

LAW
Republics of Uzbekistan
"About principles and guarantees of the freedom of information "

Article 1. Basic tasks of the present law

The basic tasks of present law are the guarantee of observance of principles and guarantees the freedoms of information, realization of the right of each to freely and without difficulty search for, to obtain, to investigate, to extend, to use and to store information, and also guarantee of protection of information and information safety of personality, society and state.

Article 2. Legislation about principles and guarantees of the freedom of the information
Legislation about principles and guarantees of the freedom of information consists of the present law and other reports of legislation.

If the international agreement of the republic of Uzbekistan established other rules, than those, which are provided by the legislation of the republic of Uzbekistan about principles and guarantees of the freedom of information, then the rules of international agreement adapt.

Article 3. The basic concepts

In the present law the following basic concepts adapt:

information - the information about the persons, the objects, the facts, the events, the phenomena and the processes it is independent of the sources and the form of their idea;

the owner of information - legal or physical person, that achieves a possession, use and the order by information, to means of which this information is acquired or obtained by another legal method;

the protection of information - measure for averting of the threats of information safety and eliminating their consequences;

information resources - various documents, the separate massifs of documents, documents and the massifs of documents in the information systems (libraries, archives, funds, data banks , etc);

information sphere - sphere of the activity of subjects, connected with the creation, by processing and by the consumption of information;

information safety - state of the protection of the interests of personality, society and state in the information sphere;

the owner of information - legal or physical person, that achieves a possession, use and order by information in the limits of the rights, established by law or owner of information;

classified information - documented information, access to which is limited in the

correspondence with the legislation;

mass information - documented information, printed, audio, audiovisual and other pieces of information and the materials, intended for the unlimited circle of the persons;

the documented information - information, fixed on the material carrier, with the properties, which make it possible to identify.

Article 4. Freedom of the information

In the correspondence with the constitution of the republic of Uzbekistan each possesses the right without difficulty to search for, to obtain, to investigate, to extend, to use and to store information.

Access to information can be limited only in the correspondence with the law and for purposes of the protection of rights and freedoms of man, bases of constitutional system, moral values of society, spiritual, cultural and scientific potential, providing of a national safety .

Article 5. Basic principles of the freedom of the information

The basic principles of the freedom of information are openness and glasnost, accessibility and authenticity.

Article 6. Openness and glasnost of the information

Information must be open and open, with exception confidential.

The classified information does not include:

the reports of legislation about rights and freedoms of citizens, order of their realization, and also establishing legal status of the organs of power of the state and control, organs of the self-guidance of citizens, public unions and other non-governmental noncommercial organizations;

the information about the ecological, meteorological, demographic, sanitary-epidemiological, extraordinary situations and other information, necessary for providing of safety of population, the populated areas, production units and communications;

information, existing in the open funds for libraries, archives and information systems of legal persons, that function in the territory of the republic of Uzbekistan.

The organs of power of the state and control, the organs of the self-guidance of citizens, public unions and other non-governmental noncommercial organizations are obligated to transfer to the media of communication about the events, the facts, the phenomena and the processes, which are of interest for the society, in the order, established by legislation.

Article 7. Accessibility and the authenticity of the information

Information must be moderately-priced and reliable.

Distortion and falsification of information are forbidden.

The media bear responsibility for the authenticity of the extended information in the order established by law together with source and author of information.

The failure of owner, owner of information in the access to it can be appealed into the law court,

Article 8. Guarantees of the freedom of the information

State protects the right of each to the search, obtaining, study, propagation, use and storage of information. Is not allowed the limitation of right to the information in the dependence on sex, the races, the nationalities, language, religion, social origin, persuasions, personal and public position.

The organs of power of the state and control, the organs of the self-guidance of citizens, public unions and other non-governmental noncommercial organizations and officials are obligated in the established by legislation order to ensure to each the possibility of acquaintance with the information, which affects its rights, freedom and legitimate interests, to create accessible information resources, to accomplish mass information input of users on the questions of rights, freedoms and responsibilities of citizens, their safety and other questions, which are of public interest.

In the republic of Uzbekistan the censorship and the monopolization of information are not allowed.

Article 9. Order of obtaining the information

Each has the right directly either through its representatives to be turned with the written or oral demand to obtaining of information.

In the written demand must be contained name, patronymic, the surname, the address of that turning (for legal person - its properties) and the designation of the inquired information or its nature. Demands be subject to registration in the routine.

Answer to the written demand must be daN within possible the short time, but is not later than thirty days from the date of obtaining demand, if another is not established by legislation.

Answer to the oral demand must be daN as far as possible without delay.

In the case of the impossibility of assignment to the inquired information in time, provided in the parts of the third and fourth present article, that was turned for its obtaining is sent the information about the postponement.

Postponement in the assignment to the inquired information must not exceed two months from the date of the supply of demand. Information about the postponement is shipped to the person, who turned himself for the information, for the weekly period from the date of obtaining demand.

In the information about the postponement they must be indicated:

the reason, for which the inquired information cannot be given in time;

the date, to which will be given the inquired information.

