

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

ON COMPETITION AND RESTRICTION OF MONOPOLISTIC ACTIVITY AT THE MARKETS

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. The purpose of the Law

The present Law determines organizational and legal bases of the prevention, restriction, and suppression of monopolistic activity and unfair competition, and directed towards providing conditions for formation and effective functioning of the competitive relations in the markets.

Article 2. Sphere of application of the Law

The present Law regulates the relations connected to the competition in the markets in the Republic of Uzbekistan, with participants including legal and natural persons, foreign enterprises, state regulatory bodies and state authority. The law is also applied to actions, taken and agreements signed by the specified persons and bodies outside of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which result or may result in the restriction of competition or entail other negative consequences in the markets of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The present Law does not regulate the relations, regulated or controlled by the laws and norms of protection of inventions, industrial samples, trade marks, selection achievements and copyrights, except for the cases, when deliberate use of the appropriate rights results in the restriction of competition.

The relations connected with monopolistic activity and unfair competition in the labor markets, securities and financial services, except for cases, when the relations formed in these markets render strong influence on competition in the markets, are regulated by other acts of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to the legislation of Republic of Uzbekistan, the direct state regulation of the natural monopolies' subjects' activities can be stipulated in the following spheres:

- Petroleum, gas condensate, natural gas and coal production;
- Pipeline transportation of petroleum, petroleum products and gas;

- Electrical and thermal energy production and transportation;
- Rail transportation;
- Services of ports and airports;
- Services of basic electrical and postal communication;
- Services of a water and sewer facilities.

The rules of the present Law are applied to the subjects listed in part four of the present Article only in such cases, when their application does not limit performance of the specific functions of these subjects.

Article 3. The basic concepts

The following basic concepts are used in the present Law:

The good - a result of production, including works and services intended for sale (exchange);

The interchangeable goods - group of the goods, which can be comparable by their functional purpose, application, qualitative and technical characteristics, price and other parameters;

The market - sphere of the circulation of the goods in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan or its part, which can coincide and not coincide with its administrative - territorial division;

The undertakings - the legal bodies of all organizational and legal forms, including foreign enterprises, engaged in the manufacturing, sale, and purchase of the goods and rendering of services, their associations, and also physical persons engaged in entrepreneurial activity without formation of a legal body;

Competition - competitiveness of the undertakings, when their independent actions limit an opportunity for each of them to influence on the general conditions of the goods' circulation in the appropriate markets;

Unfair competition - action of an undertaking directed on gaining advantages in an enterprise activity, which contradicts the legislation and norms of a business conduct, limits competitiveness among the undertakings and gives an opportunity to an undertaking, who is carrying out such actions, to influence on the general conditions of the goods' circulation in the appropriate markets;

Dominant position - an exclusive position of the undertaking (or group of the undertakings) in the market that does not have a substitute or in the market of the interchangeable goods, that gives the undertaking (or group of the undertakings) an opportunity to render decisive influence on restriction of competition, to limit access to the market to other undertakings, or otherwise limit freedom of their economic activity. The

market position is classified as dominant when an undertaking (or group of the undertakings) has a market share of sixty five percents and more.

The position of an undertaking (or group of the undertakings) with a market share in a range from thirty five up to sixty five percents can also be classified as dominant, if state antimonopoly body finds the position dominant on the basis of:

- Stability of a market share of the undertaking in the market;
- The relative size of the market shares belonging to the competitors;
- Opportunities of entry to this market to the new competitors;
- Other criteria describing the certain market;

The absolute monopoly - a situation, in which an undertaking is the sole seller or buyer in the market;

Monopolistic activity - actions, contradicting to the antimonopoly legislation, or inactivity of the undertakings, state administrative bodies and state authority bodies on places directed on limitation, restriction or elimination of competition;

Price discrimination - when a supplier with other things being equal sells a production to a certain buyer for a higher or lower price, than to other buyers;

Discriminating conditions – imposition by a producer or a supplier of a various sort of conditions to the consumers which are not related to the subject of a contract;

Inappropriate comparison - comparison or statement discrediting a competitor or the competitors as a whole and the goods of other undertakings;

Monopolistic high price - price of a good set by an undertaking, with dominant position in the market, with a purpose of indemnification of unreasonable expenses caused by under-utilization of capacities or reception of an additional profit as a result of quality decrease of a good;

