



USAID
AMERIKA XALQIDAN



O'zbekiston Respublikasi
Adliya Vazirligi

SIYOSIY-HUQUQIY SOHADAGI XALQARO REYTING VA INDEKSLARNING SHARHI

Huquq
ustuvorligi
indeksi

Boshqaruv
sifati
indikatorlari

Korrupsiyani
qabul qilish
indeksi

Matbuot
erkinligi
indeksi

Jahon
mamlakatlari
demokratiyasi
indeksi



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ANNOTATSIYA

Mamlakatimizning investitsiyaviy jozibadorligi va xalqaro maydondagi imijini mustahkamlash maqsadida 2019-2021-yillarda, xalqaro reytinglar va indekslar bilan ishlashning huquqiy, institutsional va tashkiliy asoslari yaratildi.

Jumladan, O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2020-yil 2-iyundagi PF-6003-son Farmoniga muvofiq Xalqaro reytinglar va indekslar bilan ishlash bo'yicha respublika kengashi tashkil etildi.

O'zbekiston uchun ustuvor bo'lgan 19 ta xalqaro reyting va indekslar ro'yxati shakllantirildi. O'zbekiston uchun ustuvor xalqaro reytinglar va indekslar Respublika Kengashining ikki ishchi organi – Moliya vazirligi va Adliya vazirligi o'rtasida taqsimlandi.

Shuningdek, ustuvor xalqaro reyting va indekslarda mamlakatimiz o'rnini oshirishda hukumatimiz tomonidan qabul qilinayotgan normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarning va ko'rilayotgan tashkiliy chora-tadbirlarning ahamiyati katta. Yangi O'zbekistonning 2022–2026 yillarga mo'ljallangan Taraqqiyot strategiyasida belgilangan vazifalar ham shular jumlasidandir. Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, mazkur Strategiyaning 98-maqsadida jahon hamjamiyatida mamlakatimiz imijini oshirishga qaratilgan axborotlar yetkazish samaradorligini oshirish belgilangan.

Mazkur sharh beshta bobdan iborat bo'lib, unda **siyosiy-huquqiy** sohalarda ustuvor deb belgilangan xalqaro reyting va indekslar, ya'ni **Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlari** (Worldwide Governance Indicators), **Huquq ustuvorligi indeksi** (Rule of law, World Justice Project), **Korrupsiyani qabul qilish indeksi** (Corruption Perception Index), **Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksi** (Democracy Index) va **Matbuot erkinligi indeksida** (Press Freedom Index) O'zbekistonning o'rnini va mazkur reyting va indeksning hisobotlarida O'zbekistonga berilgan tavsiyalar va kamchiliklarni bartaraf qilish yuzasidan istiqbolli vazifalar tahlil qilingan.

MUALLIFLAR:

Dilafuz Sufieva	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi Xalqaro reyting va indekslar bilan ishlash boshqarmasi boshlig'i
Rustam Abdullaev	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi Xalqaro reyting va indekslar bilan ishlash boshqarmasi boshlig'i o'rinbosari
Anjelika Shermatova	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi Xalqaro reyting va indekslar bilan ishlash boshqarmasi bosh maslahatchisi
Javokhir Abdullaev	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi Xalqaro reyting va indekslar bilan ishlash boshqarmasi yetakchi maslahatchisi
Odinabonu O'ktamxo'jayeva	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi Xalqaro reyting va indekslar bilan ishlash boshqarmasi yetakchi maslahatchisi
Abdulkarim Zokirov	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi Xalqaro reyting va indekslar bilan ishlash boshqarmasi mas'ul xodimi
Dilfuza Khabibullaeva	O'zbekiston Respublikasi Adliya vazirligi Xalqaro reyting va indekslar bilan ishlash boshqarmasi mas'ul xodimi

Ushbu sharh USAIDning Huquqiy Islohotlar Dasturi doirasida chop etildi. Mazkur sharh AQSh Xalqaro Taraqqiyot Agentligi (USAID) orqali ko'rsatilgan Amerika xalqining yordami asosida yaratilgan. Mahsulot mazmuni bo'yicha mas'uliyat Tetra Tech DPK ga yuklatiladi va USAID yoki AQSh hukumati rasmiy nuqtai nazarini aks ettirishi shart emas.

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KIRISH

Xalqaro reyting va indekslar jahon hamjamiyatida mamlakat nufuzini oshirishda, uning mavqeyini mustahkamlashda va shaffoflikni ta'minlashda ahamiyati beqiyosdir.

Insoniyat rivoji va taraqqiyoti, jamiyatning barcha sohalarida kechayotgan globallashuv jarayonlari va sodir bo'layotgan o'zgarishlar xalqaro hamkorlik va aloqalarni yangi bosqichga ko'tarishga nisbatan yangicha qarashning shakllanishiga sabab bo'lmoqda. Bu esa, eng avvalo, mamlakatning jahon miqyosidagi o'brosi va imiji, xalqaro reyting va indekslarda tutgan o'rni bilan belgilanadi.

Bugungi kunda jamiyatning har bir sohasida islohotlar va yangiliklar jadal sur'atlarda davom etmoqda. Tabiiyki, bunday ijobiy o'zgarishlar natijasi nafaqat xalqimiz hayotida, balki nufuzli xalqaro reyting va indekslar ko'rsatkichlarida ham o'z ifodasini topib kelmoqda.

Ta'kidlash lozimki, xalqaro reyting va indekslar har bir mamlakatning rivojlanish jarayonini o'zida namoyon etib, davlat boshqaruvi sifati, aholining turmush darajasi, inson huquqlari muhofazasi, tadbirkorlik faoliyati va xorijiy investorlar uchun qulay muhit, barqaror iqtisodiy o'sish va raqobatbardoshlik kabi muhim jihatlarning ko'zgasidir. Bu jihatlarda mamlakatimizdagi islohotlar mohiyatida ham mujassam.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining **O'zbekiston Respublikasining xalqaro reyting va indekslardagi o'rnini yaxshilash hamda davlat organlari va tashkilotlarida ular bilan tizimli ishlashning yangi mexanizmini joriy qilish to'g'risida** gi 2020-yil 2-iyundagi PF-6003-son Farmonining qabul qilinganligi yurtimizda bu yo'nalishda amalga oshirilayotgan ishlarni yangi bosqichga ko'tarishda muhim qadam bo'ldi.

Mazkur Farmonga muvofiq, xalqaro reyting va indekslar bilan ishlash bo'yicha respublika kengashi tuzilib, sohada parlament nazorati o'rnatildi.

Shuningdek, yuqorida ta'kidlab o'tilgan Farmon asosida davlat organlari faoliyati natijadorligini oliy, ya'ni parlament darajasida nazorat qilish belgilangan. Bundan ko'zlangan maqsad – bu borada vazirlik va idoralar rahbarlarining mas'uliyatini oshirishdir. Shu bois, **Xalqaro reyting va indekslar bilan ishlash bo'yicha respublika kengashi** tashkil etildi. Endilikda vazirlik va idoralar rahbarlari o'zlari mas'ul bo'lgan reyting va indekslarda ko'rsatkichlarni yaxshilash bo'yicha amalga

oshirilgan ishlar va belgilangan vazifalar ijrosi yuzasidan respublika kengashida hisobot berib boradilar.

Xalqaro reyting va indekslardagi mamlakatimiz o'rnining yaxshilanishi ko'p jihatdan qabul qilayotgan qonunlarimizning joylardagi ijrosiga bog'liq. Shuning uchun ham kengash tarkibiga mahalliy hokimlar kiritildi. Bu esa qonun talablarining joylardagi ijrosi yuzasidan muammolarni vaqtida aniqlash va ularni bartaraf etish imkonini beradi.

Shuni ta'kidlash joizki, mas'ul davlat organlarining o'zlariga birlashtirilgan xalqaro reyting va indekslar metodologiyasini izchillik bilan o'rganish, uni to'g'ri talqin qilib, amaliyotga tatbiq eta olish, xalqaro reyting va indeksni beruvchi tashkilot bilan aloqalarni o'rnata olishning ahamiyati katta.

Har bir tizimda ishlarni samarali tashkil etish maqsadida barcha vazirlik va idoralarda xalqaro reyting va indekslar bilan ishlash bo'yicha tarkibiy bo'linmalar tashkil etildi. Bu esa, mazkur sohadagi faoliyatni osonlashtirish va uning sifatini ta'minlashga xizmat qiladi. Shu maqsad uchun tayinlangan xodimlar doimiy ravishda o'zlarining vazirligi yoki idorasi mas'ul bo'lgan xalqaro reyting va indeks bo'yicha ish olib boradi.

Xalqaro reyting va indekslar dunyodagi institutsional muhitning sifatini baholashda iqtisodiy rivojlanishning asosiy sharti sifatida jahon hamjamiyati tomonidan qabul qilingan vositadir. Ular nafaqat ekspertlar, balki davlatlar darajasida ham islohotlar va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy siyosat mezonini sifatida qo'llanib kelinadi.

Keyingi yillarda mamlakatimiz ko'pgina ustuvor reytinglarda yuqorilab borayotgani yurtimizda aholi turmush farovonligini oshirish, jamiyatimizda ochiqlik, oshkoralikni ta'minlash borasida qilinayotgan maqsadli ishlarning muhim natijasidir.

Xususan, iqtisodiyotda davlatning rolini kamaytirish, makroiqtisodiy barqarorlikni ta'minlash, iqtisodiy o'sish istiqbollarni yaxshilashga qaratilgan bosqichma-bosqich islohotlar Jahon bankining Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlarida, "Transparency International"ning Korrupsiyani qabul qilish indeksi hamda "World Justice Project"ning Huquq ustuvorligi indeksida mamlakatimiz o'rnini yaxshilanishiga olib keldi.

Bir so'z bilan aytganda, xalqaro reyting va indekslarning ahamiyatli jihati davlatimiz oldida turgan ustuvor vazifalarni belgilash, jahon

hamjamiyatida davlatimiz mavqeyini ko'tarish va bu orqali tashqi investitsion jazibadorlikni oshirish, xalqaro va xorijiy tashkilotlar bilan hamkorlik aloqalarini rivojlantirish hamda yanada mustahkamlashdan iborat.

Mazkur to'plam O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbekiston Respublikasining xalqaro reyting va indekslardagi o'rnini yaxshilash hamda davlat organlari va tashkilotlarida ular bilan tizimli ishlashning yangi mexanizmini joriy qilish to'g'risida"gi 2020-yil 2-iyundagi PF-6003-son Farmoniga muvofiq mamlakatimiz uchun siyosiy-huquqiy sohada ustuvor deb belgilangan reyting va indekslar haqida umumiy ma'lumotlar, ularning metodologiyalari, baholash mezonlari, shu reyting va indekslarda O'zbekistonning egallagan o'rne va yetakchi o'rinlardagi davlatlar tajribalarini o'z ichiga olgan.

Xalqaro reyting va indekslarni yurituvchi tashkilotlar asosan tadbirkorlar va aholi o'rtasida o'tkazilgan so'rovnomalar natijalari, nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlar ma'lumotlari hamda milliy va xorijiy ekspertlar xulosalariga tayanishini hisobga olgan holda, bu to'plamni chop etishning asosiy maqsadlaridan biri sifatida respublika miqyosida iqtisodiy, siyosiy va ijtimoiy sohadagi islohotlar va ularning natijalaridan mahalliy aholi, tadbirkorlar, shuningdek xalqaro va xorijiy hamkorlarning xabardorligini oshirish nazarda tutilgan.

Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlari

Boshqaruv
sifati
indikatorlari

Huquq
ustuvorligi
indeksi

Korrupsiyani
qabul qilish
indeksi

Matbuot
Erkinligi
Indeksi

Jahon
mamlakatlari
demokratiyasi
indeksi

Reyting haqida qisqacha ma'lumot

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlari (*Worldwide governance indicators*) Jahon banki tomonidan **har yili** tuzib boriladi. Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlari 1996-yildan buyon muntazam ravishda jahon mamlakatlarida indeksda belgilangan 6 yo'nalishda baholov natijalarini amalga oshirib keladi. Odatda yangilangan natijalar har yilning **sentabr** va **oktabr** oylarida e'lon qilinadi. 2022-yilda yangilangan **2021-yil yakunlari uchun natijalar** joriy yilning **23-sentabr** kuni e'lon qilinib unga ko'ra, umumiy hisobda **208** ta davlat baholangan.

Ushbu reytingni moliyalashtirish Jahon bankining **"O'zgarish uchun ko'nikma"** dasturi doirasida amalga oshiriladi. Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlari (*WGI*) mamlakatlardagi ko'plab korxonalar, fuqarolar va ekspertlar so'rovi tomonidan taqdim etilgan boshqaruv sifati haqidagi fikrlarni jamlagan tadqiqot ma'lumotlar to'plamidir.

Ma'lumot manbalari

Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlari 30 ta asosiy ma'lumot manbalariga asoslangan boshqaruvning majmuaviy ko'rsatkichlarini jamlovchi indeks hisoblanadi. Indeksning asosiy axborot manbalari o'zgarmas xarakterga ega emas, lozim topilgan holatlarda bir axborot manbasi o'rniga boshqa axborot manbasi ma'lumotlaridan foydalaniladi. Bu reytingning asosiy axborot manbalari barchasidan tegishli yo'nalishda olingan mamlakatlar kesimidagi ma'lumotlar jamlanib, har bir indikator kesimida alohida-alohida ma'lumotlar taqsimlanadi va tahlil qilinadi. Ushbu axborot manbalari taqdim etgan ma'lumotlar to'g'ridan-to'g'ri reytingga o'z ta'sirini o'tkazadi.

Ma'lumotlar bir qator tadqiqot institutlari, tahlil markazlari, xalqaro va mahalliy nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlar, xalqaro tashkilotlar va xususiy sektor firmalaridan to'planadi.

Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlarida mamlakatlarni belgilangan **6 ta indikator** bo'yicha baholash jarayonlarini amalga oshirishda umumiy hisobda **30 ta axborot manbasidan** foydalaniladi ular quyidagilardan iborat:

- Afrika taraqqiyot bankining milliy siyosatlar va muassasalarni baholashi;
- Afrobarometr;
- Osiyo taraqqiyot bankining milliy siyosatlar va muassasalarni baholashi;
- Biznes va tadbirkorlik muhitining tavsifi (BEEPS);

Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlari

- Bertelsman transformatsiya indeksi;
- "Freedom House" kompaniyasining "Countries at the Crossroads" indeksi;
- Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot bankining O'tish jarayoni to'g'risidagi hisoboti;
- "Economist Intelligence Unit" kompaniyasining xavf-xatarlar va demokratiya indeksi;
- Yevropa boshqaruv sifati indeksi (tayanch so'rovlar ma'lumotlari);
- "Freedom House";
- "Transparency International" kompaniyasining Jahondagi korrupsiya barometri so'rovi;
- Jahon iqtisodiy forumining Global raqobatbardoshlik bo'yicha hisoboti;
- Global halollik indeksi;
- Gallup Butunjahon so'rovi;
- "Meros" jamg'armasining Iqtisodiy erkinlik indeksi;
- "Human Rights Measurement Initiative" NNT;
- Singranelli Richards Inson huquqlari bo'yicha ma'lumotlar bazasi va siyosiy terror shkalasi;
- Qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirish bo'yicha xalqaro jamg'armasining (IFAD) Qishloq xo'jaligining samaradorligini baholashi;
- iJET Mamlakat xavfsizligi risklari reytingi;
- Institutsional profillarning ma'lumotlar bazasi;
- African saylovlar indeksi;
- Lotin amerikasi barometri;
- "Vibrant Information Barometer" (VIBE) Tadqiqotlar va ma'lumotlar almashinuvi bo'yicha xalqaro kengash;
- Xalqaro byudjet loyihalarining byudjet shaffofligi indeksi;
- Jahon bankining milliy siyosatlar va muassasalarni baholashi;
- "Siyosiy xavf-xatarlar xizmatlari" (PRS) guruhining Mamlakatlardagi xavf-xatarlar bo'yicha xalqaro qo'llanmasi;
- "Chegara bilmas muxbirlar" tashkilotining Matbuot erkinligi indeksi;
- AQSH davlat departamentining Odam savdosi bo'yicha hisoboti;
- "Varieties of Democracy Project" (V-Dem) loyihasi;
- "World Justice Project" (WJP) tashkilotining Qonun ustuvorligi indeksi.

O'zbekistonning ko'rsatkichlarini hisoblashda yuqorida sanab o'tilgan **30** ta axborot manbasidan **16** tasining ma'lumotlaridan foydalanilgan. Shuni ta'kidlash lozimki, hech qaysi mamlakatni axborot manbalarining barchasi baholamaydi, chunki umumiy hisobda 30 ta axborot manbasi qatorida ayrimlari faqat Afrika qit'asiga mansub davlatlar, ayrimlari faqat Yevropa mamlakatlari uchun bo'lsa, yana boshqalari faqar Osiyo davlatlari uchun ma'lumotlarni reytingga taqdim etadi.









O'zbekistonning ko'rsatkichlarini hisoblashda foydalanilgan axborot manbalari quyidagilardan iborat:

Indikatorlar »		Siyosiy barqarorlik va zo'ravonlik/terrorizmning mavjud emasligi	Hukumat samaradorligi	Aholi fikrini hisobga olish va hisobdorlik	Tartibga solish sifati	Huquq ustuvorligi	Korruptsiyani tiyib turish
Nº	Axborot manbalari	2021					
1.	"The Economist Intelligence Unit" kompaniyasi <i>(Mamlakatga oid sharh va Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksi)</i>	0.45	0	0.14	0.10	0.16	0
2.	"IHS Markit" tashkiloti <i>("Jahon iqtisodiy xizmati" ma'ruzasi)</i>	0.67	0.61		0.58	0.44	0.33
3.	Bertelsman fondi <i>(Transformatsiya indeksi)</i>		0.38	0.24	0.40	0.35	0.30
4.	Butunjahon odil sudlov loyihasi tashkiloti <i>(Huquq ustuvorligi indeksi)</i>	1		0.39	0.44	0.62	0.46
5.	Jahon banki <i>(Mamlakatga oid siyosat va institutsional baholash ma'ruzalari)</i>		0.60		0.55	0.50	0.40
6.	Osiyo taraqqiyot banki <i>(Mamlakatga oid siyosat va institutsional baholash ma'ruzalari)</i>		0.60		0.60	0.60	0.40
7.	Xalqaro qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirish fondi <i>("Qishloq xo'jaligini baholash" tadqiqoti)</i>		0.28	0.40	0.50	0.59	0.12
8.	Notr-dam universiteti va Gyoteburg universiteti <i>("Demokratiyaning turli jihatlarini loyihasi" ma'lumotlari)</i>			0.22		0.22	0.25

Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlari

Indikatorlar »		Siyosiy barqarorlik va zo'rovonlik/terrorizmning mavjud emasligi	Hukumat samaradorligi	Aholi fikrini hisobga olish va hisobdorlik	Tartibga solish sifati	Huquq ustuvorligi	Korrupsiyani tiyib turish
№	Axborot manbalari	2021					
9.	"Freedom House" tashkiloti (<i>"Freedom in the World", "Freedom of the Press", "Freedom of the Net (FON)", "Nations in Transit (FNT)" so'rovnomalari</i>)			0.08		0.04	0.04
10.	"Gallup" tashkiloti (<i>"Gallup World Poll" so'rovi</i>)		0.75			0.84	
11.	"iJET" tashkiloti (<i>"Country Security Risk Ratings" indeksi</i>)	0.50					
12.	"Reporters without borders" tashkiloti (<i>matbuot erkinligi indeksi</i>)			0.46			
13.	"Meros" jamg'armasi (<i>Iqtisodiy erkinlik indeksi</i>)				0.45		
14.	Bingemton universiteti (<i>"Cingranelli-Richards Human rights database" ma'lumotnomasi</i>) va Shimoliy Korolina universiteti (<i>"Political Terror Scale" ma'lumotnomasi</i>)	0.50					
15.	AQSH davlat departamenti (<i>Odam savdosiga oid ma'ruzasi</i>)					0.67	
16.	"Political risk services international country risk guide" (<i>siyosiy xavf xizmatlari xalqaro mamlakatlar xatarlari bo'yicha qo'llanma</i>)	0.82	0.75	0.67	0.73	0.83	0.42

Taqqoslash uchun quyida reytingda baholangan mamlakatlardan ayrimlarini umumiy axborot manbalarining nechtasi baholagani xususida ma'lumotlar taqdim etiladi:

-  **Norvegiya** – umumiy hisobda **10 ta** manba baholagan;
-  **Kanada** – umumiy hisobda **11 ta** manba baholagan;
-  **AQSH** – umumiy hisobda **12 ta** manba baholagan;
-  **Rossiya** – umumiy hisobda **11 ta** manba baholagan;
-  **Qozog'iston** – umumiy hisobda **12 ta** manba baholagan;
-  **Yaponiya** - umumiy hisobda **11 ta** manba baholagan;
-  **Misr** - umumiy hisobda **14 ta** manba baholagan;
-  **Braziliya** – umumiy hisobda **15 ta** manba baholagan.

Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlarining rasmiy veb sayti: info.worldbank.org.

Reyting metodologiyasi

Indikator va baholash

Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlarida mamlakatlarga tegishli indikatorlar kesimida **-2,5 ball**dan (**eng quyi ko'rsatkich**) **+2,5 ball**gacha (**eng yaxshi ko'rsatkich**) oraliqda baho qo'yiladi. Ta'kidlash joiz, ushbu reytingda mamlakatlarning 6 ta indikator bo'yicha ballari alohida tarzda amalga oshiriladi. Boshqa reytinglardan asosiy farqi ham aynan shunda, ya'ni barcha indikatorlar natijalari umumlashtirilib har bir mamlakat uchun yoki global miqyosda yaxlit bir xil ball va o'rin belgilanmaydi. Har bir indikator bo'yicha natijalar alohida e'lon qilinadi.

Yuqorida ta'kidlanganidek, Jahon banki tomonidan tuziluvchi Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlari mamlakatlarni umumiy 6 ta indikator bo'yicha baholaydi va bular quyidagilar:

- Hukumat samaradorligi indikator;
- Siyosiy barqarorlik va zo'ravonlik/terrorizmning mavjud emasligi indikator;
- Tartibga solish sifati indikator;
- Korrupsiyani tiyib turish indikator;
- Huquq ustuvorligi indikator;
- Aholi fikrini inobatga olish va hisobdorlik indikator.

Yuqorida sanab o'tilgan indikatorlar quyidagi sohalalarni tahlil qiladi va mas'ul yo'nalishi bo'yicha quyidagi savollar doirasida mamlakatlarga baho beradi:

Aholi fikrini inobatga olish va hisobdorlik – mamlakat hududida so'z erkinligi, uyushmalar erkinligi va erkin ommaviy axborot vositalarining faoliyati qay darajada ekanligi yuzasidan o'rganishlar.

Baholash doirasida ushbu indikator quyidagi savollar yuzasidan baholovni amalga oshiradi:

- siyosiy ishtirok;
- jamiyatda demokratik institutlarning barqarorligi;
- siyosiy va ijtimoiy integratsiya;
- davlat xizmatchilarining hisobdorligi;
- inson huquqlari;
- yig'ilish va uyushmalar erkinligi;
- manfaatlar to'qnashuvi.
- siyosiy huquqlar;
- fuqarolik erkinliklari;
- mustaqil ommaviy axborot vositalari;
- fuqarolik jamiyati institutlari;
- saylov jarayonlari;
- internet erkinligi;
- qishloq xo'jaligi korxonalarini uchun siyosiy-huquqiy baza;
- hukumat va qishloq xo'jaligi korxonalarini o'rtasidagi muloqot;
- fermer va dehqon xo'jaliklari uchun huquqiy baza va avtonomiya.

Siyosiy barqarorlik va zo'ravonlik/terrorizimning mavjud emasligi – mamlakat hududida turli xildagi tartibsizliklar va vayronagarchiliklarning mavjudligi hamda fuqarolarning fundamental huquqlari (*yashash huquqi, erkin ko'chish huquqi va boshqalar*) cheklanmaganligi.

Baholash doirasida ushbu indikator quyidagi savollar yuzasidan baholovni amalga oshiradi:

- siyosiy qotilliklar;
- hokimiyat tomonidan o'zboshimchalik bilan qamoqqa olinishlar;
- hokimiyat tomonidan qiynoqlar qo'llanilishi;
- siyosiy terror;
- hokimiyatning tinch yo'l bilan almashinuvi;
- qurolli to'qnashuvlar darajasi;

- namoyishlar vaqtda ommaviy tartibsizliklarning bo'lmashligi;
- ijtimoiy noroziliklar;
- xalqaro ziddiyatlar/terrorizm tahdidi;
- yashirin siyosiy tashkilotlar tomonidan jamoat tartibi buzilishining intensivligi;
- xavfsizlikka tahdid darajasi.

Hukumat samaradorligi – davlat xizmatlari sifati va uning siyosiy tazyiqlardan mustaqillik darajasi, siyosatni shakllantirish va amalga oshirish sifati hamda hukumatning bunday siyosatga sodiqligining ishonchliliqi haqidagi tasavvurlarni aniqlash.

Baholash doirasida ushbu indikator quyidagi savollar yuzasidan baholovni amalga oshiradi:

- resurslar taqsimotining samaradorligi;
- davlat boshqaruvi sifati darajasi;
- daromadlarni safarbar qilish samaradorligi;
- byudjet va moliya boshqaruvi sifati darajasi;
- byurokratiya darajasi;
- hokimiyat institutlarining samaradorligi;
- jamoat transporti tizimidan xalqning qoniqish darajasi;
- xalqning yo'llar sifatidan qoniqish darajasi;
- ta'lim tizimidan qoniqish;
- qishloq xo'jaligini rivojlantirish uchun davlat resurslarini taqsimlash va boshqarish;
- siyosat izchilligi va istiqbolli rejalar mavjudligi;
- transport infratuzilmasining barqarorligi;
- davlatning asosiy oziq-ovqat, transport va energiya ta'minlay olmay qolish ehtimoli;
- aholining tibbiy xizmatlardan qoniqish darajasi;
- ichimlik suvi bilan ta'minlanganlik va sanitariya darajasi.

Tartibga solish sifati – hukumatning xususiy sektor rivojlanishiga ruxsat beruvchi va rag'batlantiruvchi asosli siyosat va qoidalarni ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish salohiyati haqidagi tasavvurlarni o'rganish.

Baholash doirasida ushbu indikator quyidagi savollar yuzasidan baholovni amalga oshiradi:

- mamlakatdagi savdo siyosati;

Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlari

- mamlakatda biznes yurituvini tartibga solinganlik darajasi;
- nosog'lom raqobat muhitining mavjudligi;
- kamsituvchi tarif va bojlarning mavjudligi;
- ichki bozorni haddan ortiq himoya qilish darajasi;
- kamsituvchi soliqlarning mavjudligi;
- investitsiyaviy va moliyaviy erkinlik;
- agrobiznes uchun qulay investitsiya muhiti;
- biznes ochish va yuritish uchun haddan ortiq byurokratik to'siqlar va hujjatlar;
- milliy qonunchilikka ko'ra biznes ochishning osonlik darajasi;
- davlat yoqilg'i mahsulotlarining subsidiyalanishi.

Huquq ustuvorligi – mamlakat hududida sudlov tizmining mustaqilligi va odilligi, fuqarolarning huquq va erkinliklari to'liq ta'minlanganligi va mamlakat aholisining mavjud sudlov tizimiga ishonchini o'rganish.

Baholash doirasida ushbu indikator quyidagi savollar yuzasidan baholovni amalga oshiradi:

- mulk huquqining ta'minlanganlik darajasi;
- hokimiyatlar o'z faoliyatini qonunlarga muvofiq amalga oshirishi;
- mustaqil sud hokimiyati;
- davlat idoralari va xususiy sektor rahbarlari va xodimlarining o'z vakolatlarini suiiste'mol qilganligi uchun jazoga tortilganlik darajasi;
- sud jarayonlarining shaffof va holislik darajasi;
- intellektual mulk huquqining himoyalanganligi;
- xususiy mulkning himoyalanganlik darajasi;
- sudan qishloq xo'jaligi maqsadida foydalanish;
- davlat va davlat korxonalarini tomonidan kelishuvlarning buzilishi darajasi;
- jinoiy tashkilotlar tomonidan amalga oshiriladigan harakatlar darajasi (narkotik, qurol va odam savdosi);
- sud qarorlarining ijro qilinish darajasi;
- hukumatning soliqlarni undirish darajasi;
- davlatning xususiy mulkka nisbatan bosim o'tkazish darajasi;
- davlat tomonidan yer ekspropriatsiya qilingan taqdirda unga munosib kompensatsiya to'lab berishi darajasi;
- milliy va xorijiy xususiy aksiyadorlar o'rtasida shartnoma qoidalariga rioya qilish darajasi.

Korrupsiyani tiyib turish – davlat tashkilotlari va idoralari, sud tizimi hamda xususiy sektorlarda mansabdor shaxslarning faoliyati davomida korrupsion holatlarga yo'l qo'yish jihatlari va omillarining tahlili.

Baholash doirasida ushbu indikator quyidagi savollar yuzasidan baholovni amalga oshiradi:

- davlat sektorining shaffofligi;
- davlat sektorlaridagi korrupsion holatlar darajasi;
- korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashga yo'naltirilgan siyosat va choralar;
- davlat xizmatchilari orasida korrupsiya darajasi;
- qishloq joylardagi javobgarlik, shaffoflik va korrupsiya darajasi;
- biznes sektorida korrupsiya;
- xorijiy kompaniyalar va davlat organlari o'rtasidagi korrupsiya;
- ta'lim sohasidagi korrupsiyaviy holatlar;
- sudlov sohasidagi korrupsiya darajasi;
- tibbiyot sohasidagi korrupsiya darajasi;
- huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar sohasidagi korrupsiya darajasi;
- xizmat ko'rsatish sohasidagi korrupsiya darajasi;
- tashkilotlarda korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish yo'nalishidagi nazorat mavjudligi.

Reytingda ko'rsatkichlar va O'zbekistonning o'rnini

Baholov mezonlari

Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlarida (*Worldwide Governance Indicators*) baholash boshqa reyting va indekslardan farqli o'laroq, global yoki mintaqalar miqyosida yoki daromadlar miqyosida baholanmaydi. Har bir indikator bo'yicha alohida tarzda baholash amalga oshiriladi va unda mamlakatlar baholangan natijalariga qarab indikatorlar kesimida tegishli baholanadi.