In the case, if organ or official do not possess the inquired information, they are obligated in time not more than five days from the date of obtaining demand to report this to the person, who turned himself for the information.

For the assignment to information the pay in the routine can be collected.

Article 10. Failure in the assignment to the information

Failure in the assignment to the inquired information is possible, if it is confidential or as a result of its disclosure can be caused the damage to rights and to the legitimate interests of personality, to the interests of society and state.

Information about the failure in the assignment to the inquired information is shipped to handled demand face within the five-day period from the date of its obtaining.

In the information about the failure must be indicated the reason, for which the inquired information cannot be given.

Owner, owner of classified information are obligated to inform those, who inquire information, about the acting limitations of access to this information.

Those, by whom it is incorrectly refused in the assignment to information, and also those, who received to their demand uncertain information, have a right to the compensation of the caused by it material damage or a compensation for moral harm in the established by law order.

Article 11. Protection of the information

To protection is subject any information, [protivopravnoe] rotation with which can cause damage to its owner, to owner, to user and to another face.

The protection of information is achieved for purposes:

averting the threats of safety of personality, society and state in the information sphere;

the retention of the security of information, averting of its leakage, embezzlement, loss;

averting distortion and falsification of information.

Article 12. State policy in the region of providing the information safety

State policy in the region of providing information safety is directed toward the regulation of social relations in the information sphere and defines basic problems and directions of the activity of the organs of power of the state and control, and also place and role of the organs of the self-guidance of citizens, public unions and other non-governmental noncommercial organizations, citizens in the region of providing information safety of personality, society and state.

Article 13. Information safety of the personality

Information safety of personality is ensured by creating of the necessary conditions and guarantee of free access to information , the protection of the secret of particular life,

protection from the [protivopravnykh] information- psychological actions.

Information about personal data of the physical persons is placed in the category of classified information.

Is not allowed collection, storage, working, propagation and use of information about the particular life, but it is equal to the information, which disrupts the secret of particular life, the secret of correspondence, telephone negotiations, post, telegraphic and other pieces of information of the physical person without its agreement, besides the cases, established by legislation.

Is forbidden the use of information about the physical persons for purposes of causing by them material damage and moral harm, and also preventing in the realization of their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests.

Legal and physical persons, that obtain, that manage and that use information about the citizens, bear the responsibility for the disturbance of the order of the use of this information provided by law.

The media are not right to reveal the information source or author, who signed herself by pseudonym, without their agreement. Information source or name of the author can be opened only on the resolution of law court.

Article 14. Information safety of the society

Information safety of society is reached by the way:

the guarantee of development of the bases of democratic civic community, freedom of mass information;

the non-admission of [protivopravnogo] information- psychological action on the public consciousness, the manipulation with it;

retention and the development of the spiritual, cultural and historical values of society, scientific and scientific and technical potential of the country;

the creation of opposition system to the information expansion, directed toward the deformation of national self-consciousness, the detachment of society from the historical and national traditions and the customs, the destabilization of social and political situation, the disturbance of international and between confessions agreement.

Article 15. Information National Security

Information National Security is ensured by the way:

the realization of the measures of economic, political, organizational and other nature on the opposition to threats of safety in the information sphere;

the protection of state secrets and state information resources from the unsanctioned access to them;

the integration of the republic of Uzbekistan into the world information space and the

contemporary telecommunication systems;

protection from the propagation of the information, which contains public calls to a forced displacement of the constitutional system , to the disturbance of territorial integrity, sovereignty of the republic of Uzbekistan, to assumption of power or to removal from the authority of the lawfully selected or assigned representatives of authority and to the accomplishment of other encroachments of the political system;

opposition to the propagation of the information, which contains the propaganda of war and violence, cruelty, ideas of terrorism and religious extremism, social , national , racial and religious hostility directed toward the kindling.

Article 16. Responsibility for the disturbance of legislation about principles and guarantees of the freedom of the information

The persons, guilty of the disturbance of legislation about the principles and the guarantees of the freedom of information, bear responsibility in the routine.

President of the republic of Uzbekistan
Islam Karimov

Tashkent city,
On December 12, 2002 year.

P [O] WITH SO-CALLED IN L E N AND E
[Oliy] Of [mazhlisa] of the republic of Uzbekistan
“About the introduction into the action of the law of the republic of Uzbekistan
“About principles and guarantees of the freedom of information ”

[Oliy] Of [mazhlis] of the republic of Uzbekistan IT DECREES:

1. To introduce into the action the law of the republic of Uzbekistan “about principles and guarantees of the freedom of information ” from the day of publication.
2. To government of the republic of Uzbekistan (u. Sultans) to bring its solutions into correspondence with the law of the republic of Uzbekistan “about principles and guarantees of the freedom of information ”, to ensure revision and cancellation with ministries, by state committees and by the departments of their normative reports, which contradict the law indicated.

Chairman [Oliy] Of [mazhlisa]
Republics of Uzbekistan
[Erkin] of the Halil

Tashkent city,
On December 12, 2002 year.