
THE ISSUE OF CORRUPTION IN THE NEW UZBEKISTAN: CHALLENGES AND PROGRESS

Khayrullo Z. Mirzaakhmedov

Researcher, Andijan State Pedagogical Institute (ASPI), Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT: This article examines the issue of corruption in the context of the new Uzbekistan, following the political and economic reforms initiated by President Shavkat Mirziyoyev. Corruption has long been a pressing concern in Uzbekistan, hampering economic development, undermining public trust, and distorting governance. However, since assuming office in 2016, President Mirziyoyev has taken significant steps to address corruption and create a more transparent and accountable system.

The article begins by providing an overview of the historical prevalence and impact of corruption in Uzbekistan. It then delves into the specific anti-corruption measures implemented under the new administration, highlighting key policies and initiatives aimed at promoting transparency, strengthening the rule of law, and fostering a culture of integrity.

Furthermore, the article explores the challenges faced in combating corruption in Uzbekistan, including deep-rooted systemic issues, resistance to change, and the need for sustained efforts to dismantle corrupt networks. It discusses the role of institutions such as the Anti-Corruption Agency and the State Security Service in investigating and prosecuting corruption cases.

The article also examines the positive outcomes and progress achieved thus far in the fight against corruption in Uzbekistan. It analyzes improvements in the country's ranking on global corruption indices, increased international cooperation, and the positive impact on investment climate and business environment.

Finally, the article concludes by highlighting the importance of continued commitment to anti-corruption efforts and the need for comprehensive reforms to ensure long-term success. It emphasizes the significance of public participation, civil society engagement, and the role of media in holding authorities accountable.

Overall, this article provides a comprehensive analysis of the issue of corruption in the new Uzbekistan, shedding light on the challenges faced and the progress made in combating this pervasive problem. It underscores the importance of sustained efforts, transparency, and accountability to build a corruption-free society and foster sustainable development in Uzbekistan.

KEYWORDS: Corruption, New Uzbekistan, Challenges and Progress.

INTRODUCTION

Globally, corruption as a complex process has a negative impact on social, economic and political development. By the 21st century, corruption is undermining many social traditions and value systems. The situation in most countries of the world shows that corruption is emerging with new forms every year. This creates many social and political problems for the society and the state. Until now, it is necessary to fight against all forms of corruption without compromise, to assess the risks of corruption in public administration and to eliminate them, to form immunity against corruption in the public mind, to see the causes of corruption. To get and prevention, all of public administration in the manure put an end to corrupt factors' wish, in the process of fighting against corruption, research aimed at finding scientifically based solutions to problems related to establishing new, effective and stable forms of individual-society-state and international cooperation is gaining importance.

The main results and findings

"Elimination of corruption factors in the public service in new Uzbekistan; improvement of the legal basis for recruitment of personnel on the basis of competition and evaluation of their performance; creation of effective mechanisms for the prevention of conflicts of interest in public service; ensuring openness and expanding public participation in anti-corruption activities; introduction of modern information technologies, including artificial intelligence, to combat corruption; establishing cooperation with civil society institutions in the fight against corruption, supporting public control; strengthen systematic preventive measures in the practice of fighting against corruption; introduction of a system of continuous improvement of the knowledge of the population and civil servants in the field of combating corruption; normative legal documents "corruption-free

appropriate measures are being taken to operate on the basis of the principle of "legislation" .

The risk of corruption is the greatest in our country today. Identify areas and systems and introduce an approach based on modern international experiences in preventing corruption, including the state, society and business' wish to achieve transparency, transparency and openness in the activities of organizations, to strengthen the accountability of state bodies and officials to the people, to create the necessary conditions for ensuring effective and effective public control in public administration, as well as to strengthen the effectiveness of the system of early prevention of corrupt situations, to involve the public in this process special attention is paid to creating an environment of broad involvement and tolerance of corruption. Today, in our country, a systematic approach is being taken to prevent corruption. "New Development Strategy of Uzbekistan" for 2022-2026 6th edition entitled "Approaching universal problems based on national interests". "Determining sectors and industries prone to corruption, increasing the efficiency of the system for eliminating corruption factors, forming and developing an intolerant attitude towards corruption in society" The 84th goal and the tasks defined in it are a clear proof of our word.

