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Business and Commercial Review · Turkmenistan

PRACTICAL LEGAL OVERVIEW

for Doing Business in Turkmenistan

Key requirements, risks, and practical recommendations for companies operating in the Turkmenistan market with local and foreign partners.

Corporate Resilience

Documents, powers, signature rights

Regulatory Navigation

Codes, laws, licenses, classifiers

Contractual Discipline

Contracts, acts, payments, evidence

Due Diligence

Counterparty, transaction, risks,
protection of interests

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2026 Edition

Purpose of the Document and Limitation of Liability

This overview is of an informational, analytical, and reference nature and represents a summary of commercial and managerial practice in doing business in Turkmenistan. It is prepared for the purposes of business orientation; it is not an opinion on any specific situation, is not a substitute for consultation with a licensed professional, and cannot serve as a basis for decisions taken without such consultation. To apply its findings to a specific project, one must take into account the actual circumstances, the current version of normative legal acts, the status of the parties, the subject of the transaction, industry requirements, and the documentation of the specific company.

This document is prepared for managerial and commercial use: risk assessment, negotiation preparation, counterparty verification, contract structuring, organization of internal document management, and formation of document packages for foreign partners.

KEY APPROACH: Business resilience is viewed as a system of interconnected documents, procedures, and evidence — from enterprise registration and director powers to contract execution, payments, licenses, claims, and enforcement.

RELEVANCE – This overview is synchronized with the 2026 editions of the underlying materials. As of January 1, 2026, the new edition of the Civil Code of Turkmenistan applies; all civil law guidance in this document is built with this circumstance in mind.

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HOW TO READ LEGAL NORMS CORRECTLY

§ 0 · The Legal System in Brief

To apply legislative requirements confidently, it is important to understand the hierarchy of normative legal acts. Verification of any requirement should begin not with oral practice or a departmental instruction, but with an act of higher legal force: the Constitution, a constitutional law, a code, or a law.

Codes are of particular importance for business, since they set the basic rules of civil commerce, labor, taxes, procedural protection, and liability. If a bylaw or local act contradicts an act of higher force, legal analysis begins with verifying that contradiction.

Level	Type of Act
1	Constitution of Turkmenistan
2	Constitutional Laws
3	Codes
4	Laws
5	Resolutions of the Halk Maslakhaty and the Mejlis
6	Decrees and resolutions of the President; resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers
7	Orders of ministries and departments; acts of local authorities

LEGAL BASIS: The Law “On Legal Acts” establishes the hierarchy of normative legal acts and the significance of codes. Practical conclusion: if a requirement raises doubt, it must be verified against an act of higher legal force, and not merely against business practice or a departmental letter.

QUICK START

What to Know in Five Minutes

This condensed map helps an executive or partner orient quickly before reading the main text. Each point is covered in detail in the corresponding section of the overview.

Question	Short Answer	Section
How the law is	Hierarchy of acts: Constitution → constitutional laws	§ 0

structured	→ codes → laws → bylaws	
How to choose a business form	Economic society, joint stock company, joint venture, branch, or representative office; for certain projects — free economic zones	§ 2
Who may sign a contract	The director — on the basis of the charter and a corporate resolution; other persons — under a power of attorney with clearly defined limits	§ 4
Which taxes to consider	Profits tax, VAT, personal income tax, excise duties, property and other payments — depending on the business model	§ 9
What matters in settlements with foreign parties	Contract and payment currency, repatriation of earnings, documents for the bank, purpose of payment	§ 11–12
How to protect a transaction	A unified chain: contract → task → report → act → invoice → payment, plus due diligence of the counterparty	§ 6–8, § 16
What to do in a dispute	A claims base, an enforceable court or arbitration clause, verification of the statute of limitations and the debtor's assets	§ 15

MAIN IDEA

Executive Summary

The main purpose of this overview is to provide an accessible picture of the legal environment and a practical model of business resilience for doing business in Turkmenistan. The focus is not on abstract norms but on managerial questions: which documents a company must have, who may sign contracts, how to formalize employees, how to prove that services were performed, how to protect fees, how to prepare a foreign economic project, and what to do in a dispute.

The key conclusion: risk usually arises not from a single missing document, but from a disconnect between actual activity, the contract, internal documents, payments, and evidence. If a company actually does one thing, writes another in the contract, reflects a third in the act, and indicates a fourth in the payment — a weak position arises before the bank, the accountant, the counterparty, and the court.

Element	What Must Be Proven	Practical Meaning
Company Status	Registration, form, charter, requisites	The company exists and can participate in commerce
Powers	Director, power of attorney, signature rights	The signatory may bind the company with obligations
Subject of the Transaction	Contract, task, specification	The parties understand exactly what must be performed
Execution	Report, act, waybill, correspondence	It can be proven that the obligations were fulfilled

Payment	Invoice, purpose of payment, bank documents	The money is linked to the contract and the execution documents
Protection	Claim, court, arbitration, enforcement	There is a real mechanism to restore a violated right

RESILIENCE FORMULA: A legal norm becomes a document, the document becomes a procedure, the procedure becomes evidence, and the evidence becomes the protection of a commercial interest.

BASIS OF THE OVERVIEW

§ 1 • Methodology and Official Sources

This overview is based on the current normative legal acts of Turkmenistan governing entrepreneurial activity, contracts, labor relations, taxes, currency operations, licensing, certification, trade secrets, court proceedings, international commercial arbitration, and enforcement proceedings. The Constitution, codes, sectoral laws, and state classifiers were used.

The methodology follows a practical principle: from the business situation to the legal verification. For each block, the company's actual activity, the applicable norms, the required documents, the evidence, and the consequences of errors are analyzed. Article references are provided as guidance for specialists; when applied to a specific transaction, the current version of the act should be consulted.

Group of Acts	Issues Addressed	Example Application
Codes	Contracts, labor, taxes, procedure, liability	Contract review, debt recovery, employee formalization
Laws on Companies	Enterprise status, governance, powers	Verifying the director and signature rights
Special Laws	Licenses, certification, trade secrets, foreign economic activity	Verification of a regulated activity or product
Classifiers	Form, type, kind of activity	Correct description of the company and staff structure
Procedural Acts	Court, arbitration, enforcement of decisions	Assessment of dispute and recovery strategy

DISCLAIMER – Before using this overview for a specific transaction, the current version of the applicable normative legal act and the parties' actual documents must be verified. The overview is not a substitute for consultation with a licensed professional.