2022-yilgi reyting dinamikasi va O'zbekistonning reytingdagi natijalari

Aholi fikrini inobatga olish va hisobdorlik indikatorida Norvegiya, Finlandiya va Yangi Zelandiya (mos ravishda **+1,75**, **+1,62** va **+1,62** ball natija bilan) eng yuqori baholangan davlatlar sifatida keltirilgan. Aksincha, **Suriya**, **Eritreya** hamda **Shimoliy Koreya** davlatlari ushbu indikator kesimida eng quyi o'rinlarda qayd etilgan mamlakatlar sifatida baholangan (mos ravishda **-1,92**, **-1,93** va **-2,07** ball natija bilan).

Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlari

O'zbekiston ushbu indikatorda 2021-yil yakunlari bo'yicha reyting hisobotida **-1,40** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **208 ta** davlat orasida **182-o'rinda** qayd etilgan.

Siyosiy barqarorlik va zo'raonlik/terrorizmning mavjud emasligi indikatorida **Grenlandiya (+1,88** ball ko'rsatkich bilan), **Kayman orollari (+1,67** ball ko'rsatkich bilan) va **Lixtenshteyn (+1,64** ball ko'rsatkich bilan) eng yuqori baholangan davlatlar sifatida keltirilgan. Aksincha, **Liviya (-2,37** ball ko'rsatkich bilan), **Iroq (-2,40** ball ko'rsatkich bilan) hamda **Afg'oniston (-2,50** ball ko'rsatkich bilan) davlatlari ushbu indikator kesimida eng quyi o'rinlarda qayd etilgan mamlakatlar sifatida baholangan.

O'zbekiston ushbu indikatorda 2021-yil yakunlari bo'yicha reyting hisobotida **-0,24** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **208 ta** davlat orasida **130-o'rinda** qayd etilgan.

Hukumat samaradorligi indikatorida **+2,29** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **Singapur, +2,03** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **Shveysariya** va **+2** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **Daniya** eng yuqori baholangan davlatlar sifatida keltirilgan. Aksincha, **-2,19** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **Gaiti, -2,30** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **Yaman** hamda **-2,38** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **Janubiy Sudan** davlatlari ushbu indikator kesimida eng quyi o'rinlarda qayd etilgan mamlakatlar sifatida baholangan.

O'zbekiston ushbu indikatorda 2021-yil yakunlari bo'yicha reyting hisobotida **-0,20** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **208 ta** davlat orasida **116-o'rinda** qayd etilgan.

Tartibga solish sifati indikatorida, **Singapur +2,23** ball ko'rsatkich bilan, **Lyuksemburg +1,92** ball ko'rsatkich bilan va **Finlandiya +1,90** ball ko'rsatkich bilan eng yuqori baholangan davlatlar sifatida keltirilgan. Aksincha, **Venesuela -2,20** ball ko'rsatkich bilan, **Eritreya -2,27** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **Yaman** hamda **Shimoliy Koreya -2,33** ball ko'rsatkich bilan ushbu indikator kesimida eng quyi o'rinlarda qayd etilgan mamlakatlar sifatida baholangan.

O'zbekiston ushbu indikatorda 2021-yil yakunlari bo'yicha reyting hisobotida **-0,58** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **208 ta** davlat orasida **144-o'rinda** qayd etilgan.

Huquq ustuvorligi indikatorida, **Finlandiya, Norvegiya, va Daniya** eng yuqori baholangan davlatlar sifatida keltirilgan (mos ravishda **+2,06, +1,95** va **+1,94** ball natija bilan). Aksincha, **Suriya, Somali** hamda **Venesuela** davlatlari ushbu indikator kesimida eng quyi o'rinlarda qayd etilgan mamlakatlar sifatida baholangan (mos ravishda **-2,07, -2,27** va **-2,30** ball natija bilan).

O'zbekiston ushbu indikatorida 2021-yil yakunlari bo'yicha reyting hisobotida **-0,89** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **208 ta** davlat orasida **168-o'rinda** qayd etilgan.

Korrupsiyani tiyib turish indikatorida indikatorida **Daniya (+2,37** ball ko'rsatkich bilan), **Finlandiya (+2,27** ball ko'rsatkich bilan) va **Yangi Zelandiya (+2,20** ball ko'rsatkich bilan) eng yuqori baholangan davlatlar sifatida keltirilgan. Aksincha, **Somali (-1,78** ball ko'rsatkich bilan), **Suriya (-1,78** ball ko'rsatkich bilan) hamda Janubiy Sudan **(-1,82** ball ko'rsatkich bilan) ushbu indikator kesimida eng quyi o'rinlarda qayd etilgan mamlakatlar sifatida baholangan.

O'zbekiston ushbu indikatorida 2021-yil yakunlari bo'yicha reyting hisobotida **-0,81** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **208 ta** davlat orasida **161-o'rinda** qayd etilgan.

So'nggi to'rt yilda O'zbekistonning reytingdagi ko'rsatkichlari va MDH mamlakatlari bilan natijalar taqqoslamasi

2017-yil

Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlarining (*Worldwide Governance Indicators*) 2017-yilgi natijalariga ko'ra, O'zbekistonning qayd etgan natijalari quyidagicha baholangan. Ta'kidlash lozimki, o'sha yili reytingda umumiy hisobda 204 ta mamlakat baholangan.

- Aholi fikrini inobatga olish va hisobdorlik indikatorida **-1,80** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **197-o'rinda**;
- Siyosiy barqarorlik va zo'ravonlik/terrorizmning mavjud emasligi indikatorida **-0,24** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **131-o'rinda**;
- Hukumat samaradorligi indikatorida **-0,56** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **144-o'rinda**;
- Tartibga solish sifati indikatorida **-1,28** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **191-o'rinda**;
- Huquq ustuvorligi indikatorida **-1,12** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **186-o'rinda**;
- Korrupsiyani tiyib turish indikatorida **-1,17** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **184-o'rinda** qayd etilgan.

2018-yil

Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlarining (*Worldwide Governance Indicators*) 2018-yilgi natijalariga ko'ra, O'zbekistonning qayd etgan natijalari

Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlari

quyidagicha baholangan. Ta'kidlash lozimki, o'sha yili reytingda umumiy hisobda 208 ta mamlakat baholangan.

- Aholi fikrini inobatga olish va hisobdorlik indikatorida **-1,63** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **195-o'rinda**;
- Siyosiy barqarorlik va zo'rvonlik/terrorizmning mavjud emasligi indikatorida **-0,30** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **136-o'rinda**;
- Hukumat samaradorligi indikatorida **-0,55** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **139-o'rinda**;
- Tartibga solish sifati indikatorida **-1,11** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **185-o'rinda**;
- Huquq ustuvorligi indikatorida **-1,09** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **182-o'rinda**;
- Korrupsiyani tiyib turish indikatorida **-1,06** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **182-o'rinda** qayd etilgan.

2019-yil

Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlarining (*Worldwide Governance Indicators*) 2019-yilgi natijalariga ko'ra, O'zbekistonning qayd etgan natijalari quyidagicha baholangan. Ta'kidlash lozimki, o'sha yili reytingda umumiy hisobda 208 ta mamlakat baholangan.

- Aholi fikrini inobatga olish va hisobdorlik indikatorida **-1,65** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **195-o'rinda**;
- Siyosiy barqarorlik va zo'rvonlik/terrorizmning mavjud emasligi indikatorida **-0,28** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **138-o'rinda**;
- Hukumat samaradorligi indikatorida **-0,52** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **136-o'rinda**;
- Tartibga solish sifati indikatorida **-1,03** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **183-o'rinda**;
- Huquq ustuvorligi indikatorida **-1,06** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **180-o'rinda**;
- Korrupsiyani tiyib turish indikatorida **-1,03** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **177-o'rinda** qayd etilgan.

2020-yil

Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlarining (*Worldwide Governance Indicators*) 2020-yilgi natijalariga ko'ra, O'zbekistonning qayd etgan natijalari quyidagicha baholangan. Ta'kidlash lozimki, o'sha yili reytingda umumiy hisobda 209 ta mamlakat baholangan.

- Aholi fikrini inobatga olish va hisobdorlik indikatorida **-1,53** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **195-o'rinda**;

- Siyosiy barqarorlik va zo'rvonlik/terrorizmning mavjud emasligi indikatorida **-0,43** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **146-o'rinda**;
- **Hukumat samaradorligi** indikatorida **-0,53** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **138-o'rinda**;
- **Tartibga solish sifati** indikatorida **-0,98** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **179-o'rinda**;
- **Huquq ustuvorligi** indikatorida **-1,08** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **180-o'rinda**;
- **Korrupsiyani tiyib turish** indikatorida **-1,05** ball ko'rsatkich bilan **176-o'rinda** qayd etilgan..

O'zbekistonning 2020-2021-yildagi natijalari va o'rinlarining o'zgarishi solishtirma jadvali

№	Indikatorlar	Berilgan balla			Reytingdagi o'rin				
		2020	2021	o'zgarish	2020	2021	o'zgarish		
1.	Siyosiy barqarorlik va zo'rvonlik/terrorizmdan holilik	<i>ball</i>	-0.43	-0.24	+0.19	<i>o'rin</i>	146	130	+16
	<i>axborot manbalari soni</i>	5	6	+1	<i>mamlakat soni</i>	213	213	0	
2.	Hukumat samaradorligi	<i>ball</i>	-0.53	-0.20	+0.33	<i>o'rin</i>	138	116	+22
	<i>axborot manbalari soni</i>	7	8	+1	<i>mamlakat soni</i>	209	209	0	
3.	Aholi fikrini inobatga olish va hisobdorlik	<i>ball</i>	-1.53	-1.40	+0.13	<i>o'rin</i>	195	182	+13
	<i>axborot manbalari soni</i>	7	8	+1	<i>mamlakat soni</i>	208	208	0	
4.	Tartibga solish sifati	<i>ball</i>	-0.98	-0.58	+0.40	<i>o'rin</i>	179	144	+35
	<i>axborot manbalari soni</i>	8	9	+1	<i>mamlakat soni</i>	209	209	0	
5.	Huquq ustuvorligi	<i>ball</i>	-1.08	-0.89	+0,19	<i>o'rin</i>	180	168	+12
	<i>axborot manbalari soni</i>	11	12	+1	<i>mamlakat soni</i>	209	209	0	
6.	Korrupsiyani tiyib turish	<i>ball</i>	-1.05	-0.81	+0,24	<i>o'rin</i>	176	161	+15
	<i>axborot manbalari soni</i>	9	10	+1	<i>mamlakat soni</i>	209	209	0	

O'zbekiston va ayrim mamlakatlarning 2021-yil yakunlari yuzasidan egallagan pog'onalari

Indikator	Aholi fikrini inobatga olish va hisobdorlik	Siyosiy barqarorlik va zo'rvonlik/terrorizmdan holilik	Hukumat samaradorligi	Tartibga solish sifati	Huquq ustuvorligi	Korrupsiyani tiyib turish
Belarus	194	170	165	172	182	107
Gruziya	110	146	59	37	91	52
Rossiya	167	164	115	141	167	168
Tojikiston	201	159	143	184	186	195
O'zbekiston	182	130	116	144	168	161
Qirg'iziston	141	147	155	143	179	182
Qozog'iston	169	133	90	92	138	109

O'zbekistonning Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlarining 2021-yil yakunlari yuzasidan e'lon qilingan natijalari yaxshilanishiga sabab bo'lgan omillar

Tahlillar ko'rsatishicha, Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlarining **barchasida** O'zbekistonning o'rnini **yaxshilanishiga quyidagi** amalga oshirilgan islohotlar ijobiy ta'sir ko'rsatgan:

- byudjet ochiqligini ta'minlashga xizmat qiluvchi [d.xarid.uz](#), [e-xarid.uz](#) va [cooperation.uz](#) kabi maxsus portallar ishga tushirildi.
- davlat xaridlarining barcha turlari uchun maxsus axborot portali joriy etildi;
- tazyiq va zo'rvonlikdan jabr ko'rgan xotin-qizlar uchun **"Ayollarni reabilitatsiya qilish va moslashtirish respublika markazlari"** tashkil etildi;
- tazyiq va zo'rvonlikdan jabrlangan xotin-qizlarga **himoya orderini** berish tartibi joriy qilindi;
- xotin-qizlar bilan bevosita shug'ullanuvchi yangi institutsional tizim, **Oila va xotin-qizlar davlat qo'mitasi tashkil etildi**;
- norma ijodkorligi sifatini oshirish maqsadida tartibga solish ta'sirini baholash **instituti joriy etildi**;
- huquqiy ekspertiza turlari **korrupsiyaga qarshi** va **gender-huquqiy ekspertizalari** orqali kengaytirildi;

- tartibga solish **gilyotina usuli** va qonun hujjatlarini **tizimlashtirish** yordamida 4000 dan ortiq o'z ahamiyatini yo'qotgan hujjatlar bekor qilindi, jumladan, "Investitsiyalar va investitsiya faoliyati to'g'risida"gi Qonun va "Litsenziyalash, ruxsat berish va xabardor qilish tartib-taomillari to'g'risida"gi Qonunlar qabul qilinshi natijasida yuqoridagi natijalarga erishildi;
- Oliy Majlis Qonunchilik palatasi va Senatida korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha **maxsus qo'mitalar** tashkil etildi;
- korrupsiyaviy omillarni keltirib chiqaruvchi ortiqcha byurokratik to'siqlar bartaraf etildi, jumladan xorijga chiqish ruxsatnoma stikeri bekor qilindi va fuqarolardan 30 ga yaqin turdagi ma'lumotnomalarni talab qilish tartibi bekor bo'ldi;
- korrupsion holatlarni ko'plab keltirib chiqargan yer uchastkalarini sotish faqatgina **onlayn auksion** orqali amalga oshirilishi belgilandi;
- barcha davlat idoralarida korrupsiyaga qarshi ichki nazorat tuzilmalari tashkil etildi;
- davlat idoralari va tashkilotlariga ishga qabul qilishning ochiq tanlov mexanizmi yo'lga qo'yildi;
- ochiq ma'lumotlar portali (data.gov.uz), Yagona interaktiv davlat xizmatlari portali (my.gov.uz), "Ochiq byudjet" portali (openbudget.uz) kabi platformalar yaratildi va ishga tushirildi;
- amalda bo'lgan litsenziyalar va ruxsat berish hujjatlari 30 foizgacha qisqartirilib, 49 ta litsenziya, 120 ta ruxsat berish hujjati hamda 33 ta xabarnomaning yakuniy ro'yxatlari tasdiqlandi;
- O'zbekistonda xalqaro reytinglarning uslubiyotidan kelib chiqqan holda **respublika bo'ylab "Huquq ustuvorligi reytingi"** joriy qilinib, mavjud muammolarni aniqlash va ularni bartaraf etish tizimi joriy etildi;
- amalga oshirilayotgan **islohotlarni xalqaro hamjamiyatga yetkazilishida OAVni keng jalb qilish** ishlari amalga oshirildi.

Huquq ustuvorligi indeksi

Boshqaruv
sifati
indikatori

Huquq
ustuvorligi
indeksi

Korrupsiyani
qabul qilish
indeksi

Matbuot
Erkinligi
Indeksi

Jahon
mamlakatlari
demokratiyasi
indeksi

Reyting haqida qisqacha ma'lumot

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

Huquq ustuvorligi indeksi (*Rule of law*) Amerika Qo'shma Shtatlarining "**World Justice Project**" tashkiloti tomonidan **2015-yildan** buyon har yili tuzib boriladi. Tashkilotga **Uilyam Nyukom** va **Uilyam Xabbard** tomonidan 2006-yilda Amerika advokatlar assotsiatsiyasining prezidentlik tashabbusi va **21 ta** hamkor tashkilot va shaxslar ko'magida asos solingan. "World Justice Project" tashkiloti **2009-yildan** buyon nodavlat notijorat tashkiloti sifatida faoliyat ko'rsatib keladi.

Butunjahon odil sudlov loyihasi (WJP) xalqaro nodavlat tashkiloti bo'lib, uning vazifasi "*butun dunyoda qonun ustuvorligini ta'minlashga harakat qilish*" hisoblanadi. U Huquq ustuvorligi indeksini tuzadi, bu mamlakatlarning amalda qonun ustuvorligiga qay darajada amal qilishini ko'rsatuvchi miqdoriy baholash vositasi hisoblanadi. Shuningdek, WJP loyihasining asosiy e'tibori **Jahon odil sudlov Forumi** bo'lib, u yerda dunyoning har bir burchagidan va turli sohalardagi taniqli rahbar xodimlar huquq ustuvorligi ularning sohasi va mintaqalariga qanday ta'sir qilishini ifodalash hamda tartib-qoidalarni mustahkamlash uchun birgalikdagi harakatlarni ishlab chiqish uchun birlashadigan global yig'ilishdir. WJP **2006 yilda Uilyam X. Nyukom** va **Uilyam S. Xabbard** tomonidan **Amerika advokatlar assotsiatsiyasi** prezidenti tashabbusi va **21 ta** hamkor ko'magida tashkil etilgan.

Butun dunyo mamlakatlarida axborot almashinuvi va barcha sohalar shiddat bilan o'sayotgan bugungi kunda, qonun ustuvorligini aniqlash va uning ko'lamini aniqlash juda qiyin. Unga yondashishning oddiy usuli – qonun ustuvorligi jamiyatlarga olib keladigan natijalar majmuini o'rganish bo'lib, ularning har biri huquqiy davlat murakkab konsepsiyasining bir jihatini aks ettiradi. Huquq ustuvorligi indeksi ushbu natijalarni oddiy va izchil doirada mujassamlashtirishga intiladi.

Ma'lumotlar manbalari

Qonun ustuvorligini oddiy odamlar boshidan kechirayotganidek aniq tasvirlaydigan ko'rinishni boricha taqdim etish uchun ham indeksning har bir balli Jahon odil sudlov loyihasi (*World Justice Project*) tomonidan har bir mamlakatda to'plangan ikkita asl ma'lumot manbalaridan olingan ko'p sonli vositalar yordamida hisoblanadi: **Umumiy aholi so'rovi** (*General Population Poll*) va bir qator **Malakali**

respondentlar anketalari (*Qualified Respondents' Questionnaires*). Ushbu ikki ma'lumot manbasi global darajada mavjud bo'lmagan eng so'nggi ma'lumotlarni to'playdi va dunyodagi eng keng qamrovli ma'lumotlar to'plamini tashkil qiladi.

2022-yilgi e'lon qilingan hisobotga ko'ra, O'zbekistondan Huquq ustuvorligi indeksiga ma'lumot taqdim etuvchi malakali ekspertlar etib quyidagilar ko'rsatilgan:

- Allan Pashkovskiy ("Acceptus" advokatlik firmasi);
- Azatov Jakhongir Aybekovich ("MyLawyer" advokatlik firmasi);
- Aziz Sattarov ("Acceptus" advokatlik firmasi);
- Dmitriy Mitrofanov ("Centil Law" advokatlik firmasi);
- Iskander Yakubov ("Law and Business Consulting Agency");
- Khamrayeva V. Sh. (TashPMI);
- Madina Tursunova;
- Najmiddin Jamoliddinov ("Leges Advokat" advokatlik firmasi);
- Yigitaliev Botir ("CODEX" advokatlik firmasi).

Umumiy aholi so'rovlari bir qator tegishli huquq ustuvorligi haqidagi ma'lumotlar, jumladan, aholi va hukumat orasidagi munosabatlar, byurokreatiyaga aloqador ma'lumotlar, poraxo'rlik va korrupsiyaning ko'lami va boshqa shu kabi savollar yuzasidan ma'lumotlar olinadi.

2022-yilgi indeks hisobotiga ko'ra, baholash natijalarini amalga oshirishda 140 mamlakatdan umumiy hisobda **1000 ga yaqin** fuqarolik va tijorat huquqi bo'yicha tajribaga ega bo'lgan mamlakatdagi huquqshunoslar, ekspertlar va akademiklar tomonidan to'ldirilgan yopiq savollardan iborat bo'lgan respondentlarning malakali so'rovnomalari asosida amalga oshiriladi.

Reytingdagi yangiliklar

2022-yilda huquq ustuvorligi indeksi **140 ta mamlakat** va yurisdiksiyani qamrab olgan bo'lib, **154 000 dan ortiq** uy xo'jaliklari va **3 600 dan ortiq** malakali advokat va ekspertlar ishtirokida o'tkazilgan milliy so'rovlarga asoslangan holda dunyo bo'ylab mamlakatlar va mintaqalar kesimida **huquq ustuvorligini baholaydi**. 2022-yilda reytingda avvalgi yildan (2021-yilgi) farqli o'laroq, reytingda baholanuvchi yanggi qo'shilgan **140-davlat** sifatida Gabon e'tirof etilgan.

Huquq ustuvorligi indeksining (*Rule of law*) rasmiy veb sayti: wjp@worldjusticeproject.org.

E-mail: wjp@worldjusticeproject.org.

Reyting metodologiyasi

Indikator va subindikatorlar

Huquq ustuvorligi indeksiga (*Rule of law*) ko'ra, huquq ustuvorligining universal 4 ta asosiy tamoyili mavjud bo'lib, ular quyidagilar:

- **Javobgarlik** - barcha qonun oldida teng va javobgarligi.
- **Faqat qonun** - qonunlar aniq, ommabop va barqaror hamda bir xilda qo'llanilishi lozim. U inson huquqlari, mulk, shartnoma va protsessual huquqlarni ta'minlashi nazarda tutiladi.
- **Ochiq hukumat** – hukumat faoliyatining to'liq shaffofligi va aniqligini belshilash.
- **Odil sudlov** – sudlov tizimining mustaqilligi mamlakatning huquq ustuvorligini o'zida aks ettiradi.

Huquq ustuvorligi indeksi (*Rule of law*) mamlakatlarda huquq ustuvorligini quyidagi **8 ta indikator** va umumiy hisobda **44 ta subindikator** kesimida baholaydi.

I. Hokimiyat organlari vakolatlarining cheklanganligi

- hukumat vakolatlarining qonun chiqaruvchi hokimiyat tomonidan samarali nazorat qilinishi;
- hukumat vakolatlarini sud hokimiyati tomonidan samarali nazorat qilinishi;
- hukumat vakolatlarining mustaqil tekshiruvlar doirasida samarali cheklanishi;
- hokimiyat vakillarining sodir etgan huquqbuzarliklari uchun javobgarligi;
- davlat hokimiyati organlari faoliyatida jamoatchilik nazorati;
- hukumat tarkibini shakllantirish.

II. Korrupsiyaning mavjud emasligi

- Hukumat mansabdor shaxslari xizmat vakolatlaridan shaxsiy manfaatlar yo'lida foydalanishlari;
- sud hokimiyati organlari xodimlari xizmat vakolatlaridan shaxsiy manfaat yo'lida foydalanishlari;
- huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar xodimlari xizmat vakolatlaridan shaxsiy manfaat yo'lida foydalanishlari;
- qonun chiqaruvchi hokimiyat vakillari xizmat vakolatlaridan shaxsiy manfaat yo'lida foydalanishlari.

III. Hokimiyat institutlarining shaffofligi (ochiqligi)

- qonunlarning va hukumat ma'lumotlarining shaffofligi;
- axborot olish huquqi;
- fuqarolarning ishtiroki;
- shikoyat berish mexanizmi.

IV. Asosiy huquqlarni himoya qilish

- diskriminatsiya, ya'ni kamsitishning mavjud emasligi;
- insonning yashash huquqi va xavfsizligi;
- ayblanuvchining huquqlari va tegishli huquqiy tartib;
- fikr va so'z erkinligi;
- din va vijdon erkinligi;
- shaxsiy hayot daxlsizligi;
- mitinglar o'tkazish va uyushmalarga birlashish erkinligi;
- asosiy mehnat huquqlari.

V. Tartib va xavfsizlik

- jinoyatchilikning yo'qligi;
- fuqarolik to'qnashuvlarining yo'qligi;
- odamlar shaxsiy haqoratlar uchun qasos olish maqsadida zo'raonlikka yo'l qo'yishlari.

VI. Qonunlarga rioya qilish

- hukumat qarorlari qo'llanilishining samaradorligi;
- hukumat qarorlarini har qanday ta'sirlarsiz samarali qo'llash;
- ma'muriy tartib-taomillarning o'z vaqtida ijro etilishi;
- ma'muriy sud ish yurituv jarayoniga tegishli hurmat bildirish;
- hukumatning sud qarorisiz va adolatli tovon pulisiz mulkni musodara qilishiga yo'l qo'ymasligi.

VII. Fuqarolik huquqi sohasida odil sudlov

- fuqarolarning odil sudlovga erishish darajasining yuqoriligi;
- fuqarolik odil sudlovining diskriminatsiyadan xoliligi;
- korrupsiyasiz fuqarolik odil sudlovi;
- fuqarolik odil sudlovining bepulligi va hukumatning nomuvofiq ta'siridan xoliligi;
- fuqarolik odil sudlovi asossiz kechiktirilishlarsiz amalga oshirilishi;
- fuqarolik odil sudlovining samarali amalga oshirilishi;

- nizolarni hal etishda muqobil mexanizmlarning ishlash samaradorligi va xolisligi.

VIII. Jinoiy odil sudlov

- surishtiruv va dastlabki tergov tizimi faoliyatining samaradorligi;
- jinoyat sudi qarorlarining o'z vaqtida va samarali chiqarilishi;
- axloq tuzatish tizimining jinoyatchilik kamayishiga samarali ta'siri;
- jinoyat tizimining xolisligi;
- jinoyat tizimining korrupsiyadan xoliligi;
- jinoiy odil sudlov tizimining hukumatning nomuvofiq ta'siridan xoliligi;
- ayblanuvchining huquqlari va tegishli huquqiy tartib-taomillarning ta'minlanishi.

Baholash ball kesimida amalga oshiriladi. To'plash mumkin bo'lgan maksimal ball 1. eng yaxshi natija bu 1 ball, eng yomon natija bu 0 ball. Har bir indikator bo'yicha mamlakatlar baholanib so'ng natijalar umumlashtiriladi va yakuniy ball hisoblanadi..

Reytingda ko'rsatkichlar va O'zbekistonning o'рни

2022-yilgi reyting dinamikasi

So'nggi 5 yil davomida huquq ustuvorligining ko'rsatkichlari mamlakatlar kesimida umumiy olganda yomonlashgan. 2022-yilgi (yangilangan) reyting natijalarika ko'ra, reytingda baholanuvchi umumiy **140 ta** mamlakatlarning **85 tasida (61%)** huquq ustuvorligi darajasi pasaygan bo'lsa **54 ta** mamlakatda (**39%**) esa yaxshilangan.

Daniya, Norvegiya va Finlandiya Huquq ustuvorligi indeksida (*Rule of law*) **eng yuqori baholangan davlatlar** sifatida keltirilgan. Aksincha, **Afg'oniston, Kambodja** hamda **Venesuela** davlatlari huquq ustuvorligi **eng kam ta'minlangan** mamlakatlar sifatida baholangan.

Alohida ta'kidlash joiz, reytingning 2022-yilgi tahlillariga binoan, huquq ustuvorligiga erishish yo'lida eng samarali islohotlar amalga oshirilayotgan mamlakatlar qatorida eng yuqori ko'rsatkichlar sifatida 3,1% bilan Gonduras qayd etilgan. Gondurasdan keyingi o'rinda 2,4% ko'rsatkich bilan Kosova va 2,0% ko'rsatkich bilan Beliz mamlakati qayd etilgan.

Huquq ustuvorligi indeksi

Shuningdek, O'zbekiston ham huquq ustuvorligi o'sgan mamlakatlar qatorida qayd etilgan, bu yilgi natijalarga ko'ra o'sish o'tgan yilgiga qaraganda ancha past (bu yil 1% o'sish, o'tgan yili eng katta o'sish sifatida 4,1% bilan O'zbekiston qayd etilgan). Huquq ustuvorligidagi eng katta pasayish Sudanda kuzatildi (-7,9%). Keyingi o'rinlarga mos ravishda -7,7% ko'rsatkich bilan Myanma va -6,4% ko'rsatkich bilan Gaiti mamlakati keltirilgan.

Baholov mezonlari

Huquq ustuvorligi indeksida (*Rule of law*) mamlakatlarga berilgan baholar 3 ta yo'nalishda taqdim etiladi:

- global miqyosda;
- mintaqalar miqyosida;
- daromadlar miqyosida.

Global miqyosda

Global miqyosda 2022-yil yakunlari bo'yicha e'lon qilingan natijalarga ko'ra, umumiy hisobda 140 ta mamlakat baholangan. 140 mamlakat orasida O'zbekiston **0,50** ball bilan 78-o'rinda qayd etilgan.

Ta'kidlash joizki, umumiy ball kesimida mamlakatlarning huquq ustuvorligiga rioya qilish darajasi baholangan bo'lib unga ko'ra, 0 balldan 0,25 ball gacha natija qayd etgan mamlakatlarda huquq ustuvorligiga rioya qilish darajasi juda past, 0,26 balldan 0,50 ballgacha o'rta darajada, 0,51 balldan 0,75 ballgacha oraliqdagi natijalar o'rtachadan yuqori daraja hamda 0,76 balldan 1 ballgacha bo'lgan oraliqda natija qayd etgan mamlakatlarda huquq ustuvorligi yuqori darajada ta'minlangan deb hisoblanadi.

2022-yilgi natijalarga asosan **0,50** ball bilan O'zbekiston huquq ustuvorligi o'rta darajada ta'minlanganlik miqyosining maksimal darajasiga erishdi. Reytingda kelgusida erishiladigan har qanday yutuq, mamlakatimiz huquq ustuvorligi o'rtachadan yuqori daraja ta'minlangan davlatlar qatoridan joy olishiga asos bo'ladi.

Mintaqalar miqyosida

Huquq ustuvorligi indeksida (*Rule of law*) mamlakatlar mintaqalar miqyosida 7 ga bo'linadi va ular quyidagilar:

- Sharqiy Osiyo va Tinch okeani;
- **Sharqiy Yevropa** va **Markaziy Osiyo** (*O'zbekistonning ko'rsatkichalari aynan shu mintaqada miqyosida taqqoslanadi*);
- Shimoliy Amerika;

- Lotin Amerikasi va Karib dengizi;
- Yaqin Sharq va Shimoliy Afrika;
- Janubiy Osiyo;
- Afrikaning Sahroi Kabir hududi.

Yuqorida ta’kidlanganidek, O‘zbekistonga berilgan baholar **Sharqiy Yevropa** va **Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasiga** mansub davlatlar orasida o‘rganiladi. Ushbu mintaqada umumiy hisobda **14 mamlakat** keltirilgan bo‘lib ularga Gruziya, Kosova, Shimoliy Makedoniya, Qozog‘iston, Bosniya va Gertsogoviniya, Moldova, Ukraina, Serbiya, Albaniya, O‘zbekiston, Belarus Respublikasi, Qirg‘iziston, Rossiya va Turkiya mansub.

