of systematizing legislation is entrusted to the MoJ in accordance with the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-5997

dated May 19, 2020, No. UP-6075 dated September 27, 2020, No. UP-6218 dated April 30, 2021. In addition, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-3666 dated April 13, 2018, determines a wide list of tasks and competences for the MoJ;

- **republican coverage** - the structure of the MoJ includes the Central Office, 14 territorial divisions in the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regions and the city of Tashkent, 207 departments of justice in districts and cities. In addition, the MoJ system includes a number of research and educational institutions, in particular, the Tashkent State University of Law, Center for Advanced Studies of Lawyers, legal technical schools, Research Institute of Legal Policy, etc. The knowledge accumulated in the framework of the project can be further included in the educational process. Thus, the MoJ has the capacity to conduct legal experiments in the most remote and inaccessible areas or to organize an assessment of the regulatory impact of legislative acts on a specific territory, taking into account its specific features;
- **human resources** - today, the MoJ system includes 7,532 employees, of which 2,218 have higher legal education, 2,219 are under 30, 2,776 employees are women;
- **readiness for innovation** – MoJ was the first to apply the “regulatory guillotine” method, and also the first among state bodies to receive the international anti-corruption management standard ISO 37001: 2016 “Anti-corruption management system”.

The following can be noted as the weaknesses of the MoJ:

- the inability to focus all resources on one specific task due to the wide range and multiplicity of tasks and functions performed by the MoJ;
- the gap in the level of knowledge, skills and competencies between the employees of the Central Office of the MoJ and its territorial divisions, as well as the underdevelopment of the “republic - region - district (city)” feedback chain. Thus, decisions, as a rule, are made “from top to bottom” and not “from bottom to top”. This, in turn, can negatively affect law enforcement practice, since the development of draft regulatory legal acts at the central level happens without taking into account the conditions in the territories, thus leading to problems in law enforcement practice;
- insufficient awareness among employees about modern methods of lawmaking and the lack of ability to apply international best practices in their professional activities;
- lack of experience and skills in the implementation of new tasks assigned to the MoJ, especially in the systematization of normative documents in the field of technical regulation.

As of 2021, the national legal framework consists of more than 30 000 regulatory legal acts. If we exclude the acts concerning amendments and additions, invalidation, personnel changes, state awards, the Twinning project will cover almost half of the current national legal framework.

### 3.2 Ongoing reforms:

With the election of Sh. Mirziyoyev as President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2016, the country began to actively carry out reforms in various areas, which contributed to a sharp increase in lawmaking activity.

In the process of introducing amendments and additions to existing acts, as well as the adoption of new acts in order to provide legal support for reforms, deep systemic problems in the legal sphere emerged. In particular, many of the previously adopted acts did not meet the modern conditions of socio-political, socio-economic and cultural developments in the country. The current method of making changes and additions to legislation does not result in a long-term, sustainable solution. Thus, a strategic approach to updating legislation should be developed.

The legal and administrative systems were not ready for a large-scale reset and move towards the liberalization of market relations (primarily in view of currency reform), diversification of the economy, respect for human rights (fight against child and forced labor in the cotton harvesting

industry), countering corruption, improving relations with neighboring countries. As a result, in the shortest possible time, administrative and legal reforms were carried out in accordance with the Concept of Administrative Reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the Concept for improving the rule-making activity.

As part of the **administrative reform**, the nearly 50 percent increase in the number of state bodies made it much more difficult for the MoJ to coordinate its law-making activities. For example, if in 2015 1 472 draft normative legal acts were submitted to the MoJ for legal examination, then by 2019 this number grew to 2 754. In total, in 2021, 2 554 draft laws and regulations were submitted to the Ministry of Justice for legal evaluation by ministries and agencies. However, the number of MoJ employees responsible for carrying out legal expertise remained unchanged.

The above factors led to a decline in the quality, systematicity and stability of lawmaking and led the head of state to recognize the need for a comprehensive systematization of the national legislative base. MoJ has been assigned the main responsibility for this task.

It was decided to carry out this work in parallel with **the systematization of technical regulation**, since in accordance with the Law “On technical regulation”<sup>1</sup> documents in the field of technical regulation are of normative nature. In this regard, the MoJ was entrusted<sup>2</sup> with an additional task of conducting mandatory legal examination of normative acts in the field of technical regulation. It was determined that normative acts in this field will come into force upon receiving a positive opinion and registration with the MoJ. In this regard, an Interdepartmental Commission, headed by the MoJ was created to systematize normative documents in the field of technical regulation.<sup>3</sup>

It should be noted that the MoJ has been preparing for several years to implement a project to systematize the national legislative base. In the Concept for improving the rule-making activity, special attention is paid to the systematization of the legislative framework, in particular, the regulatory legal acts regulating relations in specific areas (electoral system, architecture and construction, education, investment, business and others). Moreover, by the Presidential Decree of May 19, 2020<sup>4</sup>, the Ministry of Justice was entrusted with an additional task of systematizing and codifying legislation in all areas, including by revising outdated legislative acts, their harmonization with ongoing reforms. In pursuance of these instructions, the “regulatory guillotine” method was applied for the first time in Uzbekistan – in two specific directions: 1) “cleansing” of legislation, when outdated and irrelevant regulatory legal acts are declared invalid; 2) systematization of normative legal acts by branches of legislation.