Monopolistic low price - price of a purchased good set by an undertaking, with dominant position in the market as a buyer, with the purposes of reception of an additional profit or indemnification of unreasonable expenses at the expense of the seller, or price of a good consciously set by the undertaking, with dominant position in the market as a seller, at a level bringing the losses from sale of a given good, result of which is or may be the restriction of competition by means of driving the competitors out of the market;

The group of the persons - set of the bodies with reference to which is applied one or several of the following conditions:

A body or group of bodies that as a result of an agreement or coordinated actions, including on the contracts of sale-purchase, trusted management of property, joint activity, order, rent or other agreements,

have a direct or indirect right to the controlling stake or such number of votes to render a decisive influence. Thus, by indirect right of a legal body to vote is described as an opportunity of their actual control through the third persons, in relation to which the first person has the set forth above right or power;

Existence of a contract or an agreement between two or more bodies, by virtue of which the conditions of conducting enterprise activity of one or several participants of the contract or other bodies is determined or a right to carry out functions of their executive body is obtained;

A body has a right to assign more than fifty percent of the executive management and (or) board of directors of another legal body;

The same physical persons represent more than fifty percent of the executive management and (or) board of directors of two and more legal bodies.

For the purposes of the present Law the group of the persons is considered as a single undertaking.

Article 4. The International agreements

If an international agreement of the Republic of Uzbekistan establish other rules, than stipulated by the legislation on competition and restriction of monopolistic activity in the markets, the rules of the international agreement are applied.

II. MONOPOLISTIC ACTIVITY

Article 5. Abuse of dominant position by the undertaking

The actions of the undertaking with dominant position, which result or may result in the restriction of a competition and (or) discrimination of interests of other undertakings are forbidden. Such actions include:

The withdrawal of the goods from the circulation, purpose or result of which is creation or maintenance of deficiency in the market or increase of the prices;

Establishment of the monopolistic high or low prices;

Imposing conditions to the contractor which are not related to the subject of a contract, including unreasonable requirements of financial asset transfer, and other property or property rights;

Inclusion of discriminating conditions in the contract, which put the contractor in an unequal situation in comparison with other undertakings;

The consent to sign a contract only under condition of additional purchase or sale by the contractor of other goods or abstention of the contractor from purchase of the goods from other undertakings or sale of the goods to other undertakings;

Unreasonable refusal of signing a contract at presence of an opportunity to manufacture or deliver the appropriate goods;

Creation of barriers to enter the market for other undertakings.

In exclusive cases, undertakings' actions, specified in the first part of present Article, can be considered by the state antimonopoly body as lawful, if the undertaking will prove, that the positive effect from its actions, including in socio-economic sphere, will exceed negative consequences for the given market.

Article 6. The agreements (coordinated actions) of undertakings limiting competition

Agreements (coordinated actions) of competing undertakings or potential competitors having aggregate marker share of the certain goods of thirty five and more percents, which result or may result in restriction of competition, are forbidden and declared completely or partially void. Such agreements (coordinated actions) include:

Establishment or maintenance of fixed prices, tariffs, discounts, extra charges, surcharges or margins;

Creating obstacles to an establishment of the real market prices, by causing artificial growth or fall;

Establishment of the control on production, markets and capital investments;

The coordination of production volumes with a purpose of artificial change of supply volume;

Increase, reduction or maintenance of the prices at the auctions, stock exchanges and other tenders;

Establishment of price discrimination;

Division of the market by a territorial principle, by volume of sales or purchases, by assortment of the goods, by number or range of the sellers or buyers, by customers;

Restriction of market entrance or elimination from the market of other undertakings as the sellers of certain goods or their buyers, customers.

Agreements (coordinated actions) of non-competing undertakings, in cases when an undertaking has a dominant market position and other agreement parties are the undertaking's supplier or purchaser, which result or may result in restriction of competition, are forbidden and void completely or partially. Such agreements (coordinated actions) include:

Limit territory, range or number of the buyers;
Establish price restrictions on resale of the goods acquired at it by the buyer;

Forbid undertakings realization of goods made by competitors.

In exclusive cases, undertakings' agreements (coordinated actions), stipulated by present Article, can be recognized by state antimonopoly body as lawful, if the undertakings will prove, that the positive effect from their actions promote improvement of trade conditions in the market, increase of competitiveness of the goods giving appreciable benefit to the buyers, will exceed negative consequences for a given market.