O‘zbekiston ushbu mintaqaga mansub davlatlar orasida **0,50** ball bilan 8-pog‘onada qayd etilgan. Mintaqadagi yuqori natijalar **Gruziya (0,60** ball bilan 1-o‘rin), **Kosova (0,56** ball bilan 2-o‘rin), **Shimoliy Makedoniyaga (0,53** ball bilan 3-o‘rin) tegishli bo‘lsa, eng quyi natijalar **Turkiya (0,42** ball bilan 14-o‘rin), **Rossiya (0,45** ball bilan 13-o‘rin) va **Qirg‘izistonga (0,46** ball bilan 12-o‘rin) qayd etilgan.

Daromadlar miqyosida

Huquq ustuvorligi indeksi (*Rule of law*) mamlakatlarni daromadlar miqyosida 4 guruhga bo‘lgan holda taqqoslashlar amalga oshiradi va ular quyidagilar:

- quyi qiymatdagi daromad;
- o‘rtadan past qiymatdagi daromad;
- o‘rtadan yuqori qiymatdagi daromad;
- yuqori qiymatdagi daromad.

Ta’kidlash joizki, O‘zbekiston o‘rtadan past qiymatdagi daromadga mansub mamlakatlar qatorida keltirilgan bo‘lib ushbu guruhda umumiy hisobda 35 ta mamlakat kiritilgan.

O‘zbekiston daromadlar miqyosida o‘zi o‘rin olgan guruhda 35 ta davlat orasida 10-o‘rinda qayd etilgan.

Avval ta’kidlanganidek, O‘zbekiston Huquq ustuvorligi indeksida (*Rule of law*) indikatorlar kesimida quyidagi natijalarni qayd etgan.

- Hukumat vakolatlarining cheklanganligi indikatorida – 0,38 ball bilan 140 ta mamlakat orasida 114-o‘rinda baholangan.
- Korrupsiyaning mavjud emasligi indikatorida – 0,47 ball bilan 140 ta mamlakat orasida 66-o‘rinda baholangan.
- Hukumat ochiqqligi indikatorida - 0,36 ball bilan 140 ta mamlakat orasida 122-o‘rinda baholangan.

- Fundamental huquqlar indikatorida - 0,45 ball bilan 140 ta mamlakat orasida 107-o'ringda baholangan.
- Tartib va xavfsizlik indikatorida - 0,90 ball bilan 140 ta mamlakat orasida 16-o'ringda baholangan.
- Tartibga solish indikatorida - 0,45 ball bilan 140 ta mamlakat orasida 99-o'ringda baholangan.
- Fuqarolik odil sudlovi indikatorida - 0,50 ball bilan 140 ta mamlakat orasida 75-o'ringda baholangan.
- Jinoiy odil sudlov indikatorida - 0,46 ball bilan 140 ta mamlakat orasida 65-o'ringda baholangan.

So'nggi 5 yilgi O'zbekistonning reytingdagi ko'rsatkichlari va MDH mamlakatlari bilan natijalar taqqoslamasi

2017-2018-yillar

Huquq ustuvorligi indeksining (Rule of law index) 2017-2018-yilgi (faqat shu yillari natijalar 2 yil uchun 1 ta hisobot e'lon qilingan) natijalariga ko'ra, mamlakatlarning reytingda egallagan o'rinlari va O'zbekistonning qayd etgan natijalari quyidagicha baholangan. Ta'kidlash lozimki, o'sha yili reytingda umumiy hisobda 113 ta mamlakat baholangan.

Reytingning eng yuqori qismida **Daniya** 0,89 ball bilan 1-o'ringda qayd etilgan bo'lsa, uning ortidan mos ravishda **Norvegiya** 2-o'ringda (0,89 ball ko'rsatkich bilan) va **Finlandiya** 3-o'ringda (0,87 ball ko'rsatkich bilan) qayd etilgan.

Eng quyi ko'rsatkichlar sifatida 0,34 ball ko'rsatkich bilan 111-o'ringda **Afg'oniston**, 0,32 ball bilan **Kombodja** 112-o'ringda va 0,29 ball bilan **Venesuela** eng quyi 113-pog'onada qayd etilgan.

O'zbekistonning 2017-2018-yillardagi ko'rsatkichlari quyidagicha qayd etilgan:

- barcha 113 ta mamlakat orasida 0,46 ball ko'rsatkich bilan 91-o'rinni egallagan;
- mintaqalar miqyosida (Sharqiy Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo) a'zo 13 ta davlat orasida O'zbekiston 0,46 ball bilan 12-pog'onada qayd etilgan. Ushbu mintaqada o'sha yili 0,61 ball bilan Gruziya 1-o'ringda qayd etilgan bo'lsa, eng so'nggi 13-o'rin 0,42 ball bilan Turkiyaga tegishli bo'lgan;
- daromadlar kesimida O'zbekiston **o'rtadan past daromadli davlatlar** qatorida 30 ta mamlakat orasida 18-o'ringda qayd etilgan.

Ta'kidlash joizki, ushbu davr oralig'ida daromadlar kesimida eng yuqori natija sifatida **Daniya 0,89** ball bilan 1-o'ringda qayd etilgan bo'lsa, aksincha eng quyida "Lotin Amerikasi va Karib dengizi havzasi" mintaqasida baholanuvchi **Venesuela 0,29** ball bilan qayd etilgan.

2019-yil

Huquq ustuvorligi indeksining (*Rule of law index*) 2019-yilgi natijalariga ko'ra, mamlakatlarning reytingda egallagan o'rinlari va O'zbekistonning qayd etgan natijalari quyidagicha baholangan. Ta'kidlash lozimki, o'sha yili reytingda umumiy hisobda 126 ta mamlakat baholangan.

Reytingning eng yuqori qismida **Daniya 0,90** ball bilan turgan bo'lsa, uning ortidan mos ravishda **Norvegiya** 2-o'ringda (**0,89** ball ko'rsatkich bilan) va **Finlandiya** 3-o'ringda (**0,87** ball ko'rsatkich bilan) qayd etilgan.

Eng quyi ko'rsatkichlar sifatida **0,33** ball ko'rsatkich bilan 124-o'ringda **Kongo Demokratik Respublikasi**, **0,32** ball bilan Kombodja 125-o'ringda va **0,28** ball bilan **Venesuela** eng quyi 126-pog'onada qayd etilgan.

O'zbekistonning 2019-yildagi ko'rsatkichlari quyidagicha qayd etilgan:

- barcha 126 ta mamlakatlar orasida **0,46** ball ko'rsatkich bilan 94-o'rinni egallagan;
- mintaqalar miqyosida (Sharqiy Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo) a'zo 13 ta davlat orasida **O'zbekiston 0,46** ball bilan quyi, 12-pog'onada qayd etilgan. Ushbu mintaqada o'sha yili **0,61** ball bilan **Gruziya** 1-o'ringda qayd etilgan bo'lsa, eng so'nggi 13-o'rin **0,43** ball bilan Turkiyaga tegishli bo'lgan;
- daromadlar kesimida O'zbekiston o'rtadan past daromadli davlatlar qatorida 30 ta mamlakat orasida 17-o'ringda qayd etilgan.

Ta'kidlash joizki, ushbu davr oralig'ida daromadlar kesimida eng yuqori natija sifatida Daniya **0,90** ball bilan 1-o'ringda qayd etilgan bo'lsa, aksincha eng quyida "Lotin Amerikasi va Karib dengizi havzasi" mintaqasida baholanuvchi Venesuela **0,28** ball bilan qayd etilgan.

2020-yil

Huquq ustuvorligi indeksining (*Rule of law index*) 2020-yilgi natijalariga ko'ra, mamlakatlarning reytingda egallagan o'rinlari va O'zbekistonning qayd etgan natijalari quyidagicha baholangan. Ta'kidlash lozimki, o'sha yili reytingda umumiy hisobda 128 ta mamlakat baholangan.

Reytingning eng yuqori qismida **Daniya 0,90** ball bilan qayd etilgan bo'lsa, uning ortidan mos ravishda **Norvegiya** 2-o'ringda (**0,89** ball ko'rsatkich bilan) va **Finlandiya** 3-o'ringda (**0,87** ball ko'rsatkich bilan) qayd etilgan.

Eng quyi ko'rsatkichlar sifatida 0,34 ball ko'rsatkich bilan 126-o'rinda **Kongo** Demokratik Respublikasi, 0,33 ball bilan **Kombodja** 127-o'rinda va 0,27 ball bilan **Venesuela** eng quyi 128-pog'onada qayd etilgan.

O'zbekistonning 2020-yildagi ko'rsatkichlari quyidagicha qayd etilgan:

- barcha 128 ta mamlakatlar orasida 0,47 ball ko'rsatkich bilan 92-o'rinni egallagan;
- mintaqalar miqyosida (Sharqiy Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo) a'zo 14 ta davlat orasida O'zbekiston 0,47 ball bilan quyi, 12-pog'onada qayd etilgan. Ushbu mintaqada o'sha yili 0,60 ball bilan **Gruziya** 1-o'rinda qayd etilgan bo'lsa, 0,43 ball bilan eng so'nggi 14-o'rin **Turkiyaga** tegishli bo'lgan;
- daromadlar kesimida O'zbekiston o'rtadan past daromadli davlatlar qatorida 30 ta mamlakat orasida 14-o'rinda qayd etilgan.

It is worth noting that in this period, **Denmark** ranked first with 0.90 points as the highest result in the income segment, while Venezuela ranked the lowest in the «Latin America and the Caribbean» region with 0.27 points.

2021-yil

Huquq ustuvorligi indeksining (*Rule of law index*) 2021-yilgi natijalariga ko'ra, mamlakatlarning reytingda egallagan o'rinlari va O'zbekistonning qayd etgan natijalari quyidagicha baholangan. Ta'kidlash lozimki, o'sha yili reytingda umumiy hisobda 139 ta mamlakat baholangan.

Reytingning **eng yuqori qismida Daniya** 0,90 ball bilan qayd etilgan bo'lsa, uning ortidan mos ravishda **Norvegiya** 2-o'rinda (0,90 ball ko'rsatkich bilan) va **Finlandiya** 3-o'rinda (0,88 ball ko'rsatkich bilan) qayd etilgan.

Eng quyi ko'rsatkichlar sifatida 0,35 ball ko'rsatkich bilan 137-o'rinda **Kongo** Demokratik Respublikasi, 0,32 ball bilan **Kombodja** 138-o'rinda va 0,27 ball bilan **Venesuela** eng quyi 139-pog'onada qayd etilgan.

O'zbekistonning 2021-yildagi ko'rsatkichlari quyidagicha qayd etilgan:

- barcha 139 ta mamlakatlar orasida 0,49 ball ko'rsatkich bilan 85-o'rinni egallagan;
- mintaqalar miqyosida (Sharqiy Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo) a'zo 14 ta davlat orasida O'zbekiston 0,49 ball bilan 10-pog'onada qayd etilgan. Ushbu mintaqada o'sha yili 0,61 ball bilan **Gruziya** 1-o'rinda qayd etilgan bo'lsa, eng so'nggi 14-o'rin 0,42 ball bilan **Turkiyaga** tegishli bo'lgan;

- daromadlar kesimida O‘zbekiston o‘rtadan past daromadli davlatlar qatorida 30 ta mamlakat orasida 11-o‘rinda qayd etilgan.

Ta’kidlash joizki, ushbu davr oralig‘ida daromadlar kesimida eng yuqori natija sifatida **Daniya 0,90** ball bilan 1-o‘rinda qayd etilgan bo‘lsa, aksincha eng quyida “Lotin Amerikasi va Karib dengizi havzasi” mintaqasida baholanuvchi **Venesuela 0,27** ball bilan qayd etilgan.

O‘zbekiston va MDH mamlakatlarning reytingdagi tendensiyasi

Nº	Davlat	2017-2018 yillar	2019-yil	2020-yil	2021-yil	2022-yil
1.	Ozarbayjon	–	–	–	–	–
2.	Armaniston	–	–	–	–	–
3.	Belarus	65-o‘rin	66-o‘rin	68-o‘rin	97-o‘rin	99-o‘rin
4.	Qozog‘iston	64-o‘rin	65-o‘rin	62-o‘rin	66-o‘rin	65-o‘rin
5.	Qirg‘iziston	82-o‘rin	85-o‘rin	84-o‘rin	99-o‘rin	100-o‘rin
6.	Maldova	78-o‘rin	83-o‘rin	82-o‘rin	73-o‘rin	68-o‘rin
7.	Rossiya	89-o‘rin	88-o‘rin	94-o‘rin	101-o‘rin	107-o‘rin
8.	Tojikiston	–	–	–	–	–
9.	O‘zbekiston	91-o‘rin	94-o‘rin	92-o‘rin	85-o‘rin	78-o‘rin
10.	Turkmaniston	–	–	–	–	–
11.	Ukraina	77-o‘rin	77-o‘rin	72-o‘rin	74-o‘rin	76-o‘rin
Indeksda baholangan mamlakatlar soni		113 ta	126 ta	128 ta	139 ta	140 ta

2022-yilgi natijalar yuzasidan eng yuqori o‘rinlardagi davlatlar va ularning tajribalari

TOP 10 davlatlar

1. Daniya – 0,90 ball
2. Norvegiya – 0,89 ball
3. Finlandiya – 0,87 ball
4. Shvetsiya – 0,86 ball
5. Niderlandiya – 0,83 ball
6. Germaniya – 0,83 ball
7. Yangi Zelandiya – 0,83 ball
8. Lyuksemburg – 0,83 ball
9. Estoniya – 0,82 ball
10. Irlandiya – 0,81 ball.

Huquq ustuvorligiga erishishda Daniya tajribasi

Daniya va Skandinaviya qonunlari kontinental Yevropa huquqiy tizimlari bilan bir nechta umumiy jihatlarga ega. Shunga qaramay, shimoliy mamlakatlarning huquqiy tizimlari o'ziga xos tarzda rivojlangan. Daniya huquqiy tizimi alohida xususiyatlariga ega Odatda, kontinental huquqiy tizimlar bilan mustahkam aloqalarga qaramay, Daniya o'zining alohida huquqiy tizimini tashkil qiladi.

Parlamentda qonun qabul qilishda Daniya Parlamenti (*Folketinget*) bitta palatali parlamentdan tashkil topgan. Parlament a'zolari umumiy hisobda 179 nafar saylangan deputatlardan iborat bo'lib, ulardan ikkitasi Farer orollaridan, ikkitasi Grenlandiyadan saylanadi. Navbatdan tashqari o'tkaziladigan saylovlardan tashqari, Parlament saylovlari har to'rt yilda bir marta bo'lib o'tadi. Qonun loyihalari bir parlament yilida uch marta taqdim etilishi va qabul qilinishi mumkin.

Daniyadagi asosiy huquqiy manbalar sifatida konstitutsiyaviy qonunlar, mavjud yozma qonunchilik hujjatlari, tartibga soluvchi qonunlar, pretsedent va odat huquqlarini ko'rsatish mumkin. Huquqiy hujjatlarda madaniyat an'analari (*forholdets natur*) ham e'tiborga olinsa-da, ko'p holatlarda bu narsa bir oz munozarali kechadi. Shunga qaramay, madaniy an'analar Daniya qonunchiligiga o'z ta'sirini turli jihatlarda jiddiy ta'sirini o'tkazadi. Bundan tashqari, Parlament Ombudsmanining bayonotlari ma'muriy huquq sohasida alohida ahamiyatga ega hisoblanadi.

Daniya huquqi tizimli va yozma huquqning keng to'plamlari bilan alohida e'tiborli sanaladi. Xususiy huquqda bir qator individual huquqiy hujjatlar va ba'zi sohalarda asosan **pretsedent** va **odatlarga asoslangan yozilmagan qonunlar ustunlik** qiladi.

Jinoyat huquqi jinoyat kodeksi bilan, ma'muriy huquq esa davlat boshqaruvining ikkita umumiy huquqiy akti "**Forvaltningsloven**" va "**Offentlighedsloven**" va moddiy sohaga oid normativ-huquqiy hujjatlarning murakkab majmuasi bilan tartibga solinadi.

Daniya sud tizimi ikki bosqichli prinsipga asoslanadi, ya'ni ishda ishtirok etuvchi tomonlar odatda bitta sudning ajrimi ustidan yuqori instantsiyaga shikoyat qilish imkoniyatiga ega. Keyin yuqori sud oldingi sud bilan bir xil xulosaga kelishi (ajrimni o'zgartirmasligi) yoki ish noto'g'ri ko'rilgan taqdirda, ajrimni o'zgartirishi mumkin.

Oddiy sudlardan tashqari, arbitraj ham juda keng tarqalagan bo'lib unda asosan qurilish, tadbirkorlik, biznes va shu kabi huquq sohaslariga oid ishlar ko'riladi.

Aksariyat ishlar okrug sudlari darajasida yuqori sudlardan biriga murojaat qilish imkoniyati bilan boshlanadi. Daniyada 24 ta okrug sudlari mavjud. Qoidaga ko'ra, barcha sud ishlari okrug sudlaridan birida boshlanadi. Maxsus holatlarda, agar ish umumiy manfaatlar tamoyillari bilan bog'liq bo'lsa, okrug sudi ishini yuqori sudga yuborishi mumkin.

Daniya huquqi **shartnomalar erkinligining** umumiy tamoyiliga asoslanadi. Biroq huquqiy tizim tijorat muhitini, ayniqsa, iste'molchilar huquqlarini himoya qilish nuqtayi nazaridan himoya qiluvchi keng ko'lamli qoidalarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Chet elliklar, qoida tariqasida, Daniyani "**o'zlarining vatani**" deb hisoblamaguncha, Daniyada uy-joy sotib olishdan qonun bilan cheklanadilar. Amaliy nuqtayi nazardan, bu mazkur davlatning Adliya vazirligidan Daniyada doimiy yashashingizni tasdiqlovchi ruxsatnomani olishni anglatadi. Daniyada ishlayotgan Yevropa Ittifoqi fuqarolari ushbu qoidalardan ozod qilingan. Ba'zi hududlarda, ayniqsa, yozgi dam olish uylarini sotib olayotganda, xorijiy mulkka nisbatan ba'zi maxsus cheklovlar mavjud. Bu, ayniqsa, qirg'oqbo'yi hududlarida keng tarqalgan.

Daniya ko'chmas mulkni sotib olayotganda iste'molchilarni himoya qilishning yuqori darajasiga ega, qurilish inspektorlarining to'liq hisoboti va sotuvchidan yashirin nosozliklar uchun sug'urtaning yarmini to'lash tizimi majburiy hisoblanadi. Bundan tashqari, **Daniya** ko'chmas mulkni sotib olish bilan bog'liq tranzaksiya xarajatlari ancha past davlatlar qatoriga kiradi.

Huquq ustuvorligiga erishishda Finlandiya tajribasi

Finlandiya demokratiyasi huquq ustuvorligi asosida qurilgan bo'lib, huquq ustuvorligi va asosiy huquqlarni hurmat qilish **Finlandiya Konstitutsiyasida** mustahkamlangan asosiy tamoyillardandir. Finlandiya ham, Yevropa Ittifoqiga a'zo davlat sifatida va xalqaro shartnomalardan kelib chiqadigan majburiyatlari bo'yicha ushbu tamoyillarga tayanadi.

Huquqiy davlat deganda barcha davlat hokimiyati organlarining qonun bilan belgilangan chegaralar doirasida ish olib borishi, demokratiya va asosiy huquqlarga hurmat ko'rsatilishi, mustaqil va xolis sudlar nazorati ostida bo'lishi tushuniladi. Finlandiyada huquq ustuvorligini qonun hujjatlarini ishlab chiqish, qabul qilish va amalga oshirish adolatli, samarali va ochiq va yaxshi boshqaruv tamoyillariga mos kelishida ham ko'rish mumkin.

Finlandiyada Adliya vazirligi huquq ustuvorligi va demokratiya uchun mas'ul davlat tashkiloti hisoblanadi.

Finlandiya tajribasiga ko'ra, Adliya vazirligi quyidagi faoliyat yo'nalishlariga mas'ul hisoblanadi:

- demokratiya va asosiy huquqlarni hurmat qilishni targ'ib qilish;
- huquqiy himoyani amalga oshirish va jinoiy javobgarlikni amalga oshirishga yordam berish;
- o'zining ma'muriy tarmog'idagi ishtirokchilar va idoralar uchun qulay ish muhitini kafolatlash;
- faoliyat sohasiga oid qonun hujjatlari loyihalarini ishlab chiqish;
- hukumat tarkibida qonun loyihasini ishlab chiqish.

Demokratiyaga erishish yo'lida Finlandiya tajribasiga asosan, Adliya vazirligi Bosh vazir hukumati tomonidan belgilab berilgan demokratiya va ishtirokni targ'ib qilish bo'yicha ko'plab chora-tadbirlarni o'z ichiga olgan **2025-yilgi "Milliy demokratiya dasturi"** uchun mas'uldir. Maqsad – fuqarolik jamiyati va hokimiyat o'rtasidagi muloqotni rivojlantirish. Dasturning maqsadlaridan biri ham inson huquqlari va demokratiya ta'limi va yoshlarning faolligini oshirishdan iborat.

Hukumatning 2021–2023-yillarda **korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish** bo'yicha faoliyati "**Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish strategiyasi**"ga asoslanadi. Strategiya huquq ustuvorligi va samarali boshqaruvni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi va mustahkamlaydi.

Adliya vazirligi profilaktika chora-tadbirlarini ishlab chiqadi, xalqaro hamkorlik uchun javob beradi va korrupsiyaga qarshi milliy tarmoqni muvofiqlashtiradi. Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash Adliya vazirligidan tashqari yana bir qancha subyektlar tomonidan ham olib boriladi. Masalan, Moliya vazirligi davlat xizmatining axloqiy me'yorlarini muvofiqlashtirish uchun javobgardir. Finlandiya Milliy audit idorasi markaziy hukumat moliyasini tekshiradi va fiskal siyosat qoidalari hamda partiyalar va saylovlarni moliyalashtirish qoidalariga rioya etilishini nazorat qiladi. **Korrupsiyani tekshirish Milliy tergov byurosining vakolatiga kiradi.**

Qonun qabul qilish tartibi odatda, Finlandiya hukumati Finlandiya parlamentiga qonun loyihasini taklif qiladi. Hujjatga o'zgartirishlar kiritilib, parlament tomonidan ma'qullangandan so'ng, akt **Finlandiya Prezidentiga rozilik uchun taqdim etiladi.** Prezident hujjatni imzolaganidan keyin u qonunga aylanadi.

Huquq ustuvorligiga erishishda Gruziya tajribasi

Gruziyada inqilobdan keyingi hukumat sud tuzilmalarini tiklash bo'yicha bir qator chora-tadbirlarni amalga oshirgan, jumladan, sud hokimiyati mustaqilligini mustahkamlashga qaratilgan konstitutsiyaga o'zgartirishlar va asosan, xalqaro standartlarga mos deb topilgan yangi **Jinoyat-protsessual kodeksi** qabul qilingan.

Inqilobdan keyingi davrda mamlakatda barcha sohalarda juda tez islohotlar va o'zgarishlar o'z aksini topdi. O'sha davrlarda mamlakat bo'ylab keng tarqalgan korrupsiya, zaif davlat institutlari va deyarli qulashi mumkin bo'lgan iqtisodiyot bilan ajralib turardi. Soliq yig'ish YIMning atigi 14 foizini tashkil etardi, bu Gruziyani xalqaro yordamga qattiq tobe qilib qo'ydi. Rasmiy ishsizlik darajasi 24 foizdan ko'proqni tashkil etdi va aholining yarmidan ko'pi qashshoqlik chegarasida yashadi. O'sha yillari Gruziya "**Transparency International**" tashkiloti reytingi tomonidan 10 balldan 1,8 ball bilan baholanib dunyodagi eng korrupsiyalashgan davlatlardan biri sifatida e'tirof etildi.

Gruziya hukumati **korrupsiya** va **byurokratiya** mamlakat bo'ylab saraton kasalligi kabi har bir sohaga chuqur o'rnashgani sezdi va bunga qarshi bir qator islohotlarni amalga oshirdi. Jumladan:

- Gruziya **konstitutsiyaga kiritilgan o'zgarishlarga ko'ra, prezidentning vakolatlari kengaytirildi**, xususan vazirlarni lavomizga tayinlash va ozod etish, qonunchilik tashabbusi va uni bekor qilish hamda Oliy Sud Kengashi raisligida sud hokimiyatiga rahbarlik qilish va muvofiqlashtirish vakolatlarini sezilarli darajada kuchaytiruvchi tizim joriy qilindi;
- sud tizimidagi korrupsiya darajasini keskin pasaytirish yo'lida Oliy sud tizimiga yangi, yosh, bilim va tajribali kadrlarni jalb qilish yo'lida, Gruziyaning sudlov sohasida ancha yillar fidokorona va salmoqli xizmat qilgan sudyalarga yil oxirigacha iste'foga chiqish **uchun umrbod pensiya taklif qilindi**;
- bir vaqtning o'zida Oliy sud sudyalarining maoshlari **400 foizga**, quyi sudyalar maoshi **300 foizga** oshirildi. Inqilobdan keyingi yillarda sud byudjeti 3 baravar oshdi, yomon jihozlangan sud binolari ta'mirlandi, mehnat sharoitlarini yaxshilash uchun yangi texnologik uskunalar o'rnatildi;
- oldingi hokimiyat davridagi korrupsiyalashgan va noto'g'ri tizimda o'z faoliyatini olib borgan nodavlat tashkilot bo'lib hisoblangan sudyalarni tayyorlash markazi o'rnida davlat tomonidan va ko'p jihatdan xalqaro manbalar hisobidan moliyalashtiriladigan **Oliy sud maktabi joriy etildi**;

- sud-huquq tizimini yanada samarali qilish yuzasidan Gruziya jinoyat qonunchiligini isloh qilish bo'yicha **Davlat strategiyasi** va **Harakatlar rejasi** qabul qilinib, unga ko'ra, jinoyat qonunchiligi, xususan, jinoyat kodeksi va jinoyat protsessual kodeksidagi mavjud, ammo amaliyotda uchramaydigan va qo'llanilmaydigan, qolaversa, korrupsion holatlarni ketirib chiqaruvchi boshqa bir normaga havola qilinuvchi normalar olib tashlandi. Har bir modda yoki badda keltirilgan normaning taqiqlovchi yoki ruxsat etuvchi qoidalari aniq o'sha modda yoki bandning o'zida ko'rsatib o'tilishi qoidasi joriy etldi. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, bir normaning boshqa bir norma bilan tartibga solinishi va uni o'z manfaatlarini yo'lida talqin qilib qonun buzilish holatlarining oldini olishga erishildi hamda fuqarolarga beg'araz malakali yuridik yordam ko'rsatish institutlari mamlakat bo'ylab keng miqyosda joriy etildi. Bu esa, o'z navbatida, jamiyatda huquqiy ong va huquqiy madaniyat rivojlanishiga olib keldi;
- prokuraturani Adliya vazirligidan ajratgan holda o'z faoliyatini yuritish sohasida **Gruziya parlamenti "Prokuratura to'g'risida"**gi qonunga o'zgartirishlar kiritdi va shu bilan Adliya vazirining jinoyat ishlariga aralashish imkoniyati cheklandi.
- sud-huquq tizimining shaffofligini yanada oshirish yuzasidan yangi hukumat **2013-yil may** oyida **"Umumiy sudlar to'g'risida"**gi qonunga sud jarayonlarini ommaviy axborot vositalarida yoritish imkonini beruvchi o'zgartirishlar kiritdi. **"Freedom House"** tashkilotining **2014-yilgi** ma'lumotiga asosan, yuqorida ta'kidlangan 2 ta qonun qabul qilingan yildan 1 yil o'tib mamlakatda prokuratura organlari tomonidan qamoqqa olish holatlari soni 25 foizga kamaygan. Bu prokuraturaning sudlarga avvalgiga qaraganda kamroq ta'sir o'tkazganligidan dalolat beradi.

O'zbekistonning Huquq ustuvorligi indeksining 2022-yilgi natijalarining yaxshilanishiga sabab bo'lgan omillar

Hukumat vakolatlarining cheklanganligi indikatorida davlat organlari va tashkilotlari faoliyatining ochiqlik darajasini oshirish va baholash tizimining joriy etilishi, shuningdek 2022-2023-yillarga mo'ljallangan Yangi O'zbekiston ma'muriy islohotlari dasturini ishlab chiqishni muvofiqlashtiruvchi respublika komissiyasini hamda davlat hokimiyati organlari faoliyatini tubdan takomillashtirish yuzasidan takliflarni ishlab chiqish bo'yicha ishchi guruhning tuzilganligi mamlakatimizning mazkur sohada olib borilayotgan izchil islohotlar olib borilayotganligidan dalolat beradi.

Qonunlarga rioya qilish indikatorida qonunosti hujjatlarining samarali amalga oshirilishini ta'minlash, tartibga solishning nojo'ya ta'sirlarining oldini olish, ma'muriy tartib-taomillarga rioya qilish, mulk huquqining daxlsizligini ta'minlash kabi sohalarda amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar ijobiy baholangan;

Fuqarolik odil sudlov indikatorida sud qarorlarining ijro etilishi, aholining sudlar orqali o'z huquqlarini amalga oshirish imkoniyatidan foydalanishi, sudlarning davlat organlari ta'siridan xolisigi, sudlar tomonidan protsessual muddatlarga rioya qilinishi va sud qarorlarining lozim darajada ijro etilishi va aholining sud qarorlari xolisligidan qanoatlanishi kabi sohalarda amalga oshirilayotgan chora-tadbirlar yuqoridagi reytinglardagi o'rnimizni oshirishga faol xizmat qilmoqda.

Fundamental huquqlar indikatorida huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar tomonidan qiynoqlar va asossiz ushlab turish holatlari, fikr va so'z erkinligidan foydalangan fuqarolar va jurnalistlarga nisbatan bosim o'tkazish holatlari va shaxsiy hayotga o'zboshimchalik bilan aralashish kabi holatlarini bartaraf etishga qaratilgan chora-tadbirlar, shuningdek fuqarolik jamiyati institutlarining rivojlanganligi va asosiy mehnat huquqlarining (ish haqi, ish vaqti, majburiy mehnat va boshqalar) ta'minlanganligi ko'rsatkichlarimizning o'sishiga sabab bo'lgan asosiy omillardan hisoblanadi.

Korruptsiyaning mavjud emasligi indikatorida davlat xaridlari sohasida ochiqlik va raqobat muhiti yaxshilangani, tadbirkorlik faoliyatini amalga oshirish uchun ruxsat berish tartib-taomillari turlari qisqartirilganligi hamda soddalashtirilganligi, bu sohada shaffoflik oshgani, korruptsiyaning oldini olish bo'yicha qabul qilingan kompleks choralar mazkur indikatorida davlatimiz nufuzini oshirishga xizmat qilmoqda.