PART I

Legal Architecture and Company Resilience

Business forms, documents, powers, and personnel

FORM AS FOUNDATION

§ 2 • Organizational and Legal Forms of Business

The choice of organizational and legal form determines the scope of liability, the requirements for capital and governance, the tax regime, and the way foreign participation is handled. For an outside investor, this is the first practical question: through which structure to enter the market, and how that structure will look to the bank, the partner, and the regulator.

The legislation provides for various forms of presence: an individual enterprise, an economic society, a joint stock company, a joint venture, a cooperative enterprise, a branch or representative office of a foreign company, as well as special regimes for projects in free economic zones. Organizational and legal forms and their state registration are defined by the Law “On Enterprises” (Art. 24, 26, 29, 30 — forms; Art. 23, 31 — branches and representative offices).

Form	Suitable For	Points of Attention
Individual Enterprise (IE)	Small business, services, single owner	Strong link between the business and the owner's personal liability
Economic Society (ES)	The primary form for companies and joint projects	Charter, statutory fund, governing bodies, director's powers
Joint Stock Company (JSC)	Projects with equity capital and structured participation	Type of company, shares, governing bodies, corporate procedures
Joint Venture (JV)	Combining local and foreign capital	Participants' shares, management, protection of investments, project exit
Cooperative Enterprise	Business based on the personal participation of members	Shares, member participation, liability within the established model
Branch / Representative Office	Presence of a foreign company without a separate legal entity	Limited legal capacity, registration, tax and banking status
Project in a Free Economic Zone	Export and manufacturing projects	Special regime, incentives, conditions of activity in the zone

PRACTICAL MEANING: The form is not a formality but the load-bearing structure of the project. It determines in advance who is liable for obligations, how payments flow, which documents a partner or bank will request, and whether business can actually be conducted through the chosen structure.

When choosing a form, it is important to distinguish three levels: legal presence in the market, actual conduct of business, and the tax-and-banking feasibility of the model. A representative office of a company registered in a foreign state must not actually carry out commercial activity beyond its permitted status. If regular operations, personnel, a warehouse, local payments, or independent sales appear, the structure must be examined more deeply.

SYSTEM OF DOCUMENTS

§ 3 • Legal Architecture of Business

The legal architecture of a business is the set of documents and procedures showing that the company is not only registered but is also able to conduct its activity lawfully, provably, and manageably. It includes the corporate, personnel, contractual, financial-payment, and regulatory blocks, as well as the block for protection of interests.

Many companies pay attention only to registration and contracts, but overlook the intermediate elements: the director's powers, the staffing table, reports, acts, the purpose of payment, confirmation of expenses, the counterparty registry, and claims correspondence. It is precisely these elements that later become decisive in a dispute.

Level	Documents	What It Proves
Corporate	Charter, resolution, order, powers of attorney	The company and its representatives act lawfully
Personnel	Staffing table, labor contract, orders, corresponding contributions	Employees are formalized; the work regime is clear
Contractual	Contract, technical assignment, specification of goods / services	The subject, price, deadlines, and duties are agreed
Execution	Report, act, waybill, correspondence	The obligations were actually performed
Payment	Account, invoice, purpose of payment	The money has a clear legal basis
Protective	Claim, reconciliation act, debt calculation	The position is ready for negotiations or a dispute

WHO ACTS AND ON WHAT BASIS

§ 4 • Corporate Structure and Authority

The corporate block is the foundation of all subsequent actions. If it is unclear who manages the company and who is entitled to sign documents, any contract, power of attorney, act, or payment may become vulnerable. Therefore, when creating and verifying a company, three questions must be kept separate: who is the founder, who is the director, and who is the representative under a power of attorney.

LEGAL BASIS: The Civil Code of Turkmenistan regulates the management and representation of a legal entity, the conclusion of transactions through a representative, the consequences of a representative's actions within the limits of authority, and the procedure for issuing a power of attorney. Therefore, in contractual work one must verify not only the signatory's position but also the documentary basis of their authority.

Risk	How It Manifests	Control Action
Unclear appointment of the director	A registration document exists, but there is no internal order	Formalize a corporate resolution and an assumption-of-office order
Signing without a power of attorney	A manager signs a contract on behalf of the company	Request a power of attorney or confirmation of authority
Different company names	The contract, invoice, and stamp show different variants	Approve a unified format for the name and requisites
No limits of authority	It is unclear whether a major transaction requires approval	Check the charter and internal resolutions before a major contract

PERSONNEL AND DOCUMENTS

§ 5 • Labor Relations and Personnel Discipline

The labor block must reflect the actual organization of work. For a stable personnel system it is not enough to have a staffing table — the position, the rate, the labor contract, the order, the work regime, the pay, and the actual workload must all correspond to one another.

Part-time rates require special attention. A part-time rate is acceptable as an organizational model if it reflects the actual volume of work. But if an employee is registered at a 0.5 rate while actually working full-time, there is a risk of claims regarding pay, leave, work regime, and overtime. Working time is regulated by the Labor Code (Art. 58–66; part-time work — Art. 63; overtime — Art. 64–65); conclusion of the labor contract — Art. 16.

LEGAL BASIS: The Labor Code of Turkmenistan regulates the labor contract, the working time regime, part-time work, overtime, and the grounds for terminating and dissolving a labor

contract. In practice, it is important that the rate, the regime, and the actual workload do not diverge from one another.

Personnel Element	What Is Checked	Typical Error
Staffing Table	Position, rate, structure	The position exists in fact but is absent from the staffing table
Labor Contract	Function, regime, pay, rate	The contract does not match the order or the actual work
Order	Hiring, transfer, leave, dismissal	The employee actually started work before formalization
Work Regime	Working time, part-time, overtime	The regime is not documented, but a dispute arises over hours
Job Description	Functions and responsibility	The employee performs duties not documented anywhere

The engagement of foreign workers requires separate attention. As a general rule, a foreign citizen needs a work permit issued by the State Migration Service of Turkmenistan to carry out labor activity in Turkmenistan; the employer must also observe the established ratio of foreign to local workers. For certain categories — including heads and founders of legal entities not in labor relations, as well as specialists arriving for up to one month for negotiations, inspections, or equipment installation — no permit is required. These matters should be verified before signing the labor contract and before actual admission to work.