It is forbidden to associations of the legal bodies (unions, associations), commercial communities and societies to intervene in economic activity of the associated undertakings, as a result of which is or may be restriction of a competition. The violation of the specified requirement can be the basis for liquidation in the judicial order of association of the legal bodies (union, association), economic communities or societies under the claim of state antimonopoly body (territorial body within the limits of its competence).

Article 7. The actions of state administrative bodies and state authority bodies in regions.

It is forbidden for state administrative bodies and state authority bodies to:

Set restrictions on creation of the new undertakings in any sphere of activity, establish interdictions on engaging in separate types of activities or production of the certain goods, except for cases stipulated by the legislation;

Instruct the undertaking in the priority contracting, prime delivery of the goods to the certain set of the consumers;

Grant unjustified tax or other concessions, licensing right to undertakings that put them in an advantageous situation in relation to other undertakings, operating in the same market;

Purchase stocks (shares) of the undertakings, except for cases stipulated by the legislation;

To establish others discriminative or privileged conditions for activity of the separate undertakings.

In exclusive cases, state administrative bodies and state authority bodies in regions places can take actions specified in part one of present Article with the purposes of liquidation of consequences of natural disaster, accidents and prevention of epidemics.

The agreements of administrative bodies (coordinated actions) with another administrative body or undertakings interfering normal functioning of the market, development of a competition and restraining legal interests of the consumers, are prohibited and when due hereunder void completely or partially. Such agreements (coordinated actions) include:

Increase, reduction, maintenance of the prices or tariffs;

Division of the market by territorial principle, by sales or purchases volume, by assortment of the goods, by set, range or number of the sellers or buyers, customers;

Restriction of market entrance to the undertakings or elimination of them from the market.

The association of the legal bodies and administrative bodies with the purpose of monopolization of production or realization of the goods, power allocation of existing bodies of state administration, which result or may result in restriction of competition, and overlapping of functions of administrative bodies with functions of the undertakings, allotment of the undertakings by functions and rights of the specified bodies, including functions and rights of state administrative bodies is forbidden.

Article 8. Prohibition of unfair competition

The unfair competition is prohibited. It includes:

Distribution of the false, inexact or deformed information capable of causing losses to other undertaking or damaging its business reputation;

Sale of the goods with illegal use of intellectual activity results and individualization means equalized to them, such as individualization of a legal body, individualization of production, performance of services;

Confusing consumers concerning character, way and place of production, consumer properties, quality of the goods;

Incorrect comparison by the undertaking, including during its advertising activity, of goods made or sold by it with the goods of other undertakings;

Reception, use, disclosure of the scientific and technical, industrial or trade information, including trade secret, without the consent of its owner;

Creating barriers to the market of goods and services to the new undertaking.

III. STATE ANTIMONOPOLY BODY

Article 9. Basic tasks and directions of activity of state antimonopoly body

The realization of state policy on assistance of development of competition in the markets, restriction and suppression of monopolistic activity and unfair competition of the undertakings, state administrative bodies and state authority bodies in regions is carried out by the state antimonopoly body.

The state antimonopoly body is independent of other administrative bodies in its the activity, its decisions can be appealed in court.

The basic tasks and directions of activity of state antimonopoly body are:

The state control of observance of the antimonopoly legislation and legislation on consumer rights protection;

Together with state body on state property administration, maintenance of the uniform methodological approach to creation of competitive environment in the markets, coordination, development and realization of the industrial and regional demonopolization programs;

Assistance to formation of the market relations on the basis of development of a competition and entrepreneurship;

The prevention and suppression of monopolistic activity, dominant position abuse by the undertakings in the markets, taking measures on suppression of unfair competition and violation of interests of the consumers;

Introduction of the State Register of the Republic of Uzbekistan of enterprises-monopolies (further the Register);

Maintenance of publicity at work, informing the citizens through mass media, including the special periodicals, about the course of realization of demonopolization activity of the economy, development of competition and consumer rights protection;

Analysis of foreign antimonopoly regulation and consumer rights protection experience.

