

Judicial and Legal Reforms in New Uzbekistan

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Annotation: This scholarly article undertakes a rigorous legal and constitutional analysis of the large-scale judicial and legal reforms unfolding in the Republic of Uzbekistan within the conceptual framework of the “New Uzbekistan” Development Strategy for 2022–2026 and the long-term “Uzbekistan – 2030” agenda. It systematically examines the transformative processes aimed at constructing a truly independent, professional, transparent, and people-oriented judiciary in accordance with the principles of the rule of law, separation of powers, and constitutionalism. The research critically engages with key normative innovations — including the establishment of a unified judicial system, expansion of habeas corpus safeguards, enhancement of procedural guarantees, and the full-fledged digitalization of court proceedings — as pivotal mechanisms to ensure the effective protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. In addition to analyzing domestic legal transformations, the article offers a comparative overview of relevant international legal instruments and best practices, thereby situating Uzbekistan's reform trajectory within the broader global discourse on judicial independence and good governance. Particular attention is devoted to the elevation of the legal profession's status, the strengthening of the adversarial system, and the institutional consolidation of checks and balances in the justice sector. By combining doctrinal analysis with empirical insights, the article articulates both the theoretical foundations and practical challenges of ongoing reforms, ultimately underscoring their significance in the construction of a democratic legal order responsive to the imperatives of justice, legal certainty, and sustainable development.

Keywords: New Uzbekistan; judicial reform; legal modernization; human rights; rule of law; Constitution of Uzbekistan; judicial independence; habeas corpus; digital justice; legal transparency; criminal procedure; advocacy; international legal standards; Strategy Uzbekistan–2030.

Introduction

In the New Uzbekistan, based on the principle "Human interests are above state interests," judicial and legal reforms have reached a new level. In this new era, the modernization of the country's social, economic, and legal systems, including the reform of the judicial system, has become one of the priority areas.

The judicial and legal reforms being implemented in the new Uzbekistan are an important step towards building a democratic state governed by the rule of law based on the principles of human interests and justice.

These reforms are being implemented in stages, and their results are reflected in the lives of citizens. Most importantly, these reforms are strengthening the people's trust in justice, the state, and the law. In the era of New Uzbekistan, large-scale socio-political reforms are being carried out in our country, and one of the important directions of these reforms is the reform of the judicial and legal system, ensuring human rights and freedoms, and establishing a fair and transparent trial. It can be said that the Constitution in the new edition served as a supporting tool for the Decree "On the Strategy "Uzbekistan - 2030" and the Resolution "On Measures for the High-Quality and Timely Implementation of the Strategy "Uzbekistan - 2030" in 2023," signed by the head of our state on September 11 of this year. Indeed, the preamble of the decree states that "in the updated constitutional

and legal conditions, it is required to improve the main directions of the country's development and bring the large-scale reforms being carried out to a new level. As a result, the implementation of the will of our compatriots to build a new Uzbekistan, the upbringing of a healthy, educated, and spiritually developed generation, the formation of a strong economy, and ensuring justice, the rule of law, security, and stability were identified as priority goals. Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. UP-60 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026," dated September 11, 2023 No. UP-158 "On the Strategy "Uzbekistan - 2030," resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 27, 2008 No. 112 "On the Organization of the Activities of the Chamber of Advocates of the Republic of Uzbekistan," dated August 5, 2022 No. 432 "On Approving the Regulation on the Procedure for Licensing Advocacy Activities through a Special Electronic System." Chapter IV of the Strategy is devoted to the direction "Ensuring the rule of law, organizing public administration at the service of the people," which includes 51 practical measures and 21 tasks within the framework of 16 goals (74-89). It provides for the development of 41 target indicators and the preparation of 25 draft normative legal acts on issues of mahalla, local government bodies, representative bodies, civil service, civil society institutions, judicial-legal, human rights, the legal profession, and corruption. Goals in this regard:

- ensuring the supremacy of the constitution and laws, making the reliable protection of human rights and freedoms the main criterion of judicial and legal reforms;
- establishment of effective judicial control over the activities of state bodies and officials, as well as further development of the administrative justice system;
- increasing the level of access to justice by strengthening the independence of the judiciary and ensuring transparency in its activities;
- directing the activities of law enforcement agencies towards the protection of human interests, dignity, and rights;
- radical increase in the potential of the institution of advocacy, as well as the development of a system for providing qualified legal assistance;
- accelerated continuation of work on increasing the effectiveness of the system for eliminating corruption factors, forming an intolerant attitude towards corruption in society.

