

## THE IMPORTANCE OF REFORMS IN THE FIELD OF JUDICIAL LAW IN THE STRATEGY “UZBEKISTAN – 2030”

Zokirov Sherzod

Leading Researcher of the Institute of Legislation and Legal Policy under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, PhD in Law

### Abstract:

This article discusses about the importance of reforms related to the judicial sphere in the newly adopted strategy “Uzbekistan – 2030”. The main ideas, goals and directions related to the judicial sphere in the strategy “Uzbekistan – 2030” are analyzed.

**Keywords:** Constitution, Strategy, goal, main directions, UN.

### INTRODUCTION

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev spoke at the 78<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 19, 2023.

In his speech, the Head of state said that “We have reaffirmed in our basic law our commitment to the principles of equality of all citizens, human rights, freedom of speech and conscience, regardless of nationality, language and religion. On such a legal basis, we adopted the development strategy “Uzbekistan – 2030”. This strategy is consistent with the “Sustainable development goals” of the United Nations, arguing that we are fully and firmly fulfilling all the obligations we undertake”<sup>1</sup>.

Indeed, in 2023, our nation became not only a witness, but also a direct participant in two major socio-political events. One of these important democratic processes is the adoption of the new Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the national referendum held on April 30, 2023, and another is the early election of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on July 9 of this year. These important events, in turn, once again confirmed the political maturity of our society, the full support of our people for the reforms that are being carried out towards the establishment of a new Uzbekistan.

Consequently, the improvement of the main directions of national development in the updated constitutional and legal ground of our country, the removal of severe and large-scale reforms to a new level became a requirement of the period.

The prospect of the strategy “Uzbekistan – 2030” is our national idea, which expresses in itself the stage of an important and new era that decides the fate of our country. Because this strategy serves to realize the will of our people to establish a free and prosperous, powerful new Uzbekistan, to provide every citizen with every opportunity to develop his potential, to educate a healthy, educated and spiritually competent generation, to form a strong economy that has become an important link in global production, to guarantee justice, the rule of law, security and stability. This programmatic document reflects the following basic ideas:

<sup>1</sup> [https://uza.uz/oz/posts/ozbekiston-2030-strategiyasi-maqsad-vavazifalar\\_532506?q=%2Fposts%2Fozbekiston-2030-strategiyasi-maqsad-vavazifalar\\_532506](https://uza.uz/oz/posts/ozbekiston-2030-strategiyasi-maqsad-vavazifalar_532506?q=%2Fposts%2Fozbekiston-2030-strategiyasi-maqsad-vavazifalar_532506)



- obtaining growing from a range of countries whose income is above average through sustainable economic growth;
- establishment of an educational, medical and social protection system that fully meets the requirements of the population and international standards;
- creation of favorable environmental conditions for the population;
- building a fair and modern state in the service of the people;
- guaranteed ensuring the sovereignty and security of the country.

In other words, the goals and objectives set out in the Uzbekistan – 2030 strategy serve as a kind of “roadmap” for the implementation of the UN “Sustainable development goals”. The implementation of this strategy and the achievement of its target indicators is the top priority of all government bodies and organizations.

A total of **100 goals** in the strategy are distributed over the following **5 priority** areas<sup>2</sup>:

**the first priority** is to create suitable conditions for each person to realize their potential;

**the second priority** is to ensure the well-being of the population through sustainable economic growth;

**the third priority** is water resources conservation and environmental Protection;

**the fourth priority** is to ensure the rule of law, the organization of public administration in the public service;

**the fifth priority** is to consistently pursue policies based on the principle of a “Safe and peaceful state”.

Today, effective work has been established in our country to ensure the rule of law, to introduce influential forms of the principles of openness and transparency, to establish effective public control over the activities of public authorities. It should be noted separately that in the development of the strategy, our Constitution in the new edition performed the function of the basis. It is in the Constitution of the new edition that the main criterion for the functioning of state bodies is human rights, human freedoms.

In a notable aspect, public administration is now being phased into a digital government system. Directly this is done from the bottom of the system upwards.

We know that the Constitution of the new edition establishes a separate norm that governors do not preside over the Council of people’s deputies, and to ensure the current implementation of this norm, specific measures are also outlined in this strategy.

Another major theme in the “Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy is related to **judicial reform**. Judicial reform can be directly divided into **3 areas**.

**The first is the direction** of digitization of the judicial system. Here, in the first place, special attention is paid to the digitization of each stage at the time when citizens appealed to the courts. That is, this direction is also considered important to prevent over-indulgence and ensure that citizens quickly connect with the court.

For example, a citizen had a need to monitor the process in the courts and familiarize himself with the current situation at the time of the criminal case. From this point of view, a system of complete electronization of the judicial process and constant monitoring of the situation is formed.

**As a second direction**, special attention is paid to the Prevention of corruption. That is, by 2030, the entire legislation will be free from corruption. This is also considered one of the most important

<sup>2</sup> National database of legislative data, 12.09.2023., No. 06/23/158/0694.



tasks facing the state. Let's say that the Prevention of corrupt situations in areas related to public procurement or conflict of interest relations and the digitization of this area as well are considered as the main goals.

**As a third direction**, the acts defined in the Constitution, we can also view the absorption of norms such as the “Miranda rule”<sup>3</sup> into current legislation as one of the main goals of the strategy. In general, the main goal of these directions is to bring the courts, law enforcement agencies in general, closer to the people, to form an inextricable connection with the people.

In the development of legal consciousness, first of all, activity is required from state bodies, and, in turn, citizens should also not give in to internal feelings when entering into a legal attitude on a particular issue. Because in legal relations there is no place for emotions. In the process, it is desirable that they entered into a relationship within the framework of legislation. A person who is aware of existing legislation will certainly achieve the fulfillment of his right.

In conclusion, as the President Shavkat Mirziyoyev admitted in his speech at the ceremony dedicated to the thirty-second anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan, **“The dream of New Uzbekistan is becoming a reality with the selfless work and enthusiasm of all of us. Respect and attention towards our Motherland is increasing in the international arena”**<sup>4</sup>.

Consequently, the strategy of “Uzbekistan-2030” will strengthen and enrich these achievements of our society and the state with more glorious results.

#### References:

1. [https://uza.uz/oz/posts/ozbekiston-2030-strategiyasi-maqsad-va-vazifalar\\_532506?q=%2Fposts%2Fozbekiston-2030-strategiyasi-maqsad-va-vazifalar\\_532506](https://uza.uz/oz/posts/ozbekiston-2030-strategiyasi-maqsad-va-vazifalar_532506?q=%2Fposts%2Fozbekiston-2030-strategiyasi-maqsad-va-vazifalar_532506)
2. National database of legislative data, 12.09.2023., No. 06/23/158/0694.
3. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted in the new edition // National database of legislative data, 01.05.2023., No. 03/23/837/0241
4. President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev’s speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the thirty-two anniversary of the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan // <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/6637>.

<sup>3</sup> Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted in the new edition // National database of legislative data, 01.05.2023., No. 03/23/837/0241

<sup>4</sup> President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev’s speech at the solemn ceremony dedicated to the thirty-two anniversary of the state independence of the Republic of Uzbekistan // <https://president.uz/uz/lists/view/6637>

