

## Anti-corruption in Uzbekistan struggle strategy.

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### Abstract

In this article we will talk about the strategy of combating corruption in our country, the methods and tactics of its implementation, the establishment of the anti-corruption agency, the importance of the normative legal acts adopted to combat corruption.

### Keywords

Uzbekistan, anti-corruption, anti-corruption agency, strategy, legal framework, hunger, transparency.

## INTRODUCTION

Anti-corruption strategy is the art of scientifically and practically organizing long-term tasks to eliminate corruption through the effective use of material and spiritual resources available in our country and the measures aimed at its implementation.

The following can be included in the main directions of increasing the effectiveness of anti-corruption strategies and their further scientific and practical improvement.

1. Develop a short-term and long-term model to achieve the effectiveness of the fight against corruption. It includes a clear legal mechanism for combating corruption, an effective institutional structure, constant provision of financial and labor resources, regular monitoring activities and a system of impartial and transparent evaluation in clear legislation; interaction between legal, economic and social elements of anti-corruption legislation; - Development and implementation of a mechanism of interaction. From a strategic point of view, this will ensure the effectiveness of the integrated operation of a comprehensive anti-corruption system in society.
2. Effective application of innovative approach in anti-corruption strategy. At the same time, special attention should be paid to ensuring the active cooperation of government agencies with all institutions of civil society, as well as further strengthening the cooperation of national structures with international organizations in the fight against corruption. This is one of the obstacles to integration in the fight against corruption in Uzbekistan - the comprehensive development of anti-corruption articles of criminal and criminal procedure legislation, as well as the development, implementation and implementation of programs, measures to study, analyze and prevent corruption; serves to ensure that the work is carried out on the basis of accurate statistics and evidence-based information. (Page 1.5)
3. To further strengthen the fight against corruption in the social sphere of society, in particular in business, education, health, including law enforcement, to ensure the implementation of programs aimed at eliminating certain corruption-related activities in all areas and to study international standards. strengthening in legislation. This will allow us to achieve good results in the fight against corruption in our country.
4. Ensuring the implementation of the state program to combat corruption in society and the development of an effective legal mechanism for systematic monitoring in this regard at the level of reform requirements. It serves to establish social justice in society as a result of revealing that the level of compliance of civil servants with anti-corruption rules is below the required level, ensuring the principle of transparency of public authorities, improving legislation to prevent corruption in accordance with international law.
5. Develop a strategy that works in practice, based on current trends in the fight against corruption. This will increase the sense of responsibility and responsibility of citizens for the organization of the fight against corruption, and will be a convincing proof of the wide coverage of their work in the media.
6. Strengthening the active participation of our citizens who are members of society in the organization of anti-corruption and its prevention. It serves to create opportunities for citizens to study information related to corruption, to report cases of corruption using new technologies, to create a coherent system of public control over the solution and elimination of corruption problems and to develop optimal tactical options.
7. Approach to the fight against corruption based on the characteristics of each industry. The development and application of new innovative methods aimed at preventing corruption, the development of measures for the examination, monitoring and fair assessment of corruption will serve to ensure the legitimate development of society.

## THEORITICAL BACKGROUND

The main directions of the strategic state policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the fight against corruption are:

“Raising the legal awareness and legal culture of the population, the formation of an intolerant attitude to corruption in society;

implementation of measures to prevent corruption in all spheres of state and public life;

timely detection of corruption offenses, their suppression, elimination of their consequences, the causes and conditions that allow them, ensuring the principle of inevitability of liability for corruption offenses.

These strategic priorities include a number of international legal instruments aimed at ensuring the fight against the threat of corruption that hinders the development of society in the world [1]:

- The American Convention against Corruption, adopted by the Organization of American States on March 29, 1996;
- Convention against Corruption, adopted by the Council of the European Union on 21 November 1997 against officials of the European Community or officials of the Member States of the European Union;
- Convention for the Suppression of Bribery of Foreign Officials in International Trade Practices, adopted by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development on 21 November 1997;
- Convention on Criminal Liability for Corruption, adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 27 January 1999;
- Convention on Civil Liability for Corruption, adopted by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 4 November 1999;
- African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Corruption of 12 July 2003;
- United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and Corruption;
- In the CIS, the adoption of the Law on the Legislative Framework of Anti-Corruption Policy by its member states on November 15, 2003, shows how dangerous corruption is as a flaw in the development of society.
- International Code of Ethics for Public Officials (New York, December 12, 1996);
- Convention on Criminal Liability for Corruption (Strasbourg, 27 January 1999);
- Convention on Civil Liability for Corruption (Strasbourg, 4 November 1999) and the Additional Protocol to this Convention (Strasbourg, 15 May 2003);
- Developed in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (October 31, 2003) and others.