LEGAL BASIS: The Law “On Migration” establishes the procedure for engaging foreign labor: work permits are issued by the State Migration Service, the ratio of foreign to local workers applies, and a list of categories exempt from the permit requirement is defined. The legal status of foreign workers is additionally defined by the Law “On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in Turkmenistan”.

CONCLUSION — Personnel documentation must describe not the desired accounting model, but the actual organization of labor. If the documents and reality diverge, the risk is assessed based on the real nature of the work.

PART II

Contracts, Payments, and Evidence

How to turn work into a protected commercial result

THE CONTRACT AS A MODEL

§ 6 • Contractual Work as a Risk Management System

A commercial contract should be not a template but a model of future performance. A good contract answers in advance: what must be done, by when, at what price, which document confirms the result, how payment is made, what happens in the event of delay, how the parties exchange notices, and where a dispute will be heard.

Civil law proceeds from freedom of contract: within the limits of the law, the parties are free to conclude contracts and determine their content. For services, negotiation support, and intermediary projects, it is especially important to describe not only the overall result but also the specific actions of the contractor.

LEGAL BASIS: The Civil Code of Turkmenistan sets the framework of a contract: the concept of a contract, freedom of contract, the form of a contract, the statute of limitations, and the general rules of obligations. In contractual work this means the need for a clear subject, provable performance, an understandable price, and an enforceable protection procedure.

Contract Block	What Must Be Written	Why It Matters
Subject	Specific actions, goods, services, stages	Otherwise a dispute arises over what was promised
Price	Amount, currency, taxes, commissions, expenses	Otherwise a dispute arises over the amount and basis of payment
Execution	Report, act, specification, delivery documents	Otherwise it is difficult to prove that obligations were fulfilled
Responsibility	Delay, non-payment, breach of confidentiality	Otherwise it is easier for the violator to stall performance
Disputes	Claim, court or arbitration, applicable law	Otherwise the conflict turns into a dispute over procedure

FORMULA: Subject → actions → execution documents → act → invoice → payment → responsibility → dispute.

PAYING FOR PROCESS AND RESULT

§ 7 • Services, Support, and Success Fees

In consultancy and intermediary projects, payment for the process must be separated from the fee for the result. The process pays for work actually performed: analysis, preparation of materials, partner search, negotiations, letters, meetings, and support. The success fee is paid upon the occurrence of a predefined commercial event: signing of a contract, receipt of payment, delivery of goods, or conclusion of a deal with an introduced counterparty.

If the contractor's entire income depends solely on a result controlled by third parties, the contractor bears excessive risk. A mixed model is more stable: fixed payment for stages plus an additional success fee.

Payment Model	When Suitable	Risk	How to Reduce Risk
Advance	Project start, preparation	Refund demand without assessment of the work	Link the advance to the launch of a stage
Stage-Based Payment	Long-term project	Dispute over completion of a stage	Define the reporting document and the acceptance period
Success Fee	Deal, delivery, buyer	Bypassing the contractor, dispute over causation	Counterparty registry, non-circumvention clause, protection period
Reimbursement of Expenses	Travel, translations, notary services	Refusal to compensate expenses	Prior approval and supporting documents

PROVABILITY

§ 8 • Execution Documents and Evidentiary Discipline

Evidentiary discipline means that every material step of the project has documentary confirmation. For services this is especially important, because the result is often expressed in actions, communication, analysis, and negotiations rather than in a tangible product. If the contractor does not keep reports, does not record letters, and does not sign acts, the work may in fact have been performed but be legally poorly proven. Electronic documents also carry evidentiary weight: where the requirements of the legislation on electronic documents, electronic document management, and digital services are met, an electronic document has the same legal force as a paper document.

LEGAL BASIS: Documentary discipline also rests on the rules of accounting: business operations must be confirmed by primary documents. The “contract — primary document — payment” linkage simultaneously solves the tasks of proof, accounting, and internal control.

Document	What It Is For	Minimum Content
Technical Assignment	Discloses the content of the work	Stages, actions, deadlines, deliverable documents
Report	Shows the actions performed	What was done, when, to whom it was sent, the result
Act	Confirms acceptance of services	Reference to the contract, stage, report, and amount
Counterparty Registry	Protects the intermediary's commission	Who was introduced, when, the contact person, the status
Summary Letter	Records agreements after a meeting	Participants, conclusions, next actions, deadlines

TAX RESILIENCE

§ 9 • Taxes and Primary Documents

Payment and tax-financial resilience begins in the contract. The contract must explain the economic substance of the operation, and the primary documents must confirm its execution. If the contract, the act, the invoice, and the purpose of payment do not match, the operation becomes vulnerable to accounting, banking, tax, and dispute analysis.

LEGAL BASIS: The Tax Code of Turkmenistan establishes the system of taxes and the procedure for their calculation and payment. When planning a project, the applicability of profits tax, VAT, personal income tax, excise, property tax, and subsoil use payments, as well as the residency and permanent establishment regime, must each be verified separately. Specific rates, incentives, and regimes are verified against the current version of the legislation. The standard VAT rate is 15%; a 0% rate applies to certain operations (Art. 103, 105 of the Tax Code); VAT payers — Art. 95. General rules on tax rates — Art. 37.

Problem	Why It Is Dangerous	Solution
Generic purpose of payment	It is unclear under which contract and for what the payment is made	Indicate the contract number, invoice number, and stage
No confirmation of expenses	The expense is difficult to explain to the accounting department	Collect invoices, receipts, acts, and approvals
Price and payment in different currencies	Dispute over the amount and the conversion	Describe the conversion mechanism and date in advance
The act is not linked to the report	Dispute over the scope of services	The act must reference the report and the contract
The commission is not described	Dispute over the right to the fee	Define the trigger event, the calculation base, and the protection period

PART III

Foreign Economic Activity and Regulated Sectors

Foreign partners, currency, licenses, and certification

THE INTERNATIONAL PROJECT

§ 10 • Foreign Economic Projects and International Partners

Working with a foreign partner requires a higher degree of formalization. An international project must be understandable not only to the parties, but also to the bank, the accountant, the customs specialist, the court, or the arbitrator. The contract must reflect the currency, the execution documents, the language, the applicable law, the dispute mechanism, the delivery terms, and the procedure for exchanging notices.