Jinoiy odil sudlov indikatorida surishtiruv va tergov tizimiga yangi texnologiyalarning joriy etilgani, jabrlanuvchining ijtimoiy kelib chiqishidan qat'i nazar, odil sudlov tizimining xolis ishlayotgani, jinoiy odil sudlov tizimida korruptsiya darajasi pasaygani, qiynoq qo'llash holatlarining kamaygani ijobiy baholangan.

Hukumat ochiqligi indikatorida mahalliy davlat hokimiyati organlarining ochiqligi va mahalliy ijro organlari tomonidan fuqarolarning axborot olish huquqi ta'minlanganligi, fuqarolarning mahalliy darajadagi qarorlarni qabul qilish jarayonidagi ishtiroki, mansabdor shaxslar xatti-harakatlari ustidan shikoyat qilish mexanizmlaridan samarali foydalanilish kabi sohalarda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar katta ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Huquq ustuvorligi indeksi

Tartib va xavfsizlik indikatorida mamlakatimiz so'nggi besh yildan beri mintaqaviy miqiyosda 1-o'rinni egallagan bo'lib, bu o'z navbatida, hududlarda jinoyatchilik darajasi va huquqbuzarliklar profilaktikasi sohalarida amalga oshiriyotgan ishlarning samaradorligidan dalolat beradi.

Korrupsiyani qabul qilish indeksi

Boshqaruv
sifati
indikatorlari

Huquq
ustuvorligi
indeksi

Korrupsiyani
qabul qilish
indeksi

Matbuot
Erkinligi
Indeksi

Jahon
mamlakatlari
demokratiyasi
indeksi

Reyting haqida qisqacha ma'lumot

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

Korrupsiyani qabul qilish indeksi "**Transparency International**" xalqaro nodavlat tashkiloti tomonidan 1995-yildan boshlab har yili dunyoning barcha mamlakatlarida davlat sektorida korrupsiya darajasini aniqlash bo'yicha ekspertlar va tadbirkorlar baholari asosida o'tkaziladi.

"**Transparency International**" korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashuvchi va butun dunyo bo'ylab korrupsiya darajasini o'rganuvchi nodavlat xalqaro tashkilotdir. "**Transparency International**" **1993-yilda Berlinda Jahon bankining** Sharqiy Afrika bo'yicha sobiq direktori **Piter Eygen** tomonidan tashkil etilgan.

Indeksning aniqlanishidan maqsad baholanadigan mamlakatlarning siyosiy va huquqiy tizimlarining korrupsiyaga nisbatan sezuvchanlik darajasini sifat va miqdoriy ma'lumotlar asosida aniqlashdan iborat.

Ma'lumot manbalari

Indeksda foydalanilgan manbalar turlicha baholansa ham, bu indeks (CPI) hukumat muammolari va biznes muhitini tahlil qilishga ixtisoslashgan **12 mustaqil tashkilot** tomonidan taqdim etilgan **13 ta** manbaga asoslanadi. Uni tuzishda foydalanilgan ma'lumotlar manbalari so'nggi ikki yil davomida chop etilgan ma'lumotlarga asoslanadi. Bu indeks faqat mamlakatlar/hududlar guruhlari uchun ballarni taqdim etadigan va ekspertlar yordamida davlat sektoridagi korrupsiya haqidagi tasavvurlarni o'lchaydigan manbalarni o'z ichiga oladi. Ma'lumotlar manbalarining to'liq tavsifi, respondentlarning turlari va so'rovlar davomida berilgan maxsus savollar uchun mazkur indeks manbalari ro'yxatiga e'tibor berish maqsadga muvofiqdir.

Korrupsiyani qabul qilish indeksining 2021-yil uchun hisoboti quyidagi **13 ta** manbadagi ma'lumotlarga asoslanadi:

- Afrika taraqqiyot bankining 2020-yilgi milliy siyosatlar va muassasalarni baholashi;
- Bertelsman jamg'armasining 2020-yilgi barqaror boshqaruv ko'rsatkichlari;
- Bertelsman jamg'armasining 2021-yilgi Transformatsiya indeksi;
- "Economist Intelligence Unit" kompaniyasining 2021-yilgi Mamlakatlar xavf-xatarlari xizmatlari;
- "Freedom House" tashkilotining O'tish davridagi mamlakatlar 2021-yilgi hisobotlari;

- "Global Insight" tashkilotining 2020-yilgi Xavf-xatarlar va iqtisodiy unumdorlik ko'rsatkichlari;
- Menejmentni rivojlantirish xalqaro institutining (IMD) Jahondagi raqobatbardoshlikni o'rganish markazi, Jahondagi raqobatbardoshlik bo'yicha yillik byulleten, Rahbar xodimlar o'rtasida 2021-yilgi so'rov;
- Iqtisodiy va siyosiy xavflarni baholash agentligi, 2021-yil uchun Osiyo mintaqasidagi mamlakatlar tahlili;
- "Siyosiy xavf-xatarlar xizmatlari" (PRS) guruhining 2021-yilgi Mamlakatlardagi xavf-xatarlar bo'yicha xalqaro qo'llanmasi;
- Jahon bankining 2020-yilgi milliy siyosatlar va muassasalarni baholashi;
- Jahon iqtisodiy forumining Rahbar xodimlar o'rtasida 2020-yilgi so'rovi;
- "World Justice Project" (WJP) tashkilotining 2020-yilgi Qonun ustuvorligi indeksi bo'yicha ekspertlar so'rovi;
- 2021-yilgi "Varieties of Democracy Project" (V-Dem) loyihasi, 11-versiyasi.

1. Afrika taraqqiyot bankining 2020-yilgi milliy siyosatlar va muassasalarni baholashi

Mutaxassislardan quyidagilarni baholash so'raladi: *"Davlat sektorida oshkoralik, hisobdorlik va korrupsiya"* (ushbu mezon ijro hokimiyati vakillarining potensial javobgarlik darajasini baholaydi, pul mablag'laridan foydalanish uchun saylovchilar, qonun chiqaruvchi va sud hokimiyatlarining vakolatlari, ularning harakatlarining vositalari va natijalari; shuningdek, jamoatchilikdan talab qilinadigan javobgarligi darajasi, resurslardan foydalanish uchun ijro hokimiyati organlari xodimlari, ma'muriy qarorlar va natijalar shular jumlasidandir).

Uch jihatning har biri alohida baholanadi:

- a. boshqaruvchining nazorat organlari oldidagi javobgarligi va davlat xizmatchilarining o'z vazifalarini bajarishdagi javobgarligi;
- b. fuqarolik jamiyatining ijtimoiy va siyosiy masalalarga oid axborotdan foydalanish imkoniyati;
- c. moddiy manfaatlar olishdan manfaatdor shaxslarning tor doirasi tomonidan davlat faoliyatiga ta'siri.

2. Bertelsman jamg'armasining 2020-yilgi barqaror boshqaruv ko'rsatkichlari

Mutaxassislardan quyidagilarni baholash so'raladi:

- *“Korrupsiyaning oldini olishda davlat mansabdor shaxslariga qay darajada to’sqinlik qilinadi?”*
- *“Mansabdor shaxslar o’z mansabini shaxsiy manfaatlar yo’lida suiiste’mol qilganmi?”*

Bu savollar davlat va jamiyatning mansabdor shaxslar poraxo’rliklarining qanday oldini olishini va siyosatchilar, mansabdor shaxslarning daxlsizligini ta’minlash uchun mo’ljallangan vositalardan foydalangan holda:

- davlat mablag’larining sarflanishi auditi;
- siyosiy partiyalarni moliyalashtirishni tartibga solish;
- fuqarolar va matbuotdan axborot olish;
- mansabdor shaxslarning javobgarligi (mol-mulk deklaratsiyasi, qonun hujjatlari manfaatlar to’qnashuvi, xulq-atvor kodeksi);
- davlat xaridlari tizimining shaffofligi.

Shunday qilib, savollar korrupsion faoliyatni samarali ta’qib qilish kabi masalalarni qamrab olgan holda tuzilgan.

3. Bertelsman jamg’armasining 2021-yilgi o’zgarishlar indeksi

Mutaxassislardan quyidagilarni baholash so’raladi: *“Davlat mansabdor shaxslari qay darajada mansabini suiiste’mol qilishadi, qay tarzda jinoiy javobgarlikka tortiladi yoki jazolanadi?”*.

4. “Economist Intelligence Unit” kompaniyasining 2021-yilgi Mamlakatlar xavf-xatarlari xizmatlari

Mutaxassislardan quyidagilarni baholash so’raladi:

- byudjet mablag’larini taqsimlashni tartibga soluvchi aniq qoidalar va javobgarliklar bormi?
- davlat mablag’lari vazirlar/davlat xizmatchilari tomonidan shaxsiy ravishda yoki siyosiy partiyaning maqsadlari yo’lida isrof qilinyaptimi?
- hech kim hisob bermaydigan maxsus fondlar bormi?
- davlat resurslaridan noto’g’ri foydalanish keng tarqalganmi?
- kasbiy davlat bandlik xizmati bormi yoki bevosita hukumat tomonidan tayinlanadigan mansabdor shaxslar soni yuqorimi?
- davlat mablag’larini boshqarishni tekshiradigan mustaqil organ bormi?
- mustaqil sud tizimi mavjudmi, ular vazirlar/davlat xizmatchilarining vakolatlarini suiiste’mol qilganliklari uchun javobgarlikga tortib, qonuniy choralar ko’rish huquqiga egami?

5. "Freedom House" tashkilotining O'tish davridagi mamlakatlar 2021-yilgi hisobotlari

"Freedom House" ekspertlariga quyidagi kabi bir qator yo'naltiruvchi masalalarni o'rganish taklif qilinadi:

- mamlakat iqtisodiyoti hukumatning ortiqcha aralashuvidan xolimi?
- hukumat korrupsiya ehtimolini oshiruvchi byurokratik qoidalar, ro'yxatga olish talablari va boshqa nazorat tartibsizliklaridan xolimi?
- davlat amaldorlarining iqtisodiyotdagi ishtirokida jiddiy cheklovlar mavjudmi?
- moliyaviy ma'lumotlarni oshkor qilish va manfaatlar to'qnashuvining oldini olish uchun tegishli qonunchilik mavjudmi?
- hukumat bo'sh ish o'rinlari va shartnomalarni e'lon qiladimi?
- hukumat mansabdor shaxslar va davlat xizmatchilari o'rtasidagi korrupsiyaning oldini olish, tekshirish yoki jinoiy javobgarlikka tortish uchun samarali qonunchilik yoki ma'muriy jarayonlarga, xususan, amaldorning siyosiy raqiblariga nisbatan adolatli jarayonlarga egami?
- xabar beruvchilar, korrupsiyaga qarshi faollar, tergovchilar va jurnalistlar poraxo'rlik va korrupsiya holatlari haqida xabar berishda ularning xavfsizligini ta'minlashga mo'ljallangan huquqiy himoyalardan foydalanadimi?
- korrupsiyaga oid da'volarni oshkor qilish holatlari ommaviy axborot vositalarida keng va har tomonlama yoritilmoqdam?
- aholida rasmiy korrupsiyaga nisbatan murosasizlik darajasi yuqorimi?

6. "Global Insight" tashkilotining 2020-yilgi Xavf-xatarlar va iqtisodiy unumdorlik ko'rsatkichlari

Mutaxassislardan quyidagilarni baholash so'raladi: *"Tijorat faoliyati bilan shug'ullanuvchi shaxslar/kompaniyalar duchor bo'ladigan poraxo'rlik yoki boshqa korrupsion harakatlar xavfi – yirik shartnoma kafolatlaridan tortib kichik mahsulotni import/eksport qilish yoki oddiy hujjatlarni rasmiylashtirishga ruxsat berish kabi holatlar o'sha mamlakatda biznes yuritish jarayonlariga tahdid soladimi yoki kompaniyani qonuniy yoki tartibga soluvchi jazolar hamda obro'siga putur yetkazish xavfiga qo'yadimi?"*

7. Menejmentni rivojlantirish xalqaro institutining (IMD) Jahondagi raqobatbardoshlikni o'rganish markazi, Jahondagi raqobatbardoshlik bo'yicha yillik byulleten, Rahbar xodimlar o'rtasida 2021-yilgi so'rov

Respondentlar quyidagi savolga javob berishdi: *"Poraxo'rlik va korrupsiya: mavjud yoki yo'q"*.

8. Iqtisodiy va siyosiy xavflarni baholash agentligi: 2021-yil uchun Osiyo mintaqasidagi mamlakatlar tahlili

Respondentlar quyidagi savolga javob berishdi: *“Siz ishlayotgan mamlakatdagi korrupsiya bilan bog‘liq vaziyatni qanday baholaysiz?”*.

9. “Siyosiy xavf-xatarlar xizmatlari” (PRS) guruhining 2021-yilgi Mamlakatlardagi xavf-xatarlar bo‘yicha xalqaro qo‘llanmasi.

Respondentlar quyidagi savolga javob berishdi: *“Korrupsiyaning tadbirkorlik subyektlari bevosita duch keladigan eng keng tarqalgan shakli bu import va eksport litsenziyalari, valyuta cheklovlari, soliqlarni hisoblash, politsiya himoyasi yoki kreditlar bilan bog‘liq maxsus to‘lovlar va pora talab qilish shaklidagi moliyaviy korrupsiyadir. Bu ko‘rsatkich uchun eng muhimi, haddan tashqari himoyalani, qarindosh-urug‘chilik, ish o‘rinlarini saqlab qolish, moddiy boyliklar almashish, siyosiy partiyalarni yashirin moliyalashtirish va siyosat va biznes o‘rtasidagi shubhali yaqin aloqalar yoki ehtimoliy korrupsiyaning bor-yo‘qligi”*.

10. Jahon bankining 2020-yilgi milliy siyosatlar va muassasalarni baholashi

Mutaxassislardan quyidagilarni baholash so‘raladi: *“Davlat sektorida oshkoralik, hisobdorlik va korrupsiya” (ushbu mezon ijro hokimiyati vakillarining elektorat, qonun chiqaruvchi va sud hokimiyati organlari oldidagi mablag‘lardan foydalanish va ularning harakatlari natijalari bo‘yicha salohiyatli javobgarlik darajasini baholaydi. Milliy va mahalliy hukumatlar ularning ahamiyatiga qarab baholanishi kerak)*.

11. Jahon iqtisodiy forumining Rahbar xodimlar o‘rtasida 2020-yilgi so‘rovi

Respondentlar quyidagi savolga javob berishdi:

- Mamlakatingizda kompaniyalar qo‘shimcha hujjatsiz to‘lovlarni qay maromda amalga oshiradilar yoki quyidagilar sababli pora berish holatlari qanday darajada ekanligi:
 - a. import va eksport;
 - b. kommunal xizmatlar;
 - c. yillik soliq to‘lovlari;
 - d. davlat shartnomalari va litsenziyalarini berish;
 - e. sud qarorlarini chiqarishda ustunlikka erishish.

12. “World Justice Project” (WJP) tashkilotining 2020-yilgi Qonun ustuvorligi indeksi bo‘yicha ekspertlar so‘rovi

Mutaxassislar davlat xizmatchilari o‘z mansab mavqeidan qay darajada shaxsiy manfaat yo‘lida foydalanayotgani haqida jami 53 ta savol beriladi. Bu masalalar turli davlat sektorlariga, jumladan sog‘liqni saqlash tizimiga, huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlarga, politsiya va sudlarga tegishli.

Shaxsiy savollar to‘rtta kichik sub-indeksda umumlashtirilgan:

2.1. Ijro etuvchi hokimiyat organlarining davlat xizmatchilari davlat lavozimidan shaxsiy manfaatlar uchun foydalanmaydi.

2.2. Adliya organlarining davlat xizmatchilari davlat mansabidan shaxsiy manfaatlar uchun foydalanmaydi.

2.3. Politsiya va harbiy sohada ishlayotgan davlat xizmatchilari davlat lavozimidan shaxsiy manfaatlar uchun foydalanmaydi.

2.4. Qonun chiqaruvchi hokimiyatning davlat xizmatchilari davlat lavozimidan shaxsiy manfaatlar uchun foydalanmaydi.

Korrupsiyani qabul qilish indeksini hisoblash uchun faqat ekspertlar tomonidan taqdim etilgan natijalardan foydalanilgan. To‘rtta kichik indeks bo‘yicha so‘rov natijalari bitta o‘rtacha qiymatga tushiriladi.

13. 2021-yilgi “Varieties of Democracy Project” (V-Dem) loyihasi, 11-versiyasi

Savol: Siyosiy korrupsiya qanchalik keng tarqalgan? (*Demokratiyaning xilma-xilligi loyihasining (V-DEM) korrupsiya indeksining pastdan yuqoriga yo‘nalishi (boshqa V-DEM o‘zgaruvchilardan farqli o‘laroq, pastdan yuqori darajadagi demokratiyaga qarab tartiblanadi) bo‘lib, ushbu korrupsiya indeksi siyosiy sohaning turli sohalari va darajalarini qamrab oluvchi, ijro etuvchi, qonun chiqaruvchi va sud hokimiyati korrupsiyasini ajratib ko‘rsatadigan olti turdagi korrupsiya ko‘rsatkichlarini o‘z ichiga oladi. Ijro hokimiyatidagi ko‘rsatkichlar ham **poraxo‘rlik maqsadidagi korrupsiya ko‘rsatkichlari** va **o‘zlashtirish maqsadidagi korrupsiya ko‘rsatkichlariga** bo‘linadi. Nihoyat, ijro etuvchi hokimiyatning **eng yuqori pog‘onasidagi korrupsiya** (hukumat/vazirlar mahkamasi darajasi) va umuman **davlat sektoridagi korrupsiya** o‘rtasida farqlanadi. Shunday qilib, bu ko‘rsatkichlar korrupsiyaning bir necha xil turlarini qamrab oladi: ham ichki, ham hukumat; ham pora, ham o‘g‘irlik; qonunlarni qabul qilish jarayonlarini o‘zgartirishga qaratilgan korrupsiya ham, ularning ijrosiga ta‘sir qiluvchi korrupsiya ham shular jumlasidan).*

Natijalarning qisqacha mazmuni: bu indeks quyidagi ko'rsatkichlarning o'rtacha arifmetik qiymati sifatida hisoblanadi:

- a. davlat sektoridagi korrupsiya indeksi;
- b. ijro etuvchi hokimiyat organlari o'rtasidagi korrupsiya ko'rsatkichi;
- c. qonunchilik sohasidagi korrupsiya ko'rsatkichi;
- d. sud tizimidagi korrupsiya ko'rsatkichi.

Boshqacha qilib aytganda, ushbu to'rt xil hukumat sohalari indeksning yakuniy natijalariga erishish uchun teng ravishda tortiladi.

Indeksni yaxshi boshqaruvning qimmatli ko'rsatkichiga aylantiradigan to'rtta xususiyat mavjud:

Umuman olganda, korrupsiya deganda maqsadli ravishda yashiringan va odatda faqat janjal, tergov yoki jinoiy ta'qiblar orqali aniqlanadigan noqonuniy faoliyat tushuniladi. Olimlar, fuqarolik jamiyati va hukumatlar tadqiqotchilari muayyan sohalarda korrupsiyani obyektiv o'lchash vositalarini ishlab chiqishda ma'lum yutuqlarga erishgan bo'lsa-da, hozirda milliy korrupsiyaning obyektiv darajasini har tomonlama aks ettira oladigan ko'rsatkich yo'q. Indeks tuzilgan manbalar va tadqiqotlar o'z respondentlarini savollariga javob berishga taklif qiladi.

Puxta ishlab chiqilgan, o'ylangan va tanlangan anketalar tegishli manfaatdor tomonlarning mazkur sohada nuqtayi nazarini ifodalaydi, bu esa obyektiv choralar, masalan, Global korrupsiya barometri reytingida aks ettirilgan fuqarolarning poraxo'rlik bilan bog'liq holatlari bilan deyarli bir xil bo'ladi.

Qaysi mamlakatlar/hududlar Indeksiga kiritilgan va nima uchun?

Mamlakat yoki hudud reytingga kiritilishi uchun mamlakat kamida uchta Indeks (CPI) ma'lumotlar manbalariga kiritilgan bo'lishi kerak. Reytingda biron-bir davlatning yo'qligi faqat ma'lumot yetishmasligi bilan bog'liq va bunday mamlakatda korrupsiya yo'qligi dalolat bermaydi. 2012 yildan beri bu indeks (CPI) dunyoning 180 ga yaqin mamlakatini qamrab oldi.

Mamlakat/hududning reytingdagi o'rni va natijada olingan ball o'rtasida qanday farq bor?

- davlat lavozimiga tayinlanishning tabiati: xizmati yoki qarindosh-urug'chilik asosidagi tayinlash;
- korrupsioner mansabdor shaxslarni jinoiy javobgarlikka tortishning samarali vositalari;
- davlat amaldorlari uchun tegishli moliyaviy oshkoralik va manfaatlar to'qnashuvi to'g'risidagi qonunlarning mavjudligi;
- soliq bo'yicha firibgarlik.

Korrupsiyani qabul qilish indeksi

Mamlakat/hududning davlat sektoridagi korrupsiyaning 0 dan 100 gacha bo'lgan shkala bo'yicha qabul qilingan darajasini aks ettiradi, bunda **0** davlat sektorida korrupsiyaning qabul qilingan darajasi **juda yuqori** va **100 juda past** ekanligini bildiradi.

Davlatning bu indeksdagi pozitsiyasi uning indeksga kiritilgan boshqa mamlakatlar/hududlarga nisbatan o'rnini ko'rsatadi. Pozitsiyalardagi o'zgarishlar bu indeksga kiritilgan mamlakatlar sonining o'zgarishi, shuningdek, boshqa mamlakatlarning reytingini pasaytirish yoki yangilash natijasida sodir bo'lishi mumkin.

Bu indeksda korrupsiyaning qanday ko'rinishlari aks ettirilgan?

Korrupsiyani qabul qilish indeksi manbalaridan olingan ma'lumotlar korrupsiyaning quyidagi jihatlarini aks ettiradi (ro'yxat ma'lumotlarni to'plash uchun ishlatiladigan maxsus savollarga asoslanadi).

Reyting metodologiyasi

Indikator va baholash

Indeksni hisoblash uslubi professor **Endryu Gelman** (*Kolumbiya universiteti statistika va siyosiy fanlar kafedresi professori*) va doktor **Pero Stanig** (institut ilmiy xodimi) tomonidan indeks kompilyatsiyasining muqobil yondashuvlarini o'rganishga asoslangan.

Indeks **0** (*eng yuqori*) va **100** (*eng past*) shkala bo'yicha baholanadi.

Korrupsiyaning qabul qilish darajasi, masalan, har bir mamlakatda 1 dan 7 gacha yoki 1 dan 10 gacha bo'lgan shkalalardan ko'ra ko'proq aniqlik bilan belgilanadi.

Indeks mamlakatlar/hududlar bo'yicha ballarni belgilaydi va ularni tadbirkorlar va ekspertlarning mamlakat davlat sektoridagi korrupsiya darajasi haqidagi tasavvuriga ko'ra tartiblaydi. Bu turli nufuzli tashkilotlar tomonidan tuzilgan korrupsiyaga oid 13 ta tadqiqot va baholarni jamlagan kompozit indeks bo'lib, u dunyodagi eng keng tarqalgan korrupsiya o'lchovidir.

Indeks uslubiyoti davlat va xususiy sektordagi korrupsiya darajasini aks ettiradi va ekspert baholari ma'lumotlarini, ommaviy axborot vositalari va ijtimoiy tarmoqlarning ma'lumotlarini, shuningdek ishbilarmon doiralar o'rtasida o'tkazilgan so'rovlarni o'z ichiga oladi.

Pora berish darajasi, byudjet mablag'larini talon-taroj qilish, davlat idorasidan shaxsiy maqsadlarda foydalanish, jamoat xizmatida muayyan shaxslarga ustunlik berish, moddiy manfaatdor shaxslarning

tor doirasi tomonidan davlat hokimiyatini tortib olish darajasi baholanadi.

Xuddi shu tarzda, hukumatning yaxlitligi, korrupsiyada aybdorlarni ta'qib qilishning samarali mexanizmining mavjudligi, belgilangan tartiblarning murakkabligi va byurokratik holati, moliyaviy ma'lumotlarning oshkor etilishi, manfaatlar to'qnashuvi va axborotdan foydalanishning oldini olishning huquqiy asoslari va jurnalistlar, sudyalalar va tergovchilarning huquqiy himoyasi kabi masalalar ham shular jumlasidandir.

Mazkur indeks 1995-yilda butun dunyo bo'ylab davlat sektoridagi korrupsiyaning taxmin qilinadigan darajasini o'lchash uchun tarkibiy ko'rsatkich sifatida ishlab chiqilgan bo'lsa, so'nggi 20 yil ichida indeksni tuzish manbalarini va metodikasini tuzatish va takomillashtirish bo'yicha ishlar olib borildi. 2012-yilda bu indeks metodologiyasiga muhim o'zgarishlar kiritildi, bu ko'rsatkichlarni vaqt o'tishi bilan taqqoslash imkoni yaratildi. 2016-yilgacha 2012-yildagi umumiy parametrlar asosiy qiymatlarning manbai hisoblangan.

2016-yilda mazkur indeks Demokratiyaning xilma-xilligi loyihasidan (V-DEM) ma'lumotlarni o'z ichiga olgan va 2016-yil uchun yetishmayotgan qiymatlar yana aniqlandi. Shunga qaramay, 2012 va 2016-yillardagi umumiy parametrlarni taqqoslash statistik jihatdan ahamiyatsiz farqni ko'rsatdi. Bu dastlabki qiymatlar manbasining o'zgarishi vaqt o'tishi bilan ma'lumotlarning taqqoslanishiga ta'sir ko'rsatmasligidan dalolat beradi. Natijada, 2012-yil dastlabki ma'lumotlar uchun joriy boshlanish nuqtasi bo'lib qolmoqda.

Eng yuqori ko'rsatkichli mamlakatlar

2021-yil uchun e'lon qilingan hisobotda eng yaxshi davlatlar **Daniya, Finlyandiya va Yangi Zelandiya** bo'lib, har birida **88** ballidan **Norvegiya, Singapur, Shvetsiya, Shveytsariya, Niderlandiya, Luksemburg va Germaniya** top o'ntalikni to'ldirishdi.

Janubiy Sudan, Suriya va Somali indeksning quyi pog'onasida qolmoqda. **Venesuela, Yaman, Shimoliy Koreya, Afg'oniston, Liviya, Ekvatorial Gvineya va Turkmanistonni** o'z ichiga olgan qurolli to'qnashuv yoki avtoritarizmni boshdan kechirayotgan mamlakatlar eng past ko'rsatkichlarga ega.

Umuman olganda, bu indeks shuni ko'rsatadiki, so'nggi o'n yil ichida korrupsiya ustidan nazorat **86 foiz** mamlakatlarda to'xtab qolgan yoki yomonlashgan. Unga ko'ra **25 ta** davlatda vaziyat yaxshilangan, **23 ta** davlatda vaziyat yomonlashgan va **131 ta** davlatda vaziyat o'zgarishsiz qolgan.

O'zbekiston Respublikasi **2017-2021-yillar** oralig'ida korrupsiyaviy vaziyat yaxshilanayotgan davlatlar qatoridan **+6** daraja qayd etgan. Shuningdek, O'zbekiston bu borada eng izchil rivojlanayotgan davlatlardan biridir. Xususan, mazkur indeksda **2012-yilda** atigi **17** ball to'plagan bo'lsa, bu yil **28** ballga ko'tarilgan.

100 balldan atigi **36** ball to'plagan o'rtacha ball bilan **Sharqiy Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo** mintaqasi hamon ikkinchi eng past ko'rsatkichli mintaqaga bo'lib turibdi. Markaziy Osiyoda hukumatlar COVID-19 pandemiyasidan huquq va javobgarlikni cheklash uchun bahona sifatida foydalangan.

2021-yilda **Gruziya 45-o'rin** (2020-yilda 45-o'rin), **Armaniston 60-o'rin** (2020-yilda 77-o'rin), **Belarus 82-o'rin** (2020-yilda 63-o'rin), **Qozog'iston 102-o'rin** (2020-yilda 92-o'rin), **Moldova 105-o'rin** (2020-yilda 115-o'rin), **Ukraina 112-o'rin** (2020-yilda 117-o'rin), **Qirg'iziston 144-o'rin** (2020-yilda 124-o'rin), **Ozarbajjon 128-o'rin** (2020-yilda 129-o'rin), **Rossiya 136-o'rin** (2020-yilda 129-o'rin), **O'zbekiston 140-o'rin** (2020-yilda 146-o'rin), **Tojikiston 150-o'rin** (2020-yilda 149-o'rin) va **Turkmaniston 169-o'rinni** (2020-yilda 165-o'rin) egallagan.

Shu bilan birga, **Gruziya** o'tgan yildagi bilan bir xil ball to'plagan, **Armaniston, Moldova, Ukraina, Ozarbajjon, O'zbekiston** reytingdagi o'rinlari yaxshilangan, **Belarus, Qirg'iziston, Rossiya, Tojikiston, Turkmaniston** bu indeksdagi oldingi o'rinlarini **yo'qotishgan**.

Mintaqada **2012-yildan** indeksda **Armaniston +47** pog'onaga (105-o'rindan 58-o'ringa), **Belarus +41** pog'onaga (123-o'rindan 82-o'ringacha), **O'zbekiston +30** pog'onaga (170-o'rindan 130-o'ringa), **Qozog'iston +29** pog'onaga (133-o'rindan 102-o'ringa), **Ukraina +22** pog'onaga (144-o'rindan 122-o'ringa), **Ozarbajjon +11** pog'ona (139-o'rindan 128-o'ringa), **Qirg'iziston +10** pog'onaga (154-o'rindan 144-o'ringa), **Tojikiston +7** pog'onaga (157-o'rindan 150-o'ringa), **Gruziya +6** pog'onaga (51-o'rindan 45-o'ringa), **Turkmaniston +1** pog'onaga (170-o'rindan 169-o'ringa) o'sish qayd etgan bo'lsa, **Moldova -3** pog'onaga (94-o'rindan 105-o'ringa), **Rossiya -3** pog'onaga (133-o'rindan 136-o'ringa) pasayishni qayd etgan.

Mintaqada **Gruziya 45** ball bilan yetakchilik qilayotgan bo'lsa, **Armaniston** reytingda 2020-yilga nisbatan **+17** pog'ona ortib, yuqori yutuqqa erishgan. **Qozog'iston** 102-o'rinni egallab, **Markaziy Osiyo** davlatlari o'rtasida yetakchilik qilmoqda.

Reytingda ko'rsatkichlar va unda O'zbekistonning o'rni

Baholov mezonlari

2021-yil uchun Korrupsiyani qabul qilish indeksida O'zbekiston **180 ta** davlatlar orasida **28** ball bilan 146-o'rinni egallab, **2020-yilga** nisbatan **+2** ball qo'shilgan holda, 146-o'rindan **6** pog'ona yuqoriga ko'tarildi.