At the first stage, measures were taken to compile a list of by-laws that have lost their relevance. In particular, in accordance with the decree of the head of state of September 27, 2020, about 500 acts of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan were declared invalid. The resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of February 22, 2021 provides for the cancellation of 2 000 outdated government decisions. Thus, at the first stage, in the course of the so-called cleansing, “empty” or “dead” norms are canceled.

At the second stage, it is planned to:

- optimise more than 1 600 acts regulating the activities of over 100 state bodies  
e.g. to find out what issues are within the competence of the Ministry of Public Education, you need to study 50 different documents – both citizens and civil servants find it difficult to navigate such a large volume of documents;
- comprehensive systematization of national legislation

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5703398>

<sup>2</sup> Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19, 2020 No. UP-5997, <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5527815>.

<sup>3</sup> Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 26, 2021, No. 110, <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5316841>

<sup>4</sup> By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 19, 2020 No. UP-5997, the Concept for the development of bodies and institutions of justice in 2020–2024 was approved, <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5527815>

The acts are classified into more than 60 branches of legislation - state bodies responsible for each branch were identified. The terms of the acts' revision were indicated in order to eliminate duplications, repetitions and contradictions by combining the norms into one or several acts of the relevant industry. legislation. That is, if today more than 500 acts are in force in the field of entrepreneurial activity, they will be combined into a single Entrepreneurial Code. Priority will be given to unification into laws of direct action with a minimum number of reference norms and with detailed explanations of all the main issues related to regulation of a specific area.

Thus, in the coming years, the MoJ will have to implement the ambitious task of systematizing a huge number of legal acts and regulations in the field of technical regulation. The Ministry will not be able to qualitatively carry out this task without the help and technical assistance of international institutions with broad knowledge, many years of experience and advanced technologies in the field of lawmaking.

### 3.3 Linked activities:

Basic information on (EU or UNDP, USAID) assistance already provided and/or still available in the medium-to-long term:

According to the Comprehensive Program of Basic Organizational Measures of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the implementation of the Partnership and Cooperation Agreement (PCA) for the period 2004-2008. The MoJ has participated in:

- implementation of the Concept for adapting the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the EU legislation and the mechanism for fulfilling the obligations assumed under the PCA (Note: The concept was approved by the CES in the Conclusion following the results of the 3rd meeting of the Cooperation Council (January, 2002);
- implementation of the Action Plan for the Implementation of the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment;
- the conclusion of intergovernmental agreements on the exchange of legal information with the EU member states (information on the concluded agreements is presented on the website of the Ministry of Justice<sup>1</sup>);
- holding regular meetings of the subcommittee on justice, internal affairs, customs cooperation and other related issues.

Currently, with the support of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, experts from the international consulting organization "Jacobs, Cordova and Associates" are assisting the Ministry of Justice in the regulatory impact assessment system of legislative acts.

So, on September 11, 2021, a training and practical seminar was organized for the heads of ministries and departments on the topic "The role and place of the regulatory impact assessment system in the development of the country."

On September 24, 2021, a training and practical seminar was held on the topic "Fundamentals and international practice in assessing the regulatory impact of legislative acts".

Current or previous EU activities in this area:

a) **TAIEX DEVCO/INTPA Workshops on regulatory impact assessment and systematisation of legislation** (webinar) organised in co-operation with Ministry of Justice of Uzbekistan and the EU Delegation in Uzbekistan (26-27 October 2020 and 29-30 March 2021)

The skills and knowledge acquired during the seminars were used by MoJ employees in the preparation of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 30, 2021 No. UP-6218 "On

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://minjust.uz/en/activity/cooperation/>



measures for the comprehensive systematization of the national legislative base”. In particular, information on the “regulatory guillotine” methodology helped to develop a Scheme for the systematization of legislative acts regulating the activities of state bodies, as well as a Scheme for the systematization of normative legal acts by branches of legislation.

During TAIEX, basic information is provided on the experience of countries such as France, Spain, Poland, Croatia in the field of legislative systematization and regulatory impact assessment. But this was enough to understand what a long way Uzbekistan has to go to get closer to European standards in the legal sphere. The main distinguishing feature of the legal systems of European countries is human orientation. In turn, the legal system of post-Soviet countries by inertia has absorbed the elements of the command-administrative system. Therefore, we realized the need to revise the system of legal and technical acts towards an even greater focus on human rights, business and rationalization of the powers of state bodies.

#### **b) EU-funded project “Improved Public Service Delivery and Enhanced Governance in Rural Uzbekistan”<sup>1</sup> (2019-24)**

Component 1 of this Project involves improving the quality of public services through the optimization of regulations and related provisions.<sup>2</sup> To ensure an integrated approach to improving the quality of public services, the optimization of regulatory norms was carried out in conjunction with the systematization of technical regulation. In 2021, as part of the Project, 9 public services provided by the Ministry of Construction were revised, including hundreds of building codes and regulations.