LEGAL BASIS – Foreign economic activity is governed by a dedicated law, and settlements by the legislation on currency regulation and currency control in foreign economic relations. In the international sale of goods, the applicability of international treaties should also be considered where they extend to the parties' relations.

Project Block	What to Verify	Practical Result
Counterparty	Registration, country, signatory, powers, requisites	It is clear with whom the contract is being concluded
Contract	Language, applicable law, disputes, execution documents	The risk of uncertainty is reduced
Bank and Currency	Currency, invoice, purpose of payment, commissions	The payment chain becomes explainable
Goods or Services	Certificates, quality documents, specification	The risk of delayed delivery or payment is reduced
Local Partner	Role, duties, remuneration, non-circumvention clause	The supporting party's contribution is protected

MONEY AND THE BANK

§ 11 • Currency Regulation and Settlements

The currency side is one of the most sensitive aspects of cross-border projects. Even with an agreed price, the actual timing and feasibility of settlements depend on currency regulation, banking procedures, and the correctness of documents. Currency conditions should therefore be thought through at the contract preparation stage, not after signing. Bank compliance must also be considered: under the legislation on combating the legalization of criminally obtained income, the bank has the right to request documents

explaining the economic substance of an operation, so a transparent “contract — invoice — payment” linkage speeds up settlements.

LEGAL BASIS: The currency regulation legislation establishes the rules for repatriation of currency earnings, the mandatory sale of a portion of currency earnings, currency operations between residents and non-residents, and the use of currency accounts. The list of documents for a specific operation is additionally determined by the requirements of the servicing bank. The key rules are set by the Law “On Currency Regulation...”: repatriation of earnings — Art. 11, mandatory sale of a portion of currency earnings — Art. 13, currency accounts — Art. 23, operations between residents and non-residents — Art. 16.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENT: Foreign economic contracts are subject to timely registration or accounting with the authorized state bodies, in the cases established by legislation (Art. 24(2) of the Law “On Foreign Economic Activity”) — for exchange-traded goods, through the State Commodity and Raw Materials Exchange of Turkmenistan, and otherwise through the servicing bank. A common and costly mistake is attempting to make a payment under a contract that has not yet been registered; this should be verified and completed before any payment is initiated.

Question	Risk If Unclear	What to Provide For
Currency of the obligation and of the payment	Dispute over the amount and the conversion	Explicitly specify the price currency, the payment currency, and the conversion procedure
Documents for the bank	Delay or refusal of the operation	Agree the list of documents with the bank in advance
Repatriation of earnings	Difficulties in using the funds	Account for the deadlines and crediting procedure
Commissions and exchange differences	Unexpected losses	Allocate commissions and fix the exchange rate date

LANGUAGE AND JURISDICTION

§ 12 • Bilingual Contracts and Applicable Law

A bilingual contract is convenient for an international transaction, but it creates a risk of discrepancies. It is therefore essential to specify which language versions have legal force and which version prevails in the event of a conflict — especially as regards the price, deadlines, liability, commission, and dispute resolution procedure.

The choice of applicable law must be connected with the place of performance, the status of the parties, the dispute mechanism, and the enforceability of the decision. Law and arbitration clauses must not be copied automatically from an old template: what suits a supply of goods may be weak for support services or a commission. The private international law sections of civil legislation help determine the applicable law in the absence of a choice by the parties. Referral of a dispute to international commercial

arbitration is possible by agreement of the parties; the rules applicable to the substance of the dispute — Art. 38 of the Law “On International Commercial Arbitration”.

RULE – The contract language, the applicable law, and the forum for dispute resolution must work as a single structure, not as a random set of standard clauses.

If the parties to a foreign economic contract do not choose the applicable law themselves, the private international law provisions of the Civil Code generally point to the law of the country where the party performing the key obligation is established (for example, the seller’s or the service provider’s law). This is a strong practical reason to always fix a governing-law clause rather than leave the question open.

WRITTEN FORM: Turkmenistan legislation traditionally imposes strict requirements on the written form of foreign economic transactions (Civil Code, Art. 94, on the form of a transaction). Failure to observe the simple written form, or the proper signing procedure, for a foreign trade transaction can render the transaction invalid — a risk worth flagging explicitly to counterparties who prefer informal arrangements.

THE RIGHT TO OPERATE

§ 13 • Licenses, Permits, and Certification

Registering a company does not mean the right to conduct any activity. Certain types of activity require a license, a special permit, professional status, or accreditation. In addition, certain goods require certification, quality documents, marking, or permits upon import and export.

LEGAL BASIS: The licensing legislation defines the competence of the licensing control authorities and the list of activities that require a license. Confirmation of the conformity of goods and processes is governed by the certification legislation.

For a consulting company it is especially important to describe its role carefully. Support, coordination, and document preparation differ from audit, valuation, certification, expert examination, or legal representation — which are regulated activities.

Risky Formulation	Safer Formulation	Why
Conducts an audit	Organizes interaction with a professional auditor	Auditing may require a special right
Issues a certificate	Assists in preparing documents for certification	Certificates are issued by an authorized body
Guarantees a permit	Provides organizational support for the process	The decision depends on state authorities
Represents in court	Helps prepare documents and find a specialist	Court representation is subject to special requirements

VERIFYING THE SUBJECT MATTER

§ 14 • Regulated Goods and Services

In trading projects it is necessary to verify not only the counterparty but also the goods: category, origin, composition, HS (customs) codes, safety, certificates, marking, expiry dates, and the requirements of the destination country. For services — the professional status of the provider, licenses, and the right to issue the final document. If the goods are intended for consumer-citizens, consumer protection requirements are additionally taken into account.

Category	What to Verify	When Especially Important
Food Products	Certificates, expiry dates, marking, sanitary documents	Import, export, supply to retail chains
Cosmetics, Children's Goods	Safety, marking, confirmation of conformity	Distribution and retail sales
Equipment	Technical documents, manuals, certificates, installation	Industrial and construction projects
Audit and Valuation	Professional status, license, authorized entity	Financial and asset transactions
Education, Medicine	Permits, qualifications, regulated requirements	Public services or projects involving the population

PART IV

Disputes, Due Diligence, and Risk Mapping

How to prepare for a conflict before it arises

PROTECTION OF RIGHTS

§ 15 • Claims, Court, Arbitration, and Enforcement of Decisions

A dispute must be prepared before it arises. This means that the contract, act, report, invoice, correspondence, claim, and debt calculation must be organized so that a third party can understand: what was agreed, what was performed, what was violated, and what amount is payable. Economic disputes are heard by the courts, and international commercial disputes may be referred to arbitration by agreement of the parties. Recognition and enforcement of an arbitral award — Art. 46 of the Law “On International Commercial Arbitration” (grounds for refusal — Art. 47); statutes of limitations for contractual claims — Art. 149–166 of the Civil Code.