"Freedom House" 2021-yil uchun e'lon qilingan O'tish davridagi mamlakatlar reytingida O'zbekiston 2020-yilda **1,14** ball olib, 2019-yildagi **1,11** ballga nisbatan **+0,3** ball ko'proq olgan.

O'zbekiston 2020-yil uchun e'lon qilingan indeksda **26** ball (+1) to'plab, 153-o'rindan 148-o'ringa (**+7**) ko'tarilgan.

Mintaqadagi quyi pog'onalarida **Qirg'iziston** (144-o'rin), **Tojikiston** (150-o'rin) va **Turkmaniston** (169-o'rin) davlatlari joylashgan.

O'zbekiston bu indeksda **Sharqiy Yevropa** va **Markaziy Osiyo** mintaqasiga kiritilgan bo'lib, mazkur mintaqa indeksda maksimal **100** balldan o'rtacha **28** ball to'plagan.

Ijobiy natijalar

Indeks uslubiyotiga asosan, O'zbekistonning ko'rsatkichlari **7 ta** manbaadan **3 tasi** bo'yicha, ya'ni "Freedom House" (**+1**), "World Justice Project" (**+7**) va "Varieties of Democracy" (**+3**) reytinglarida oldingi baholariga nisbatan qo'shimcha ballar qo'shilganligi hisobiga o'rtacha **+1** ballga oshgan.

Shu bilan birga, bevosita indeks manbalari tahlil qilinganda, quyidagilarni ko'rish mumkin.

"Freedom House" tashkilotining **O'tish davridagi mamlakatlar 2020-yilgi** hisobotlari yillik hisobotida 2020-yil O'zbekiston **1,14** ball to'pladi. 2019-yili bu ko'rsatkich **1,11** ballni tashkil etgan edi.

Mazkur reyting metodologiyasiga ko'ra, mamlakatlar 1 dan 7 ballgacha baholanadi, bunda **1 – eng past** va **7 – eng yuqori** darajadagi demokratik jarayonlarni aks ettirar edi. Mazkur reytinglarning o'rtacha bahosi har bir davlatning demokratiya holatini ko'rsatib turadi. Demokratiya foizi – bu demokratiya bahosini **0** dan **100** gacha shkalaga aylantirilishidir.

"World Justice Project" 2021-yil uchun e'lon qilingan **Huquq ustuvorligi indeksida** O'zbekiston 2021-yilda **0,49** ball olib, 2020-yildagi **0,47** ballga nisbatan **+0,2** ball ko'proq olib, **139 ta** davlat orasida 85-o'rinni (2020-yilda 92-o'rin) egallagan.

Shu jumladan, Huquq ustuvorligi indeksining tarkibiy indikatorlari bo'yicha quyidagicha bo'lgan:

- davlat hokimiyatining cheklanganligi – 0,38 ball / 114-o'rin (+7);
- korrupsiyaning mavjud emasligi – 0,47 ball /66-o'rin (+4);
- hukumatning ochiqqligi – 0,36 ball /122-o'rin (+1);
- asosiy huquqlar – 0,45 ball /107-o'rin (+2);
- tartib va xavfsizlik – 0,90 ball /16-o'rin;
- normativ-huquqiy ta'minlanganlik – 0,45 ball /99-o'rin (+6);
- fuqarolik sudlovi – 0,50 ball /75-o'rin (+3);
- jinoiy sudlov – 0,46 ball /65-o'rin (+2).

Korrupsiyaning mavjud emasligi indeksi bo'yicha quyidagilar qamrab olingan:

- ijro hokimiyatidagi korrupsiya – 0,43 ball (72-o'rin);
- sud hokimiyatidagi korrupsiya – 0,47 ball (93-o'rin);
- huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari/harbiy kuchlardagi korrupsiya – 0,44 ball (104-o'rin);
- qonun chiqaruvchi organlardagi korrupsiya – 0,54 ball (22-o'rin).

Yaxshilash imkoniyatlari

“Transparency international” tashkilotining 2021-yilda e'lon qilingan hisobotida nazorat institutlariga kuchli siyosiy ta'sir, sud hokimiyatining mustaqil emasligi va so'z erkinligi borasidagi cheklovlar **Sharqiy Yevropa** va **Markaziy Osiyo** mintaqasidagi ko'plab mamlakatlarda hokimiyatning haddan tashqari kuchayishiga olib kelgani ta'kidlanadi.

Hisobotdagi ekspertlarning fikricha, agar siyosiy rahbarlar ijtimoiy manfaatlarga ustuvor ahamiyat berib, shaffoflik namunasini ko'rsatsalar, korrupsiyaga qarshi samarali kurashish mumkin.

Mintaqa davlatlariga sohaga ajratilgan byudjet mablag'larining sarflanishini oshkorlashtirish, ulardan foydalanish va taqsimlashga qaratilgan tegishli shartnomalarni tuzish tartiblarini takomillashtirish hamda mukammal audit tizimini joriy etish tavsiya etilgan.

COVID-19 pandemiyasi mavjud nazorat va shaffoflik tizimlar zaifligini ko'rsatib berdi. Aholining eng ehtiyojmand guruhlariga resurslardan foydalanish imkoniyatini ta'minlash va ularni korrupsioner amaldorlar tomonidan o'zlashtirilishlardan himoya qilish uchun korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash va nazorat organlari o'z vazifalarini bajarish uchun yetarli mablag'larga va mustaqillikka ega bo'lishlari kerak.

Ko'pgina hukumatlar davlat xaridlariga bo'lgan talablarini keskin kamaytirdilar. Shoshma-shosharlik bilan qabul qilingan qarorlar va shaffof bo'lmagan davlat xaridlari korrupsiyaviy holatlar keskin ko'payishi va davlat resurslarini o'zlashtirish uchun keng imkoniyatlarni yaratadi. Shuning uchun davlat xaridlarining ochiqligi va shaffofligi ta'minlashi zarur.

Xarajat va resurslarni taqsimlash to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni oshkor qilish va ular bilan tanishish imkoniyatini ta'minlash, xarajatlar va resurslarni taqsimlash bo'yicha ma'lumotlarning e'lon qilinishi, favqulodda vaziyatlarda siyosatning adolatli va inklyuziv javoblari uchun juda muhimdir. Shuning uchun hukumatlar aholiga aniq, dolzarb va yetarli ma'lumotlarni yetkazish va olishlarini ta'minlashlari kerak.

Sharqiy Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasi davlatlariga berilgan tavsialari

Mintaqada COVID-19 pandemiyasiga qarshi kurash choralarining shaffof bo'lmaganligi tiyib turish mexanizmlarini qo'llash, hamda halollik tizimini mustahkamlash muhimligidan dalolat berilishi hisobotda ta'kidlangan.

"Transparency International" Sharqiy Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasi davlatlariga korrupsiya BMTning Barqaror rivojlanish maqsadlarini (BRM) bajarish uchun eng katta to'siq bo'lishini, va sog'liqni saqlash tizimidagi muammolar murakkablashishi va keskinlashishiga olib kelishini inobatga olishlari shartligi ta'kidlanadi.

Tizimga ajratilgan byudjet mablag'lari maqsadli sarflanishi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar shaffofligi ta'minlamasligi korrupsiya xavfini keskin oshishi va favqulodda vaziyatlar murakkablashishiga olib kelishiga urg'u beriladi.

Shundan kelib chiqib, mintaqa davlatlariga sohaga ajratilgan byudjet mablag'larining sarflanishini oshkoralashtirish, ulardan foydalanish va taqsimlashga qaratilgan tegishli shartnomalarni tuzish tartiblarini takomillashtirish hamda mukammal audit tizimini joriy etish tavsiya etiladi.

Rasmiy sahifa: <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2020/index/nzl>.

Xalqaro tajriba

Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash sohasida Gruziya tajribasi

2003-yilda **Korrupsiyani qabul qilish indeksida Gruziya** 176 davlat orasida 127-o'rinni qayd etgan bo'lsa, "Transparency International" tashkiloti tomonidan 2021-yil uchun e'lon qilingan hisobotiga ko'ra Gruziya 180 davlat orasida 45-o'rinni (*Sharqiy Yevropa va Markaziy Osiyo mintaqasida 1-o'rin*) egallagan. So'nggi besh yil mobaynida Gruziya davlati bu borada yaxshi o'sish qayd etib, **Italiya, Ruminiya, Gretsiya, Chexiya va Slovakiya** kabi davlatlardan yuqori ko'rsatkichlarga erishishga muvaffaq bo'lgan.

So'nggi o'n yil ichida Gruziya korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishda sezilarli yutuqlarga erishdi. Bu muvaffaqiyatga ko'p jihatdan samarali huquqni qo'llash va ma'muriy soddalashtirish sabab bo'ldi. Bu esa, davlat boshqaruvidagi mayda korrupsiyaga barham berish imkonini berdi. Eng oddiy vazifalar hal etilganidan so'ng, Gruziya korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashning navbatdagi bosqichida va boshqa ko'plab davlatlar singari hokimiyatning yuqori bo'g'inidagi korrupsiya va murakkab korrupsion sxemalar bilan bog'liq yangi muammoga duch keldi. Mazkur muammolarga yechim topishda asosiy rolni **Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashning yangi strategiyasi** va **Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish kengashining** ahamiyati katta.

Gruziyada **Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashning yangi strategiyasi** va uning **chora-tadbirlar rejasi** avvalgi siyosat natijalarini baholash asosida ishlab chiqilgan bo'lib, korrupsiya sohasidagi ko'plab hisobot va tadqiqotlarni hisobga olgan, shuningdek, keng jamoatchilik maslahatlarini o'z ichiga olgan. Mazkur strategiya puxta ishlab chiqilgan, aniq maqsad va vazifalarni belgilab beruvchi korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash siyosati hujjatidir. Harakat rejasida aniq chora-tadbirlar, ularni amalga oshirish muddatlari, mas'ul organlar va byudjetlar ko'rsatilgan.

Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish kengashi dastlab 2008-yilda Prezident farmoni bilan tashkil etilgan bo'lib, 2010-yilda Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash bo'yicha kengashga oid qoidalar Gruziyaning **"Davlat xizmatidagi manfaatlar to'qnashuvi va korrupsiya to'g'risida"**gi qonuniga kiritilgan. 2013-yil oktabr oyida bo'lib o'tgan prezidentlik saylovlaridan so'ng "Davlat sektoridagi manfaatlar to'qnashuvi va korrupsiya to'g'risida"gi qonunga kiritilgan o'zgartirishlar asosida Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish kengashi Gruziya hukumati oldida hisobdor bo'ldi. Keyinchalik **Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha kengashning nizomi** va **tarkibi** mamlakat hukumatining 2013-yil

30-dekabrda 390-son qarori bilan tasdiqlangan va Kengash o'zining **yillik faoliyati to'g'risidagi hisobotni Hukumatga taqdim etishi shart** etib belgilangan.

Hukumat va nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlari vakillarining ishtiroki korrupsiyaga qarshi siyosatni ishlab chiqishda asosiy omil hisoblanadi, shuning uchun 2012-2017 yillarda Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash kengashi tarkibi yangi davlat organlari, mahalliy, xalqaro tashkilotlar va korxonalar tomonidan bir necha bor kengaytirildi. Ayni paytda mazkur Kengash 55 a'zoga ega bo'lib, ulardan 17 nafari mahalliy va xalqaro nodavlat notijorat tashkilotlari, xalqaro tashkilotlar, donorlar va biznes assotsiatsiyalari vakillaridir.

Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha kengashning funksiyalariga mamlakatimizda korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarni muvofiqlashtirish, Harakatlar rejasi va Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish strategiyasini yangilash, shuningdek, ularning bajarilishini nazorat qilish, xalqaro tashkilotlar oldida hisobot berishni nazorat qilish, tegishli qonunchilik faoliyatini boshlash va tavsiyalar tayyorlash kiradi. Kengash a'zolari parlament, ijro va sud hokimiyatlari, xalqaro va mahalliy tashkilotlar, shuningdek, tadbirkorlik sohasi vakillaridan iborat. Kengashga **Gruziya adliya vaziri boshchilik qiladi**.

Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash sohasida Armaniston tajribasi

So'nggi 15 yil ichida Armaniston Respublikasi hukumati korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashni o'zining asosiy faoliyatidan biri deb e'lon qildi. Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish siyosatini amalga oshirishning eng muhim shartlaridan biri "Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish strategiyasi" va ularni amalga oshirish rejalarini shakllantirish edi. Dastlabki "2003-2007-yillarda korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish strategiyasi" bu ba'zi huquqiy va institutsional o'zgarishlarga olib kelgan bo'lsa-da, unda xalqaro ekspertlarning fikriga ko'ra, aniq amaliy chora-tadbirlarga va ularning bajarilishini monitoring qilishga yetarlicha e'tibor qaratmagan.

"Transparency International" tashkiloti ma'lumotlariga ko'ra mamlakatlar reytingida 2003-yilda (korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish strategiyasining boshlanishi) Armaniston 78-o'rinni (133 mamlakat ichida) va 2007-yilda (korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish strategiyasining oxiri) 99-o'rinni egallagan (180 mamlakat ichida).

Shu bilan birga, Yevrosiyo iqtisodiy ittifoqiga a'zo davlatlar orasida Armaniston bu vaqt ichida eng yaxshi natijalarni ko'rsatdi. Taqqoslash uchun, **Rossiya** 2003-yilda 86-o'rinni egallagan bo'lsa, 2007-yilda 143-o'ringa tushib ketgan. Boshqa davlatlar (**Qirg'iziston, Belarus va Qozog'iston**) **2007-yilda** 150-o'ringa tushib ketgan. Dastlabki

“2003-2007-yillarda korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish strategiyasi” kutilgan natijalarni bermadi, shu munosabat bilan 2009-yil 8-oktabrda “2009–2012-yillarda korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish strategiyasi” va uni amalga oshirish rejasi tasdiqlandi. Strategiyada belgilangan ustuvor vazifa korrupsiyaning umumiy darajasini sezilarli darajada kamaytirish edi. Mazkur vazifani amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari dasturida yangi institutsional tuzilmalarni yaratish, normativ-huquqiy bazani takomillashtirish, korrupsiya muammosiga jamoatchilikni jalb qilish va korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash choralari monitoringini olib borish nazarda tutilgan edi. Kutilayotgan asosiy natijalar quyidagilardan iborat edi:

- korrupsiyaning tizimli xususiyatiga barham berish;
- korrupsiya tarqalishini sezilarli darajada cheklash;
- fuqarolarga ko‘rsatilayotgan davlat xizmatlari sifatini oshirish;
- ijtimoiy adolat idrokini yaxshilash;
- siyosiy tizim barqarorligini mustahkamlash;
- mamlakat iqtisodiyotining raqobatbardoshligini oshirish.

“2009-2012 yillarda korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash strategiyasi”ni amalga oshirish jarayonida erishilgan asosiy ijobiy natijalardan ajratish mumkin:

- jinoiy faoliyatdan olingan daromadlarni legallashtirish va terrorizmni moliyalashtirish holatlarini aniqlash samaradorligini oshirish;
- soliq sohasida soliq jinoyatlarini tergov qilish jarayonida korrupsiyaga oid huquqbuzarliklarni aniqlash usullari va tartiblari joriy etildi. Shu bilan birga, korrupsiya va iqtisodiy jinoyatlar va huquqbuzarliklar o‘rtasidagi aloqalarni o‘rnatish imkoniyati paydo bo‘ldi. Elektron soliq xizmatlari turlari kengaydi;
- bojxona sohasida boshqaruv samaradorligi va bojxona xizmatining javobgarligi oshdi. Bojxona xizmati faoliyatini baholash tizimi joriy etildi;
- ta‘lim sohasida oliy ta‘lim muassasalariga kirish imtihonlarining yagona tizimi joriy etildi. Ta‘lim va fan vazirining buyrug‘i bilan tasdiqlangan korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish bo‘yicha yillik dasturlar ishlab chiqildi;
- sud-huquq tizimida “Davlat xizmati to‘g‘risida”gi qonun doirasida sudyalarning manfaatlarini to‘qnashuvi masalasi tartibga solindi;
- huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari tizimida davlat xizmatlari ko‘rsatishda aholining davlat reestri ma‘lumotlaridan foydalanish tizimi takomillashtirildi. Ichki ishlar organlari xodimlarining xatti-

harakatlari ustidan shikoyat qilish tartib-taomillarining qulayligi yaxshilandi;

- ijro hokimiyati tizimida “Davlat xizmati to‘g‘risida”gi qonun doirasida Armaniston Respublikasining yuqori mansabdor shaxslarining odob-axloq qoidalari tartibga solinadigan bo‘ldi. Yuqori mansabdor shaxslarning mulkini deklaratsiyalash tizimi yo‘lga qo‘yilib, manfaatlar to‘qnashuvini aniqlashda nazorat tizimi joriy etildi.

Armaniston Respublikasida korrupsiyaga qarshi siyosatni amalga oshirish uchun markazlashtirilmagan korrupsiyaga qarshi tizim joriy etildi, uning doirasida siyosatni ishlab chiqish va nazorat qilish funksiyalari, korrupsiyani aniqlash va jinoiy javobgarlikka tortish funksiyalaridan ajratilgan. Korrupsiyaga qarshi strategiyaning chora-tadbirlari dasturida idoraviy (tarmoqli) dasturlarni ishlab chiqish va amalga oshirish siyosati joriy etildi, biroq bu davlat organlari tomonidan to‘liq qo‘llab-quvvatlanmadi.

Ta’kidlash joizki, **“2009-2012-yillarga mo‘ljallangan korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish strategiyasi”**ning faoliyat dasturida belgilangan maqsadlar to‘liq amalga oshirilmagan. Huquqni muhofaza qilish organlari, sudlar, ta’lim (universitetlar), soliq va bojxona organlari kabi davlat muassasalarida korrupsiya yuqori darajada saqlanib qoldi.

“Transparency International” ma’lumotlariga ko‘ra mamlakatlar reytingida 2009-yilda (ikkinchi korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish strategiyasining boshlanishi) Armaniston 120-o‘rinni (180 mamlakat ichida), 2010-yilda - 123-o‘rinni (178 mamlakat ichida) va yilda 2011-yil barcha yillar uchun eng yomon ko‘rsatkichlarni ko‘rsatdi, (183 mamlakat ichida) 129-o‘ringa tushdi. 2012-yilda (korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashishning ikkinchi strategiyasi yakunlandi) Armaniston o‘zini tikladi va 105-o‘ringa ko‘tarildi (176 mamlakat ichida). Shunisi e’tiborga loyiqki, Armaniston Yevrosiyo iqtisodiy ittifoqiga a’zo davlatlar bilan taqqoslaganda, bu vaqt ichida yana eng yaxshi natijalarni ko‘rsatdi. Taqqoslash uchun, 2009-yilda Rossiya 146-o‘rinni egallagan bo‘lsa, 2012-yilda uning pozitsiyasi 133-o‘ringa yaxshilandi. Armaniston Respublikasida korrupsiyaga qarshi siyosatning uchinchi to‘lqini Armaniston Respublikasi hukumatining 2015-yil 25-sentabrdagi 1141-N-son qarori bilan tasdiqlangan 2015-2018-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish strategiyasida ifodalangan.

Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash yana bir bor Armaniston hukumati faoliyatining ustuvor yo‘nalishi sifatida belgilandi. Xususan, Armaniston Respublikasi hukumati korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashning yangicha qayta ko‘rib chiqilgan qarashlari asosida korrupsiyaga qarshi siyosatni amalga oshirayotgani aniqlandi. Armaniston Respublikasi hukumati

oldiga qo'yilgan asosiy maqsadlar quyidagilardan iborat edi: xalqaro tashkilotlar bilan yaqin hamkorlikda korrupsiya darajasini pasaytirish; davlat boshqaruvi tizimida vijdonli va mas'uliyatli mansabdor shaxsni shakllantirish; aholining hokimiyat va davlat institutlariga ishonchini oshirish. Shu bilan birga, korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashda "o'zgarishlar nazariyasi" asosida korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash jarayonining o'zini qayta ko'rib chiqishni nazarda tutuvchi yanada samarali vositalar qo'llanilishi qayd etildi. Strategiya hukumat tuzilmalariga korrupsiyaga qarshi ichki madaniyatni o'zgartirishga yordam berishi kerak edi.

Strategiyaning ustuvor yo'nalishlari sifatida to'rtta maqsadli sektor tanlandi: sog'liqni saqlash, ta'lim, huquqni muhofaza qilish va soliq sohalari shular jumlasidandir. Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarni tizimlashtirish va strategiyaning amalga oshirilishini nazorat qilish **Korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash kengashi** zimmasiga yuklatildi.

"Transparency International" mamlakatlar reytingida 2015-yilda (korrupsiyaga qarshi uchinchi strategiyaning boshlanishi) Armaniston 95-o'rinni (168 mamlakat ichida), 2016-yilda 113-o'rinni (177 mamlakat ichida) va 2017-yilda 107-o'rin (180 mamlakat ichida) egalladi. 2017-yilda reyting ko'rsatkichi 2016-yilga nisbatan yaxshilanganiga qaramay, "Transparency International" ekspertlari Armaniston hech qanday yaxshilanish tendensiyalarisiz turg'unlik bosqichida deb hisobladilar.

Yevropa Kengashining Korrupsiyaga qarshi organining (GRECO) hisoboti e'tiborga loyiqdir, unda 2016-yilda **Armaniston** GRECONing korrupsiyaga oid jinoyatlarni jinoiylashtirish bilan bog'liq barcha tavsiyalarini muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirdi, ammo parlament a'zolari o'rtasida korrupsiyaning oldini olish bilan bog'liq birorta ham tavsiyani bajarmadi. Bundan tashqari, 2016-yil yakuni bo'yicha sudyalarda o'rtasida korrupsiyaning oldini olishga doir tavsiyalarning yarmidan ko'pi (**57%**) bajarilmagan.

Matbuot Erkinligi Indeksi

Boshqaruv
sifati
indikatori

Huquq
ustuvorligi
indeksi

Korrupsiyani
qabul qilish
indeksi

Matbuot
Erkinligi
Indeksi

Jahon
mamlakatlari
demokratiyasi
indeksi

Reyting haqida qisqacha ma'lumot

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

Jahon matbuot erkinligi indeksi 2002-yildan buyon **"Chegara bilmas muxbirlar"** xalqaro nodavlat tashkiloti tomonidan yuritilib, mamlakatlar o'rtasida raqobat tamoyili asosida muhim targ'ibot vositasi hisoblanadi. Bu indeks dunyo bo'ylab **180 ta** davlatlarda jurnalistlar, muxbirlar, ommaviy axborot vositalari (OAV) vakillari faoliyatining erkinligi darajasini aniqlaydi. Bu har bir mamlakat va mintaqada ommaviy axborot vositalari mustaqilligi, qonunchilik bazasi sifati va jurnalistlarning xavfsizligini baholashga asoslangan ommaviy axborot vositalari erkinligining holatidir.

"Chegara bilmas muxbirlar" (RSF) (FR. Reporters sans Frontières) xalqaro nodavlat tashkilotidir. U 1985-yilda **Monpelye**da tashkil etilgan va bosh qarorgohi **Parij**da joylashgan. Tashkilotning vazifasi, o'z veb-saytida: "Dunyo bo'ylab matbuot, jurnalistlar va internet foydalanuvchilari erkinligini himoya qilish" deb ta'kidlangan. Tashkilotning shiori: "Erkin matbuot bo'lmasa, kurash hech qachon ma'lum bo'lmaydi". Tashkilot senzuraqa qarshi va kasbiy faoliyati tufayli qamalgan jurnalistlarni ozod qilish uchun kurashadi. Bunda tashkilot **Inson huquqlari umumjahon deklaratsiyasining** 19-bandiga tayanadi.

Ushbu baholash indeksi va uning ekspertlari tomonidan 2012-yildan boshlab qo'llaniladigan yangi metodologiyani ishlab chiqishda shakllantirilgan matbuot erkinligi ta'rifiga asoslanadi:

"Matbuot erkinligi – jurnalistlarning alohida shaxslar va jamoalar sifatida siyosiy, iqtisodiy, huquqiy va ijtimoiy aralashuvlardan mustaqil ravishda, ularning jismoniy va ruhiy xavfsizligiga tahdidlar bo'lmagan holda, jamiyat manfaatlarini ko'zlab yangiliklarni tanlash, tayyorlash va tarqatish faoliyatidir".

Jahon matbuot erkinligi indeksining rasmiy veb-sahifasi: <https://rsf.org/en/ranking>.

Ma'lumot manbalari

Mamlakatlarda jurnalistlarning erkinlik darajasi "Chegara bilmas muxbirlar" xalqaro nodavlat tashkiloti ekspertlari tomonidan tuzilgan

Matbuot Erkinligi Indeksi

87 ta savollardan iborat onlayn so'rovnoma bergan javoblar asosida aniqlanadi*.

Anketada baholanadigan mezonlar: plyuralizm, OAVning mustaqilligi, OAV muhiti va o'zini o'zi senzuralash, qonunchilik bazasi, shaffoflik va yangilik va axborotlar yaratishni qo'llab-quvvatlovchi infratuzilma sifati shular jumlasidan. Ushbu sifat tahlili baholangan davrda jurnalistlarga nisbatan tahdidlar va zo'rvonlik harakatlari to'g'risidagi statistik ma'lumotlar bilan birlashtiriladi.

Indeks yuqoridagi ko'rsatkichlarning avvalgi oltitasi bo'yicha alohida hamda yettinchi ko'rsatkich (tahdidlar va zo'rvonlik) bilan birgalikda alohida hisoblanadi. Natijada qaysi ko'rsatkich yuqori bo'lsa ana shu yakuniy baho sifatida olinadi va shu asosda davlatlarning umumiy reytingi tuziladi.

Reyting metodologiyasi

Indikator va baholash

2013-yildan beri mazkur indeks 0 dan 100 gacha ballik shkalada baholanmoqda, bunda 0 ball eng yaxshi amaliyotni, 100 ball esa eng past ko'rsatkichni anglatib, mamlakatlarni o'zaro va yillar bo'yicha qiyosiy baholashda qulaylik yaratadi.

Ushbu ball ikki komponent asosida hisoblanadi:

- jurnalistlarning faoliyati va ommaviy axborot vositalari bilan bog'liq huquqbuzarliklarning miqdoriy hisobi;
- 23 tilda mavjud bo'lgan "Chegara bilmas muxbirlar" xalqaro nodavlat tashkiloti so'rovnomasiga matbuot erkinligi bo'yicha ekspertlarning (jumladan, jurnalistlar, tadqiqotchilar, akademiklar va inson huquqlari faollari) javoblari asosida har bir mamlakat yoki hududdagi vaziyatni sifatli tahlil qilish.

Anketa tillari: arab, bolgar, xitoy (soddalashtirilgan), xitoy (an'anaviy), chex, ingliz, nemis, fors, fransuz, yunon, hind, venger, indonez, italyan, yapon, koreys, mo'g'ul, polyak, portugal, rumin, rus, ispan va turk tillarida..

Ekspertlar tarkibi. Yangi metodologiyani ishlab chiqish uchun 2020-yilda tuzilgan ushbu komissiya sakkiz kishidan iborat. Ular quyidagi ekspertlar:

- **Tomas Hanish**, Myunxendagi Lyudvig Maksimilian universitetining global jurnalistik madaniyat va qiyosiy metodologiyaga ixtisoslashgan aloqa va media tadqiqotlari fakulteti tadqiqotchisi;
- **Devid Levi**, “Reuters” Jurnalistikani o’rganish instituti xodimi va sobiq direktori, “Chegara bilmas muxbirlar”ning Buyuk Britaniyadagi vakolatxonasi a’zosi;
- **Salli Xyuz**, Mayami universitetining jurnalistika va media menejmenti kafedrasi o’qituvchisi, “Miami Herald”, “Washington Post” va “Macleans” gazetalarining sobiq muxbiri;
- **Herman Vasserman**, Keyptaun universitetida media tadqiqotlari yo’nalishi bo’yicha o’qituvchi va “African Journalism Studies” nashri muharriri;
- **Laura Mur**, jurnalist, “Deutsche Welle” akademiyasining Tadqiqot va baholash bo’limi rahbari, “Measuring Global Media Freedom” (Springer VS, 2020) kitobi muallifi;
- **Tibo Bruttin**, “Chegara bilmas muxbirlar” nodavlat tashkilotibosh direktori o’rinbosari;
- **Nalini Lepetit-Chella**, “Chegara bilmas muxbirlar” nodavlat tashkilotining Jahon matbuot erkinligi indeksi bo’yicha rahbar (avvalgisi Prem Sami bo’lgan).

Yil yakuni baholanishi va nashr etilishi o’rtasida mamlakatdagi matbuot erkinligi bilan bog’liq vaziyat keskin o’zgarganda, ma’lumotlar mumkin bo’lgan eng so’nggi voqealarni aks ettirish uchun yangilanadi. Bunga yangi urush, davlat to’ntarishi, jurnalistlarga nisbatan misli ko’rilmagan yoki o’ta noodatiy yirik hujum yoki to’satdan o’ta repressiv siyosatning joriy etilishi sabab bo’lishi mumkin. *(2022-yil indeksi uchun ushbu istisno tartib Rossiya, Ukraina va Mali uchun ishlatilgan).*

Beshta jihat ko’rsatkichlari

Har bir mamlakat yoki hudud matbuot erkinligi bilan bog’liq vaziyatni barcha murakkabliklarida aks ettiruvchi beshta jihat ko’rsatkichlar yordamida baholanadi:

- siyosiy jihat;
- qonunchilik bazasi;
- iqtisodiy jihat;
- ijtimoiy-madaniy jihat;
- xavfsizlik.

Siyosiy jihat 33 savol va kichik savollar davlat yoki boshqa siyosiy subyektlarning siyosiy bosimi ostida ommaviy axborot vositalarining mustaqilligini qo’llab-quvvatlash va hurmat qilish darajasini baholashni maqsad qiladi.

Huquqiy baza 25 savol va kichik savollar jurnalistlar uchun qonunchilik va me'yoriy-huquqiy bazaga taalluqlidir, xususan.