We learned the lesson about not reinventing the wheel at a time when others invented it. Instead, one need to take a reinvented bicycle and adapt it to one’s individual needs. This also applies to legislation. European countries have come a long way in building a democratic state based on the rule of law. On their way, they made mistakes, learned lessons and found optimal solutions. EU countries are ready to share their experience with other developing countries. Improving the situation in one developing country will have a positive impact globally.

In addition, the experience of working in the project “Improved Public Service Delivery and Enhanced Governance in Rural Uzbekistan” helped to get better acquainted with the EU requirements for the preparation of the necessary documentation, drawing up plans, and submitting reports. These skills will be used later in Twinning.

#### **c) Central Asia Rule of Law Programme<sup>3</sup> consists of 3 main Actions:**

1. Facilitating the creation of a common legal space between Europe and Central Asia and enhancing human rights protection;
2. Promoting transparency and action against economic crime;
3. Promoting efficient functioning of state institutions and public administration.

The Central Asia Rule of Law Program seeks to expand the common legal space between Europe and Central Asia. The implementation of the Twinning project will positively affect the achievement of the above goal of the Central Asia Rule of Law Program. Also, the Twinning project can have a multiplier effect by exporting experience in the systematization of regulatory and technical regulation to other countries of Central Asia.

---

<sup>1</sup> [https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/projects/improving-public-services-and-strengthening-governance-rural-uzbekistan\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/projects/improving-public-services-and-strengthening-governance-rural-uzbekistan_en)

<sup>2</sup> According to national legislation, in addition to normative legal acts, so-called technical acts also belong to regulatory norms

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.coe.int/en/web/corruption/programme/ca-taec/central-asia>



Furthermore, the Central Asia Rule of Law Program seeks to increase the level of business integrity and compliance with applicable regulations in the private sector (compliance) while reducing administrative barriers and ensuring the protection of entrepreneurs' rights in Central Asian countries. The Twinning project contributes to the achievement of these goals, which involves the systematization of regulatory and technical regulation, i.e. reducing the regulatory burden on business.

Twinning project can contribute to the implementation of the following agreements and/or cooperation frameworks with the EU:

### **1. GSP+**

On April 10, 2021, EU's GSP+ entered into force in Uzbekistan. By joining the GSP+ scheme, Uzbekistan committed itself to the implementation of 27 core international conventions, including environmental and climate protection, and good governance.

Systematization of legal and technical regulation contributes to the elimination of administrative barriers to trade, which is important in the development of trade relations between the EU and Uzbekistan. According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Normative Legal Acts", when preparing a draft normative legal act, the developer takes into account the generally recognized principles and norms of international law, and also studies the experience of legal regulation in other states.

Systematization will be carried out in about 60 branches of legislation<sup>1</sup>, taking into account the generally recognized principles and norms of international law. This will positively affect the implementation of the provisions of 27 major international conventions into national legislation, as well as their practical implementation.

### **2. Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation agreement (currently being finalized)**

The EPCA includes multiple provisions on the respect of the rule of law and good governance, as well as specific provisions which underline the need to provide "a predictable regulatory environment and efficient procedures for economic operators (...)"<sup>2</sup> as well as to reduce technical barriers to trade and promote "conditions fostering undistorted completion in the economic activities(...)"<sup>3</sup>.

Relevant activities currently being undertaken by other parties (government, private sector, civil society or international financial institutions (IFIs)):

In accordance with the Law "On Normative Legal Acts", draft normative legal acts are submitted by the relevant ministries, state committees, departments and other organizations to the MoJ for legal expertise within the framework of "Unified methodology of Legal and Technical Design of Draft Normative Legal Acts, as well as Information and Analytical Materials Attached to Them". In the course of legal due diligence, the Ministry examines received proposals taking into account the degree of accounting by the proponent, as well as the validity and compliance with the current legislation.

The proposals are also being put forward for public consultations during which all stakeholders, including representatives of the private and civil society sectors, can submit comments. The MoJ is responsible for the functioning of the portal for the public consultations of draft normative legal acts (regulation.gov.uz). Portal users can indicate who they are and whether they represent business, civil society or other sectors. This gives MoJ an additional opportunity to analyze the proposals made by representatives of the private and civil society sectors.

---

<sup>1</sup>Fundamental human rights and freedoms, public authorities and management, civil society institutions, entrepreneurship and trade, ecology and environmental protection, energy, transport, agriculture, education, labor and employment of the population, funds mass media, tourism, etc.

<sup>2</sup> EU-Uzbekistan Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement – Chapter 10 (Transparency)

<sup>3</sup> EU-Uzbekistan Enhanced Partnership and Cooperation Agreement – Chapter 15 (Horizontal provisions)

The MoJ has the right to suggest the need to hold public discussions (with the participation of the media and involvement of experts and representatives of the general public) on draft regulatory legal acts that have been the subject of justified comments from individuals and legal entities in the process of public consultation, and return such projects to the proponent for revision.<sup>1</sup>

The MoJ coordinates, monitors the activities of state bodies in conducting regulatory impact assessments and public discussion of draft regulatory legal acts. Specialists from scientific and educational institutions, representatives of non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil society institutions, foreign specialists, as well as practitioners can be involved in assessing the regulatory impact.