LEGAL BASIS: For contractual claims it is important to bear in mind the statute of limitations — three years; the general period for other claims is ten years. International commercial arbitration requires a written arbitration agreement. At the enforcement stage, the rules of enforcement proceedings matter, including compulsory enforcement measures. The procedural framework depends on the nature of the dispute and the applicable procedure.

CROSS-BORDER NOTE: The three-year limitation period above applies under Turkmenistan’s Civil Code. Where a contract with a foreign partner validly selects the law of another country, or where an applicable international convention governs the transaction, the statute of limitations may differ materially from the national period — this should be checked whenever a foreign governing-law clause is in play.

Dispute Stage	Goal	Documents
Recording the violation	Record the delay, non-payment, or refusal of acceptance	Letter, notice, correspondence, act
Claim	Give a deadline for performance and prepare the position	Claim, calculation, attachments
Negotiations	Obtain payment, a schedule, or an acknowledgment of the debt	Reconciliation act, agreement, protocol
Court or Arbitration	Protect the right in a formal procedure	Contract, evidence, calculation, procedural documents
Execution	Obtain actual recovery	Enforcement documents, information on assets

VERIFICATION BEFORE THE DEAL

§ 16 • Due Diligence of the Counterparty and the Transaction

Due diligence must assess not only the company itself but also the transaction. The counterparty may genuinely exist and be registered, while the specific transaction is risky due to an unclear payment scheme, absence of a license, unconfirmed powers, a high advance payment, payment to a third party, or the impossibility of proving performance.

Verification Block	Questions	Documentary Result
Status	Does the company exist — its form, address, registration?	Copies of registration and founding documents
Powers	Who signs, and on what basis?	Order, resolution, charter, power of attorney
Activity	Is it entitled to perform the subject of the contract?	License, permit, profile, experience
Payment	To whom, for what, in which currency, and on what basis?	Contract, account, invoice, bank requisites
Risks	Are there red flags or a conflict of interest?	A verification memorandum and recommendations

RESULT: The outcome of the verification is a managerial conclusion: proceed; proceed only after the issues are resolved; restructure the transaction; or decline the project.

SUMMARY MAP

§ 17 • Key Risk Map

The summary risk map helps to quickly see the weak spot before signing a contract, transferring an advance, handing over contacts, or starting work with a new partner.

Block	Typical Risk	Protection Measure
Corporate	Unclear director powers	Resolution, order, charter, power of attorney
Personnel	Documents do not match the actual work	Synchronize the contract, the rate, and the orders
Migration	A foreign worker without a work permit	Check migration requirements and quotas before hiring
Contractual	Vague subject of services	Task, report, act, correspondence
Financial	No link between contract, invoice, and payment	A unified documentary chain
Currency	Unclear currency of the obligation	A transparent calculation and payment procedure
Regulatory	Activity without a license	Verify licensing before the contract
Certification	Goods without confirmation of conformity	Check certificates and marking

Intermediary	Circumvention after handing over a contact	Counterparty registry, non-circumvention clause
Information	Transfer of information without protection	Confidentiality agreement and trade secret regime
Personal Data	Collection and transfer of personal information without a legal basis	Compliance with the law on information about private life
Dispute	No evidence of performance	Project archive, claim, reconciliation act

GUARANTEES FOR THE INVESTOR

§ 18 • Investment Protection and Support Measures

For a foreign investor, what matters is not only the structure of a specific transaction but also the overall regime of investment protection. A project's legal resilience increases when the investor understands which guarantees are provided by the foreign investment legislation and how they relate to the specific project. The guarantees are enshrined in the Law “On Foreign Investments”: legal protection — Art. 19, transfer of income outside Turkmenistan — Art. 21, return of investments — Art. 25, compensation upon seizure of property — Art. 26, dispute resolution — Art. 29.

LEGAL BASIS: The foreign investment legislation provides the legal regime for the activity of foreign investors and enterprises with foreign investments, guarantees of legal protection, the use and transfer of income, the return of investments upon termination of activity, and compensation mechanisms in the event of compulsory seizure of property. The general investment regime is supplemented by the legislation on investment activity and free economic zones.

It is important for the investor to separate protection of the investment from the commercial success of the project. Legislative guarantees reduce the risk of unlawful interference, but they do not replace verification of the partner, land and property matters, permits, the currency model, the tax burden, and the project exit mechanism.

Investment Question	Practical Risk	What to Include in the Verification
Participation structure	It is unclear who controls the project	Founding documents, shares, powers
Property and assets	Dispute over rights to the asset or the results	Ownership documents, leases, registration of rights
Transfer of funds and profit	Payment delays, questions from the bank	Currency model, banking and tax documents
State permits	The project is ready but cannot start	Licenses, approvals, certificates
Project exit	It is unclear how to recover the investment	Terms of share disposal, settlements, applicable law

Scenarios, Formulas, and Implementation

From analysis to a company working standard

WHAT TO DO

§ 19 • Practical Recommendations

For Local Companies

- Formalize the corporate documents, the director, signature rights, and powers of attorney.
- Synchronize the staffing table, labor contracts, rates, and the actual work regime.
- Use a contract, technical assignment, report, and act for every material project.
- Create an electronic project folder for each client or contract.
- Verify licenses, permits, and certification before starting a regulated activity. The list and procedure are established by the Law “On Licensing Certain Types of Activity” (grounds for classifying an activity as licensed — Art. 5; license validity period — Art. 12; suspension and revocation — Art. 17).
- Protect commercial information and the contacts handed over.
- Do not promise a result that depends on third parties or state authorities.