At the same time, in accordance with the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly of November 21, 2003, since 2004 it has been celebrated as "December 9 - World Anti-Corruption Day". On this day, various events and actions will be organized, posters and leaflets will be published in the member states of the UN Convention against Corruption, as well as information on anti-corruption issues will be intensified in the media. (Page 3.4)

Uzbekistan's accession to the UN Convention against Corruption in 2008 and the Istanbul Action Plan on Combating Corruption, adopted in 2010 within the framework of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, was an important step in creating a legal framework for combating corruption[2].

Thus, on the basis of international legal instruments and national legislation, organizational and legal mechanisms in the field of combating corruption have been created in our country[3].

## MAIN PART

Anti-corruption tactics in Uzbekistan. Anti-corruption tactics in Uzbekistan are a system of measures consisting of a set of specific tools aimed at implementing the anti-corruption strategy.

The difference between anti-corruption strategies and tactics in Uzbekistan is reflected in the scope and duration of activities. An incorrectly chosen tactic is a lost day, and a wrongly chosen strategy is a lost year.

The anti-corruption strategy in our country as a method of combating corruption is characterized by the fact that the available resources remain insufficient to achieve the main goal. At the same time, the goal of the anti-corruption strategy is to make efficient use of available resources to eradicate corruption. Tactics, on the other hand, are a means of implementing a strategy that is subordinate to the main goal of the strategy. The strategy achieves the main goal by solving intermediate tactical tasks.

The strategy and tactics of combating corruption in Uzbekistan can be explained as a two-tier model: high-level, abstract strategy, low-level, clear-cut tactics. In such a model, any level of strategy can be considered a tactic over a superior strategy. Tactics can also be considered a strategy relative to lower-level tactics. Imagine a multi-storey house. Each floor is a strategy for the lower floors and at the same time a tactic for the upper floors[4].

At the same time, keep in mind that a tactic is a scenario of actions in which you know exactly what the outcome will be when it is implemented. The more tactics you have, the more versatile you will be able to create strategies.

Implementing a specific strategy - that is, over a period of time - you will be able to determine the order of actions between the start of the forecast implementation and the understanding of whether the forecast is reasonable or not. If the prediction comes true, the tactic will begin. If it is not justified, a new strategy will be created based on new inputs.

Basic principles of anti-corruption tactics in Uzbekistan Article 4 of the Law "On Combating Corruption" "Basic principles of combating corruption": legality; the priority of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens; openness and transparency; structural; cooperation between the state and civil society; priority of anti-corruption measures; the inevitability of liability.

As defined in Article 7 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Combating Corruption" No. ZRU-419 of January 3, 2017 "State bodies directly engaged in anti-corruption activities" as the state bodies implementing anti-corruption tactics in Uzbekistan: Prosecutor General's Office; State Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan; Department for Combating Economic Crimes under the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan; The Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as other government agencies in accordance with the legislation.

The tactical functions of these bodies are specified in the law. For example, the powers of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of combating corruption include: participates in the development and implementation of state programs and other programs in the field of combating corruption;

monitors the accurate and uniform implementation of anti-corruption legislation;

coordinates the activities of law enforcement agencies in the field of anti-corruption, pre-investigation, inquiry, preliminary investigation, as well as crime prevention;

conducts preliminary investigations into corruption-related crimes;

collects and analyzes information on the state of corruption and the results of the fight against corruption;

considers appeals of individuals and legal entities on the facts of corruption and takes measures to restore their violated rights and protect their legitimate interests;

participates in legislative activities in the field of combating corruption, including the exercise of the right of legislative initiative;

participates in legal advocacy activities aimed at raising legal awareness, legal culture and strengthening the rule of law in society;

develops measures to ensure the timely prevention, detection and suppression of corruption offenses, their consequences, as well as the elimination of the causes and conditions that allow them to perform at;

cooperates with other bodies and organizations engaged in anti-corruption activities and participating in them;

carries out international cooperation in the field of anti-corruption.

The powers of the State Security Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of combating corruption include:

participates in the development and implementation of state programs and other programs in the field of combating corruption;

conducts operational search activities, pre-investigation and preliminary investigation into corruption-related crimes;

collects and analyzes information on the state of corruption and the results of the fight against corruption, assesses threats to national security, provides the necessary information to relevant government agencies;

considers appeals of individuals and legal entities on the facts of corruption and takes measures to restore their violated rights and protect their legitimate interests;

develops and implements measures to ensure the timely prevention, detection and suppression of corruption offenses, their consequences, as well as the elimination of the causes and conditions that allow them;

cooperates with other bodies and organizations engaged in anti-corruption activities and participating in them;

carries out international cooperation in the field of anti-corruption.