Methodology

These reforms are aimed not only at improving the legislative framework, but also at reviewing the practical activities of judicial and legal bodies based on modern criteria.

The main reasons and necessity of the reforms are that in the conditions of New Uzbekistan, the following factors necessitated the reform of the judicial and legal system: that is, the need to ensure the true independence of the courts; creation of reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens; The need to implement the principle of "for human dignity" into real life.

The adoption of the Decree "On Measures for Further Reforming the Judicial and Legal System, Strengthening Guarantees of Reliable Protection of the Rights and Freedoms of Citizens"[1] and the comprehensive measures taken to ensure the implementation of the tasks defined in it literally marked the beginning of a new stage of reforms in the judicial and legal sphere. In particular, ensuring the genuine independence of the judiciary, increasing access to justice, and reforming the judicial and legal system have been identified as the main priorities of state policy. In order to establish a unified judicial practice, the single highest body of judicial power in the sphere of civil, criminal, administrative, and economic proceedings has been merged into the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The independence of judges was enshrined at the constitutional level. In particular, the new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan entered into force on May 1, 2023. The

basis for this was the adoption of the corresponding law, consisting of 11 articles, based on the results of the referendum held on April 30.

The structure of the courts has been improved in accordance with modern requirements. In order to ensure reliable judicial protection of the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of citizens and business entities, administrative courts authorized to consider complaints against decisions of state bodies and illegal actions (inaction) of their officials, i.e., disputes arising from public law relations, have been established. In order to improve the efficiency and quality of court proceedings, eliminate unjustified delays in the adoption of final decisions, and enhance the role of courts in criminal proceedings, the institution of returning a criminal case by the court for additional investigation has been abolished. In order to increase public confidence in justice, the institution of the "Habeas Corpus" was expanded, and judicial control over the investigation was further strengthened[3]. The first steps in this direction were the transfer to the courts of the authority to issue sanctions for the application of a preventive measure in the form of detention or for the extension of the term of detention, and in subsequent years these reforms have intensified. Issues such as further improving the quality of justice in criminal proceedings, strengthening the independence of the courts responsible for criminal proceedings, and achieving a comprehensively justified and fair verdict, as well as eliminating errors and shortcomings caused by non-compliance with the procedure for forming a verdict, have become one of the main priorities of state policy in the judicial and investigative sphere in all countries.

Results and discussion

According to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the highest value is the individual, his life, freedom, honor, dignity, and other inalienable rights. As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M.Mirziyoyev noted, "Everyone who comes to the courthouse should leave believing that justice exists in Uzbekistan" [4]. In the world, one of the urgent issues is the elimination of problems related to the expansion of the powers of courts, ensuring justice by strengthening transparency and openness in their activities, creating a conceptual framework for the formation of judicial acts, and developing appropriate methods for eliminating or reducing judicial errors.

The High Qualification Commission for the Selection and Recommendation of Judges under the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been abolished, and the High Judicial Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan has been established, which is a body of the judicial community and contributes to ensuring compliance with the constitutional principle of independence of the judiciary in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The introduction of new procedures for the selection and appointment of candidates for judicial positions, that is, a procedure providing for the appointment (election) of candidates for judicial positions for a term of five years for the first time, and then for a term of ten years, after which indefinitely, serves to ensure the genuine independence of the judiciary. New institutions were introduced in judicial proceedings, and existing ones were improved. In particular, the institution of reconciliation in criminal proceedings has been expanded and will be applied at all stages of the judicial process. In criminal cases, the institutions of a preliminary hearing, simplified proceedings, and mediation have been introduced. In recent years, significant work has been carried out to strengthen the legislative and organizational-legal framework for the protection of human rights, the implementation of international standards into national legislation, and the fulfillment of international obligations. For example, the detention period for persons suspected of committing a crime was reduced from 72 hours to 48 hours, the maximum period for applying preventive measures in the form of detention and house arrest, as well as preliminary investigation - from 1 year to 7 months [5].