#### Ongoing horizontal public administration reform (PAR) efforts:

One of the tasks of the MoJ is to analyze and monitor the effectiveness of the public administration system based on advanced international experience and modern development trends. The Department for Analysis and Monitoring of the Effectiveness of the Public Administration System is located within the Central Office of the MoJ. This Department is also responsible for monitoring the quality and timely preparation, approval and introduction of draft regulatory legal acts developed as part of the implementation of the Concept of Administrative Reform in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

As part of the administrative reform, many new state bodies have been created (for example, the Ministry of Innovative Development, the Ministry of Preschool Education, the Ministry of Energy, the Ministry of Transport, the Civil Service Development Agency, etc.). If before the administrative reform (until September 1, 2016) there were 51 government bodies, today their number has increased to 93. The activities of more than 40 government bodies have been revised. Decentralization of 26 state functions was carried out. In particular, certain functions in the field of budget, investments, construction, taxes, tourism, education and others have been transferred to the jurisdiction of local authorities.

Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Administrative proceedings, the laws “On Administrative Procedures”, “On Public Control”, and “On Combating Corruption” have been adopted.

Administrative courts have been established. Now, if an individual or legal entity does not agree with the decision of the state body and its official, then an administrative or public dispute can be resolved in court.

As part of decentralization, the powers of local government bodies have been significantly expanded, including increasing the level of financial self-sufficiency of the regions through the right to dispose of local budgets, concluding investment agreements.

#### Policy and legislative development and requirements for impact assessments and inter-ministerial and public consultations:

In accordance with the Law “On regulatory legal acts”<sup>2</sup>, the preparation of draft regulatory legal acts consists of the following stages:

- consideration of a proposal for the preparation of a draft regulatory legal act and the decision on its preparation;
- organizational, technical and financial support for the preparation of a draft regulatory legal act;
- collection of materials and information necessary for the preparation of a draft regulatory legal act;
- regulatory impact assessment;

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5700347>

<sup>2</sup> <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5695915>

- substantiation of the expediency of establishing benefits and allocating funds from the State budget and state trust funds;
- preparation of the text of the draft normative legal act;
- legal and other necessary expertise;
- preparation of an explanatory note to the draft normative legal act outlining its concept.

Also, the mandatory elements of the preparation of a draft regulatory legal act are:

- studying the state of legislation, the practice of its application, public opinion and international experience in the preparation of a draft normative legal act;
- public consultation of draft regulatory legal acts;
- expertise (including mandatory legal expertise in MoJ, anti-corruption, gender-legal expertise) and interagency coordination of the draft regulatory legal act;
- publication and entry into force and effect of regulatory legal acts.

In addition, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 30, 2021 No. UP-6218 provides the Scheme for the systematization of legislative acts regulating the activities of state bodies, as well as the Scheme for the systematization of normative legal acts by branches of legislation.

As stated in section 2.3 above, the regulatory impact assessment and public consultations are relatively new processes in Uzbekistan. Within the framework of TAIEX, MoJ was able to obtain basic information about these methods of regulatory policy. However, it is necessary to continue international cooperation for a more detailed study and expansion of the ways of applying the above methods in national lawmaking.

### **3.4 List of applicable *Union acquis*/standards/norms:**

Internationally the action reflects the targets included in SDG 16 of the Global Agenda 2030 on Peace, justice and strong institutions, promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, as well as the standards and norms stemming from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, namely its Articles 19 and 21 which recognises the right to obtain information, as well as the importance of a participatory government

The absence of a golden standard for the systematization and simplification of legislation in the European Union implies that there is no one set of specific legislation which Uzbekistan should apply, rather that it should ensure that the international best practices it chooses to follow are well-suited given its legal history, current legislative setup and future aspirations. During the previously organized TAIEX events on the systematization of legislation, Uzbekistan got to study the expertise of France, Poland and Croatia, among others regarding legislative needs, stability of legislation, IT tools etc.

Domestically, the action fits into the goals set out by President Mirziyoev in the Development Strategy for a New Uzbekistan for the period 2022-26. Goal 8 of this Strategy provides for the modernization of law-making processes, ensuring the unconditional execution of legislative acts, in particular:

- improving the practice of holding consultations with civil society institutions in the law-making process;
- development and expansion of the assessment of the regulatory impact of the acts of legislation in order to ensure the stability, quality and effectiveness of the legal regulation of public relations;
- reduction of the acts of legislation within the framework of reducing the “regulatory burden” in industries, systematization of legal acts regulating the activities of state bodies;

- reduction of the circle of state bodies with the authority to adopt Orders and Resolutions of Ministries, State Committees and Departments, as well as the continuation of work to optimize the number of these acts.

According to The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 30, 2021 No. UP - 6218 “On measures for the comprehensive systematization of the national legislation database” it is planned to systematize about 1,600 acts regulating the activities of over 100 state bodies, as well as over 10 000 acts in about 60 branches of legislation.