- jurnalistlar va ommaviy axborot vositalarining senzurasiz, sud sanksiyalarisiz yoki ularning so'z erkinligini asossiz cheklamasdan turib erkin faoliyat yuritish darajasini aniqlash;
- jurnalistlar o'rtasida kamsitishlarsiz ma'lumotlardan foydalanish va manbalarni himoya qilish imkoniyatlarini aniqlash;
- jurnalistlarga nisbatan zo'ravonlik harakatlari sodir etgan shaxslarning jazosiz qolishi yoki qolmasligi holati;
- kasbiy standartlarga javob beradigan turli jurnalistik yondashuvlarni, jumladan, siyosiy yo'naltirilgan yondashuvlarni va mustaqil yondashuvlarni qabul qilish darajasini aniqlash;
- ommaviy axborot vositalarining siyosatchilar va hukumatlarning jamiyat manfaatlarini uchun mas'uliyatini oshirishdagi rolini qo'llab-quvvatlash darajasi.

Iqtisodiy jihat 25 ta savol va kichik savollar davlat siyosati bilan bog'liq iqtisodiy cheklovlar (jumladan, ommaviy axborot vositalarini yaratish qiyinligi, davlat subsidiyalarini taqsimlashda tarafdorlik va korrupsiya), nodavlat subyektlar (reklama beruvchilar va tijorat sheriklari) bilan bog'liq iqtisodiy cheklovlar va OAV egalarining o'z biznes manfaatlarini ilgari surish yoki himoya qilishga intilishi bilan bog'liq iqtisodiy cheklovlarni baholashni maqsad qiladi.

Ijtimoiy-madaniy jihat – 22 savol va kichik savollar gender, sinfiy, etnik va din kabi masalalarda matbuotga tuhmat va hujumlar natijasida yuzaga keladigan ijtimoiy cheklovlar va madaniy cheklovlar, jumladan, jurnalistlarga hokimiyat yoki ta'sirning ba'zi qal'alarini shubha ostiga qo'ymaslik yoki ayrim masalalarni yoritmaslik uchun bosim o'tkazishni baholashni maqsad qiladi (chunki bu mamlakat yoki hududda hukmron madaniyatga zid bo'ladi).

Xavfsizlik bilan bog'liq 12 ta savol va kichik savollar jurnalistlar xavfsizligiga tegishli. Shu maqsadda matbuot erkinligi jurnalistik amaliyot va axloqiy me'yorlarga mos ravishda, ortiqcha xavf-xatarsiz, axborotni aniqlash, to'plash va tarqatish faoliyati sifatida ta'riflanadi:

- badanga shikast yetkazish (shu jumladan qotillik, zo'ravonlik, hibsga olish, ushlab turish va o'g'irlash);
- jurnalistlar yoki ularning yaqinlariga nisbatan qo'rqitish, majburlash, ta'qib qilish, kuzatuv, doksing (shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni yomon niyat bilan e'lon qilish), qadr-qimmatini kamsituvchi yoki nafrat so'zlari, tuhmat va boshqa tahdidlar natijasida yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan ruhiy yoki hissiy stress;

- ishini yo'qotish, professional jihozlarni musodara qilish yoki obyektlarni talon-taroj qilish natijasida kelib chiqadigan kasbiy zarar.

Suiiste'mol qilinish darajasini baholash

Suiiste'mol qilinish darajasi ommaviy axborot vositalari va ularning xodimlariga kasbiy burchlarini bajarish chog'ida sodir etilgan suiiste'molliklarni o'rganish asosida hisoblanadi. Suiiste'mol qilinish quyidagi formula bo'yicha hisoblanadi:

$$f(x) = \frac{100}{1+x}$$

bu yerda x - aholi logarifmi bilan taqqoslaganda, reytingdan oldingi kalendar yilida mamlakatda sodir etilgan huquqbuzarliklar yig'indisining o'rtacha soni.

$$x = K \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \frac{X_i}{\log_{10}(\text{pop})}$$

Bu yerda:

- **pop** - aholi,
- **x** - ma'lum i toifadagi suiiste'mollar (qotillik, hujum va h.k.) soni;
- **k** - berilgan i toifa bilan bog'langan koeffitsient;
- **n** - hisobga olingan suiiste'mol toifalari soni;
- **K** - 0 dan 100 gacha bo'lgan mamlakat ballarini taqsimlash uchun matematik vosita sifatida ishlatiladigan omil.

Bu xususiyat bir necha sabablarga ko'ra tanlangan:

- Agar ma'lum bir mamlakatda va ma'lum bir yilda ommaviy axborot vositalari xodimlarining suiiste'moli bo'lmasa, suiiste'mollik balli 100 ni tashkil qiladi.
- Suiiste'molliklar soni ortishi bilan indikator kamayadi va nolga intiladi.

Koeffitsientlarni tanlash

"K" koeffitsientlari turli xil suiiste'mollik turlari o'rtasidagi ierarxiyani o'rnatadi. Ushbu koeffitsientlar uchun uchta asosiy ahamiyat darajasi qo'llaniladi:

To'rtta **Jeneva konventsiyasi**¹ uchun umumiy bo'lgan uchinchi moddaga muvofiq, voz kechishga yo'l qo'ymaydigan huquqlarni buzmaydigan suiiste'mollik holatlari (*1-koeffitsient*) :

- jismoniy kuch ishlatish (tajovuz);
- hibsga olish/qamoqqa olish;
- ommaviy axborot vositalariga qarshi vandalizm.

To'rtta Jeneva konventsiyasi uchun umumiy uchinchi moddaga muvofiq, voz kechishga yo'l qo'ymaydigan huquqlarni buzuvchi suiiste'mollik holatlari:

- garovga olish (koeffitsient 50);
- ushlab turish (davomiylikka qarab o'zgaruvchan omil 25 dan 50 gacha qamoqqa olishlar);
- qotilliklar (koeffitsient 100).

Koeffitsientlar

Suiiste'molliklar toifasi (x i)	Koeffitsient (k)
Qotillik	100
Olib qochish	50
Ushlab turish	50
10 yilga ushlab turish	50
9-10 yilga ushlab turish	47,5
8-9 yilga ushlab turish	45
7-8 yilga ushlab turish	42,5
6-7 yilga ushlab turish	40
5-6 yilga ushlab turish	37,5
4-5 yilga ushlab turish	35
3-4 yilga ushlab turish	32,5
2-3 yilga ushlab turish	30
1-2 yilga ushlab turish	27,5
1 yilga ushlab turish	25
Hujumga uchragan, talon-taroj qilingan OAV	1
Jismoniy kuch ishlatish	1
Hibsga olish	1

¹ 1949-yil 12-avgustda Diplomatik konferensiya tomonidan 1949-yil 21-apreldan 12-avgustgacha Jenevada bo'lib o'tgan urush qurbonlarini himoya qilish to'g'risidagi xalqaro konvensionalarni tuzish uchun qabul qilingan.
// URL: https://www.un.org/ru/documents/decl_conv/conventions/geneva_civilian.shtml.

Aholi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar manbalari

Suiiste'mol qilinish balini hisoblash uchun mamlakat yoki hudud aholisidan foydalaniladi. Foydalanilgan aholi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar Jahon banki² tomonidan e'lon qilinadi, quyidagi hududlar bundan mustasno:

- **Tayvan:** Mahalliy statistika byurosi³;
- **Kipr:** Yevrostat⁴;
- **Shimoliy Kipr:** Jahon bankining Kipr orolining umumiy aholisi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlari Kiprning Yevropa Ittifoqiga a'zo bo'lgan qismi aholisi to'g'risidagi Yevrostat ma'lumotlari;
- **Monteserrat** (Buyuk Britaniyaga qarashli dengiz hududlari): mahalliy hukumat⁵;
- **Eritreya:** Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy departamenti tomonidan 2019-yilda dunyo aholisining istiqbollari bo'yicha taqdim etilgan ma'lumotlar⁶.

Amaldagi aholi ma'lumotlari eng so'nggisi mavjud, ya'ni 2022-yil indeksi uchun 2020-yil, ba'zi istisnolar bilan.

Press freedom map

The press freedom map offers a visual overview of the scores of all the countries in the index. The colours and classifications are assigned as follows:

Matbuot erkinligi xaritasi

Matbuot erkinligi xaritasi indeksdagi barcha mamlakatlar ballarining vizual ko'rishini taqdim etadi. Ranglar va tasniflar quyidagicha belgilanadi:

- 85-100 ball – yaxshi (yashil);
- 70-85 ball – qoniqarli (sariq);
- 55-70 ball – muammoli (zarg'aldoq);
- 40-55 ball – og'ir (jigar rang);
- 0-40 ball – o'ta jiddiy (to'q qizil).

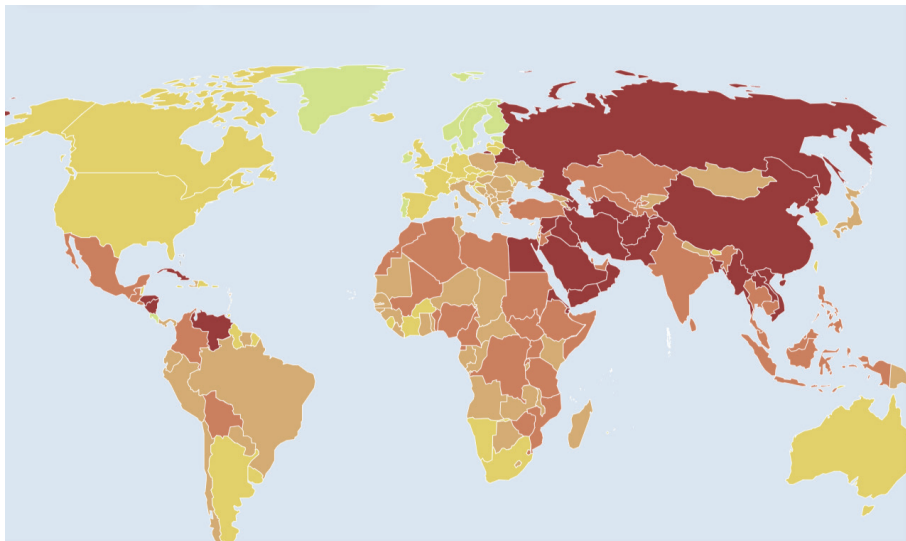
² <https://worldbank.org/>.

³ <https://eng.stat.gov.tw/default.aspx>.

⁴ <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/TPS00001/bookmark/table?lang=en&bookmarkId=c0aa2b16-607c-4429-abb3-a4c8d74f7d1e>.

⁵ <https://www.gov.ms/about-us/>.

⁶ <https://population.un.org/wpp/>



2022-yil uchun Jahon matbuot erkinligi indeksi holati

Turli geografik mintaqalarga birlashtirilgan mutaxassislar shu hududlarda jurnalistlarga nisbatan bo'layotgan tahdidlar va zo'rvonlik harakatlari to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni qayd etib boradi. Shuningdek, ular 130 ta davlatlardagi muxbirlar bilan doimiy aloqada bo'lib turadi. Mamlakatlardagi jurnalistlarga nisbatan bo'layotgan tahdidlar va zo'rvonlik harakatlari indikatorini baholayotgan davrda mamlakatda jurnalistlarga bo'layotgan jismoniy tahdidlar, kuch ishlatishlarning darajasi to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar asosida hisoblanadi.

Boshqa indekslar bilan bog'liqligi

Jahon demokratiya indeksi (*Democracy Index*), Korrupsiyani qabul qilish indeksi (*Corruption Perception Index*) va Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlari (*World Governance Indicators*) kabi reyting va indekslar bilan bevosita bog'liq

Eng yuqori ko'rsatkichli mamlakatlar

MDH mamlakatlari: **Moldova** (40-o'rin), **Armaniston** (51-o'rin), **Qirg'iziston** (72-o'rin), **Rossiya** (155-o'rin), Belarus (153-o'rin), **O'zbekiston** (133-o'rin), **Qozog'iston** (122-o'rin), **Tojikiston** (152-o'rin), **Ozərbayjon** (154-o'rin), **Turkmaniston** (177-o'rin).

Indeksning yuqori qismida joylashgan uchta **Skandinaviya** davlati - **Norvegiya**, **Daniya** va **Shvetsiya** so'z erkinligi gullab-yashnagan demokratik model bo'lib xizmat qilishda davom etmoqda, **Moldova** (40-o'rin) va **Bolgariya** (91-o'rin) bu yil hukumatdagi o'zgarishlar tufayli

ajralib turishdi va oligarxlar hali ham OAVga egalik qilsalar yoki nazorat qilsalar ham, jurnalistlarning ahvoli yaxshilanishiga umid qilamiz.

2022-yilgi indeksda rekord darajadagi **28** davlatda vaziyat “**juda yomon**” deb tasniflangan va **12 ta** davlat, jumladan **Belarus** (153-o‘rin) va **Rossiya** (155-o‘rin) indeksning qizil ro‘yxatiga kiritilgan (xaritada “**o‘ta jiddiy**” vaziyatni ko‘rsatadi).

Dunyoning matbuot erkinligi eng yomon darajasiga ega **10 ta** davlati **Myanma** (176-o‘rin), 2021-yil fevralidagi davlat to‘ntarishi natijasida matbuot erkinligini 10 yilga orqaga surgan, shuningdek, **Xitoy**, **Turkmaniston** (177-o‘rin), **Eron** (178-o‘rin), **Eritreya** (179-o‘rin) va **Shimoliy Koreya** (180-o‘rin).



Norvegiya



Daniya



Shvetsiya

Reytingda ko‘rsatkichlar va unda O‘zbekistonning o‘rni

Jahon banki ekspertlari tomonidan har yili tuziladigan Matbuot erkinligi indeksining 2022-yil yakunlari bo‘yicha e‘lon qilingan navbatdagi hisobotida O‘zbekistonga berilgan baholar tahlil qilindi.

Indeks tuzishda **180 ta** mamlakatdagi (2021-yilda 180 ta) matbuot erkinligi darajasi baholangan.

O‘zbekiston joriy hisobotga ko‘ra **45,74** (100 dan) ballni qayd etdi. Qiyosan, mintaqada yetakchi **Moldova** – **73,47** ball bilan 40-o‘rinni egallagan.

Siyosiy jarayonlar to‘g‘ridan-to‘g‘ri efirga uzatilishi, ba‘zi jurnalistlar tomonidan korrupsiya, majburiya mehnat kabi nozik mavzularni yoritish ishlari amalga oshirilmoqda.

Bir necha yillardan buyon taqiqlab kelingan veb-saytlarga kirishga ruxsat berildi. OAVni ro‘yxatga olish tartiblari yengillashtirildi.

O‘zbekiston mintaqada (MDH) 5-o‘rin, dunyoda 133-o‘rinni egalladi.

Hisobotda O‘zbekiston o‘z reytingini 24 pog‘onaga yaxshilab **45,74** ball bilan 133-o‘ringa ko‘tarildi (2021-yilda **49,26** ball bilan 157-o‘rin).

1. Siyosiy indikator bo‘yicha ko‘rsatkichlarimiz **44,75** ball bilan 129-o‘rinni egallagan.
2. Iqtisodiy indikator bo‘yicha ko‘rsatkichlarimiz **35,71** ball bilan 123-o‘rinni egallagan.
3. Qonunchilik indikator bo‘yicha ko‘rsatkichlarimiz **50,88** ball bilan 136-o‘rinni qayd etgan.

Matbuot Erkinligi Indeksi

4. Ijtimoiy indikator bo'yicha ko'rsatkichlarimiz **53,33** ball bilan 138-o'rinni egallagan.

5. Xavfsizlik indikatorini bo'yicha ko'rsatkichlarimiz **44,03** ball bilan 129-o'rinni qayd etgan.

2016-yilda mamlakatimiz mazkur indeksda **38.85** ball bilan 166-o'rinni qayd etgan bo'lsa, so'nggi yetti yilda 33 pog'ona ko'tarilish qayd etilgan.

Mustaqil Davlatlar Hamdo'stligi (MDH) a'zolari ko'rsatkichlari

№	Mamlakat	2021		2022		Bahodagi o'zgarish	O'rindagi o'zgarish
		Baho	O'ri	Baho	O'rin		
1	Armaniston	71,17	63	68,97	51	-2,2	↑12
2	Qirg'iziston	69,63	73	64,25	72	-5,38	↑1
3	Moldova	68,39	89	72,47	40	+4,8	↑49
4	Rossiya	51,29	150	38,82	155	-12,47	↓5
5	Belarus	49,18	158	39,62	153	-9,56	↓5
6	O'zbekiston	49,26	157	45,74	133	-3,52	↑24
7	Qozog'iston	49,72	155	48,28	122	-1,44	↑33
8	Tojikiston	44,48	162	40,26	152	-4,22	↑10
9	Ozarbayjon	41,23	167	39,4	154	-1,83	↑13
10	Turkmaniston*	19,97	178	25,1	177	+5,13	↑1

Ma'lumot uchun: O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining "O'zbekiston Respublikasining xalqaro reyting va indeksdagi o'rnini yaxshilash hamda davlat organlari va tashkilotlarida ular bilan tizimli ishlashning yangi mexanizmini joriy qilish to'g'risida" 2020-yil 2-iyuldagi PF-6003-son Farmonining 3-ilovasiga muvofiq, O'zbekiston Respublikasi uchun ustuvor bo'lgan xalqaro reyting va indekslar bo'yicha samaradorlikning eng muhim ko'rsatkichlari (KPI) va ushbu reyting va indeksdagi mas'ul davlat organlari va tashkilotlari nazarda tutilgan. Matbuot erkinligi indeksiga mas'ul davlat organi sifatida Axborot va ommaviy kommunikatsiyalar agentligi belgilangan (<https://aoka.uz/uzb>).

Xalqaro tajriba

Matbuot erkinligini ta'minlashda Moldova tajribasi

Matbuot erkinligi indeksining 2022-yil uchun e'lon qilingan hisobotida Moldova davlati mintaqada yetakchi o'rin egallab, **180 davlat** orasida **40-o'rinni** egallagan.

Moldova ommaviy axborot vositalari xilma-xil, ammo siyosiy beqarorlik va oligarxlarning haddan tashqari ta'siri bilan ajralib turadigan mamlakatning o'zi kabi juda qutblangan. TV6, NTV Moldova va PRIME TV kabi yirik ommaviy axborot vositalarga turli hil siyosiy guruhlar yetakchilik qilmoqda.

Ba'zi ommaviy axborot vositalari hokimiyatni noqulay ahvolga soladigan masalalarni o'z zimmalariga olishlari mumkin, biroq ko'pchilik o'zlari bog'langan partiyaning siyosiy yo'nalishiga amal qilish bilan cheklanishadi.

Matbuot erkinligi va axborot olish huquqi qonun bilan kafolatlangan, ilg'or tajriba **Jurnalistik axloq kodeksi** bilan rag'batlantirilgan. Lekin sohani tartibga soluvchi qonunlarning o'zi siyosiy yo'naltirilgan nazorat organlari tomonidan o'zboshimchalik bilan qo'llaniladi.

Siyosiy arboblardan va kuchli oligarxlardan yaqin aloqada bo'lgan media kompaniyalar reklama bozorida hukmronlik qilmoqda, bu esa mustaqil ommaviy axborot vositalarining zarariga ishlamoqda. Og'ir iqtisodiy sharoitda mustaqil ommaviy axborot vositalari moliyaviy resurslardan mahrum bo'lib, qiyinchiliklarni boshdan kechirmoqda. Natijada, ular sifatli ishlashga qodir bo'lgan xodimlarni ishga olish uchun kurashmoqdalar. Shu sababli, ko'pchilik ommaviy axborot vositalari chet ellik donorlardan yordam so'rashmoqda.

Ijtimoiy-madaniy muhit kamdan-kam hollarda jurnalistlarning o'z ishlarini bajarishiga to'sqinlik qiladi, ammo ba'zi mavzular, masalan, COVID-19 inqirozining oqibatlari nozik masalalardan biridir. Ushbu mavzularni yoritish o'zini o'zi senzuralashga olib kelishi mumkin, shuningdek, ommaviy axborot vositalarini etnik, diniy yoki gender asosidagi kamsitishga olib kelishi mumkin.

Jurnalistlar muntazam ravishda hukumat mansabdor shaxslari va siyosiy yetakchilar tomonidan haqoratlanadi va qo'rqitishadi. Ularning jangarilari ko'pincha dushman deb hisoblangan muxbirlarga qarshi kiber-tazyiqlarga murojaat qilishadi⁷.

Matbuot erkinligini ta'minlashda Armaniston tajribasi

Armaniston davlati Matbuot erkinligi indeksining 2022-yil uchun e'lon qilgan hisoboti ko'ra 51-o'rinni egallagan. Shuningdek, mintaqada Moldova davlatidan keyin ikkinchi o'rinni qayd etgan.

Qayd etilishicha, Armanistonning asosiy axborot manbalari ijtimoiy tarmoqlar bo'lib, ulardan har kuni aholining uchdan ikki qismi

⁷ <https://rsf.org/en/country/moldova#all-posts>

foydalanadi. 2018- yilgi “baxmal” inqilobdan soʻng mamlakatda media maydon sezilarli darajada kengaydi. Biroq mavjud plyuralizmga qaramay, ommaviy axborot vositalari hali ham qutblanganligicha qolmoqda. Mamlakat dezinformatsiya va nafrat soʻzlari bilan bogʻliq muammolarga duch kelmoqda.

Hisobotda 2021-yil Artsaxdagi 44 kunlik urush, saylovlar va pandemiya oqibatlarini tufayli Armaniston ommaviy axborot vositalari va jurnalistlari uchun ogʻir yil boʻlgani qayd etilgan.

2018-yilgi Baxmal inqilobidan beri media landshafti oʻsdi. Mustaqil onlayn yangiliklar saytlari, jumladan <https://www.civilnet.am/>, <https://hetq.am/hy>, <https://factor.am/>, va <https://www.azatutyun.am/> demokratiyaga qarshi muhim muvozanat sifatida rivojlanmoqda. Biroq asosiy siyosiy va tijorat manfaatlarini bilan bogʻliq boʻlgan aksariyat teleradio va bosma ommaviy axborot vositalari tahririyat bosimiga duchor boʻlishda davom etmoqda.

Sektorning qonunchilik bazasi matbuot erkinligini yetarli darajada himoya qilmaydi va Yevropa standartlariga javob bermaydi. Soʻnggi islohotlar dezinformatsiya va oshkor qilmaslik haqidagi buyruqlar bilan bogʻliq muammolarni hal qilmadi. Aksincha, haqoratning jinoiy hisoblanishi, tuhmat uchun jarimaning uch baravar oshirilishi jurnalistlar uchun jiddiy xavf tugʻdiradi. Ommaviy axborotdan foydalanish hukumat tomonidan cheklangan (javob berishdan bosh tortish, kechikishlar va h.k.)

Aksariyat ommaviy axborot vositalari siyosiy harakatlarga yaqin odamlar tomonidan nazorat qilinadi yoki nufuzli jamoat arboblari tomonidan qoʻllab-quvvatlanadi. Ommaviy axborot vositalarining bir qismi pulli obuna modellariga oʻtdi, reklama bozori esa rivojlanmaganligicha qolmoqda, bu esa xususiy ommaviy axborot vositalarining moliyaviy mustaqilligini cheklaydi. Davlat matbuoti hukumatni har qanday tanqid qilishdan tiyiladi. Ommaviy axborot vositalariga egalik qilishda shaffoflikni kafolatlovchi yangi huquqiy bazani amalga oshirish hali boshlanmagan.

Jurnalistika kasb sifatida kamsitilmoqda va ayniqsa, bezovta qiluvchi nafrat soʻzlariga duchor boʻlmoqda. Siyosiy elitaning jurnalistlarni “korrupsiya”da va oʻz raqiblariga xizmat qilishda ayblaydigan ommaviy axborot vositalariga qarshi chiqishlari jurnalistlar ishiga toʻsqinlik qiladigan murosasizlik muhitini yaratadi. Ular doimo haqoratlanadi, ularga nisbatan hujum qilinadi va ular tuhmat uchun qattiq taʼqib qilinadi, bu esa oʻzini oʻzi senzura qilishni kuchaytiradi.

2021-yil OAV va jurnalistlar uchun Tog'li Qorabog'dagi urush, rejalashtirilgan saylovlar va pandemiya tufayli og'ir yil bo'ldi. Hukumat vazirining muxolifat nashri jurnalistiga hujumi, keyin bir necha oy davom etgan tergov vazirning aybsiz deb topilishi bilan yakunlangani matbuot erkinligi uchun jiddiy zarba bo'ldi. Umuman olganda, jurnalistlarga nisbatan zo'ravonlik jazosiz qolmoqda⁸.

⁸ <https://rsf.org/en/country/armenia>

Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksi

Boshqaruv sifati indikatorlari

Huquq ustuvorligi indeksi

Korrupsiyani qabul qilish indeksi

Matbuot Erkinligi Indeksi

Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksi

Reyting haqida qisqacha ma'lumot

Umumiy ma'lumotlar

Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksi **"Economist Intelligence Unit"** (EIU) instituti tomonidan **har yili** tuziladigan indeks hisoblanadi. Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksining birinchi hisoboti 2006-yilda nashr etilgan. Hisobotlar 2010-yilgacha har ikki yilda, keyin esa har yili chop etilgan. "Economist Intelligence Unit" (EIU) tashkiloti shuningdek, har hafta **"The Economist"** gazetasini nashr etuvchi **Buyuk Britaniyada joylashgan nufuzli "Economist Group" xususiy tashkilotining** tadqiqot manbasi hisoblanadi.

"Economist Intelligence" tashkiloti tobora ortib borayotgan iqtisodiy va siyosiy o'zgarishlar yuzasidan chuqur tahlillar amalga oshiradi. Ushbu tashkilotga asos solingan yillarning boshida, aniqrog'i, 1946-yilda iqtisodiy va siyosiy o'zgarishlar yuzasidan tahlil va kelajak istiqbolini belgilovchi yagona tashkilot hisoblangan.

Shuningdek, tashkilotning asosiy e'tibor qaratuvchi jihatlari quyidagilar hisoblanadi:

- **Mamlakat tahlili** – mamlakatga oid batafsil iqtisodiy va siyosiy istiqbollarga, shuningdek, mamlakatlar bozoridagi biznes muhitni baholash.
- **Xatarlarni tahlil qilish** – tashkilot tomonidan amalga oshiriluvchi xavf xizmatlari butun dunyo bo'ylab ishonchli va mavjud bo'lish ehtimoli katta bo'lgan tahdidlarni aniqlaydi va davlatlarga ehtimoliy xatardan qutilish yo'llarini tushuntiradi.
- **Sanoat tahlili** – besh yillik istiqbolli rejalar, asosiy mavzular tahlili va iqtisodiyotdagi oltita asosiy sanoat uchun 60 ta yangiliklar mexanizmini ishlab chiqishdan iborat.

Ta'kidlash joizki, ushbu indeks Inson taraqqiyoti indeksiga o'xshash, ammo undan farqli o'laroq, siyosiy institutlar va erkinliklar bilan bog'liq masalalarga ham e'tibor qaratadi. Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksi umumiy hisobda **167 ta** davlatdagi demokratiya holatini baholaydi. Indeksning baholash doirasiga kiruvchi davlatlarning **166 tasi suveren davlatlar** bo'lib ulardan **164 tasi BMTga a'zo davlatlardir**.

Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksining rasmiy veb sayti www.eiu.com.

Reyting metodologiyasi

Reytingda baholov

“Economist Intelligence Unit” tashkiloti tomonidan tuziladigan Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksida ko'rsatkichlar ball kesimida baholanadi. To'plash mumkin bo'lgan **eng yuqori ko'rsatkich** bu 10 ball (*demokratiya to'liq ta'minlanganligi*) **eng quyi natija** bu 0 balldan (demokratiyaning mavjud emasligi) iborat.

Baholash mezonni besh indikatorga ajratilgan **60 ta qo'shimcha indikator** bo'yicha amalga oshirilib, asosiy **5 indikator** quyidagilar hisoblanadi:

- saylov jarayoni va plyuralizm;
- fuqarolik erkinliklari;
- hukumatning faoliyati;
- siyosiy ishtirok;
- siyosiy madaniyat.

Ta'kidlash joizki, har bir indikator alohida ravishda baholanadi va umumlashtirilgan baholar umumlashtirilgan holda mamlakatlar uchun yaxlit natija e'lon qilinadi.

I. Saylov jarayoni va plyuralizm

- Milliy qonun chiqaruvchi organ va hukumat boshlig'i iligi saylanadigan saylovlar bepul bo'ladimi?
- Milliy qonun chiqaruvchi va hukumat boshlig'i saylanadigan saylovlar adolatli bo'ladimi?
- Mahalliy saylovlar ham erkin va adolatli o'tadimi?
- Barcha uchun umumiy saylov huquqi amal qiladimi?
- Fuqarolar to'liq mustaqil tarzda davlat yoki nodavlat organlari tomonidan jiddiy tahdidlarsiz o'z ovozlari bera oladimi?
- Qonunlar saylovoldi tashviqoti uchun keng imkoniyatlarni nazarda tutadimi?
- Siyosiy partiyalarni moliyalashtirish jarayoni shaffof va umumiy qabul qilinganmi?
- Saylovlardan so'ng hokimiyatni bir hukumatdan ikkinchisiga izchil o'tkazishning konstitutsiyaviy mexanizmlari aniq, belgilangan va qabul qilingan mezonlar asosida amalga oshiriladimi?
- Fuqarolarga hukumatdan mustaqil siyosiy partiyalar tuzish erkinligi berilganmi?
- Muxolifat partiyalari hukumatga erishish uchun real istiqbolga egami?

- Davlat idoralari xizmatlaridan foydalanish barcha fuqarolar uchun ochiqmi?
- Fuqarolarga davlat aralashuvi va nazoratisiz siyosiy va fuqarolik tashkilotlarini tuzishga ruxsat beriladimi?

II. Hukumatning faoliyati

- Erkin saylangan vakillar davlat siyosatini belgilaydimi?
- Qonun chiqaruvchi hokimiyat boshqa tarmoqlardan aniq ustunlikka ega oliy siyosiy organmi?
- Davlat hokimiyatini amalga oshirishda nazorat va muvozanatning samarali tizimi mavjudmi?
- Hukumat harbiylar yoki xavfsizlik xizmatlarining nomaqbul ta'siridan xolimi?
- Chet el kuchlari va tashkilotlari muhim davlat funksiyalari yoki siyosatini belgilaydimi?
- Maxsus iqtisodiy, diniy yoki boshqa kuchli mahalliy guruhlar demokratik institutlarga parallel ravishda muhim siyosiy kuchga egami?
- Saylovlar oralig'ida hukumatning saylovchilar oldidagi hisobdorligini ta'minlash uchun yetarli mexanizm va institutlar mavjudmi?
- Hukumatning vakolatlari butun mamlakat hududini qamrab oladimi?
- Hukumat faoliyati ochiq va oshkora, aholining axborotdan yetarlicha foydalanish imkoniyatiga egami?
- Korrupsiya qanchalik keng tarqalgan?
- Davlat xizmati davlat siyosatini amalga oshirishga tayyormi va qodirmi?
- Fuqarolarning o'z hayotini erkin tanlash va nazorat qilish darajasi haqidagi ommabop tasavvurlar.
- Aholining hukumatga ishonchi.
- Aholining siyosiy partiyalarga ishonchi.

