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**AREAS OF INTERNATIONAL PRACTICE INVOLVING CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS
IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION**

Muhammadieva Mohinur Yaxshibaevna

Prosecutor general's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Academy doctarant

E-mail: mokhinur91@bk.ru

Annotation

the article examines a number of areas of involvement of civil society institutions in the fight against corruption in foreign countries.

And today the directions that Uzbekistan has set out to combat corruption are shown and the positive results it achieves are analyzed.

By studying the existing organizational foundations of civil society institutions in the fight against corruption, scientifically based proposals and recommendations have been developed to improve this area.

Key words: *corruption, civil society institutions, regulation, international practice, international mechanism, mutually beneficial communication between the state and civil society, anonymous appeal, GFR experience.*

The fight against corruption is a long-term process that requires deep structural transformations of the country's institutions, its legislative framework and culture. For this reason, it is essential to encourage and allow the participation of civil society, at a time when confidence in government obligations to combat corruption is waning.

We can say that it was from the second half of the XX century that specific grounds for mechanisms related to the fight against corruption arose. It was from this period that the formation of international organizations in the fight against crime, as well as the increasing role and role of them, led to the creation of various international and national anti-corruption mechanisms.

We must admit that a number of international organizations recommend involving civil society institutions in anti-corruption activities. So, **A/HRC of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, April 11, 2016, entitled "practical recommendations for creating and maintaining a safe and comfortable environment for civil society activities based on advanced experience and lessons learned" /32/20-in the report dated** it is recommended not only to strengthen civil society and its institutions at the legislative level, but also to create opportunities for their effective functioning in this direction.

In the Doha Declaration "on the Prevention of crime and the inclusion of criminal justice issues in the UN broad agenda in order to solve social and economic problems and promote the rule of law at the national and international level" adopted at the thirteenth Congress on crime prevention and criminal justice on April 12-19, 2015 in addition to public participation, to help establish partnerships and implement public initiatives and encourage active participation of citizens in ensuring access to justice for all, their rights, as well as their involvement in crime prevention and treatment of offenders, including creating opportunities for Public Service and supporting social reintegration and rehabilitation of offenders, in this regard, it is recommended to encourage the exchange of advanced experience and information on relevant social reintegration strategies and programs, as well as related forms of Public-Private Partnership.

Today, the involvement of civil society institutions in the fight against corruption in foreign countries is carried out through a number of areas, including: monitoring compliance with anti-corruption restrictions during elections, supporting policies, laws, norms and initiatives, raising awareness of individuals and legal entities against corruption, developing anti-corruption policies, participating in the development of National Action Plans and measures to combat corruption, establishing cooperation between civil society institutions and government agencies, training citizens, as well as employees of state bodies in the field of anti-corruption, establishing contacts with NGOs from other countries, ensuring the openness and transparency of public bodies, organizing joint anti-corruption activities, combating corruption in public procurement, state anti-corruption control over the judicial system, informing and protecting informants, increasing cooperation between civil society and the private sector, facilitating the fulfillment of international anti-corruption obligations on a public scale

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The involvement of civil society institutions in the fight against corruption in foreign law enforcement practice is a mandatory element of anti-corruption policy. It is the most effective instrument of both international commitment and National Anti-Corruption Strategy.

Deputy of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan According to G.Agzamova “The main focus of the goals and objectives of civil society institutions is to protect democratic values and principles, human rights, freedoms and legitimate interests in our country.

Civil institutions admit that, first of all, assistance is needed in increasing the social activity of the population, in the awareness of the national identity, in raising the political culture and spiritual worldview of members of society.

In our opinion, civil society institutions are also recommended to be involved in the following processes:

- involvement of civil society institutions in anti-corruption mechanisms in the public service system in the early stages;
- to control that the procedure for the admission of citizens to the civil service, their passage of Service and appointment to fairly worthy positions is transparent and honest;
- that there are no cases of conflict of interest in the public service;
- monitoring the compliance of the administrative procedures established by civil servants with the meals and the quality performance of the tasks assigned to them.

The role of civil society in the fight against corruption in the GFR is distinguished by its originality. The role of civil society in Germany, with a high level of public control, is assessed by citizens' "intelligibility" in relation to corruption cases, they can monitor such crimes through their media, as well as demand that such crimes be covered in TV shows in the event of information from themselves. Also, regular notification of illegal state expenses was established through the media.

This ensures that 25 percent of corruption crimes are opened through internal control and 75 percent based on information from abroad.

Today, work is underway in Uzbekistan to combat corruption in the following areas: the first direction – legal foundations were created; the second direction – the constitutional system was founded; the third direction – the education system was formed, educational-information and propaganda works were established; the fourth direction – monitoring is being carried out; the fifth direction–International Cooperation was established. These results are important positive.

But at the same time, the analysis shows that only in 2018-2020, anonymous appeals were received to the Department for the fight against economic crimes under the prosecutor general's office with information on 90 crimes, and to the Ministry of internal affairs-106, including corruption.

At this point he. Nozimzhonov reasonably noted, "the national legislation does not allow to expose crimes in a timely manner, in which no legal grounds have been established regarding the procedure for considering such appeals and taking measures against violations of the law identified in the process." The situation that prevents civil society institutions and especially the population from engaging in activities in this regard in the fight against corruption is considered to be the appeals of persons who provide information against corruption, and we believe that it is necessary to improve the procedure for its consideration. So **“On appeals of individuals and legal entities”** according to the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan, (an appeal indicating the surname (name, patronymic) of an individual, information about his place of residence or the full name of a legal entity, information about his place of residence (postal address), or false information about them, as well as an electronic appeal that does not provide an opportunity to identify a written appeal not confirmed by a yohud signature) will not be considered.

Similar rules are also found in the legislation of a number of foreign countries, in particular, such countries as Armenia, Austria, Georgia, USA, Canada, Australia, Ukraine and Serbia. In particular, the most remarkable thing in the GFR is that anonymous messages about corruption and all crimes in general – are perceived as a message and form the basis for Responsibility.

Based on this, taking into account international standards for anonymous reporting of corruption crimes in our country, it is necessary to develop an alternative option for such a system in the near future.

Analyzing the above Foreign practice, as a result of the study of organizational and legal issues of improving the role of civil society institutions in the fight against corruption in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the following scientific and practical conclusions are presented, as well as suggestions and recommendations for improving legislation.

First of all, it is necessary to develop a code on non-profit organizations, provided for by the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated October 4, 2019 No. 4473 "on reforms carried out in the socio-economic sphere, as well as additional measures to increase the effectiveness of public control over the activity of citizens in the implementation of Democratic

Secondly, in order to improve the procedure for consideration of Appeals of persons providing information against corruption in the Article 29 of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on appeals of individuals and legal entities" in order to eliminate situations that prevent civil society institutions and especially the population from engaging in activities in this regard, it is proposed to supplement with 4 parts in the following With the approval of the information, the relevant information is immediately sent to the competent authority to combat corruption."

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