### **3.5 Components and results per component**

#### **Component 1: Strengthen organisational, administrative, technical and legal capacity of the Ministry of Justice to ensure high quality, predictable and accountable regulatory framework**

##### **Component 1.1: Strengthened human resources management and enriched training curricula for civil servants of the Ministry of Justice and other institutions**

1. Development of training programmes for employees of the Ministry of Justice and other civil servants in the following proposed fields: systematisation of legislation, systematisation of technical regulations, regulatory impact assessment and public consultations;
2. Enhancing capacities of the training institute/further education department of the MoJ for the development of modern, needs-oriented training curricula for training of MoJ staff and staff of related institutions;

##### **Indicators:**

1. Number of national and international experts involved in the provision of methodological and organizational assistance in the systematization of normative documents in the field of technical regulation.
2. Number of employees of the Ministry of Justice and other civil servants trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills on systematisation of legislation, disaggregated by sex.
3. Number of draft acts which undergo a regulatory impact assessment.

##### **Component 1.2: Heightened capacities of civil servants from the Ministry of Justice and other institutions on conducting public consultations and awareness campaigns on draft legislation**

1. Provide capacity building on conduct of public consultations of draft legislation;
2. Awareness raising campaign among key stakeholders on the possibility to engage in consultation of draft legislation.

##### **Indicators:**

1. Number of trainings to Ministry of Justice staff on conduct of public consultations of draft legislation accompanied by awareness raising campaign on the public consultation mechanism
2. Number of draft legal acts which undergo public consultations with support of the EU-funded intervention.

## **Component 2: Established high-quality and compact system of normative and technical regulations**

### **Component 2.1. Heightened capacities of civil servants from the Justice Ministry and other institutions on systematisation of legislation, normative documents and technical regulations**

1. Capacity building for employees of 90 state bodies on the subject of systematisation of regulations governing the activities of state bodies;
2. Capacity building for employees of 55 state bodies on the subject of systematisation of regulatory legal acts by branches of legislation;
3. Capacity building for 50 employees of the Ministry of Justice on the systematisation of normative documents in the field of technical regulation;

#### **Indicators:**

1. Number of employees of state bodies trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills on the subject of systematisation of regulations governing the activities of state bodies disaggregated by sex;
2. Number of employees of state bodies trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills on the subject of systematisation of regulatory legal acts by branches of legislation disaggregated by sex;
3. Number of employees of the Ministry of Justice trained by the EU-funded intervention with increased knowledge and/or skills in the subject the systematisation of normative documents in the field of technical regulation disaggregated by sex.

### **Component 2.2: Upgraded and streamlined classification and systematisation of existing and planned legislation, normative documents and technical regulations**

1. Provide technical assistance to beneficiary on how to conduct regulatory impact assessment and revision of existing procedures in this field;
2. Conduct inventory of technical regulations;
3. Finalise systematisation of regulations governing the activities of over 100 state bodies;
4. Finalise systematisation of regulations in over 20 branches of legislation.

#### **Indicators:**

1. Number of technical assistance (trainings, consultations etc) delivered to beneficiary on how to conduct regulatory impact assessment and revision of existing procedures in this field;
2. Number of technical regulations governing the activity of different industries
3. Number of regulations governing the activities of state bodies
4. Number of draft regulatory legal acts developed as part of the project - upon adoption, they will constitute a consolidated legal framework for various industries and will ensure the long-term sustainability of the project.

### **3.6 Means / input from the EU Member State Partner Administration (s) \*:**

### 3.6.1 Profile and tasks of the PL:

- Minimum three years of specific experience,
- At least three years experience in a management position,
- University degree or equivalent professional experience of 8 years,
- Availability of the right to sign documents on behalf of the organization,
- Experience in the development of draft regulations and legal expertise.

### 3.6.2 Profile and tasks of the RTA:

- Minimum three years of specific experience,
- University degree or equivalent professional experience of 8 years,
- Knowledge of Russian language would be an asset,
- Experience in the development of draft regulations and legal expertise,
- Experience of participation in the implementation of projects on legal reforms (including the "regulatory guillotine", codification, introduction of digital technologies in the law-making process) in countries belonging to the Romano-Germanic legal system would be an asset,
- Experience of cooperation or work in such international organizations as OSCE (Democratization, Good governance, Rule of law), OECD (Regulatory reform, Public governance, Digital), Venice Commission would be an asset,

The RTA should be accompanied by a RTA/Language Assistant. It would be beneficial if the RTA/language assistant would not only have experience and understanding of projects implemented in the field of good governance/justice reform. Additionally the language assistant should be proficient in either Russian or Uzbek (or both) in order to facilitate interactions between the RTA and the beneficiary institution's team – in particular if the RTA himself/herself does not speak any of the local languages.

### 3.6.3 Profile and tasks of Component Leaders:

#### **For component 1:**

- Experience in the development of draft regulations and legal expertise,
- Experience of working in parliament or other legislative bodies,
- Experience of participation in the implementation of projects on legal reforms (including the "regulatory guillotine", codification, introduction of digital technologies in the law-making process) in countries belonging to the Romano-Germanic legal system would be an asset,
- Experience of participation in projects of such international organizations as OSCE (Democratization, Good governance, Rule of law), OECD (Regulatory reform, Public governance, Digital), Venice Commission would be an asset,
- Knowledge of Russian or Uzbek language would be an asset,
- Minimum three years of specific experience,
- University degree or equivalent professional experience of 8 years.