III. Siyosiy ishtirok

- Saylovchilarning milliy saylovlarda ishtiroki (majburlov yo'li bilan)?
- Etnik, diniy va boshqa ozchiliklar o'rtacha darajada muxtoriyatga va siyosiy jarayonda o'z ovoziga egami?
- Parlamentdagi ayollar.
- Siyosiy ishtirok etish darajasi. Siyosiy partiyalar va siyosiy nodavlat tashkilotlarga a'zolik?
- Fuqarolarning siyosatga aloqadorligi.
- Aholining qonuniy namoyishlarda qatnashishga tayyorligi.
- Aholining huquqiy savodxonligi?

- Voyaga yetgan aholining yangiliklarda siyosatga qiziqishi va uni kuzatib borish darajasi.
- Davlat rasmiylari siyosiy ishtirokni rag'batlantirish uchun jiddiy harakat amalga oshiradimi.

IV. Siyosiy ishtirok

- Barqaror va faoliyat ko'rsatayotgan demokratiyani ta'minlash uchun yetarli darajada ijtimoiy muros va hamjihatlikning mavjudligi?
- Yetakchilik haqidagi tasavvurlar; parlament va saylovlarni chetlab o'tadigan kuchli yetakchini xohlaydigan aholining nisbati.
- Harbiy boshqaruv haqidagi tasavvurlar; harbiy boshqaruvni afzal ko'rgan aholining ulushi.
- Mutaxassislar yoki texnokratik hukumatning boshqaruv haqidagi tasavvurlari; ekspertlar yoki texnokratlar boshqaruvini afzal ko'radigan aholining ulushi.
- Demokratiya va jamoat tartibini idrok etish; demokratik davlatlar jamoat tartibini saqlashda yaxshi emas, deb hisoblaydigan aholi ulushi.
- Demokratiya va iqtisodiy tizimni idrok etish; demokratiya iqtisodiy ko'rsatkichlarga foyda keltiradi, deb hisoblaydigan aholi ulushi.
- Demokratiyani xalq tomonidan qo'llab-quvvatlash darajasi.
- Din va davlatni ajratishning kuchli an'anasi mavjudligi?

V. Fuqarolik erkinliklari

- Bepul elektron ommaviy axborot vositalari bormi?
- Bepul bosma ommaviy axborot vositalari mavjudmi?
- So'z va norozilik erkinligi mavjudligi?
- Oqilona fikrlar xilma-xilligi bilan jamoatchilik muammolari ochiq va erkin muhokama qilinadimi?
- Internetga kirishda siyosiy cheklovlar bormi?
- Fuqarolar kasaba uyushmalarini tuzishda erkinmi?
- Muassasalar fuqarolarga shikoyatlarni bartaraf etish uchun hukumatga murojaat qilish imkoniyatini beradimi?
- Davlat tomonidan qiynoqlarning mavjud emasligi.
- Sud hokimiyatining davlat ta'siridan mustaqilligi darajasi.
- Diniy bag'rikenglik darajasi va diniy so'z erkinligi.
- Fuqarolar qonun oldida teng huquq va imkoniyatlarga ega bo'lish darajasi.
- Fuqarolar asosiy xavfsizlikka egami?
- Xususiy mulk huquqi qay darajada himoyalanganligi va xususiy tadbirkorlik davlatning noqonuniy ta'siridan xolilik darajasi.
- Fuqarolar shaxsiy erkinliklardan qay darajada foydalanadilar.

- Inson huquqlarini himoya qilish bo'yicha keng tarqalgan fikrlar; asosiy inson huquqlari yaxshi himoyalangan deb hisoblaydigan aholining ulushi.
- Odamlarning irqi, rangi yoki diniy e'tiqodiga ko'ra kamsitishning mavjud emasligi.
- Hukumatning fuqarolik erkinliklarini cheklash uchun bahona sifatida yangi xavf va tahdidlarga murojaat qilish darajasi.

Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksida 60 ta qo'shimcha indikator uchun "dixotomiya" va 3 ballik baholash tizimining kombinatsiyasidan foydalaniladi. "Dixotomiyali" baholash tizimi 1-0 ball orqali (ha uchun 1 va yo'q javob uchun 0) baholashni nazarda tutadi. Natijalarga ko'ra, bu indeks mamlakatlarni to'rt turdagi rejimdan biriga joylashtiradi. Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksida mavjud 4 turdagi rejim quyidagilar sanaladi:

- to'liq demokratik davlatlar – 8 balldan yuqori;
- qisman demokratik davlatlar – 6 balldan yuqori va 8 balldan kam yoki teng natijadagi davlatlar;
- gibrid rejimdagi davlatlar: 4 balldan katta va 6 balldan kam yoki teng natijadagi davlatlar;
- avtoritar rejimdagi davlatlar: 4 balldan kam yoki teng natijadagi davlatlar.

Rejimlar haqida to'liq ma'lumot

To'liq demokratik davlatlar: nafaqat asosiy siyosiy erkinliklar va fuqarolik erkinliklari hurmat qilinadigan, balki demokratiyaning gullab-yashnashiga yordam beradigan siyosiy madaniyat bilan ta'minlangan mamlakatlardir. Hukumat faoliyati qoniqarli, OAV mustaqil va xilma-xil, nazorat va muvozanatning samarali tizimi mavjud, sud hokimiyati mustaqil va sud qarorlari ijro etiladigan mamlakat tushuniladi.

Qisman demokratik davlatlar: bu mamlakatlarda ham erkin va adolatli saylovlar o'tkaziladi va muammolar mavjud bo'lsa ham (masalan, ommaviy axborot vositalari erkinligini buzish holatlari), asosiy fuqarolik erkinliklari hurmat qilinadi. Biroq demokratiyaning boshqa jabhalarida sezilarli zaifliklar, jumladan, boshqaruvdagi muammolar, rivojlanmagan siyosiy madaniyat va siyosiy ishtirokning past darajasi mavjud bolgan davlatlar hisoblanadi.

Gibrid turdagi davlatlar: saylovlar ko'pincha erkin va adolatli bo'lishiga to'sqinlik qiluvchi jiddiy qonunbuzarliklarga ega, hukumatning muxolif partiyalar va nomzodlarga bosimi keng tarqalishi kuzatiladigan, jiddiy zaifliklar qisman demokratik davlatlarga qaragan ko'proq – siyosiy madaniyat, hukumat faoliyati va siyosiy ishtirokda ko'zga tashlanuvchi,

Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksi

korruptsiyaviy holatlar keng tarqalgan, qonun ustuvorligi zaifroq, fuqarolik jamiyatiga e'tibor biroz sust, jurnalistlarga nisbatan tazyiq va bosim kuzatiladigan va sud tizimi to'liq mustaqil bo'lmagan davlatlar tushuniladi.

Avtoritar rejimdagi davlatlar: ushbu toifadagi ko'plab mamlakatlar to'g'ridan-to'g'ri diktatura hisoblanadi. Demokratiyaning ba'zi rasmiy institutlari mavjud bo'lsa ham ularning amaliyotda ijrosi juda kam holatlarda mavjud hisoblangan, ko'p holatlarda saylovlar erkin va adolatli tarzda o'tkazilmaydigan, fuqarolarning erkinliklarini suiiste'mol qilish va buzish holatlari tez-tez kuzatiladigan, OAV odatda davlatga tegishli yoki hukmron rejimga aloqador guruhlar tomonidan nazorat qilinadigan, hukumatni tanqid qilish va keng qamrovli senzura suiiste'molliigi holatlari mavjud bo'lgan va to'liq mustaqil sud tizimi mavjud bo'lmagan davlatlar hisoblanadi.

Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksida mamlakatlarga berilgan baholar 3 yo'nalishda taqdim etiladi:

- mintaqalar kesimida;
- global miqyosda;
- har bir rejim turi bo'yicha alohida tarzda.

Mintaqalar kesimida.

2021-yil yakunlari bo'yicha e'lon qilingan natijalarga ko'ra, umumiy hisobda 167 ta mamlakat 7 ta mintaqaga bo'lingan holda baholangan bo'lib, bo'lingan mintaqalar quyidagilardan iborat:

- Afrikaning Sahroi Kabir hududi;
- Osiyo va Avstraliya;
- Markaziy Osiyo va Sharqiy Yevropa (O'zbekiston aynan shu mintaqa guruhida baholangan);
- Lotin Amerikasi va Karib dengizi havzasi;
- G'arbiy Yevropa;
- Yaqin Sharq va Shimoliy Afrika;
- Shimoliy Amerika.

Reytingdagi eng yaxshi ko'rsatkichlar

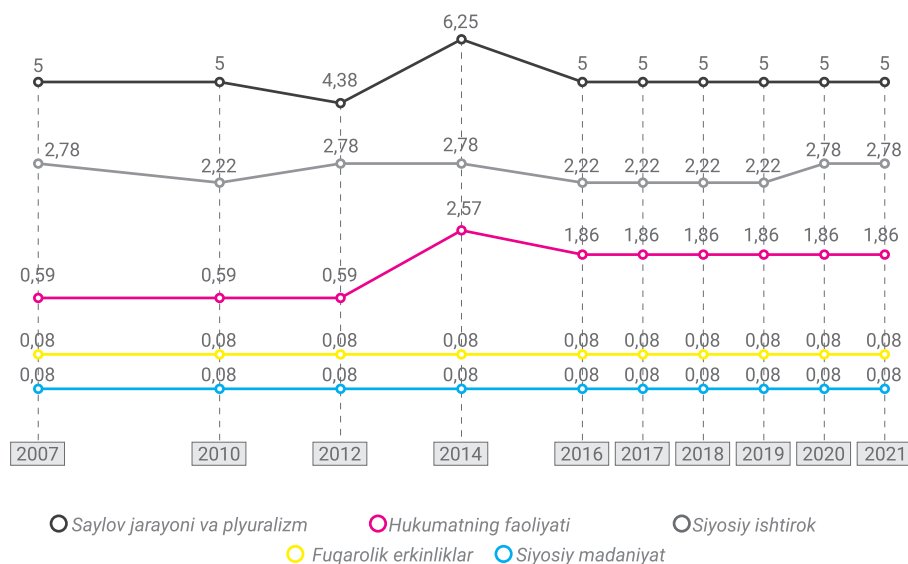
Global miqyosda mazkur Indeksda yetakchi davlatlar

2021-yil uchun e'lon qilingan hisobotda Sharqiy Yevropa (O'zbekiston ushbu mintaqaga kiritilgan) muvofiq eng yaxshi ko'rsatkichlarni qayd etgan davlatlar sifatida Estoniya (27-o'rin), Chexiya (29-o'rin), Sloveniya (35-o'rin), Latviya (38-o'rin), Litva (40-o'rin) belgilangan.

Jahon demokratiyasi indesida – O‘zbekiston

Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksining 2021-yil yakunlari bo‘yicha e‘lon qilingan natijalarga ko‘ra, O‘zbekiston 167 mamlakat orasida **2,12** ball bilan 150-o‘rinda qayd etilgan.

"The Economist intelligence Unit" tadqiqot markazining Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksidagi indikatorlari kesimida 2006-2021-yillar davomida O‘zbekiston Respublikasiga berilgan baholar



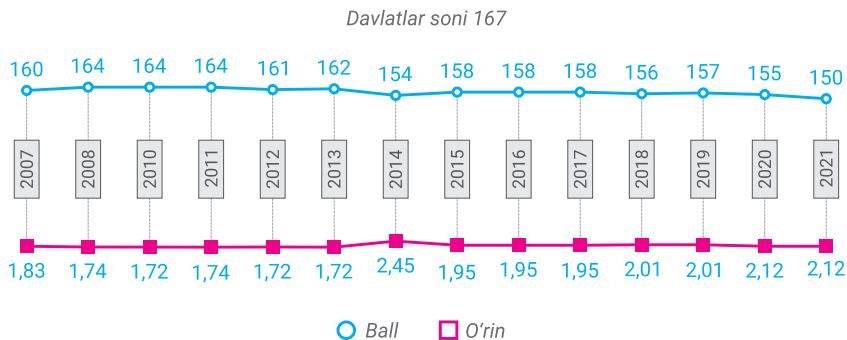
Avval ta’kidlanganidek, Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksida mamlakatlar umumiy hisobda **5 ta rejim turi bo‘yicha** baholangan bo‘lib, ushbu kesim bo‘yicha O‘zbekistonga berilgan baholar quyidagilardan iborat:

- **Saylov jarayoni va plyuralizm** rejimida mamlakatimiz 10 balldan **0,08** ball;
- **Hukumatning faoliyati** rejimida mamlakatimiz 10 balldan **1,86** ball;
- **Siyosiy ishtirok** rejimida mamlakatimiz 10 balldan **2,78** ball;
- **Siyosiy madaniyat** rejimida mamlakatimiz 10 balldan **5** ball;
- **Fuqarolik erkinliklari** rejimida mamlakatimiz 10 balldan **0,88** ball bilan baholangan.

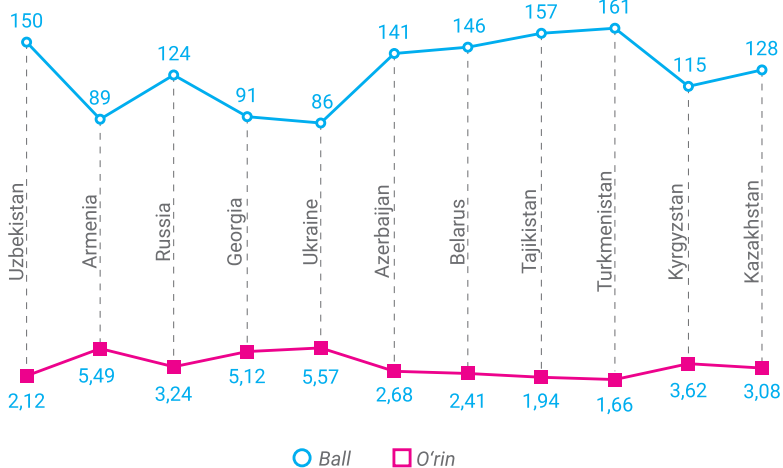
Mazkur Indeksda **O‘zbekiston** 2007-yildan boshlab 2021-yilga qadar **+10** pog‘ona o‘sish qayd etgan.

Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksi

"The Economist intelligence Unit" tadqiqot markazining Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksidagi O'zbekiston Respublikasining 2006-2021-yillardagi ko'rsatkichlari



MDH mamlakatlarning "The Economist Intelligence Unit" tadqiqot markazining Jahon mamlakatlari demokratiyasi indeksidagi 2020-yilgi ko'rsatkichlari





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of the Republic of Uzbekistan

OVERVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL RATINGS AND INDICES IN THE POLITICAL-LEGAL SPHERE

ABSTRACT

In order to strengthen the investment attractiveness of our country and its image in the international arena, in 2019-2021, the legal institutional and organizational basis for working with international ratings and indices was created.

The Republican Council for working with international ratings and indices was established in accordance with the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. DP-6003 dated June 2, 2020.

A list of 19 international ratings and indices was prioritized for Uzbekistan and distributed between the two working bodies of the Republican Council – the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Justice.

Also, the regulatory and legal documents adopted by our government and the organizational measures taken are of great importance in increasing the position of our country in the priority international ratings and indices. Among these are the tasks defined in the **Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026**. It should be noted that the 98th goal of this Strategy aims **to increase the efficiency of information delivery aimed at improving the image of our country in the world community**.

This book consists of five chapters that analyze include international ratings and indices that are prioritized in the political and legal spheres. Specifically, the book examines the Worldwide Governance Indicators, Rule of Law Index, Corruption Perception Index, Democracy Index and Press Freedom Index. The analysis focuses on Uzbekistan's position in these ratings and indices, the recommendations provided in their reports, and the prospective tasks to eliminate any identified shortcomings.

AUTHORS:

Dilafuz Sufieva	Head of the Department for work with international ratings and indices of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Rustam Abdullaev	Deputy head of the Department for work with international ratings and indices of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Anjelika Shermatova	Chief consultant of the Department for work with international ratings and indices of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Javokhir Abdullaev	Leading consultant of the Department for work with international ratings and indices of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Odinabonu Oktamkhujaeva	Leading consultant of the Department for work with international ratings and indices of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Abdulkarim Zokirov	Officer of the Department for work with international ratings and indices of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan
Dilfuza Khabibullaeva	Officer of the Department for work with international ratings and indices of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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INTRODUCTION

The importance of international ratings and indices in increasing the country's reputation in the world community, strengthening its position and ensuring transparency is incomparable.

The development and progress of humanity, the processes of globalization and the changes taking place in all spheres of society require the formation of a new approach to the promotion of international cooperation and relations to a new level, as well as the establishment of good relations with the international community. This is primarily determined by the country's global reputation and image, its place in international rankings and indices.

Today, reforms and innovations are rapidly occurring in every societal sphere. Naturally, the result of such positive changes is reflected not only in the life of our people, but also in the indicators of prestigious international ratings and indices.

It should be noted that international ratings and indices reflect the development process of each country and are important such as the quality of public administration, the standard of living of the population, the protection of human rights, a favorable environment for business activities and foreign investors, sustainable economic growth and competitiveness. These aspects are essential elements of the reforms in our country

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued Decree No. DP-6003 **"On improving positions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international ratings and indices, as well as implementation in government bodies and organizations of new mechanisms of working with them on systematic manner"** on June 2, 2020, which took an important step in raising the work in this direction to a new level in our country.

The Decree established a Republican Council to work with international ratings and indices. Additionally, parliamentary control was implemented in this area.

The Decree also established monitoring of state bodies' efficiency at the highest level, which aims to increase the accountability of ministry and agency heads. As a result, they now report to the Republican Council on their progress in improving the indicators in the ratings and indices for which they are responsible, as well as on the completion of assigned tasks.

The improvement of our country's position in international rankings largely depends on the local implementation of the adopted laws. That is why local governors were included in the Council. This allows timely identification of problems related to the local implementation of legal requirements and their elimination.

It should be noted that responsible state bodies should consistently study the methodology of international ratings and indices assigned to them, and be able to apply it in practice with a correct interpretation, in order to maintain relations with the organization that provides the international rating and index.

In order to effectively organize work in each system, structural units for working with international ratings was established in all ministries and agencies. This will facilitate and improve the quality of activities in this field with dedicated individual staff continuously working on international rankings and indices for which their ministry or office is responsible.

International rankings and indices are tools accepted by the world community as a key condition for economic development in assessing the quality of the institutional environment in the world. They are used not only by experts, but also at the state level as a criterion for reforms and socio-economic policies.

The fact that our country has been increasing in many priority ratings in recent years is an important result of the purposeful work being done to improve the well-being of the population in our country, to ensure openness and transparency in our society.

In particular, step-by-step reforms aimed at reducing the role of the state in the economy, ensuring macroeconomic stability, and improving the prospects for economic growth are among the indicators of the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicator, Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index, and the World Justice Project's Rule of Law Index.

In a word, the important aspect of international ratings and indices is that they determine the priority tasks facing our country, increase the position of our country in the world community and thereby increase foreign investment attractiveness, develop and further strengthen cooperation relations with international and foreign organizations.

This collection based on Decree No. DP-6003 dated June 2, 2020 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan **“On improving positions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international ratings and indices, as well as implementation in government bodies and organizations of new mechanisms of working with them on systematic manner”**. It includes general information about the ratings and indices designated as priority for our country in the political and legal sphere, their methodologies, evaluation criteria, the place of Uzbekistan in these ratings and indices, and the experiences of leading countries.

Taking into account the fact that organizations managing international ratings and indices mainly rely on the results of surveys conducted among entrepreneurs and residents, information from non-governmental non-profit organizations, and conclusions of national and foreign experts, one of the main goals of publishing this collection is on the republican scale. It is intended to increase the awareness of local residents and entrepreneurs, as well as international and foreign partners, about reforms in the economic, political and social spheres and their results.

Worldwide Governance Indicators



Overview of the Rating

General information

Worldwide governance indicators are compiled **annually** by the **World Bank** organization **since 1996**. It regularly evaluates the countries of the world according to 6 indicators defined in the management quality indicators. The results are usually updated every **September** and will be announced in **October**. **The results for the results of 2021**, updated in 2022, will be announced on **September 23** of this year, according to which, a total of **208** states rated.

Financing this rating is carried out within the framework of the World Bank's "**Skills for Change**" program. The Worldwide governance indicators (*WGI*) is a collection of research data that summarizes opinions on the quality of governance provided by a survey of businesses, citizens and experts across countries.

Information sources

The Worldwide Governance Indicators summarize composite data from 30 management indicators based on primary data sources. 3 The index relies on various sources of information, and when necessary, alternative sources are used. The data for each indicator is collected from all main information sources relevant to that indicator, and is analyzed separately for each country. The information directly affects the rating.

The data is collected from research institutes, think tanks, international and local non-governmental organizations, international organizations and private sector firms.

A total of **30 information sources are used in the process of evaluating countries according to the 6** indicators specified in the management quality indicators. These sources include:

- African Development Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments;
- Afrobarometer;
- Asian Development Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments;
- Business Enterprise Environment Survey;
- Bertelsmann Transformation Index;
- Freedom House Countries at the Crossroads;
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Transition Report;

Worldwide Governance Indicators

- Economist Intelligence Unit Riskwire & Democracy Index;
- European Quality of Governance Index (Underlying Survey Data);
- Freedom House;
- Transparency International Global Corruption Barometer Survey;
- World Economic Forum Global Competitiveness Report;
- Global Integrity Index;
- Gallup World Poll;
- Heritage Foundation Index of Economic Freedom;
- Human Rights Measurement Initiative;
- Cingranelli Richards Human Rights Database and Political Terror Scale;
- IFAD Rural Sector Performance Assessments;
- iJET Country Security Risk Ratings;
- Institutional Profiles Database;
- African Electoral Index;
- Latino barometer;
- International Research and Exchanges Board Vibrant Information Barometer;
- International Budget Project Open Budget Index;
- World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessments;
- Political Risk Services International Country Risk Guide;
- Reporters Without Borders Press Freedom Index;
- US State Department Trafficking in People report;
- Varieties of Democracy Project;
- World Justice Project Rule of Law Index.


The data from **16 of the 30** information sources listed above were used to calculate **Uzbekistan's indicators**. It is important to note that no country is rated by all information sources as some sources only provide information for countries in specific regions such as Africa, Europe or Asia.


The sources of information used in calculating the indicators of Uzbekistan are as follows:


Indicators »		Political Stability and Absence of violence / terrorism	Government Effectiveness	Voice and Accountability	Regulatory quality	Rule of law	Control of Corruption
Nº	Information sources	2021					
1.	Company "The Economist Intelligence Unit". <i>(Country review and Democracy Index of World Countries)</i>	0.45	0	0.14	0.10	0.16	0
2.	"IHS Markit" organization <i>(Lecture "World Economic Service")</i>	0.67	0.61		0.58	0.44	0.33
3.	Bertelsmann Foundation <i>(Transformation Index)</i>		0.38	0.24	0.40	0.35	0.30
4.	World Justice Project Organization <i>(Rule of Law Index)</i>	1		0.39	0.44	0.62	0.46
5.	World Bank <i>(Country policy and institutional assessment lectures)</i>		0.60		0.55	0.50	0.40
6.	Asian Development Bank <i>(Country policy and institutional assessment lectures)</i>		0.60		0.60	0.60	0.40
7.	International Fund for Agricultural Development <i>(Agricultural assessment study)</i>		0.28	0.40	0.50	0.59	0.12
8.	University of Notre Dame and University of Gothenburg <i>(Information from the "Different Aspects of Democracy Project")</i>			0.22		0.22	0.25
9.	"Freedom House" organization <i>("Freedom in the World", "Freedom of the Press", "Freedom of the Net (FON)", "Nations in Transit (FNT)" surveys)</i>			0.08		0.04	0.04

Indicators »		Political Stability and Absence of violence / terrorism	Government Effectiveness	Voice and Accountability	Regulatory quality	Rule of law	Control of Corruption
Nº	Information sources	2021					
10.	"Gallup" organization (<i>Gallup World Poll</i>)		0.75			0.84	
11.	"Ijjet" organization (<i>"Country Security Risk Ratings" index</i>)	0.50					
12.	"Reporters without borders" organization (<i>Press freedom index</i>)		0.46				
13.	"Heritage" Fund (<i>Economic Freedom Index</i>)				0.45		
14.	Binghamton University (reference " <i>Cingranelli-Richards Human rights database</i> ") and University of North Carolina Reference " <i>Political Terror Scale</i> ")	0.50					
15.	US Department of State (<i>Report on human trafficking</i>)					0.67	
16.	"Political risk services international country risk guide" (<i>political risk services international country risks guide</i>)	0.82	0.75	0.67	0.73	0.83	0.42

For comparison, some of the countries rated in the ranking are presented below, with regard to how many general information sources have rated them:

 **Norway** - evaluated by **10 sources** in total;

 **Canada** - evaluated by **11 sources** in total;

-  **USA** - evaluated by **12 sources** in total;
-  **Russia** - evaluated by **11 sources** in total;
-  **Kazakhstan** - evaluated by **12 sources** in total;
-  **Japan** - evaluated by **11 sources** in total;
-  **Egypt** - evaluated by **14 sources** in total;
-  **Brazil** - rated by **15 sources** in total.

Official website of governance quality indicators: info.worldbank.org.

Rating methodology

Indicator and assessment

In the section of indicators related to countries in Worldwide governance indicators from **-2.5 score (lowest score)** to **+2.5 (the best performance)** will be graded in the range. It should be noted that in this rating, the scores of countries on 6 indicators are recorded separately. The main difference from other ratings is that, the results of all indicators are summarized and the same score and place are not determined for each country or globally. The results for each indicator will be published separately.

As mentioned above, the Worldwide governance indicators maintained by the World Bank rate countries on a total of 6 indicators and these are:

- Government Effectiveness;
- Political Stability and Absence of violence / terrorism;
- Regulatory quality;
- Control of Corruption;
- Rule of Law;
- Voice and Accountability.

The indicators listed above analyze the following areas and assess countries within the framework of the following questions in terms of responsibility:

Voice and Accountability – studies on the level of freedom of speech, freedom of association and free mass media in the country.

As part of the evaluation, this indicator evaluates the following indicators:

- political participation;
- stability of democratic institutions in the society;
- political and social integration;
- accountability of civil servants;
- human rights;
- freedom of assembly and association;
- conflict of interest.
- political rights;
- civil liberties;
- independent mass media;
- civil society institutions;
- election processes;
- Internet freedom;
- political and legal framework for agricultural enterprises;
- communication between the government and agricultural enterprises;
- legal framework and autonomy for farmers and peasant farms.

Political Stability and Absence of violence / terrorism - the existence of various types of chaos and destruction in the country and the fact that the fundamental rights of citizens (*right to life, right to free movement, etc.*) are not restricted.

As part of the evaluation, this indicator evaluates the following indicators:

- political participation;
- stability of democratic institutions in the society;
- political and social integration;
- accountability of civil servants;
- human rights;
- freedom of assembly and association;
- conflict of interest.
- political rights;
- civil liberties;
- independent mass media;

- civil society institutions;
- election processes;
- Internet freedom;
- political and legal framework for agricultural enterprises;
- communication between the government and agricultural enterprises;
- legal framework and autonomy for farmers and peasant farms.

Government Effectiveness is a measure of perceptions of the quality of public services and their degree of independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of government commitment to such policies.

As part of the evaluation, this indicator evaluates the following indicators:

- efficiency of resource allocation;
- quality level of public administration;
- effectiveness of revenue mobilization;
- quality level of budget and financial management;
- level of bureaucracy;
- effectiveness of government institutions;
- level of people's satisfaction with the public transport system;
- people's level of satisfaction with the quality of roads;
- satisfaction with the education system;
- allocation and management of state resources for the development of agriculture;
- the consistency of the policy and the existence of prospective plans;
- stability of transport infrastructure;
- the possibility of the state not being able to provide basic food, transport and energy;
- level of satisfaction with medical services by the population;
- level of drinking water supply and sanitation.

Regulatory quality – examining perceptions of the government’s ability to develop and implement sound policies and regulations that allow and encourage private sector development.

As part of the assessment, this indicator evaluates the following questions:

- trade policy in the country;
- level of business regulation in the country;
- existence of an unhealthy competitive environment;
- existence of discriminatory tariffs and duties;
- degree of excessive protection of the internal market;
- existence of discriminatory taxes;
- investment and financial freedom;
- favorable investment environment for agricultural business;
- excessive bureaucratic obstacles and documents for opening and running a business;
- degree of ease of opening a business according to national legislation;
- state subsidy of fuel products.

Rule of law is to study the independence and justice of the judicial system in the territory of the country, the fact that the rights and freedoms of citizens are fully ensured, and the confidence of the country’s population in the existing judicial system.

As part of the evaluation, this indicator evaluates the following indicators:

- level of security of property rights;
- that the authorities carry out their activities in accordance with the laws;
- independent judiciary;
- the degree of punishment for the abuse of authority of the managers and employees of state agencies and the private sector;
- level of transparency and impartiality of court proceedings;
- protection of intellectual property rights;
- level of protection of private property;
- use of water for agricultural purposes;
- level of violation of agreements by the state and state enterprises;
- level of activities carried out by criminal organizations (*narcotics, arms and human trafficking*);

- level of enforcement of court decisions;
- level of government tax collection;
- the level of state pressure on private property;
- the level of appropriate compensation in case of land expropriation by the state;
- the degree of compliance with the provisions of the contract between national and foreign private shareholders.

Control of Corruption - analysis of the aspects and factors of allowing corrupt situations during the activity of officials in state organizations and agencies, judicial system and private sectors.

As part of the evaluation, this indicator evaluates the following indicators:

- transparency of the public sector;
- level of corruption in public sectors;
- anti-corruption policies and measures;
- level of corruption among civil servants;
- level of accountability, transparency and corruption in rural areas;
- corruption in the business sector;
- corruption between foreign companies and state bodies;
- corrupt situations in the field of education;
- the level of corruption in the judiciary;
- level of corruption in the medical field;
- level of corruption in law enforcement agencies;
- the level of corruption in the service sector;
- presence of control in the direction of fighting corruption in organizations.

Indicators and the place of Uzbekistan in the rating

Evaluation Criteria

Worldwide Governance Indicators evaluate each indicator separately, regardless of global or regional or income-based factors, and countries are ranked based on their performance in each indicator.

The dynamics of the 2022 ranking and the results of Uzbekistan in the ranking

The Public Voice and Accountability indicator is led by Norway, Finland, and New Zealand with scores of **+1.75**, **+1.62**, and **+1.62**, respectively. **Syria**, **Eritrea** and **North Korea** were evaluated as the lowest ranked countries in the same indicator (**-1.92**, **-1.93** and **-2.07** score respectively).