Article 10. Powers of state antimonopoly body

The state antimonopoly body has the right:

To determine presence of a dominant position of the undertakings in the markets;

To give to the undertakings obligatory instruction on discontinuance of violations of the antimonopoly legislation or elimination of their consequences, restoration to an initial situation, repudiation or obviation of the contracts contradicting the antimonopoly legislation, accept the decisions on withdrawal of assets (income, profit), received as a result of antimonopoly legislation violation;

To require state administrative bodies and state authority bodies in regions cancellation or change of the legislative acts or orders, contradicting the antimonopoly legislation;

To make decisions on accepting responsibility of the undertakings and their directors, and also officials for violations of the antimonopoly legislation or instructions default of state antimonopoly body;

To address in court with the cases of violations of the antimonopoly legislation, including completely or partially declaring void contracts, which contradict the antimonopoly legislation, and also participate in court hearings of cases connected to application and violation of the antimonopoly legislation;

To address the appropriate bodies and direct materials for initiation of criminal case with regards to cases connected to violation of the antimonopoly legislation;

To address the appropriate bodies with proposals on introduction or cancellation of licensing, change of the customs tariffs, introduction or cancellation of quotas, and also granting or cancellation of tax benefits, soft loans and other kinds of state support;

To provide explanations on application of the antimonopoly legislation;

To determine the procedure for formation of the Register of the undertakings with a dominant position in the market;

To carry out other rights stipulated by the legislation.

Article 11. The right of access to the information

The officials of state antimonopoly body have a right to access the territory of the undertaking and on the basis of an inquiry to use the necessary documents and information.

Article 12. Granting of the information to state antimonopoly body

The undertakings, state administrative bodies, state authority bodies in regions and other organizations, their directors, and officials shall, on demand of state antimonopoly body in the order, established by the legislation, provide the necessary documents and other information.

Article 13. Duties of state antimonopoly body on observance of a trade secret

The items of information that constitute a commercial secret, which are received by state antimonopoly body as a realization of granted powers according to the present Law, are not subject to disclosure.

In case of disclosure by the employees of state antimonopoly body of the items of information constituting a trade secret, the damage, caused by them, is subject to compensation in accordance with the legislation.

IV. THE STATE CONTROL OF A COMPETITION

Article 14. The state control of creation, reorganization, and liquidation of the undertakings

State antimonopoly body carries out control for:

Creation, merger and acquisitions of the legal bodies;

Merger and acquisitions of the undertakings with further formation of financial and industrial groups, holding companies;

Liquidation and divestiture of the enterprises, if it results in formation of an undertaking with a dominant position in the market, except for cases, when the liquidation is carried out under the court decision.

In cases stipulated by the third and fourth paragraphs of the part one of the present Article, persons or bodies accepting decisions on merger, acquisition and liquidation of the undertakings, provide state antimonopoly body with the following information:

The petition for a consent on creation, reorganization, liquidation of the undertakings;

The information on the kinds of activity of each of the merging undertakings, their share in the appropriate market and their consent to enter association.

The state antimonopoly body has a right to request other information necessary for making the decision. The requirements concerning character and granting form of the specified information are determined by rules confirmed by state antimonopoly body.

The state antimonopoly body not later than thirty days from the moment of reception of the necessary documents informs the applicant on the decision in written form.

The state antimonopoly body has a right to reject the petition, if its consequences can lead to occurrence or strengthening of a dominant position of the appropriate undertaking and (or) restriction of competition, or if it is revealed during the consideration of the provided documents, that the important information, related to making a decision, is doubtful.

The state antimonopoly body has a right to satisfy the petition provided that the specific requirements, which are directed towards development of competition, are met. In this case the specified

requirements and terms of their performance should be contained in the decision of state antimonopoly body on its consent to realization of actions stipulated by the paragraphs three and four of first part of the present Article.

State antimonopoly body has a right to satisfy the petition even at possibility of occurrence of the specified adverse consequences provided the persons or bodies accepting the decision on creation, reorganization, and liquidation of the undertakings, will prove, that their actions will promote improvement of trade conditions in the market, give appreciable benefits to the buyers.

In cases, when creation, merger, acquisition of the undertakings can result in occurrence or strengthening of dominant position of the appropriate undertaking or restriction of competition, founders of the undertaking, persons or bodies which have made the decision on merger or acquisition are obliged on demand of state antimonopoly body to arrange a restoration of necessary competitive conditions.