#### **For component 2:**

- Experience of cooperation or work in organizations such as the World Trade Organization, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Interregional Association for Standardization (MAC), International

Federation of Standards Users (IFAN), European Organization for Quality, European Organization for Quality Management (EFQM) would be an asset,

- Experience of participation in the implementation of projects to reform technical regulation in countries related to the Romano-Germanic legal system would be an asset,
- Knowledge of Russian or Uzbek language would be an asset,
- Minimum three years of specific experience,
- University degree or equivalent professional experience of 8 years.

#### 3.6.4 Profile and tasks of other short-term experts:

##### **For component 1:**

- Experience of participation in the implementation of projects on legal reforms (including the "regulatory guillotine", codification, introduction of digital technologies in the law-making process) in countries belonging to the Romano-Germanic legal system would be an asset,
- Experience of participation in projects of such international organizations as OSCE (Democratization, Good governance, Rule of law), OECD (Regulatory reform, Public governance, Digital), Venice Commission would be an asset,
- Knowledge in the field of IT-Law, Artificial intelligence in Law, Legislation as Code, etc.

##### **For component 2:**

- Minimum three years of specific experience,
- University degree or equivalent professional experience of 8 years,
- Experience in revising outdated regulations through a regulatory guillotine,
- Experience of cooperation or work in organizations such as the World Trade Organization, United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Interregional Association for Standardization (IAS), International Federation of Standards Users (IFAN), European Organization for Quality, European Organization for Quality Management (EFQM) would be an asset,
- Experience of participation in the implementation of projects to reform technical regulation in countries related to the Romano-Germanic legal system would be an asset.

## **4. Budget**

Maximum Budget available for the Grant is EUR 1,800,000

## **5. Implementation Arrangements**

### **5.1 Implementing Agency responsible for tendering, contracting and accounting (AO/CFCU/PAO/European Union Delegation/Office):**

The Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Uzbekistan (EUD) in Tashkent, Uzbekistan will be responsible for the tendering, contracting, payments and financial reporting. EUD will work in close co-operation with the Beneficiary.

#### **Address:**

Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Uzbekistan  
International Business Centre, 107B Amir Temur Street,  
100 084 Tashkent, Uzbekistan



+ 998 78 120 16 01/02/03/04

[delegation-uzbekistan@eeas.europa.eu](mailto:delegation-uzbekistan@eeas.europa.eu)

**The persons in charge of the project at the EUD are:**

Alessandro Liamine – Programme Manager

[Alessandro.Liamine@eeas.europa.eu](mailto:Alessandro.Liamine@eeas.europa.eu)

## **5.2 Institutional framework**

The main tasks of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan are<sup>1</sup>:

- pursuing a unified state legal policy, coordinating and improving the efficiency of lawmaking activities;
- analysis and monitoring of the effectiveness of the public administration system;
- ensuring consistent and uniform law enforcement practice in the activities of state and economic management bodies, local government bodies;
- improvement of administrative procedures;
- coordination, control and methodological support of the activities of legal services of state bodies and organizations;
- coordination of activities in the field of assessing the regulatory impact of regulatory legal acts and their projects.

The Minister of Justice is the Deputy Head of the Commission for the Implementation of the Concept for Improving Rule-Making Activities and the head of the Interdepartmental commission for normative-legal systematization in the field of technical regulation<sup>2</sup>.

The Twinning project will support one main beneficiary – the Ministry of Justice. Departments involved in the implementation of the Twinning project:

- Department of Legislation,
- Department of International Legal Cooperation,
- Project Office for normative-legal systematization in the field of technical regulation

Representatives of more than 70 government agencies will be involved in the implementation of the Project. They will take part in the development of draft regulatory legal acts as part of a comprehensive systematization of the national legislative base in two directions:

- 1) systematization of legislative acts regulating the activities of state bodies;
- 2) systematization of normative legal acts by branches of legislation.

In addition, representatives of 10 state bodies<sup>3</sup> will be involved in the systematization of normative documents in the field of technical regulation.

All work on the comprehensive systematization of the national legislative base, and the systematization of normative documents in the field of technical regulation will be coordinated by the MoJ. Taking into account the specificity of the systematization of normative documents in the field of technical

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5527880>

<sup>2</sup> <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5316841>

<sup>3</sup> The Uzbek Agency for Technical Regulation under the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Health, the State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection, the State Committee for Industrial Safety, the State Committee for Veterinary Medicine and Livestock Development, the State Inspection for plant quarantine under the Cabinet of Ministers, the Antimonopoly Committee, the Ministry of Economic Development and Poverty Reduction, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry

regulation, an Interdepartmental Commission was created. The Commission, headed by the MoJ, will ensure an inclusive and intersectoral approach, and the participation of all relevant stakeholders. A Project Office for the systematization of normative documents in the field of technical regulation, has been created within the MoJ, to act as a working body of the Interdepartmental Commission.<sup>1</sup>

The implementation of the Project does not require institutional changes, since the role of the coordinating body, as well as the participation of the involved state bodies, is in full compliance with the current legislation.

### **5.3 Counterparts in the Beneficiary administration:**

#### **5.3.1 Contact person:**

Dilafruz Sufiyeva, deputy chief

Department of Legislation

Mob.: (+998 90) 357–61–17

E-mail: [d.sufieva@adliya.uz](mailto:d.sufieva@adliya.uz)

[dilafruz.moj@gmail.com](mailto:dilafruz.moj@gmail.com)

Ikrom Saipov, deputy chief.