The powers of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of combating corruption:

participates in the development and implementation of state programs and other programs in the field of combating corruption;

conducts operational search activities, pre-investigation, inquiry and preliminary investigation into corruption-related crimes;

collects and analyzes information on the state of corruption and the results of the fight against corruption, provides the necessary information to the relevant government agencies;

considers appeals of individuals and legal entities on the facts of corruption and takes measures to restore their violated rights and protect their legitimate interests;

participates in legal advocacy activities aimed at raising legal awareness, legal culture and strengthening the rule of law in society;

ensures the accounting and analysis of statistical data on corruption offenses;

develops and implements measures to ensure the timely prevention, detection and suppression of corruption offenses, their consequences, as well as the elimination of the causes and conditions that allow them;

cooperates with other bodies and organizations engaged in anti-corruption activities and participating in them;

It is firmly established that it will carry out international cooperation in the field of combating corruption. (Page 4.6)

The Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan was established in accordance with the Decree "On Additional Measures to Improve the Anti-Corruption System in the Republic of Uzbekistan" signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 29, 2020. According to him, the Agency:

- is a specially authorized state body responsible for formulating and implementing public policy in the field of prevention and combating corruption, ensuring effective joint activities of government agencies, the media, civil society institutions and other non-governmental sectors, as well as international cooperation in this area. ;

- Carries out its activities independently of other state bodies, organizations and their officials on the principles of legality, impartiality, accountability, openness and transparency, reports to the President

of the Republic of Uzbekistan and is accountable to the chambers of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

- It is headed by a director appointed and dismissed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on appointment and dismissal of the Director of the Agency shall be approved by the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The main tasks and activities of the Agency are:

- Ensuring a systematic analysis of the state of corruption in the country, as well as identifying areas of high risk of corruption and the causes and conditions of corruption offenses;
- formation and implementation of state policy in the field of prevention and fight against corruption, as well as state and other programs aimed at eliminating the systemic causes and conditions of corruption offenses and increasing the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures;
- formation of an intolerant attitude to all forms of corruption in society through the development and implementation of comprehensive programs aimed at raising the legal awareness and legal culture of citizens, dissemination of information on the prevention and fight against corruption and the organization of anti-corruption training;
- Coordination of the activities of ministries and departments in the field of prevention and combating corruption, organization of effective joint activities of government agencies, the media, civil society institutions and other non-governmental sectors on these issues;
- introduction and organization of effective functioning of state and economic administration bodies, state enterprises and enterprises with state share in the authorized capital, including banks, internal anti-corruption control system ("compliance control") and other international anti-corruption tools, modern methods and anti-corruption monitoring based on information and communication technologies, as well as rating of their activities in this area;
- Ensuring the effectiveness of anti-corruption expertise of regulations and their drafts, as well as the development and implementation of proposals to improve legislation in the field of prevention and combating corruption, the introduction of international standards and best international practices;
- Ensuring the introduction and effective operation of the system of declaration of income and property of civil servants and the verification of the authenticity of declarations, as well as the timely response to corruption cases identified in this process;
- take effective measures to assist the civil service in the implementation of the standard of honesty ("honesty vaccine") and standards for resolving conflicts of interest, as well as monitor their compliance;
- Analysis of the effectiveness of the anti-corruption control system in the use of budget funds, debts of international organizations and foreign countries, the sale of public assets and public procurement, as well as the development of proposals for its improvement;
- implementation of systematic measures to develop international cooperation in the field of prevention and combating corruption and to strengthen the country's image and increase its position in international rankings;
- organization of sociological, scientific and other research on the status, trends and causes of corruption and the effectiveness of anti-corruption measures, development of proposals to increase the effectiveness of prevention and combating corruption;
- Ensuring openness and transparency of activities to prevent and combat corruption, to this end, effective cooperation with the media, civil society institutions and other representatives of the non-governmental sector.

As long as these strategically and tactically important tasks are not fulfilled, corruption will affect the economy, politics, culture and sports, education and science, the social sphere, the judiciary and law enforcement, civil society organizations, NGOs, the media and television, political parties, etc., if necessary: to impede reforms, destroy the constitutional basis of the state, dismantle the administration, destroy the authority of the government, unjustly redistribute the budget, deprive society of intellectual potential, destabilize society, criminalize society, respect for human rights; is a dangerous negative social phenomenon that can ultimately lead to a spiritual decline of society[6].



## DISCUSSIONS

It should be noted that all the republics of the former USSR, despite the fact that the struggle is underway, suffer from corruption. This is stated annually by The Risk Advisory Group in its report "Corruption Challenges" using the indicators "Level of Corruption Challenges", "Threat of Corruption" and "Lack of Information on Corruption": "bright (white) color - lowest level of corruption states; orange (gray) - states with moderate levels of corruption; red - tries to indicate in which country the level of corruption is low or high by identifying countries with high levels of corruption. This information is very helpful in the fight against corruption[7].

## CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, as Sh.M.Mirziyoev noted: "... unfortunately, corruption in our society in various forms hinders our development. If this evil is not prevented, it will not be possible to create a real business and investment environment, and in general, no sector of society will develop. " Therefore, we will not be able to achieve the high goals we have set for ourselves in the fight against corruption without the involvement of all segments of the population, the best specialists, all members of our society, so to speak, vaccinated with the "honesty vaccine". We need to move from fighting the effects of corruption to preventing it at an early stage. "

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## CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT:

The author declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.