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ISSUES OF IMPROVING THE PARTICIPATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY INSTITUTIONS
IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY

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ANNOTATION:

The article presents a comparative legal study on the improvement of the anti-corruption legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as practical measures in the field of anti-corruption expertise of normative legal acts and their projects, taking into account the advanced anti-corruption experience of foreign countries.

The article analyzes the question that the pragmatic policy implemented in Uzbekistan is the result of a new stage of reforms based on openness, transparency and transparency.

And also put forward proposals aimed at regularly increasing the role and importance of civil society institutions in the democratic modernization of the country, improving the activities of state bodies directly engaged in activities and cooperation in the field of combating corruption and recommendations for improving law enforcement practice.

Key words: experience of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Austria, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, anti-corruption, cooperation issues, civil society, regulation, free thinking, practical measures, consistent and systematic struggle, public opinion.

Involvement of civil society institutions in the fight against corruption is a mandatory element of anti-corruption policy in foreign law enforcement practice. This is both an international commitment and the most effective tool of the national anti-corruption strategy.

The fight against corruption in foreign countries is carried out in a number of areas involving civil society institutions, such as:

monitor compliance with anti-corruption restrictions during elections, support policies, laws, norms and initiatives, raise anti-corruption awareness of individuals and legal entities, develop anti-corruption policy, establish cooperation between civil society institutions and government agencies, educate citizens, as well as conduct training and advanced training of government officials in the field of anti-corruption, establish interaction with NGOs of foreign countries, participation in the development of national anti-corruption action plans and strategies, ensuring openness and transparency of state bodies, organizing joint anti-corruption activities, combating corruption in public procurement, exercising anti-corruption state supervision over the judicial and legal system, strengthening cooperation between civil society institutions and the private sector.

Based on the experience of Austria, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal and a number of other countries, it is proposed to create an Economic and Social Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan with a constitutional status in order to conduct a mutually beneficial dialogue between civil society institutions and state bodies, prevent corruption in public administration and in the private sector, limit excessive interference of state bodies in the activities of entrepreneurs, carrying out an assessment of the impact of the adopted normative legal acts on the economic and social sectors, conducting anti-corruption expertise of draft regulatory legal acts and putting forward anti-corruption initiatives.

In addition, based on the experience of the Republic of Kazakhstan, we consider it appropriate to adopt **The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Public Councils ».**

We consider it expedient to establish in this law the rules on the creation of **Republican Group of External Special Analysis and Monitoring and Special Monitoring Groups**, authorized to monitor the full implementation of anti-corruption state programs, strategies and concepts.

There are different ways in which civil society institutions can contribute to the fight against corruption:

to access, create and use information to ensure a high level of responsibility;
conducting propaganda, educational and explanatory work on corruption issues;
support the development of anti-corruption laws, policies and programs;
take advantage of the knowledge of international and local experts;
strengthening cooperation with the Government and coordination of activities;
conducting research in various fields;

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conducting inspections in order to increase responsibility in public organizations, as well as in the public and private sectors.

One of the important directions of increasing the role of civil society institutions in combating corruption is the anti-corruption expertise of regulatory legal acts.

In the Law "On anti-corruption expertise of normative legal acts and their projects", the adoption of which is established in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 6013 "On additional measures to improve the anti-corruption system in the Republic of Uzbekistan" As of June 29, 2020, it is necessary to determine the procedure for conducting an anti-corruption scientific examination.

in order to eliminate situations that hinder the involvement of civil society institutions and especially the population in anti-corruption activities, it is proposed to supplement article 29 in order to improve the procedure for considering appeals from persons providing information about corruption **The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On appeals of individuals and legal entities" part 4 and set out in the following wording: "When anonymous appeals are received about the commission or preparation of corrupt actions, the arguments indicated in the appeal are subject to study. If confirmed, the relevant information will be immediately sent to the competent anti-corruption authority"**.

Based on the above, it can be concluded that without conducting comparative legal studies and taking into account the advanced anti-corruption experience of foreign countries, it is not possible to improve the anti-corruption legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as to implement practical measures in the field of anti-corruption expertise of normative legal acts and their projects.

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