Department for International Legal Cooperation

Mob.: (+998 90) 927–72–48

E-mail: [i.saipov@adliya.uz](mailto:i.saipov@adliya.uz)

#### **5.3.2 PL counterpart**

Mr. Akbar Tashkulov

Minister of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan

5 Sailgokh Street, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

#### **5.3.3 RTA counterpart**

Mirjalol Allakuliev – Head of Department of Legislation.

Mob.: (+998 90) 356–05–04

E-mail: [m.allakuliyev@adliya.uz](mailto:m.allakuliyev@adliya.uz)

Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan

5 Sailgokh Street, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

## **6. Duration of the project**

---

<sup>1</sup> The legal basis for the activities of the Interdepartmental Commission and the Project Office for the systematization of normative documents in the field of technical regulation are determined by Resolution No. 110 on February 26, 2021: <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5316841>

The intended duration of the project is 28 months

## **7. Management and reporting**

### **7.1 Language**

The official language of the project is the one used as contract language under the instrument (English). All formal communications regarding the project, including interim and final reports, shall be produced in English.

### **7.2 Project Steering Committee**

A part of the Project Steering Committee will be the First Deputy Minister of Justice<sup>1</sup> and / or the head of the Main Department of Legislation of the Ministry of Justice, as well as an official representative of the Delegation of the European Union to Uzbekistan.

### **7.3 Reporting**

All reports shall have a narrative section and a financial section. They shall include as a minimum the information detailed in section 5.5.2 (interim reports) and 5.5.3 (final report) of the Twinning Manual. Reports need to go beyond activities and inputs. Two types of reports are foreseen in the framework of Twinning: interim quarterly reports and final report. An interim quarterly report shall be presented for discussion at each meeting of the PSC. The narrative part shall primarily take stock of the progress and achievements *via-à-vis* the mandatory results and provide precise recommendations and corrective measures to be decided by in order to ensure the further progress.

## **8. Sustainability**

The sustainability of the results can be characterized by the following components:

- the establishment of a mechanism for dialogue with various stakeholders of the lawmaking process;
- training of representatives of state bodies involved in the process of systematization of normative and technical regulation – the acquired skills and knowledge can be used in the future in the course of their professional activities, as well as passed on and multiply throughout different governmental structures;
- establishment of cooperation with various institutions and experts from EU MS – to give impetus for the further development of cooperation between Uzbekistan and the EU;
- Uzbek experts will gain experience in providing technical and advisory assistance to EU experts – this expertise can be used in other international cooperation activities, as well as domestically.

One of the main tasks of the MoJ is to coordinate and improve the efficiency of law-making activities, including through control and methodological support of the activities of legal services of state bodies and organizations. The project will consolidated MoJ's role and expertise in this regard, also when it comes to the Ministry's methodological base which will subsequently be used in the training process at the Tashkent State University of Law and advanced training at the Center for Advanced Studies of Lawyers. The network of centers for the provision of legal services<sup>2</sup> will form the basis for the dissemination and consolidation of project results at the regional level.

---

<sup>1</sup> In case of vacancy of this position, the corresponding Deputy Minister of Justice, who is entrusted with the functions of coordinating the activities of the legislative departments

<sup>2</sup> By the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 29, 2021 No. PP-5168, from October 1, 2021, centers for the provision of legal services are being created in all regions (cities) of the republic under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, departments of justice of the regions and the city of Tashkent

100 draft regulatory legal acts will be developed as part of the project. Upon adoption, they will constitute a consolidated legal framework for various industries and will ensure the long-term sustainability of the project.

In accordance with the requirements of the Law “On Normative Legal Acts”, when developing draft normative legal acts, their interagency coordination, public consultation with the involvement of various stakeholders, regulatory impact assessment, anti-corruption, gender-legal expertise will be carried out. These measures will ensure the high quality of the developed draft regulatory legal acts and minimize the introduction of amendments and additions in the medium and long term after their adoption. This is intended to contribute to the stability of the legislation in the future.

## **9. Crosscutting issues (*equal opportunity, environment, climate etc...*)**

It should be noted that such modern methods of lawmaking as gender-legal expertise, anti-corruption expertise, public discussion of draft regulatory legal acts, regulatory impact assessment (for example, assessment of the impact on business, competition, environment) are new for Uzbekistan.

Thus, anti-corruption expertise was introduced in 2017 by the Law on Combating Corruption. Gender legal expertise was introduced in 2019 by the Law “On guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for women and men”<sup>1</sup>, Regulatory Impact Assessment in 2020.

This factor served as one of the reasons for the decision on the need for a comprehensive systematization of the national legislative base. In the course of systematization, it is planned to fill the gaps that have arisen as a result of the lack of such modern law-making tools as gender-legal expertise, anti-corruption expertise, and regulatory impact assessment.

Thus, the revision of regulatory and technical regulation will have a positive effect on ensuring gender equality, promoting environmental issues and improving the business environment and investment climate in the country.

## **10. Conditionality and sequencing**

One of the main conditions for the success of the project is the stability of the functioning of state bodies. Institutional changes are especially dangerous, since in this case, state bodies will focus on reformatting their activities, which can help reduce their activity in systematizing the legal framework.