Criminal liability for falsification of evidence has been established, and the use of evidence obtained by illegal methods, including information obtained from an unknown source or from a source that cannot be identified in the course of criminal proceedings, as evidence, is prohibited. In addition, in

order to reduce the excessive involvement of citizens in criminal proceedings and reduce proceedings in less complicated cases, the institution of a plea agreement has been introduced, which is concluded with the prosecutor supervising the criminal proceedings on the basis of a petition filed by a suspect or accused who has pleaded guilty for crimes that do not pose a great public danger, less serious and serious crimes, who has sincerely repented, actively contributed to the раскрытие of the crime, and compensated for the damage caused. Effective mechanisms have been introduced to prevent the commission of acts related to the use of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment against a person, and responsibility for such acts has been strengthened.

Law enforcement officers and courts are obligated to immediately notify family members or other close persons of the application of procedural coercive measures in the form of detention, arrest, house arrest, or placement of a person in a medical institution for examination. In cases of especially grave crimes, the inspection of the scene, searches, verification of testimony at the scene, investigative experiments, detention of a person, refusal of a defense counsel, personal searches and seizures conducted during the detention of a person are subject to mandatory video recording [6]. It has been established that the receipt of applications, explanations, or testimony from a suspect, accused, or defendant by employees of bodies carrying out operational-search activities is carried out with the written permission of the investigator, inquiry officer, prosecutor, or judge in whose proceedings this criminal case is located, and only with the participation of a defense attorney. At the same time, from the moment a person is informed of the decision on their actual detention or recognition as a suspect, their private meeting with a lawyer is ensured before carrying out procedural actions related to them, the participation of a defense attorney is mandatory in cases concerning persons suspected or accused of committing an especially grave crime, as well as when considering the issue of applying a preventive measure in the form of detention or house arrest to a person.

The rights of detainees to appeal in court the default preventive measure in the form of detention, as well as the rights of defense attorneys to collect and present evidence, have been expanded. It was established that lawyers can meet with their clients in a special room without audio and video surveillance equipment and without the presence of unauthorized persons in a timely manner and without any obstacles [7]. At the same time, the establishment and consistent continuation of the pardon system, the reforms being carried out in the country, were based on the principles of humanism.

Thanks to such a humanitarian policy, the number of prisoners in our country has halved in a short period. If the sentence imposed on a person sentenced to imprisonment for the first time is commuted to a lighter one, then they will not be transferred to a settlement colony, but will be placed under probationary supervision, and the person will have the opportunity to be under the supervision of his mahalla, in the care of his family.

In October 2020, Uzbekistan was elected for the first time as a member of one of the main UN bodies - the Human Rights Council. This is international recognition of the fact that human rights and freedoms are ensured in the country. The US State Department also announced that Uzbekistan has been removed from the "Special Watch List" for religious freedom. The new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan also reflects many new norms aimed at ensuring the rights and freedoms of citizens. That is, it has been established that everyone has the right to privacy of correspondence, telephone conversations, postal, electronic and other messages, and it has been established that restriction of such rights or searching of a dwelling is allowed only in accordance with the law and on the basis of a court decision. It has been established that a person cannot be detained for more than 48 hours without a court decision, that is, any action related to the restriction of a person's freedom must be carried out only on the basis of a court decision. The scope of application of the internationally recognized "Habeas Corpus" institute has been further expanded. During the detention of a person for

the first time, he was instructed in understandable language to explain his rights and the grounds for his detention, and the accused and defendants were granted the right not to testify against him, to remain silent. Thanks to this, the internationally recognized "Miranda's Rule" was also reflected in the Constitution in the new edition, and mechanisms were introduced that embody modern methods of protecting the rights of our citizens. It is also established that no one is obliged to testify against themselves and their close relatives, and the inclusion of these provisions in the Constitution serves to prevent the use of other illegal methods, such as psychological pressure and various threats, humiliation of their honor and dignity, against any person under criminal prosecution or their close relatives. Another important norm guarantees that a person cannot be found guilty or punished if their confession is the only evidence against them. These reforms contribute to raising the activities of the country's judicial and legal system to a qualitatively new level, ensuring reliable protection of the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of citizens, and further strengthening public confidence in justice. The status of the Bar was also strengthened on a constitutional basis. In the new version of the Constitution, the status of the bar was further strengthened, and the document was supplemented with Chapter 24 entitled "Advocacy." The provision of a separate chapter in the Constitution for the field of advocacy, like the prosecutor's office, increased their constitutional status. This chapter includes Articles 141 and 142. Article 141 states that to provide qualified legal assistance to individuals and legal entities, the bar operates, the activities of the bar are based on the principles of legality, independence, and self-governance, and the procedure for organizing and operating the bar is determined by law. According to Article 142 of the Constitution in the new edition, interference in the activities of a lawyer in the performance of his professional duties is not allowed.

