

ANALYSIS OF THE ANTI-CORRUPTION STRATEGY-2030 OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

This article analyzes the national anti-corruption program of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, and also shows the actions taken to prevent and reduce corruption in our country. In recent years, corruption has become a big problem for many countries.

Keywords: corruption, public service, openness index, reforms, strategy.

INTRODUCTION

We know that corruption is one of the biggest problems in the world. Currently, many countries have enacted a number of legislative documents and are implementing them in order to reduce the level of corruption in their country. In addition, the Republic of Uzbekistan has adopted the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the fight against corruption until 2030 in order to increase the level of fight against corruption.

More than 80 normative legal documents were adopted for more consistent implementation of the activities of state bodies in the field of combating corruption. In order to strengthen the state policy in the field of prevention and fight against corruption, the Anti-Corruption Agency was established. Also, the National Anti-Corruption Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its regional councils were established. Before analyzing the anti-corruption strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030, we will analyze the anti-corruption reforms.

In the newly revised Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for the first time, the issue of fighting against corruption was introduced, and the powers of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Cabinet of Ministers in the direction of fighting against corruption were introduced. In addition, a completely new system of public procurement was launched, and the practice of carrying out procedures for public procurement in full electronic form was formed. That is, now the state purchases are carried out in full electronic form, effectively reducing the occurrence of corruption. Familiarity, nepotism and other cases of corruption, which are widespread in the implementation of public procurement, are decreasing.

In addition, one of the most important reforms is the creation of a mechanism to encourage people who report corruption-related offenses or otherwise help fight corruption. This mechanism has been used in the experience of many foreign countries and is very effective. If we call this mechanism differently, it can be considered as "public control". That is, the

persons who witnessed the occurrence of corruption or who know about it are encouraged to report it to the relevant state authorities. On the one hand, the use of this method indicates the social activity of the population and the weak position of the population in relation to the violations occurring in the society, because they can provide information about these violations in order to receive incentives. Individuals who are not really indifferent to the problems in the society can give information about the violations based on their social activity in the society, even if there are no incentive measures. However, many violations are detected through this mechanism.

The list of 33 types of socially important information (currently increased to 40) that should be disclosed by state agencies and organizations was approved. Also, the Openness Index aimed at evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of the work carried out on openness in state bodies and organizations was introduced. **For example**, information on the single online event of pilgrims waiting in line for the "Hajj" event in the region (the date of the application of the pilgrims and the order number in the list) and the admission of children to state preschool educational institutions. It was established that the information about the queue of applications submitted for All reforms in society are being implemented to reduce the level of corruption in the country.

The main activities of the National Strategy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Combating Corruption-2030, which reflects the national goals of fighting corruption, are as follows:

Prevention of corruption in the field of public administration;

Prevention of corruption in the field of public service;

Prevention of corruption in the field of public procurement;

Prevention of corruption in the field of socio-economic development and entrepreneurship;

Improving the institutional foundations of the fight against corruption;

Prevention of corruption in the judicial system;

Raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, forming an intolerant attitude towards corruption in the society;

Strengthening international cooperation in the fight against corruption.

The reason for the determination of these areas of activity is that there are currently several problems related to these areas in the field of combating corruption. **For example**, violating the legislation on competition, making direct state purchases while bypassing competition methods, not registering contracts with treasury bodies, conflict of interests. cases of admissibility and affiliation are causing an increase in cases of violations of the law in the field of public procurement. There were 147 administrative violations in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2021, 662 in 2022, and 729 in 6 months of 2023 regarding violations of the legislation in the field of public procurement (Administrative Liability of the Republic of Uzbekistan Article 175-8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure) was committed. Since there are many similar problems in society, we need a clear strategy and clear methods to fight against corruption. That is why the National Strategy until 2030 was adopted. Its importance is that the fight against corruption will be more effective if clear directions and a clear road map are drawn up, and the time and methods of the tasks that need to be carried out are determined.

Important tasks that need to be implemented in each defined direction of the national strategy are defined. The first direction of the strategy is the prevention of corruption in the field of public administration. One of the most important tasks of this direction is to accelerate the full transition to the electronic government system, to introduce and effectively use departmental integrated information systems and resources and various software products within the framework of the "Digital Uzbekistan 2030" strategy. It is this task that is very important, because if all public services are in electronic form, that is, the less the intervention of officials, the less the cases of corruption. But there are some shortcomings in this direction. **For example**, the task of further improvement of the mechanisms of prevention of conflicts of interest in the public service is defined. This task is one of the main tasks of other activities. However, the exact implementation of this task and its methods are not provided. Currently, it is not allowed for relatives to serve in the state administration bodies according to the hierarchy of subordination to each other. There are cases of some officials bypassing this procedure, i.e. they employ their relatives or children in the state body where they do not work as acquaintances. **For instance**, a regional prosecutor working in the prosecutor's office uses his position to hire his son to the regional court. From the outside, the relatives work in a state body that is not subordinate to each other, but in reality there is a conflict of interests. Therefore, in order to prevent the situation of familiarity, which is considered a corrupt situation, it is necessary to make the job application system online, and also to study the applicant's documents without revealing his identity while submitting documents, if his potential is sufficient for employment, then his identity must be disclosed. This method can prevent officials working in the state body from employing their children as acquaintances. Putting this method into practice is more difficult, but this method can be more effective. There are no specific tasks set in the direction of corruption prevention in the field of socio-economic development and entrepreneurship. Real implementation of these tasks is impossible. **For example**, to avoid bureaucratic red tape, to simplify complex tax administration, to reduce excessive interference in business, to conduct inquiries about corruption cases among entrepreneurs. All these sentences are general words. I think it is necessary to develop specific tasks for this area. Raising the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population, which is the 7th direction of the national strategy, forming an intolerant attitude towards corruption in the society, can be the solution to all problems. If the legal consciousness and legal culture of the population is much higher, they will better understand corruption cases and can resist them. It is at this time that an intolerant attitude towards corruption is formed in the society. The adoption of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy-2030 is the biggest step forward in the fight against corruption. The reason is that the law "On the fight against corruption" itself was adopted in 2017. Some of the directions indicated in the National Strategy are very urgent problems, and their inclusion in the National Strategy is the biggest achievement. But in spite of this, we think that there are some shortcomings mentioned above, if these shortcomings are eliminated, it may be easy to achieve all the goals set by 2030.

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