Institutional changes can hinder the achievement of expected results. For example, by Government Resolution No. 110 dated February 26, 2021, an Interdepartmental Commission was formed for the systematization of normative documents in the field of technical regulation, which included the Uzbek Agency for Standardization, Metrology and Certification. Agency “Uzstandart” as one of the key actors in the field of technical regulation. But by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 2, 2021, No. UP-6240, this agency was transformed and transferred to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade. MoJ will continue to cooperate with Uzstandart in order to avoid duplication of acts and norms.

Consistency in project implementation is also important. The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 30, 2021 No. UP-6218, approved the “Roadmap” for the systematization of legislative acts regulating the activities of state bodies in 2021 – 2023 and the program of systematization of normative legal acts by branches of legislation in 2022 - 2025.

At the same time, systematization is a large-scale project that includes many different connections with other spheres and relationships. Therefore, the individual companion components can be made in advance or in parallel. For example, the systematization of normative legal acts in the field of urban planning is planned to be completed by 2024. At the same time, the current project “Improving the

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5167654>

delivery of public services and improving the level of governance in rural areas of Uzbekistan” involved the revision in 2021 of a number of public services in the construction sector. In turn, the legal basis of each public service is a number of regulatory and technical acts, which must also be systematized. Thus, this work can be given a start ahead of time, subsequently creating a favorable basis for the subsequent systematization of normative legal acts in the field of urban planning.

In general, the systematization will have a multiplier nature by launching many other reforms and ensuring legal stability in the future.

## **11. Indicators for performance measurement**

### **Component 1: Systematization of regulations.**

#### Indicators (with corresponding baseline and target data):

1. A decrease by at least 10 percent in the number of normative legal acts regulating the activities of state bodies (currently their number is more than 1,600 acts).
2. Reduction by at least 10 percent of the number of normative legal acts in more than 50 branches of legislation (currently their number is more than 10 thousand acts).
3. Providing consulting assistance through training of employees of about 150 government agencies, as well as establishing contacts and creating platforms for interaction with representatives of the non-government sector.
4. 100 draft regulatory legal acts will be developed as part of the project. Upon adoption, they will constitute a consolidated legal framework for various industries and will ensure the long-term sustainability of the project.

### **Component 2: Systematization of normative documents in the field of technical regulation.**

#### Indicators (with corresponding baseline and target data):

1. Exact number of outdated normative documents in the field of technical regulation to be determined. Development of proposals for systematization, including through “regulatory guillotine”.
2. 50 MoJ employees from different departments receive training on legal expertise on normative documents in the field of technical regulation (in particular employees of the Office of Criminal, Administrative and Social Legislation, the Office of Economic Legislation, the Office of Analysis and Systematization of Legislation, the Office of Regulatory Impact Assessment, and the Project Office on the systematization of normative documents in the field of technical regulation)

External conditions that may interfere with the achievement of expected results:

- staff turnover in government agencies. Trained personnel can move to another position or change the field of activity. This will require additional training for new government officials;
- due to high workload, state bodies can block the participation in trainings of relevant officials and send persons working in lower position or in positions that are not related to the work on the systematization of normative and technical regulation;
- unwillingness of state bodies to cooperate with the MoJ in order to protect their narrow departmental interests. In the course of systematization of normative and technical regulation, the regulatory functions of state bodies will be revised towards eliminating duplications, eliminating discretionary powers, and optimizing state functions. In extreme cases, state bodies can ignore or oppose the initiatives of the MoJ

Given sufficient resources (human, financial, time and other), project components can be executed in parallel.

## **12. Facilities available**

The main building of the Central Office of the Ministry of Justice is located in the center of Tashkent city at 5 Sayilgoh Street. The building has several conference rooms that can be provided for various events within the framework of the project. Additionally, by prior agreement, conference rooms and classrooms of the Tashkent State University of Law, the Center for Advanced Studies of Lawyers, as well as the Agency for Public Services under the MoJ can be used.

Buildings that previously housed the Intellectual Property Agency and the National Center for Legal Information "Adolat" may be provided as office premises. In the case of providing office space, the MoJ is ready to provide office equipment and software. Due to the fact that these buildings are under protection, there should be no issues with ensuring security in them.

A Media Center is located in the building of the central office of the MoJ. The Center can assist in the preparation of video and audio materials necessary for training, organizing seminars, conferences within the framework of the Project.

## ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. The Simplified Logical framework matrix as per Annex C1a.
2. Regulations on the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, approved by the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 13, 2018 No. PP-3666 (<https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5527880>).
3. Organizational structure of the system of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including the structure of the central office, the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, a typical structure of justice departments of regions and Tashkent city, departments of justice of districts (cities), <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/5527880>.
4. Roadmap on the systematization of acts of legislation regulating the activities of state bodies in 2021-2023 (Annex 3 - <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/6111085>).
5. Scheme of systematization of acts of legislation regulating the activities of state bodies (Annex 4 - <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/6111085>).
6. Program for systematization of normative legal acts by branches of legislation in 2022-2025 (Annex 5 - <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/6111085>).
7. Scheme of systematization of normative legal acts by branches of legislation (Annex 6 - <https://lex.uz/ru/docs/6111085>).