The Strategy "Uzbekistan – 2030" places strengthening the rule of law and advancing judicial-legal reforms as its second key priority. These reforms aim to ensure judicial independence, safeguard citizens' rights and freedoms, and reinforce the principles of legality within the judicial system. Between 2017 and 2021, Uzbekistan undertook a comprehensive overhaul of its judicial and legal framework. Law enforcement agencies were restructured to better protect citizens from criminal violations, prevent attacks on their dignity, and uphold their legitimate interests. These reforms are grounded in constitutional values such as the rule of law, the primacy of human rights, equality before the law, fairness, humanism, and the presumption of innocence. [11]

Significant steps have been taken to enhance the judiciary's independence, elevate the courts' authority, and modernize the judicial system through democratization. A unified Supreme Court was established as the highest judicial authority for civil, criminal, administrative, and economic cases, fostering consistency in judicial practices and reinforcing judicial power. A landmark reform was the creation of the Supreme Judicial Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a body designed to uphold the constitutional principle of judicial independence. Comprising judges, lawyers, and legal scholars, the Council aligns with recommendations from the OSCE's Kyiv Conference on Judicial Independence. It plays a pivotal role in selecting and appointing highly qualified judges.

Judicial appointments now follow a structured timeline: an initial five-year term, a subsequent ten-year term, and the possibility of lifetime tenure. This system promotes stability and strengthens judicial independence, aligning with global standards, such as Article 12 of the UN Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary (1985), which guarantees judges' tenure until retirement or term expiration.

To enhance transparency, measures have been introduced to make judicial processes more open, foster dialogue with the public, and increase public involvement in justice administration. The updated Constitution emphasizes expanding the rights of individuals in criminal proceedings. For instance, Article 28 mandates that unresolved doubts about guilt be interpreted in favor of the accused, who are not required to prove their innocence and may exercise the right to remain silent. Self-incriminating

confessions alone cannot lead to convictions, and individuals are not compelled to testify against themselves or close relatives.

Further protections ensure humane treatment for those in custody, respecting their inherent dignity. A criminal record no longer restricts the rights of a person's relatives. The Criminal Procedure Code now allows detained individuals to challenge detention decisions in court, and defense attorneys can gather and submit evidence, which must be reviewed during investigations and trials. Mandatory stenographic recording of court proceedings has also been introduced.

New versions of the Civil Procedure Code, Economic Procedure Code, and Administrative Procedure Code reflect Uzbekistan's commitment to democratic judicial reforms. Criminal and criminal procedure laws have been updated to incorporate international standards, ensuring robust protections for citizens' rights in legal proceedings.

The scope of the "Habeas Corpus" principle has been expanded, simplified criminal procedures have been introduced, and judicial-investigative guarantees have been strengthened. Investigative powers, such as seizing communications or conducting exhumations, have shifted from prosecutors to courts. Courts now leverage modern technologies, enabling remote filings, videoconference hearings, and online publication of decisions.

Preliminary hearings in criminal courts have been instituted to bolster human rights protections and ensure adversarial proceedings. Courts can now suspend or terminate cases without remanding them to prosecutors if sufficient grounds exist. Since 2021, regional courts handling civil, economic, and criminal cases have been consolidated into unified courts, reducing bureaucratic delays and ensuring stable judicial outcomes.

An audit mechanism for reviewing court decisions has been introduced to ensure their legality and fairness. These reforms have delivered tangible results: over 2,300 unjustly accused individuals have been acquitted, and more than 3,500 women and young people have received lenient sentences, supported by community organizations. The overarching aim of these reforms is to transform courts into genuine protectors of citizens' rights, ensuring equal treatment for all, whether ordinary citizens or officials. The judiciary has shifted from a punitive role to one focused on safeguarding rights and freedoms.