In cases stipulated by the paragraphs three and four of the part one of the present Article, state registration of the undertakings, and recording exception from the Register of the undertakings in regard with their liquidation is carried out by the recording body only with the preliminary consent of state antimonopoly body.

Creation, merger or acquisition of the legal bodies, merger and acquisition of the undertakings, forming a financial and industrial groups, holding companies with violation of the order established by the present Article, and also default on the requirements of state antimonopoly body presented according to the part two of the present Article, are the basis for voiding state registration in the judicial order under the petition of state antimonopoly body.

In case of a merger, acquisition of an undertakings, the founders of the undertaking, persons or bodies which have made the decision on merger, acquisition, must notify in fifteen-day term notify state antimonopoly body with the indication of kinds of activities, production and realization volumes.

Article 15. The state control of the antimonopoly legislation observance during the purchase of shares, property stakes and other property rights

With the preliminary consent of state antimonopoly body on the basis of the petition of the undertaking are carried out:

Purchase of the shares, stakes with the right of a vote in the owners capital of the undertaking by a person or group of the undertakings, that gives the person or group of the undertakings more than thirty five percent of the specified shares. This requirement does not affect the

founders of the undertaking at its formation, except for cases of creation of financial and industrial groups, holding companies;

Purchase of the rights by the person or group of the undertakings, including by means of agreements, contracts, orders, contracts or other ways, allowing the person or group of the undertakings to determine conditions of enterprise activity conduct of the undertaking or to carry out functions of its executive body.

The preliminary consent to agreements specified in the part one of the present Article, is mandatory in cases, if when the total value of the assets of the parties participating in the agreement, is greater than four thousand multiples of the minimal monthly salary or one of the parties of the agreement is an undertaking who has been listed in the state Register of the undertakings, with dominant position in the market, or the purchaser is the group of the undertakings involved in supervising activity of the specified undertaking.

For application of the agreements specified in a part one of the present Article, the persons are required to request state antimonopoly body for its approval on agreement and provide the necessary information for making a decision.

State antimonopoly body has a right to satisfy the petition even when a possibility of competition restriction exists in case the participants of the agreement prove, that their actions will promote improvement of trade conditions in the market, give appreciable benefits to the buyers, which will exceed negative consequences for the given market.

In case of participation of a physical person in the executive bodies, boards of directors or supervisory councils of two and more undertakings, with total assets of more than two thousand multiples of the minimal monthly salary, or undertakings included in to the state Register in the same commodity group or that have been included in to the State register on the goods at various stages of the production-marketing process, state antimonopoly body must be notified by this person in fifteen-day term after election in the specified bodies or councils. During the notification of state antimonopoly body, the applicant provides it with the information stipulated by the part three of the present Article along with the application.

The agreements or actions conducted with violation of the order, established by the present Article resulting in occurrence or strengthening of dominant position or restriction of competition, can be voided.

Article 16. Compulsory divestiture of the undertakings

In case, when an undertaking with a dominant position, has infringed the antimonopoly legislation, state antimonopoly body has a

right to submit a claim to court on compulsory division of the undertaking or segregation from its structure of one or several legal bodies on the basis of its structural divisions with the purpose of promoting of competition.

The compulsory division of the undertaking can be made on following conditions:

Possibility of organizational and territorial isolation of divided structural divisions;

Absence of close technological interrelation between its structural divisions;

Possibility to independently work in the market of the certain goods for the separate structural divisions.

V. RESPONSIBILITY FOR VIOLATION OF THE ANTIMONOPOLY LEGISLATION

Article 17. Consequences of the antimonopoly legislation violation

In case of violation of the antimonopoly legislation, the undertakings, state administrative bodies and the state authority bodies in regions must

Fulfill the instructions of state antimonopoly body when due hereunder;

Compensate the damage caused;

Pay the penalty, late charges.

The bodies guilty of violation of the antimonopoly legislation may be held administratively, criminally and in other ways responsible.

Article 18. The penalties for violation of the antimonopoly legislation

The state antimonopoly body has a right to impose penalties, to the undertakings for the following violations:

1) For non-performance or late-performance of the instructions on discontinuance of violations, restoration of an initial situation, cancellation or change of the agreements in the following amounts:

On administrative bodies and undertakings-legal bodies from one hundred up to five hundred multiples of the minimal monthly salary;

On the undertakings-physical bodies - from five up to the seven multiple of the minimal monthly salary;

2) For not providing state antimonopoly body with the information, providing obviously doubtful information or taking actions stipulated by

parts one and two of the Article of 15 present Law without the preliminary consent of state antimonopoly body in the following amounts:

On administrative bodies and undertakings-legal bodies from forty up to fifty multiples of the minimal monthly salary;

On the undertakings-physical bodies - from five up to the seven multiple of the minimal monthly salary.