For Foreign Companies

- Verify the local partner before signing a contract or transferring an advance.
- Request registration documents, charter provisions, and confirmation of powers.
- Use a bilingual contract with a prevailing version.
- Agree on the applicable law and the court or arbitration before the project begins.
- Verify the currency, banking, certification, and permit requirements.
- Record the role of the local consultant or intermediary in writing.
- Do not hand over sensitive information without a confidentiality agreement. The trade secret regime, the requirements for protected information, and the consequences of disclosure are established by the Law “On Trade Secrets” (Art. 4, 7 — composition of the information; Art. 5 — disclosure; Art. 15 — protection procedure).

For Consultants and Intermediaries

- Define your role clearly: consultant, coordinator, intermediary, or support partner.
- Separate payment for the process from the success fee for the result.

- Keep a registry of introduced counterparties and retain confirmation of the handover of contacts.
- Include a non-circumvention clause and a commission protection period.
- Prepare stage reports and acts of services rendered.
- Describe services carefully so as not to create the appearance of a licensed activity.
- Record negotiations, letters, commercial proposals, and meeting outcomes.

TYPICAL SITUATIONS

§ 20 • Practical Application Scenarios

Below are typical scenarios that frequently arise in doing business, supporting foreign companies, export projects, and intermediary services. Each shows the documentary structure and the commercial risk.

Scenario 1. A New Company After Registration

The company has received its registration documents and started negotiations. A common mistake is to move straight to commercial actions without setting up the internal system: the director, staff, powers of attorney, contract templates, and project folders. Outwardly the company already exists, but to a partner or a bank it may look insufficiently prepared.

Scenario 2. A Consulting Support Contract

The wording “provision of consulting services” poorly protects the contractor in the event of a refusal to pay. It is better to break the service down into actions: market analysis, a partner list, letters, organizing meetings, negotiation support, reports, and recommendations — with supporting documents for each stage.

Scenario 3. Intermediation and Commission Protection

After a contact is handed over, the client may continue communicating directly without acknowledging the intermediary's contribution. Commission protection is built on the contract, a non-circumvention clause, a registry of introduced counterparties, correspondence, and a commission protection period after the contract ends.

Scenario 4. An Export Project

Export requires preparing not only the goods but also the evidentiary base of readiness: specification, price list, certificates, photographs, packaging parameters, delivery and payment terms. If the documents are prepared after negotiations begin, the project loses momentum.

Scenario 5. Import of Regulated Goods

It is not enough to conclude a contract and pay an invoice. It must be verified whether the goods may be imported, which documents are required, and whether certification,

marking, translation of the instructions into the official language, sanitary, or other confirmations are needed.

Scenario 6. A Foreign Company Enters the Market

A practical market entry requires legal and documentary preparation: verifying partners, defining the local consultant's role, permit requirements, banking logic, and the contractual structure. The local partner should be not a translator but an organized guide for the project.

WORKING FORMULATIONS

§ 21 • Contractual Formulas for Practical Use

Below are not ready-made contractual terms but working reference points from commercial practice. They are not model clauses suitable for direct use: before inclusion in a specific contract they must be adapted to the subject of the transaction, the status of the parties, and the applicable legislation, and reviewed by a qualified professional holding the corresponding license.

Situation	Recommended Formulation Logic
Limiting the guarantee of a result	The contractor provides assistance and organizational support, but does not guarantee the decisions of third parties, state authorities, banks, or buyers.
Acceptance of services	Services are deemed rendered after the report is submitted and the act is signed, or in the absence of motivated objections within the agreed period.
Commission protection	The right to the commission arises upon the conclusion of a transaction with a counterparty introduced by the contractor, during the term of the contract and for an agreed period after its end.
Confidentiality	The parties undertake not to disclose or use outside the project any commercial information, including prices, contacts, reports, and negotiation terms.
Expenses	Expenses approved in advance and confirmed by documents are reimbursed separately from the fee.
Extension of deadlines	Deadlines are extended in the event of delays in documents, information, or decisions of third parties beyond the contractor's control.

INTERNAL STANDARD

§ 22 • Management Implementation Model

So that this overview does not remain merely an analytical document, it can be implemented as the company's internal standard: put the key documents in order step by step and assign a person responsible for each risk group.

Implementation Stage	Actions	Result
1. Corporate Audit	Check the charter, the director, the powers of attorney, the requisites	The corporate folder is ready
2. HR Audit	Reconcile the staff, rates, contracts, and actual workload	Personnel risks are reduced
3. Contract Base	Prepare templates for the contract, task, act, and report	A unified contract standard
4. Payment Discipline	Link contracts, invoices, acts, and payment purposes	The payment chain is clear
5. Regulatory Check	Verify licenses, permits, and certification	No hidden regulated activity
6. Project Archive	Create folders and a registry for each client	Documents are available for a review or a dispute

SUMMARY

§ 23 • Conclusion

Business resilience in Turkmenistan is a system of interconnected documents, procedures, and evidence. It is not reduced to registering a company or signing a contract; it arises when the legal status, the powers, the contract, the actual performance, the payment, the permits, and the protection mechanism all work in concert.

The most frequent risks arise from weak formalization: an imprecise contract subject, unconfirmed powers, incomplete personnel documents, missing reports and acts, unclear payment logic, unprotected commercial information, activity without a license check, or a weak dispute clause.

THE FINAL FORMULA: Company status → powers → contract → execution documents → payment → permits → evidence → protection mechanism. If this chain works, the business becomes more predictable, resilient, and professional.

§ 24 • Practical Support for Companies

Based on this overview, a company can build a practical system for managing commercial and documentary risks. Bilermen Hyzmatdashlar LLP can use this approach as a basis for commercial consulting for companies, document preparation, project verification, and organizing interaction with partners.