Efforts are ongoing to improve criminal-executive legislation, humanize detention conditions, and draft a new Criminal-Executive Code. In his 2023 address to Parliament, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev acknowledged persistent challenges, including substandard investigations, court delays, and unenforced decisions. Addressing these issues remains a priority, with a focus on ensuring accountability for interference in judicial independence. In line with international standards, Uzbekistan's courts must remain independent from executive and legislative branches and impartial to litigants. This independence is critical to achieving the nation's judicial reform objectives, ensuring courts serve as true pillars of justice for all citizens.

Investigative judges, who have begun their work in district (city) criminal courts from January 1, 2025, during pre-trial proceedings in criminal cases, consider issues of sanctioning procedural decisions - the application of a preventive measure in the form of detention or house arrest, the extension of the term of detention or house arrest, the suspension of a passport (travel document), the exhumation of a corpse, the seizure of postal and telegraph correspondence, the removal of the accused from office, the placement of a person in a medical institution or the issuance of a sanction for the extension of the period of the accused's stay in a medical institution, as well as petitions of the prosecutor for the extension of the detention period up to 48 hours and preliminary consolidation of the testimony of a witness and victim (civil claimant). Investigative judges were also granted the authority to consider cases of administrative offenses [8]. Thanks to this, a balance of workload was ensured between judges

of the court of first instance in criminal cases. Moreover, this creates a solid legal basis for a thorough, complete, and objective examination of all circumstances that need to be proven in the case during the consideration of criminal cases, verification of all the arguments of the defendants, and detailed consideration of the petitions submitted by the parties. The procedure for applying to courts in electronic form has been established for all judicial directions.

Today, in connection with the increasing complexity and emergence of organized forms of crime throughout the world, the need to introduce new, most modern methods of their investigation, including information and communication technologies, is recognized at the global level, therefore, the improvement of the criminal procedure regulation of this institution is becoming increasingly relevant. In many countries, in recent years, new approaches have emerged at the investigative stage, such as electronic evidence, electronic document management, and electronic registration systems [9]. At the same time, the need for a fair and prompt judicial review of criminal cases is recognized globally, including in the "Covenant on International Civil and Political Rights" (1966) ratified by the UN General Assembly and other international documents.

In the world, special attention is paid to the issues of using ICT at the stages of pre-trial investigation and increasing their effectiveness, introducing new modern mechanisms into this criminal procedure institution, simplifying criminal proceedings through electronic systems, and analyzing the concept of electronic evidence. The possibility of viewing court decisions online, submitting applications, and monitoring the state of affairs has been created through the electronic court system and the "sud.uz" portal. Court sessions are being recorded on video, and in some cases, online. Openness and transparency have increased, which has strengthened citizens' trust. At the same time, from the point of view of the interests of the individual and the individual, special attention is paid to conducting scientific and practical research in order to ensure transparency and openness, impartiality in the conduct of proceedings and investigative actions through electronic technologies, the use of ICT technologies in other aspects of criminal proceedings, the elimination of morally obsolete criminal procedure procedures and practices, as well as the further strengthening of work on forecasting ways to increase the effectiveness of pre-investigation checks, inquiries, and preliminary investigations in criminal proceedings. In the Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 7, 2017 "On the Action Strategy for the Further Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan" [10] and "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026," urgent tasks and goals are set, such as "radically reforming the system for recording reports of crimes in law enforcement agencies, using modern methods to prevent cases of concealment of crimes." In conclusion, the reforms aimed at further improving the judicial and legal system, strengthening measures for the reliable protection of the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of citizens and entrepreneurs, and ensuring effective justice in our country are showing positive results.

To further advance the judicial and legal reforms in New Uzbekistan, as outlined in the Strategy "Uzbekistan – 2030," a series of targeted measures are proposed to strengthen judicial independence, enhance access to justice, increase transparency, protect human rights, modernize infrastructure, reform criminal-executive legislation, address implementation challenges, and foster international cooperation. These recommendations are grounded in Uzbekistan's constitutional principles, international standards such as the UN Basic Principles on the Independence of the Judiciary (1985), and recommendations from the OSCE's Kyiv Conference on Judicial Independence, ensuring legal robustness and alignment with global best practices.

