



PROCEDURE FOR REGISTRATION OF PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS

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Annotation

In this article, the charters of republican, interregional associations of international, public organizations valid in the Republic of Uzbekistan are registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, it is said that the procedure for registering the charter of a public association shall be determined by the laws of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

Keywords: State power, "Navroz" funds, disabled people's societies, Control agencies, Public association

In order to be recognized as an association, a public association must be registered by the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The procedure for registering public associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan is defined in the Law "On Public Associations in the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on February 15, 1991. A public association is established at the initiative of at least ten citizens. The initiators of establishing a public association call a founding meeting (conference) or a general meeting, at which the charter (statute, other basic document) is adopted and the governing bodies are formed [1]. The charters of public associations that operate in a province, district, city, village, rural area or in two or more districts, cities, rural areas are registered by the justice departments of regional and Tashkent city governments. In order to register the charter of a public association, an application signed by the members of the management office of this public association and indicating the surname, first name, patronymic, year of birth, and place of residence of each of these members shall be submitted within one month from the date of adoption of the charter[2]. The application shall be accompanied by the charter, the protocol of the founding meeting (conference) or general meeting that adopted the charter, and other materials confirming that the requirements of Articles 6 and 8 of this Law have been met. The application for registration of the charter shall be considered within two months from the date of its submission. Changes and additions to the charters of





public associations must be registered in accordance with the procedure and terms of charter registration. The agencies that register the charters of public associations compile a list of these associations.

The charter of the public association should provide for the following:

- 1) The name, purpose and mission of the public association;
- 2) The internal structure of the public association, the area where it carries out its activities;
- 3) The conditions and procedure for admission to the membership of a public association, if the association has members to be recorded in the list, in such cases, the conditions and procedure for leaving it[3];
- 4) Rights and duties of members (participants) of public association;
- 5) The powers of the public association and its organizations' management offices and the procedure for their formation, their term of office;
- 6) Sources of financing of the funds and other property of the public association and its organizations;
- 7) Where the head office of the public association is located;
- 8) The procedure for introducing changes and additions to the charter of a public association[4];
- 9) The procedure for terminating the activity of a public association. The charter may provide for other provisions related to the activities of the public association. The charter of the public association should not contradict the current laws.

If the charter of a public association contradicts the provisions of Articles 3, 4 or 10 of this Law, or if a public association with the same name was previously registered, the registration of the charter of a public association may be refused.

In case of refusal to register the charter, the applicant will be notified in writing of which law the charter is against.

The refusal of the registrar of the charter of the public association can be appealed to the court, and this case will be considered in accordance with the procedure provided by the Civil Procedure Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The refusal to register the charter of international, republican and interregional public associations can be appealed to the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the refusal to register the charter of local public associations can be appealed to the Tashkent city court of the relevant region[5].

Links of international, interstate public organizations operating in the territory of Uzbekistan, as well as regulations of republican, interregional public associations are registered by the Ministry of Justice.





The procedure for registering the Charters of public associations of the Republic of Karakalpakstan is determined by the laws of the Republic of Karakalpakstan.

The regulations of public associations operating in the regions of the region, district, city, settlement, village, neighborhood are registered by the Justice Departments of the regional and Tashkent city governments[6].

Types of public associations

There are the following types of public associations in Uzbekistan:

- 1) International public associations;
- 2) Public associations of the republic;
- 3) Local public associations;
- 4) Region;
- 5) Tashkent city;
- 6) District;
- 7) Town, village;
- 8) Inter-provincial and inter-district public associations.

If the activity of a public association established in the Republic of Uzbekistan is valid in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan and in the territory of one or more foreign countries in accordance with its charter, it is recognized as an international public association[7].

Public associations, whose activities are carried out throughout the territory of the Republic in accordance with the tasks defined in the charter, are included in the public associations of the Republic. A political party must have at least 20,000 members. Public associations, whose activities are carried out throughout the territory of the Republic in accordance with the tasks defined in the charter, are included in the public associations of the Republic. A political party must have at least 20,000 members[8]. Regional, city, district, settlement and village public associations are included in local public associations.

Depending on the tasks specified in the statute, in which area it operates, that is the region, city, district, settlement and village public associations.

If necessary, inter-provincial and inter-district public associations can be formed.

Public associations have equal rights before the law, and their rights are defined in the statutes[9]:

- 1) Freely distributes information about its activities and goals.
- 2) Participates in the formation of state authorities and management agencies in accordance with the law;
- 3) Participates in the preparation of decisions of state authorities and administrative agencies;





4) Acts on behalf of its members in state and public agencies and protects their legal interests.

As we aim to create a just civil society, the importance of public associations, non-profit and non-governmental organizations, including various foundations, in the protection of the family will increase [10]. Public associations in our country have been providing various material and moral support to strengthen the family and protect the interests of children at the expense of various funds. Public organizations, in accordance with their goals and tasks, have been making a worthy contribution to the large-scale reforms being carried out in the republic. For example, "Ekosan" in the field of ecology and health, "Navroz" funds in providing social assistance to needy people and disabled people, disabled people's societies, women's committees for family and childhood protection, trade unions in expressing professional and other legal interests of workers, supporting talented personnel[11]. In terms of support, it is possible to highlight the activities of the "Talent" fund. Today, in Uzbekistan, about ten thousand neighborhood and rural citizen's groups are conducting large-scale organizational and family work with families on a public basis, contributing to preserving and strengthening families, protecting the interests of minors. Financial authorities supervise the financing of public associations and their sources of income, the amount of funds they receive and the payment of taxes in accordance with tax laws [12-33]. The prosecutor's office supervises the control agencies, how they implement and execute the laws. The Ministry of Justice and local justice departments, which have registered the Charter of Public Associations, supervise compliance with the provisions of the Charter relating to the objectives of the activities of public associations. Violation of the rules on public associations causes criminal, administrative-material or other responsibilities in accordance with the applicable laws.

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