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Annotation: *The new version and the changes of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan is outlined in this article.*

Key words: *foundation, codified, specific document, un-codified, society, preamble, legislature, executive judiciary, to address.*

Understanding the term "constitution" is crucial in discussions about it. A constitution consists of essential rules that guide the governance of a country or state. Most constitutions are "codified," meaning they are clearly documented in a single official text known as "the constitution." However, some nations, like Israel, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom, have "un-codified" constitutions that aren't neatly compiled in one location. Typically, constitutions contain several key components:

The constitution typically includes:

1. A passionate introductory statement, known as a preamble, that outlines its purpose.
2. A detailed explanation of how power is allocated among the three branches of government: the legislature, executive, and judiciary, as well as the distribution of authority between national and state governments.
3. A guarantee of fundamental rights that individual citizens are entitled to.

Overall, a constitution establishes the core principles that govern the state, outlines its main institutions, and defines the relationships among them. It also sets limits on the exercise of power and delineates the rights and responsibilities of citizens.

Codified constitutions represent fundamental, superior law and are generally more difficult to amend than ordinary laws. Changes to a constitution usually require approval from a super-majority in the legislature, a referendum, or sometimes both. Constitutions apply to various organizational levels, ranging from sovereign nations to corporations and unincorporated associations. For instance, a treaty that creates an international organization serves as its constitution, outlining how that organization is structured. Within states, a constitution defines the foundational principles of governance, the law-making process, and the authorities involved. Additionally, many codified constitutions limit state power by setting boundaries that rulers cannot overstep, such as the protection of fundamental rights.

The new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan came into effect on May 1, 2023, following the adoption of a law with 11 articles resulting from a referendum held on April 30. Prior to this, the constitution had been amended 15 times since 1992. Due to the extensive changes made, a completely new version of the document was created. This update increased the number of articles in the constitution from 128 to 155, and the total number of provisions from 275 to 434. Officials state that the constitution has been revised by 65% in total.

The changes in the ten most significant areas of the updated Constitution are as follows:

1. Uzbekistan is defined as a legal, social, and secular state.
2. The Constitution is directly enforceable.
3. Privileges do not need to be codified in law.
4. Any ambiguity will be resolved in favor of individuals.
5. Human rights may be limited to uphold social morality and public order.
6. Teachers receive special recognition.
7. Land ownership can be private.
8. Hindering media operations is subject to accountability.
9. Public administration updates include a 7-year presidential term.

10. In local governance, governors will no longer serve as chairpersons of the council.

In addition to the previously mentioned changes, several new provisions were added to the constitution, including:

- The death penalty is prohibited in Uzbekistan.
- A person cannot be found guilty or punished if their confession is the only evidence against them.
- Evidence obtained unlawfully cannot be used in judicial proceedings.
- Everyone has the right to request corrections to inaccurate personal information and to have illegally collected data about them destroyed.
- The state is responsible for creating conditions that facilitate access to the global Internet.

Officials have stated that December 8, 1992, will continue to be recognized as the date of the constitution's adoption, and this date will remain a holiday.

In conclusion, the updated Constitution aims to foster the development of the country and improve the well-being of its citizens. This constitutional reform reflects Uzbekistan's on-going efforts to modernize and become more open.

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