To bolster judicial independence, a transparent, merit-based evaluation system for judges should be established under the Supreme Judicial Council's oversight, as mandated by Article 81 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan (2024), which emphasizes judicial impartiality. This system would assess judges' adherence to legal principles, case resolution efficiency, and impartiality, ensuring

accountability without compromising autonomy. Stricter penalties for external interference in judicial decisions, as prohibited under Article 83 of the Constitution, should be enforced through a dedicated oversight body to investigate violations by government officials or private entities. Continuous judicial training programs, aligned with Article 12 of the UN Basic Principles, should be expanded to cover judicial ethics, human rights, and emerging fields like digital law, with partnerships from global institutions to facilitate knowledge exchange.

Access to justice can be improved by expanding free legal aid, as supported by Article 26 of the Constitution, which guarantees equal access to justice. Increased funding should target marginalized groups, rural populations, and low-income citizens, utilizing mobile legal clinics and online platforms. Administrative processes for filing claims and appeals, particularly in civil and administrative cases, should be simplified through user-friendly digital tools, reducing bureaucratic barriers. Promoting alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms, such as mediation and arbitration, as recognized in the Civil Procedure Code (2018), would alleviate court backlogs and provide cost-effective resolutions, with trained mediators integrated into the judicial system.

Transparency and public trust can be enhanced by implementing a unified e-justice platform, as supported by Decree No. PF-5441 (2018) on digitalization, allowing citizens to track cases, access decisions, and submit documents online in Uzbek and Russian. Citizen advisory boards, aligned with Article 19 of the Constitution on public participation, should provide feedback on court operations, collaborating with the Supreme Judicial Council. Courts should be mandated to publish annual reports on case statistics and outcomes, as recommended by international transparency standards, ensuring accessibility and public understanding.

Human rights protections in criminal justice should be strengthened by ensuring consistent application of habeas corpus, as enshrined in Article 25 of the Constitution and expanded under Decree No. PF-5268 (2017). Mandatory training for judges and law enforcement on detainees' rights to challenge detention, with time-bound judicial reviews, would prevent delays. Specialized protocols for cases involving minors, women, and victims of domestic violence, compliant with Article 28 of the Constitution, should be developed, with training for judges and prosecutors. Restorative justice programs for minor offenses, inspired by international models, would promote reconciliation, reduce prison overcrowding, and support rehabilitation.

Judicial infrastructure should be modernized by equipping courtrooms with audio-visual and digital tools, as supported by Decree No. PF-4850 (2016), to enable remote hearings, particularly in rural areas. AI tools for case management and legal research, with human oversight, should be piloted in administrative cases to enhance efficiency while maintaining fairness. Cybersecurity for e-justice platforms, as required by global data protection standards, must be strengthened to safeguard sensitive information.

Criminal-executive legislation reforms, guided by the Concept for Improving Criminal-Executive Legislation (2023), should prioritize humane detention conditions, compliant with Article 29 of the Constitution and UN standards, with regular independent inspections. Vocational training and psychological support programs for inmates, as recommended by international rehabilitation frameworks, would facilitate reintegration. Transparent parole criteria for non-violent offenders would reduce prison overcrowding and support social reintegration.

Implementation challenges, such as delays and non-enforcement of decisions, highlighted in the 2023 Presidential Address, should be addressed by enforcing strict case processing timelines, supported by a centralized case management system. A task force, as authorized under Article 89 of the Constitution, should oversee enforcement of rulings, particularly in civil cases. An independent body should evaluate reform effectiveness, focusing on case resolution rates and human rights compliance, to guide policy adjustments.

International cooperation should align Uzbekistan's judicial system with frameworks like the European Convention on Human Rights, seeking accreditation from global bodies. Participation in cross-border judicial programs would address transnational challenges like cybercrime, while periodic OSCE and UN monitoring would reinforce transparency. These measures, rooted in Uzbekistan's legal framework and international obligations, aim to transform the judicial system into a robust, independent, and trusted pillar of justice, fulfilling the vision of New Uzbekistan.

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