Resolution No. 419 of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" dated January 3, 2017, Resolution No. 474 "On Public Control" dated April 12, 2018 -No., "On Public-Private Partnership" dated May 10, 2019 No. ORQ-537, No. ORQ-684 "On State Procurement" dated April

22, 2021 Law No. O'RQ-860 dated August 8, 2023 "On anti-corruption examination of normative legal documents and their drafts", the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 29, 2020 "On PQ-4761, dated December 7, 2021, "On the organization of the activities of the Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and "Additional measures to further improve the activities of the Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan" Decisions No. PQ-34 dated May 27, 2019 No. PF-5729 dated May 29, 2020 "On measures to further improve the anti-corruption system of the Republic of Uzbekistan" - "On additional measures to improve the system of fighting corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated June PF-6013, dated July 6, 2021 "Creating an environment of zero-tolerance against corruption, the state and on measures to drastically reduce corrupt factors in public management and expand public participation in it" No. PF-6257, dated January 28, 2022 "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" PF-60 decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 31, 2020 "Procedure for encouraging persons who reported on corruption-related offenses or otherwise assisted in the fight against corruption" Resolution No. 829 of the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 4, 2022 "On the National Resolution of the Director of the Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Combating Corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan" Decision No. SQ-592-IV "On information about the report" and other regulatory legal documents related to the field set important and urgent tasks for the prevention of corrupt situations in New Uzbekistan.

CONCLUSIONS

Corruption is a complex issue that requires a multifaceted approach to effectively tackle it. While I can provide some general recommendations, it's important to note that specific solutions may vary depending on the context and challenges faced by Uzbekistan. Here are some strategies that can be employed to address corruption in Uzbekistan:

1. Strengthen legal and institutional frameworks: Enhance existing anti-corruption laws and regulations, ensuring they are comprehensive, effectively enforced, and in line with international standards. Establish specialized anti-corruption bodies with adequate resources, independence, and authority to investigate and prosecute corruption cases.
2. Promote transparency and accountability: Implement measures to enhance transparency in public administration, including procurement processes, public finance management, and asset declarations for public officials. Encourage the use of technology, such as e-government platforms, to improve transparency and reduce opportunities for corruption. Establish mechanisms for citizens to report corruption anonymously and protect whistleblowers.
3. Build a culture of integrity: Promote ethics and integrity in all sectors of society, including education, business, and government. Develop and implement comprehensive anti-corruption education and awareness programs targeting both the general public and specific professional groups. Encourage the involvement of civil society organizations, media, and the private sector in anti-corruption initiatives.
4. Strengthen financial controls: Improve financial management systems to minimize the risk of corruption, such as implementing robust internal controls, regular audits, and risk

assessments. Enhance the capacity of financial intelligence units to detect and investigate suspicious financial transactions. Collaborate with international organizations and partners to prevent money laundering and recover stolen assets.

5. Ensure judicial independence and effectiveness: Enhance the capacity and independence of the judiciary to handle corruption cases fairly and efficiently. Provide specialized training for judges, prosecutors, and lawyers on anti-corruption laws and procedures. Establish mechanisms to monitor the performance of the judiciary and address any instances of corruption or misconduct.
6. Promote international cooperation: Collaborate with international organizations, such as the United Nations and regional anti-corruption bodies, to exchange information, share best practices, and seek technical assistance. Strengthen cooperation with other countries to investigate and prosecute transnational corruption cases. Ratify and effectively implement relevant international conventions and agreements against corruption.
7. Encourage citizen participation and oversight: Foster an environment that encourages citizen engagement and participation in decision-making processes. Establish mechanisms for public oversight of government activities, such as citizen advisory boards and independent monitoring bodies. Encourage the use of technology platforms to promote citizen feedback, complaint mechanisms, and participatory budgeting.
8. Encourage ethical business practices: Work closely with the private sector to promote integrity, corporate governance, and anti-corruption measures. Encourage businesses to adopt codes of conduct and implement robust internal compliance programs. Provide incentives for businesses to report corruption and establish mechanisms for effective public-private partnerships in fighting corruption.

It's important to note that successfully combating corruption requires a long-term commitment and a comprehensive approach. The implementation of these strategies should be accompanied by regular monitoring and evaluation to assess progress and identify areas for improvement. Additionally, political will, leadership, and public support are crucial for the effective implementation of anti-corruption measures in Uzbekistan.

REFERENCES

1. The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "Development of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026
2. on the strategy" // <https://lex.uz/docs/5841063>.
3. of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" on approval of". Decree. <http://www.lex.uz>. Date of application: 15.02.2022.
4. of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-60 dated January 28, 2022 "Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" on approval of". Decree. <http://www.lex.uz>. Date of application: 15.02.2022.