Support Area	What It May Include
Operational Counterparty Verification	Verification of status, authority, documents, the business logic of the transaction, and red flags
Contract Structure	Preparation or audit of the contract, statement of work, act, report, payment terms, and commission
Commercial Support for a	Market orientation, partner verification, documents

Foreign Company	for negotiations, communication coordination
Export Support	Export document package, buyer list, correspondence, negotiations, and commission protection
Project Folder	Creating a document structure: contracts, acts, invoices, reports, correspondence, claims
Risk Memorandum	A brief analytical note on the commercial risks of the project and the conditions under which the transaction may proceed

APPENDICES

Checklists and Working Tools

Ready-made forms for verification, implementation, and disputes

Appendix 1 • Initial Company Verification

Verification Question	Mark	Comment
Is the full name stated correctly?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Is the organizational and legal form confirmed?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Is there a state registration document?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Is there a charter?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Is there a resolution or minutes on the appointment of the director?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Is there an order on the director's assumption of office?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Is the signatory's authority confirmed?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Are the bank requisites current?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Are the documents kept in a separate corporate folder?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	

Appendix 2 • Contract Verification

Verification Question	Mark	Comment
Are the parties and requisites stated correctly?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Are the signatory and the basis of authority stated?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Is the subject of the contract described specifically?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Is there a technical assignment or specification?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Are the price, currency, and payment procedure clear?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Are the act, report, or delivery documents defined?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Is there a procedure for notices and claims?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Are the applicable law and the dispute mechanism stated?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Is confidential information protected?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	

Appendix 3 • Foreign Economic Project

Verification Question	Mark	Comment
Has the foreign partner's legal name been verified?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Have the signatory's powers been confirmed?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Is the contract prepared in the required languages, with a prevailing version defined?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Are the price and payment currencies stated?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Does the invoice match the contract?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Are the documents for the bank prepared?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Have the certificates and quality documents been checked?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	
Is the dispute mechanism practically enforceable?	☐ Yes / ☐ No	

Appendix 4 • Due Diligence Memorandum

A template structure for the final memorandum based on the results of the counterparty and transaction verification.

Section	What Is Filled In
General Information	Project, counterparty, verification date, verification purpose
Sources	Counterparty documents, correspondence, open sources
Legal Status	Registration, form, address, director, requisites
Powers	Signatory, charter, order, power of attorney, restrictions
Subject of the Transaction	Goods or services, stages, execution documents
Permits	Licenses, certificates, industry requirements
Payment Logic	Price, currency, advance, commissions, purpose of payment
Risks and Conclusion	Red flags, risk level, conditions for proceeding

Appendix 5 • Risk Level Assessment

Level	Meaning	Practical Action
Low	No material risks identified	May proceed with standard document control
Medium	There are remediable risks	Proceed after requesting documents or corrections
High	There are material risks	Do not sign until the key issues are resolved

Critical	The risk is unacceptable in the current structure	Decline the deal or change the project model
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Appendix 6 • Project Folder Structure

A unified electronic folder structure for each client or contract helps to quickly prepare reports, acts, claims, and materials for a review.

Folder	Table of Contents
01 • Corporate Documents	Registration, charter, director, powers of attorney, requisites
02 • Due Diligence	Verification memorandum, counterparty documents, red flags
03 • Contract	Contract, annexes, supplementary agreements, versions
04 • Technical Assignment	Description of the work, specification, stages, indicators
05 • Invoices and Payments	Accounts, invoices, payment orders, bank confirmations
06 • Acts and Reports	Acts, reports, evidence of performance of the work
07 • Correspondence	Key letters, meeting outcomes, notices
08 • Permits and Certificates	Licenses, certificates, quality documents
09 • Claims and Disputes	Claims, responses, reconciliation act, debt calculation
10 • Final Status	Project closure, conclusions, payment and performance status

Appendix 7 • Red Flags in Counterparty Verification

Red Flag	Why It Is Dangerous	What to Request or Do
No registration documents	The status and requisites cannot be confirmed	Request the documents; verify the name and address
The signatory does not confirm authority	The contract may be signed by an unauthorized person	Request the order, resolution, power of attorney, or charter
Payment to a third party	The payment logic becomes opaque	Obtain an explanation; change the payment structure
The contract subject is too general	The scope of performance cannot be proven	Add a task, stages, and deliverable documents
The counterparty is rushing the advance	Risk of non-return and non-performance	Link the advance to documents, a stage, and guarantees
The activity requires a license	Performance may be contestable	Check the special law; request the permit

Refusal to record terms in writing	The dispute will be built on oral statements	Do not start work without a letter, contract, or protocol
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Appendix 8 • Document Package for a Foreign Partner

Document	Why It Is Needed	Comment
Brief company profile	Shows the activity, experience, and contact persons	Preferably in Russian and English
Registration documents	Confirm the company's existence	For counterparty verification and banking procedures
Charter / excerpt on powers	Shows the management structure	Relevant pages or a certified excerpt may be provided
Document on the director	Confirms the right to sign	Especially important for the contract and the power of attorney
Bank requisites	Needed for invoices and payment	Must match the contract
List of services or goods	Helps understand the subject of cooperation	Must not promise licensed services without the right to provide them
Confidentiality agreement	Protects the information handed over	Sign before handing over prices, contacts, and reports

Appendix 9 • Document Package for an Export Project

Document Group	What to Include	Risk If Absent
Commercial package	Proposal, price list, catalog, photographs, minimum order quantity	The buyer cannot make a quick decision
Technical package	Specification, composition, packaging, shelf life, storage conditions	Questions about the quality and applicability of the goods
Quality documents	Certificates, protocols, conformity documents, origin	Delay of inspection, certification, or import
Logistics	Delivery terms, transport parameters, packing list	Dispute over costs, risks, and deadlines
Contract base	Draft contract, invoice, payment procedure, claims	Negotiations proceed without a legal structure
Intermediary documents	Buyer registry, reports, confirmation of letters	It is difficult to prove the contribution and the right to a commission

Appendix 10 • Dispute and Claims File

File Section	What to Include	What It Is For
Brief description of the dispute	Parties, contract, amount, violation, status	Quickly understand the essence of the conflict
Contract base	Contract, annexes, tasks, specifications	Show the agreed obligations
Execution	Acts, reports, waybills, correspondence, photographs	Prove actual performance
Payments	Accounts, invoices, payments, outstanding debt	Confirm the amount of the claim
Claims	Notices, claims, responses, proof of dispatch	Show the pre-trial position
Strategy	Court, arbitration, negotiations, the debtor's assets, costs	Assess further actions

REFERENCE DIRECTORY

Key Provisions: topic → act → article

Quick navigation for specialists

This directory maps the main topics of the overview to specific acts and articles. The references are provided as guidance; before application, the current version of the relevant act should be verified.