The penalty is paid by the undertaking or administrative body without exceptions in 30-day term from the reception moment of the decision on penalty imposition. The penalty is credited to the state budget.

If the immediate performance of the decision on penalty imposition can entail bankruptcy of the undertaking, state antimonopoly body or court after an inquiry of the undertaking's, which is subject to the penalty, have a right to allow payment of the penalty by installments.

The payment of the penalty does not exempt from a duty to perform the decision or instruction of state antimonopoly body or to make other actions stipulated by the antimonopoly legislation.

Article 19. Compensation of damage caused to the undertaking

In cases, when normative acts of state administrative body or state authority body in regions, including state antimonopoly body, violate the antimonopoly legislation and cause damage to the undertaking or other person, the undertaking or other person is entitled to compensation in the order established by the legislation.

If the actions or inactivity of the undertaking, which violate the antimonopoly legislation, cause damage to other undertaking or other person, this damage is subject to compensation, in the order established by the legislation, by the undertaking causing the damage.

VI. PROCEDURE FOR MAKING, APPEALING AND PERFORMING THE DECISIONS OF STATE ANTIMONOPOLY BODY

Article 20. The basis for initiation and review of proceedings of the antimonopoly legislation violations by state antimonopoly body

The state antimonopoly body examines the facts of violation of the antimonopoly legislation and makes decisions and issues instructions within the confines of its competence.

The bases for initiation and review of proceedings of the antimonopoly legislation violations are results of own inspections,

complaints of the undertakings, state administrative bodies, state authority bodies in regions and state prosecutors office.

Article 21. Initiation and review of proceedings on violations of the antimonopoly legislation

The order of initiation and review of proceedings on violations of the antimonopoly legislation is determined by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The decision, made by state antimonopoly body after review of proceedings, is directed to the appropriate parties in writing not later than five days from the date of its acceptance. The instruction, which is given out on the basis of the accepted decision, is directed in the same term.

Article 22. Performance of the decision of state antimonopoly body

The decision (instruction) of state antimonopoly body is subject to application within the term, mentioned in it. The default in performance on time entails consequences stipulated by the legislation.

Article 23. The order and bases for appealing the decisions of state antimonopoly body

In case of disagreement with the decision of state antimonopoly body, the administrative bodies, undertakings, officials have a right to address a court for voiding such decision completely or partially or for cancellation or change of economic sanctions.

The decision (instruction) of state antimonopoly body can be appealed within one month from the date of its issue date.

Article 24. The public control of observance of the antimonopoly legislation

The public associations, which according to their charters have a purpose of assistance in competition development and protection of consumer interests against monopolistic activity, have a right, together with the appropriate bodies, to carry out the public control of observance of the antimonopoly legislation.

**The President of
the Republic of Uzbekistan**

I.Karimov

City of Tashkent, December 27, 1996, № 355-I

RESOLUTION OF OLIY MAJLIS OF THE REPUBLIC UZBEKISTAN

ON IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE LAW OF REPUBLIC UZBEKISTAN
"ON COMPETITION AND RESTRICTION OF MONOPOLISTIC
ACTIVITY IN MARKETS"

Oliy Majlis of Republic of Uzbekistan orders:

1. To implement the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On competition and restriction of monopolistic activity in the markets" from the date of publication.

2. The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan must put the orders of the government in conformity with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On competition and restriction of monopolistic activity in the markets ", ensure reconsideration and annulling by the ministries and their departments of normative acts contradicting to the specified Law.

3. To annul

The law of the Republic of Uzbekistan from July 2, 1992 "On restriction of monopolistic of activity" (Journal of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 1992, № 10, item 392);

Section XII of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan from September 23, 1994 "On amendments and additions in some normative acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan " (Journal of the Supreme Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan of 1994, № 1112, item 285).

**The chairman of Oliy Majlis
of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

E.Halilov

City of Tashkent, December 27, 1996, № 355-I