Topic	Act	Key Articles / Provisions
Hierarchy and types of acts	Law “On Legal Acts”	Art. 7–11
Foundations of property and entrepreneurship	Constitution of Turkmenistan	Art. 12, 13, 47, 48, 49, 61
Organizational and legal forms	Law “On Enterprises”	Art. 12–15, 24, 29–31
Joint stock companies	Law “On Joint Stock Companies”	Art. 5, 9, 12
Representation and power of attorney	Civil Code	Art. 62, 130–141
Form of transaction and contract	Civil Code	Art. 94, 352
Freedom of contract	Civil Code	Art. 341, 343
Statute of limitations	Civil Code	Art. 149–150: contractual claims — 3 years; general period — 10 years
Labor contract and work regime	Labor Code	Art. 18, 39, 41, 63, 64
Labor of foreign workers	Law “On Migration”	Art. 22: work permits, ratio of workers
Taxes	Tax Code	residency, VAT, excise, property tax, profits tax
Licensing	Law “On Licensing Certain Types of Activity”	competence of the control authority, list of licensed activities
Currency regulation	Law “On Currency Regulation...”	repatriation, currency operations, accounts
Foreign investments	Law “On Foreign Investments”	legal regime, guarantees, transfer of income, compensation
International arbitration	Law “On International Commercial Arbitration”	arbitration agreement

Enforcement of decisions	Law “On Enforcement Proceedings...”	compulsory enforcement measures
Trade secrets	Law “On Trade Secrets”	regime and protection of information
Personal Data	Law “On Information about Private Life and Its Protection”	regime for collecting, processing, and protecting personal information
Certification	Law “On Certification”	confirmation of conformity
Accounting discipline	Law “On Accounting and Financial Reporting”	primary documents
Electronic documents	Law “On Electronic Documents, Electronic Document Management, and Digital Services”	Art. 8, 10: legal force of an electronic document

SOURCES

Appendix 11 • Legislative Reference Map

This table links the sections of the overview to specific acts of the legislation database and their key articles. The references are provided as guidance; when applied to a specific transaction, the current version of the act should be verified.

Overview Section	Act (Database ID)	Key Articles
§ 2 • Business Forms	Law “On Enterprises”	Art. 24 (forms), 26 (individual enterprise), 29 (economic society), 30 (JSC), 23/31 (branches, representative offices)
§ 4 • Powers	Civil Code	representation and power of attorney; invalidity of transactions — Art. 79–91
§ 5 • Labor	Labor Code	Art. 16 (labor contract), 58–66 (working time), 63 (part-time), 64–65 (overtime)
§ 6, 8 • Contracts, Limitations	Civil Code	obligations and transactions; statute of limitations — Art. 149–166
§ 9 • Taxes	Tax Code	VAT — Art. 95, 103 (15% / 0% rate), 105; general rate — Art. 37
§ 11 • Currency	Law “On Currency Regulation...”	Art. 11 (repatriation), 13 (mandatory sale of earnings), 16, 23 (accounts)
§ 13 • Licenses	Law “On Licensing...”	Art. 5 (grounds), 12 (validity period), 17 (suspension, revocation)
§ 15 • Disputes, Arbitration	Law “On International Commercial Arbitration”	Art. 38 (applicable law), 46 (enforcement of the award), 47 (refusal)

§ 18 · Investments	Law “On Foreign Investments”	Art. 19 (protection), 21 (transfer of income), 25 (return), 26 (compensation), 29 (disputes)
§ Confidentiality	Law “On Trade Secrets”	Art. 4, 7 (composition), 5 (disclosure), 15 (protection procedure)

Official Normative Legal Acts and Sources

This list reflects the core normative base used to prepare the overview. For a specific project, the applicable list of acts is determined separately, taking into account the type of activity, the status of the parties, the subject of the transaction, and the current version of the legislation on the date of application.

Constitution and Constitutional Laws

Act	Requisites / Significance
Constitution of Turkmenistan	Basic principles of the legal system, property, entrepreneurship, and the legal status of persons
On Independence and the Foundations of the State Structure	The constitutional basis of the state structure
On the Permanent Neutrality of Turkmenistan	The status of permanent neutrality
On the Halk Maslakhaty of Turkmenistan	The constitutional and legal basis of the supreme representative body

Codes

Act	Use in the Overview
Civil Code of Turkmenistan	Contracts, obligations, legal entities, representation, statute of limitations
Labor Code of Turkmenistan	Labor relations, work regime, part-time work, overtime, termination of the contract
Tax Code of Turkmenistan	Tax assessment of operations, income, expenses, and documents
Civil Procedure Code	Civil court proceedings
Arbitration Procedure Code	Economic and other disputes
Code of Administrative Offenses	Administrative liability
Customs Code of Turkmenistan	Import, export, and customs procedures

Laws

Act	Use in the Overview
On Legal Acts	Hierarchy and application of normative legal acts
On Enterprises	Legal status of the enterprise, registration,

	founding documents
On Entrepreneurial Activity	General framework for conducting entrepreneurial activity
On State Support of Small and Medium-Sized Entrepreneurship	Support measures for small and medium-sized businesses
On Joint Stock Companies	The corporate form of a joint stock company
On Foreign Investments	Participation of foreign persons and investment guarantees
On Investment Activity in Turkmenistan	The general investment regime
On Free Economic Zones	The special regime for projects in FEZs
On Licensing Certain Types of Activity	Verification of licensed activities
On Certification	Confirmation of the conformity of goods and processes
On Currency Regulation and Currency Control in Foreign Economic Relations	Currency operations and foreign economic payments
On Combating the Legalization of Criminally Obtained Income, the Financing of Terrorism, and the Financing of the Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction	Bank compliance and transparency of operations
On Foreign Economic Activity	Export, import, and international commercial relations
On Migration	Engagement of foreign labor and work permits
On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in Turkmenistan	Rights and duties of foreign citizens, including labor activity
On Accounting and Financial Reporting	Accounting and documentary discipline
On Trade Secrets	Protection of commercial information
On Information about Private Life and Its Protection	Protection of personal information of employees, clients, and partners
On Electronic Documents, Electronic Document Management, and Digital Services	Legal force of electronic documents and digital document management
On International Commercial Arbitration	International commercial disputes and arbitration
On Enforcement Proceedings and the Status of Court Enforcement Officers	Enforcement of judicial acts
On the Protection of Consumer Rights	Rights of consumer-citizens
On the Notariat and Notarial Activity	Notarial acts
On the Court	The judicial system

CLASSIFIERS – The state classifiers of Turkmenistan are used for the correct identification of the organizational and legal form, the form of ownership, the type of enterprise, the kind of activity, professions, positions, countries, and currencies.

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