Uzbekistan is ranked 182nd among **208** states with a score of **-1.40** in this indicator.

In the indicator of Political Stability and Absence of violence / terrorism **Greenland** (with **+1.88** score), **Cayman Islands** (with **+1.67** points) and **Liechtenstein** (with **+1.64** score) listed as the highest rated countries. **Libya** (with **-2.37** score), Iraq (with **-2.40** score) and **Afghanistan** (with **-2.50** score) were evaluated as the lowest ranked countries in this indicator section.

Uzbekistan is ranked in this indicator with a **-0.24** score and placed **130th** place among **208** states.

In the Government Effectiveness Indicator **Singapore** with **+2.29** score, **Switzerland** with **+2.03** score and **Denmark** with **+2** score listed as the highest rated countries. The lowest ranked countries in this indicator were **Haiti** with **-2.19** score, **Yemen** with **-2.30** score and **South Sudan** with **-2.38** score.

Uzbekistan is ranked in this indicator with a **-0.20** score and placed **116th** place among **208** states.

The Regulatory Quality Indicator, **Singapore** with **+2.23** score, **Luxembourg** with **+1.92** score and **Finland** with **+1.90** score were listed as the highest rated countries. The lowest ranked countries in this indicator were **Venezuela** with **-2.20** score, **Eritrea** with **-2.27** score and **North Korea** with **-2.33** score.

Uzbekistan is ranked in this indicator with a **-0.58** score and placed **144th** place among **208** states.

In the Rule of law indicator, **Finland**, **Norway**, and **Denmark** listed as the highest rated countries (with **+2.06**, **+1.95** and **+1.94** score respectively). The lowest ranked countries in this indicator were **Syria**, **Somalia** and **Venezuela** (with **-2.07**, **-2.27**, **-2.30** points respectively).

Uzbekistan is ranked in this indicator with a **-0.89** score and placed **168th** place among **208** states.

In the indicator of Control of Corruption **Denmark** (with **+2.37** score), **Finland** (with **+2.27** score) and **New Zealand** (with **+2.20** score) listed as the highest rated countries. On the other hand, **Somalia** (with **-1.78** score), **Syria** (with **-1.78** score) and **South Sudan** (with **-1.82** score) were evaluated as the lowest ranked countries in this indicator segment.

Uzbekistan is ranked in this indicator with a **-0.81** score and placed **161st** place among **208** states.

Comparing Uzbekistan's Ranking Results with CIS Countries in the Last Four Years

Year 2017

In 2017, Uzbekistan's results in the Worldwide Governance Indicators were evaluated as follows, out of 204 countries evaluated.

- in the indicator of Voice and Accountability ranked **197th place** with **-1.80** score;
- in the indicator of Political Stability and Absence of violence / terrorism ranked **131st place** with **-0.24** score;
- in the indicator of Government Effectiveness ranked **144th place** with **-0.56** score;
- in the indicator of Regulatory Quality ranked **191st place** with **-1.28** score;
- in the indicator of Rule of law ranked **186th place** with **-1.12** score;
- in the indicator of Control of Corruption ranked **184th place** with **-1.17** score.

Year 2018

The results for Uzbekistan in the 2018 Worldwide Governance Indicators, which evaluated 208 countries, are as follows:

- in the indicator of Voice and Accountability ranked **195th place** with **-1.63** score;

- in the indicator of Political Stability and Absence of violence / terrorism ranked **136th place** with **-0.30** score;
- in the indicator of Government Effectiveness ranked **139th place** with **-0.55** score;
- in the indicator of Regulatory Quality ranked **185th place** with **-1.11** score;
- in the indicator of Rule of law ranked **182nd place** with **-1.09** score;
- in the indicator of Control of Corruption ranked **182nd place** with **-1.06** score.

Year 2019

The results for Uzbekistan in the 2019 Worldwide Governance Indicators, where 208 countries were evaluated, are as follows:

- in the indicator of Voice and Accountability ranked **195th place** with **-1.65** score;
- in the indicator of Political Stability and Absence of violence / terrorism ranked **138th place** with **-0.28** score;
- in the indicator of Government Effectiveness ranked **136th place** with **-0.52** score;
- in the indicator of Regulatory Quality ranked **183rd place** with **-1.03** score;
- in the indicator of Rule of law ranked **186th place** with **-1.06** score;
- in the indicator of Control of Corruption ranked **177th place** with **-1.03** score.

Year 2020

Uzbekistan's rankings out of 209 countries in the 2020 Worldwide Governance Indicators are as follows:

- in the indicator of Voice and Accountability ranked **195th place** with **-1.53** score;
- in the indicator of Political Stability and Absence of violence / terrorism ranked **146th place** with **-0.43** score;
- in the indicator of Government Effectiveness ranked **138th place** with **-0.53** score;
- in the indicator of Regulatory Quality ranked **179rd place** with **-0.98** score;
- in the indicator of Rule of law ranked **180th place** with **-1.08** score;
- in the indicator of Control of Corruption ranked **176th place** with **-1.05** score.

Comparison table of results and changes in places of Uzbekistan in 2020-2021

№	Indicators	Points awarded			Place in the rating				
		2020	2021	change	2020	2021	change		
1.	Political Stability and Absence of violence / terrorism	score	- 0.43	-0.24	+0.19	place	146	130	+16
		number of information sources	5	6	+1	country number	213	213	0
2.	Government Effectiveness	score	- 0.53	-0.20	+0.33	place	138	116	+22
		number of information sources	7	8	+1	country number	209	209	0
3.	Voice and Accountability	score	- 1.53	-1.40	+0.13	place	195	182	+13
		number of information sources	7	8	+1	country number	208	208	0
4.	Regulatory quality	score	- 0.98	-0.58	+0.40	place	179	144	+35
		number of information sources	8	9	+1	country number	209	209	0
5.	Rule of law	score	- 1.08	-0.89	+0,19	place	180	168	+12
		number of information sources	11	12	+1	country number	209	209	0
6.	Control of Corruption	score	- 1.05	-0.81	+0,24	place	176	161	+15
		number of information sources	9	10	+1	country number	209	209	0

The ranks of Uzbekistan and some countries at the end of 2021

Indicator	Voice and Accountability	Political Stability and Absence of violence / terrorism	Government Effectiveness	Regulatory quality	Rule of law	Control of Corruption
Belarus	194	170	165	172	182	107
Georgia	110	146	59	37	91	52
Russia	167	164	115	141	167	168
Tajikistan	201	159	143	184	186	195
Uzbekistan	182	130	116	144	168	161
Kyrgyzstan	141	147	155	143	179	182
Kazakhstan	169	133	90	92	138	109

Factors Contributing to Uzbekistan's Improved Results in the Latest Edition of Worldwide Governance Indicators

- launch of special portals (d.kharid.uz, e-kharid.uz and cooperation.uz) to ensure budget transparency;
- introduction of a special information portal for all types of public procurement;
- establishment of Republican centers for the rehabilitation and adaptation of women who suffered from oppression and violence;
- introduction of **legal protection orders** for women victims of oppression and violence;
- establishment of a new institutional system dealing directly with women, **State Committee for Family and Women**;
- introduction of an institute for regulatory impact assessment in order to improve the quality of normative creativity;
- expansion of types of legal expertise through **anti-corruption** and **gender-legal expertise**;
- cancellation of **4,000 obsolete documents** using the regulatory **guillotine method** and **codification of legal documents**, including the Law "On Investments and Investment Activities" and "Licensing, Permitting and Notification" as a result of the adoption of the "Laws on procedures";
- establishment of special anti-corruption **committees** in the Legislative Chamber and Senate of the Oliy Majlis;
- elimination of excessive bureaucratic obstacles that cause corruption factors, including the cancellation of the sticker for permission to go abroad and the procedure for requiring about 30 types of references from citizens;
- determination that the sale of land plots, which caused many cases of corruption, will be carried out only **through an online auction**;
- establishment of internal anti-corruption control structures in all state agencies;
- establishment of an open selection mechanism for recruitment to state agencies and organizations;
- creation and launch of platforms such as Open Data Portal (data.gov.uz), Unified Portal of Interactive Public Services (my.gov.uz) and "Open Budget" Portal (openbudget.uz);
- reduction of valid licenses and authorization documents to 30%, and the final lists of 49 licenses, 120 authorization documents and 33 notifications approved;

- introduction of the “Rule of law index” throughout Uzbekistan based on the methodology of international ratings, and a system to identify and eliminate existing problems;
- Media intervention to communicate the implemented reforms to the international community.

Rule of law Index, World Justice Project

Worldwide
Governance
Indicators

Rule of law
Index, World
Justice
Project

Corruption
Perception
Index

Press
Freedom
Index

Democracy
index

Overview of the Rating

Rule of law index has been compiled annually since **2015** by the **World Justice Project** organization of the United States of America. The organization was founded by **William Neukom** and **William Hubbard** in **2006** at the initiative of the President of the American Bar Association and with the support of **21 partner organizations** and individuals. World Justice Project organization has been operating as a non-governmental non-profit organization **since 2009**.

The World Justice Project (WJP) is an international non-governmental organization whose mission is to “*work to ensure the rule of law around the world*”. It compiles the Rule of Law Index, a quantitative assessment tool that shows how well countries actually follow the rule of law. Also a major focus of the WJP is the **World Justice Forum**, a global gathering where distinguished leaders from every corner of the world and across disciplines come together to articulate how the rule of law affects their disciplines and regions and develop joint actions to strengthen the rules. is to eat. WJP was founded in **2006** by **William H. Neukom** and **William S. Hubbard**, President of the American Bar Association, with the support of **21 partners**.

In today’s world where information exchange and all industries are accelerating rapidly, the rule of law is very difficult to define and measure. A simple way to approach it is to study the set of outcomes that the rule of law brings to societies, each of which reflects an aspect of the complex concept of the rule of law. The Rule of Law Index seeks to embody these results in a simple and consistent framework.

Data sources

To provide an accurate image of the rule of law is experienced by ordinary people, *World Justice Project* calculates each index score using a large number of questions from two original data sources collected in each country: a **general population poll** and a series of **qualified s’respondents’ questionnaires**. These two data sources collect up-to-date information that is not available globally and form the most comprehensive data collection in the world.

In the 2022 report, qualified experts from Uzbekistan provided information to the Rule of Law Index:

- Allan Pashkovsky (Acceptus Law Firm);
- Azatov Jakhongir Aybekovich (MyLawyer Firm of Advocates);

- Aziz Sattarov (Acceptus Law Firm);
- Dmitry Mitrofanov (Centile Law);
- Iskander Yakubov (Law and Business Consulting Agency);
- Khamrayeva V. Sh. (TashPMI);
- Madina Tursunova;
- Najmiddin Jamoliddinov (Leges Advocate);
- Yigitaliev Botir (Law firm "CODEX").

The general population surveys provide information on a range of relevant legal issues, including the relationship between the population and the government, information on bureaucracy, the extent of bribery and corruption, and other such questions.

According to the 2022 index report, the assessment results are based on the qualifications of the respondents, which consist of closed-ended questions filled by lawyers, experts and academics in the country with a total of about **1,000** civil and commercial law expertise from **140 countries**, based on questionnaires.

News in the Ratings

The 2022 Rule of Law Index covers **140 countries** and jurisdictions and is based on national surveys of more than **154,000 households** and more than **3,600 qualified lawyers and experts** across countries and regions around the world. assesses the primacy of law. In 2022, unlike the previous year (2021), Gabon was recognized as the **140th** country added to the ranking.

To learn more about the Rule of Law Index and the World Justice Project, you can visit their official website at: www.worldjusticeproject.org or send an email to wjp@worldjusticeproject.org.

Rating methodology

Indicator and Sub-indicators

According to the Rule of Law Index, there are 4 universal principles of the rule of law, which are as follows:

- **Responsibility** – everyone is equal and responsible before the law.
- **Only law** - laws must be clear, popular, stable and uniformly applied. It is supposed to ensure human rights, property, contract and procedural rights.

- **Open government** - promoting full transparency and accuracy of government operations.
- **Justice** - the independence of the judicial system reflects the rule of law of the country.

The Rule of Law Index *evaluates the rule of law* in the following **8 indicators** and a total of **44 sub -indicators**.

I. Constraints on Government Powers

- government powers are effectively limited by the legislature;
- government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary;
- government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review;
- government officials are sanctioned for misconduct;
- government powers are subject to non-governmental checks;
- transition of power is subject to the law.

II. Absence of corruption

- government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private;
- government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain;
- government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain;
- government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain.

III. Open Government

- publicized laws and government data;
- right to information;
- civic participation;
- complaint mechanisms.

IV. Fundamental Rights

- equal treatment and absence of discrimination;
- the right to life and security of the person is effectively guaranteed;
- due process of the law and rights of the accused;
- freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed;
- freedom of belief and religion is effectively guaranteed;

- freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy is effectively guaranteed;
- freedom of assembly and association is effectively guaranteed;
- fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed.

V. Order and Security

- crime is effectively controlled;
- civil conflict is effectively limited;
- people do not resort to violence to redress personal grievances.

VI. Regulatory enforcement

- government regulations are effectively enforced;
- government regulations are applied and enforced without improper influence;
- administrative proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delay;
- due process is respected in administrative proceedings;
- the government does not expropriate without lawful process and adequate compensation.

VII. Civil Justice

- people can access and afford civil justice;
- civil justice is free of discrimination;
- civil justice is free of corruption;
- civil justice is free of improper government influence;
- civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delay;
- civil justice is effectively enforced;
- alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial, and effective.

VIII. Criminal justice

- criminal investigation system is effective;
- criminal adjudication system is timely and effective;
- correctional system is effective in reducing criminal behavior;
- criminal system is impartial;
- criminal system is free of corruption;
- criminal system is free of improper government influence;
- due process of the law and rights of the accused.

The evaluation is done through a point system with a maximum possible score of 1. A score of 1 represents the best result, while a score of 0 represents the worst result. After evaluating each country for each indicator, the results are summarized and the final score is calculated.

Uzbekistan's Ranking and Performance on the Rule of Law Index Indicators

2022 Rating Dynamics

Over the past 5 years, the rule of law indicators have generally declined globally. According to the results of the 2022 (updated) rating, the level of rule of law has decreased in **85** of the total **140 countries** evaluated in the rating (**61%**), while it has improved in 54 countries (**39%**).

Denmark, Norway and Finland are listed **as the highest rated countries** in the Rule of Law Index. On the contrary, the countries of **Afghanistan, Cambodia and Venezuela** were evaluated as countries with **the least provision** of the rule of law.

Honduras is leading among the countries implementing effective reforms to improve their rule of law score with a 3.1% increase, followed by Kosovo with 2.4% and Belize with 2.0%.

Uzbekistan is also listed among the countries where the rule of law has increased, according to the results of this year, the increase is much lower than last year (**1% increase this year, the largest increase last year as Uzbekistan with 4.1%**). The largest decrease in the rule of law was observed in Sudan (**-7.9%**). The next places are Myanmar with **-7.7%** and Haiti with **-6.4%** respectively.

Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation criteria are presented in three categories:

- Global scale;
- Regional scale
- Income level.

Global Scaley

According to the 2022 evaluation, 140 countries were assessed globally and Uzbekistan was ranked 78th with a score of 0.50. The level of adherence to the rule of law is categorized into three sections based on the total score: very low (0 to 0.25 points), medium (0.26 to 0.50 points), and highly ensured (0.75 to 1 point).

Based on the results of 2022, with a score of 0.50, Uzbekistan reached the maximum level of the medium level of the rule of law. Any future success in the rating will be the basis for our country to be among the countries with medium to high level of rule of law.

Regional Scale

In the rule of law index, countries are divided into 7 regions, and they are as follows:

- East Asia and the Pacific Ocean;
- **Eastern Europe and Central Asia** (*where Uzbekistan's indicators are compared*);
- North America;
- Latin America and the Caribbean;
- Middle East and North Africa;
- South Asia;
- Sub-Saharan Africa.

As mentioned above, the evaluations given to Uzbekistan are studied among countries belonging to **Eastern Europe** and **Central Asia**. A total of **14 countries** are listed in this region, including Georgia, Kosova, North Macedonia, Kazakhstan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Ukraine, Serbia, Albania, Uzbekistan, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Russia and Turkey.

Uzbekistan is among the countries belonging to this region with 0.50 points and listed on the 8th rank. **The top results** in the region belong to **Georgia** (1st place with 0.60 points), **Kosova** (2nd place with 0.56 points), **North Macedonia** (3rd place with 0.53 points), and the lowest results are **Turkey** (14th place with 0.42 points), **Russia** (13th place with 0.45 points) and **Kyrgyzstan** (12th place with 0.46 points). In terms of earnings.

Income Level

The Rule of Law Index compares countries by income into 4 groups, and they are as follows:

- lower value income;
- lower than average income;
- medium-high income;
- high value income.

Uzbekistan is listed among low-middle income countries, which includes a total of 35 countries.

Uzbekistan is ranked 10th among 35 countries in the group in which it is placed in terms of income.

As mentioned earlier, Uzbekistan's results out of 140 countries in the indicator section of the Rule of Law index are as follows:

- Constraints on government powers: 0.38 points, ranking 114th.
- Absence of corruption: 0.47 points, ranking 66th.
- Government openness: 0.36 points, ranking 122nd.
- Fundamental rights: 0.45 points, ranking 107th.
- Order and security: 0.90 points, ranking 16th.
- Regulatory enforcement: 0.45 points, ranking 99th.
- Civil justice: 0.50 points, ranking 75th.
- Criminal justice: 0.46 points, ranking 65th.

Comparing Uzbekistan's Ranking Indicators with Other CIS Countries over the Last 5 Years

Years 2017-2018

The Rule of Law Index (ROLI) for 2017-2018 evaluated the positions of countries in the ranking and recorded the results of Uzbekistan as follows (only in these years the results were published in 1 report for 2 years)s'. It should be noted that a total of 113 countries were evaluated in the rating that year.

At the top of the ranking is **Denmark** in 1st place with a score of 0.89, followed by **Norway** in 2nd place (with a points of 0.89) and **Finland** in 3rd place (with a points of 0.87 with) noted.

The lowest indicators are **Afghanistan** at 111th place with 0.34 points, **Cambodia** at 112th place with 0.32 points and **Venezuela** at the lowest 113th place with 0.29 points.

The indicators of **Uzbekistan** in 2017-2018 are recorded as follows:

- ranked 91st among all 113 countries with a points of 0.46;
- on the scale of regions (*Eastern Europe and Central Asia*) among 13 member states, Uzbekistan is ranked 12th with a points of 0.46. Georgia ranked 1st in this region with 0.61 points, while the last 13th place belonged to Turkey with 0.42 points;
- in terms of income, Uzbekistan ranks 18th among 30 countries among **low-middle income** countries.

It is worth noting that in this period, **Denmark** ranked first in terms of income with 0.89 points, while **Venezuela** ranked the lowest in the «Latin America and the Caribbean» region with 0.29 points.

Year 2019

According to the 2019 results of the Rule of law index, the countries' positions in the ranking and the results recorded by Uzbekistan were evaluated as follows. It should be noted that a total of 126 countries were evaluated in the rating that year.

At the top of the ranking is **Denmark** in 1st place with a points of 0.90, followed by **Norway** in 2nd place (with a points of 0.89) and **Finland** in 3rd place (with a points of 0.87) noted.

The lowest indicators are the Democratic Republic of **Congo** in 124th place with 0.33 points, **Cambodia** in 125th place with 0.32 points and **Venezuela** in the lowest 126th place with 0.28 points.

The indicators of Uzbekistan in 2019 are recorded as follows:

- ranked 94th among all 126 countries with a points of 0.46;
- on the scale of regions (*Eastern Europe and Central Asia*) among 13 member states, **Uzbekistan** is ranked 12th with a points of 0.46. **Georgia** ranked 1st in this region with 0.61 points, while the last 13th place belonged to **Turkey** with 0.43 points;
- in terms of income, **Uzbekistan** ranks 17th among 30 countries among low-middle income countries.

It is worth noting that in this period, the highest result in the income section was Denmark with a points of 0.90, while on the other hand, Venezuela ranked the lowest in the “Latin America and the Caribbean” region with a points of 0.28.

Year 2020

According to the 2020 results of the Rule of law index, the countries' positions in the ranking and the results recorded by Uzbekistan were

evaluated as follows. It should be noted that a total of 128 countries were evaluated in the rating that year.

At the top of the ranking is **Denmark** in 1st place with a points of 0.90, followed by **Norway** in 2nd place (with a points of 0.89) and **Finland** in 3rd place (with a points of 0.87 with) noted.

The lowest indicators are the Democratic Republic of **Congo** in 126th place with 0.34 points, Cambodia in 127th place with 0.33 points and Venezuela in the lowest 128th place with 0.27 points.

The indicators of Uzbekistan in 2020 are recorded as follows:

- ranked 92nd among all 128 countries with a points of 0.47;
- on the scale of regions (Eastern Europe and Central Asia) among 14 member states, Uzbekistan is ranked 12th with a points of 0.47. **Georgia** ranked 1st in this region with 0.60 points, while the last 14th place belonged to **Turkey** with 0.43 points;
- in terms of income, Uzbekistan ranks 14 among 30 countries among low-middle income countries.

It is worth noting that in this period, **Denmark** ranked first with 0.90 points as the highest result in the income segment, while Venezuela ranked the lowest in the «Latin America and the Caribbean» region with 0.27 points.

Year 2021

According to the 2021 results of the Rule of law index, the countries' positions in the ranking and the results recorded by Uzbekistan were evaluated as follows. It should be noted that a total of 139 countries were evaluated in the rating that year.

At the top of the ranking is **Denmark** in 1st place with a points of 0.90, followed by **Norway** in 2nd place (with a points of 0.90) and **Finland** in 3rd place (with a points of 0.88 with) noted.

The lowest indicators are the Democratic Republic of **Congo** in 137th place with 0.35 points, **Cambodia** in 138th place with 0.32 points and **Venezuela** in the lowest 139th place with 0.27 points.

The indicators of Uzbekistan in 2021 are recorded as follows:

- ranked 85th among all 139 countries with a points of 0.49;
- on the scale of regions (Eastern Europe and Central Asia), among 14 member states, Uzbekistan is ranked 10th with a points of 0.49. **Georgia** ranked 1st in this region with 0.61 points, while the last 14th place belongs to **Turkey**, 0.42 points;

- in terms of income, Uzbekistan ranks 11th among 30 low-income countries.

It is worth noting that in this period, **Denmark** ranked first with **0.90** points as the highest result in the income segment, while **Venezuela** ranked the lowest in the «Latin America and the Caribbean» region with **0.27** points.

Rating trend of Uzbekistan and CIS countries

Nº	State	2017-2018 years	2019 year	2020 year	2021 year	2022 year
1.	Azerbaijan	–	–	–	–	–
2.	Armenia	–	–	–	–	–
3.	Belarus	65 th place	66 th place	68 th place	97 th place	99 th place
4.	Kazakhstan	64 th place	65 th place	62 nd place	66 th place	65 th place
5.	Kyrgyzstan	82 nd place	85 th place	84 th place	99 th place	100 th place
6.	Moldova	78 th place	83 rd place	82 nd place	73 rd place	68 th place
7.	Russia	89 th place	88 th place	94 th place	101 st place	107 th place
8.	Tajikistan	–	–	–	–	–
9.	Uzbekistan	91 st place	94 th place	92 nd place	85 th place	78 th place
10.	Turkmenistan	–	–	–	–	–
11.	Ukraine	77 th place	77 th place	72 nd place	74 th place	76 th place
Number of countries rated in the index		113	126 of them	128	139 of them	140

The top-ranked countries and their experiences in terms of 2022 results

TOP 10 countries

1. Denmark - with 0.90 points.
2. Norway – with 0.89 points.
3. Finland - with 0.87 points.
4. Sweden - with 0.86 points.
5. The Netherlands - with 0.83 points.
6. Germany –with 0.83 points.
7. New Zealand - with 0.83 points.
8. Luxembourg –with 0.83 points.
9. Estonia - with 0.82 points.
10. Ireland – with 0.81 points.

Achieving the Rule of Law: Lessons from Denmark

Danish and Scandinavian law share several commonalities with continental European legal systems, but they have developed in their own unique ways. Danish law has many common law features, while Scandinavian countries differ significantly from common law countries. Despite having strong ties to continental legal systems, Denmark has its own separate legal system.

The Danish Parliament (Folketinget) is unicameral when making laws in parliament. Members of Parliament consist of a total of 179 elected deputies, including two each from the Faroe Islands and Greenland. Parliamentary elections are held every four years, unless earlier elections are held. Bills can be introduced and passed three times in one parliamentary year.

The main sources of law in Denmark are Constitutional law, existing written law, regulatory law, precedent and customary law. Cultural traditions are also taken into account (*forholdets natur*) but in many cases are somewhat controversial. However, cultural traditions have a significant impact on Danish law in many ways. In addition, statements of the Parliamentary Ombudsman are of particular importance in the field of administrative law.

Danish law is notable for its extensive collections of systematic and written law. Private law is dominated by a series of individual legal instruments and, in some areas, **unwritten law based largely on precedent and custom.**

Criminal law is regulated by the criminal code, and administrative law is regulated by two general legal acts of state administration “**Forvaltningsloven**” and “**Offentlighedsloven**” and a complex set of normative legal documents related to the material sphere.

The Danish court system is based on the two-tier principle, which means that the parties involved in the case usually have the opportunity to appeal the decision of one court to a higher authority. Then the higher court can come to the same conclusion as the previous court (not change the decision) or change the decision if the case was wrongly tried.

In addition to ordinary courts, arbitration is also very widespread, it deals mainly with cases related to construction, entrepreneurship, business and similar legal fields.

Most cases begin at the **district court** level with the possibility of an appeal to one of the higher courts. There are 24 district courts in Denmark. As a rule, all court cases are initiated in one of the district courts. In special cases, if the case is related to the principles of public interest, the district court can refer the case to the higher court.

Danish law is based on the general principle of **freedom of contract**. However, the legal system contains a wide range of provisions that protect the commercial environment, especially in terms of consumer protection.

Foreigners are, as a rule, restricted by law from buying a house in Denmark unless they consider Denmark **"their home country"**. In practical terms, this means obtaining a residence permit from the Ministry of Justice of that country confirming your permanent residence in Denmark. EU citizens working in Denmark are exempt from these rules. Some areas have some special restrictions on foreign ownership, especially when buying holiday homes. This is especially common in coastal areas.

Denmark has a high level of consumer protection when buying real estate, with full reports from building inspectors and a system where the seller pays half of the hidden defects insurance. In addition, **Denmark** is among the countries with very low transaction costs related to the purchase of real estate.

Achieving the Rule of Law: Lessons from Finland

Finnish democracy is built on the rule of law, and the rule of law and respect for fundamental rights are fundamental principles enshrined in the **Finnish Constitution**. Finland also relies on these principles as a member state of the European Union and in its obligations arising from international treaties.

Being a legal state means that all state authorities work within the limits set by law, democracy and fundamental rights are respected, and they are under the control of independent and impartial courts. In Finland, the rule of law can also be seen in the way that the development, adoption and implementation of legislation is fair, efficient and open and in accordance with the principles of good governance.

In Finland, the Ministry of Justice is the state organization responsible for the rule of law and democracy.

According to the Finnish experience, the Ministry of Justice is responsible for the following areas of activity:

- promotion of democracy and respect for fundamental rights;
- implementation of legal protection and assistance in implementation of criminal responsibility;
- guaranteeing a comfortable working environment for participants and agencies in its administrative network;
- developing drafts of legal documents related to the field of activity;
- developing a draft law within the government.

Building on Finland’s experience in achieving democracy, the Ministry of Justice is responsible for the **National Democracy Program 2025**, which includes a number of measures to promote democracy and participation, as defined by the Prime Minister’s government. . The goal is to develop dialogue between civil society and the authorities. One of the goals of the program is to increase the education of human rights and democracy and youth activity.

The government’s **anti-corruption activities** in 2021-2023 are based on the Anti-Corruption Strategy. The strategy supports and strengthens the rule of law and effective governance.

The Ministry of Justice develops preventive measures, is responsible for international cooperation and coordinates the national anti-corruption network. In addition to the Ministry of Justice, the fight against corruption is carried out by several other entities. For example, the Ministry of Finance is responsible for coordinating the ethical standards of the civil service. The National Audit Office of Finland audits central government finances and monitors compliance with fiscal policy rules and rules on party and election financing. The investigation of corruption falls under the jurisdiction of the **National Bureau of Investigation**.

Legislation Procedure Normally, the Finnish government proposes a bill to the Finnish Parliament. After amendments are made to the document and approved by the parliament, the act is submitted to the **President of Finland for presidential approval**. After the President signs the document, it becomes law.

Achieving the Rule of Law: Lessons from Georgia

In Georgia, the post-revolutionary government has implemented a number of measures to restore judicial structures, including constitutional amendments aimed at strengthening the independence of the judiciary and the adoption of a new **Criminal Procedure Code** that is largely in line with international standards.

In the post-revolution period, rapid reforms and changes in all spheres were reflected in the country. At that time, the country was characterized by widespread corruption, weak state institutions and an economy that could almost collapse. Tax collection was only 14 percent of GDP, leaving Georgia heavily dependent on international aid. The official unemployment rate was more than 24 percent, and more than half of the population lived below the poverty line. In those years, Georgia was recognized as one of the most corrupt countries in the world with a points of 1.8 out of 10 by Transparency International.

The Georgian government realized that **corruption and bureaucracy** were as deeply entrenched as cancer in every area of the country, and implemented a series of reforms to counter it. Including:

- According to **the changes made to the Georgian constitution**, the powers of the president were expanded, in particular, a system was introduced that significantly strengthens the powers of appointing and dismissing ministers, legislative initiative and its cancellation, and leadership and coordination of the judiciary under the chairmanship of the Supreme Court Council;
- in order to sharply reduce the level of corruption in the judicial system, in order to attract new, young, knowledgeable and experienced personnel to the Supreme Court system, judges who served in the judiciary of Georgia for many years were offered a **lifetime pension** to resign by the end of the year;
- at the same time, the salaries of Supreme Court judges were increased by **400%**, and the salaries of lower judges were increased by **300%**. In the years after the revolution, the court budget increased threefold, poorly equipped court buildings were repaired, new technological equipment was installed to improve working conditions;
- the Supreme Court School, financed by the state and largely from international sources, was introduced in place of the Center for the **Training of Judges**, which was considered a non-governmental organization that operated under the corrupt and wrong system of the previous government;
- in order to make the judicial system more effective, the **State Strategy and Action Plan** for the reform of the criminal law of Georgia was adopted and according to it, the criminal law, i.e., the criminal code and the criminal procedural code, which exist but are not found in practice and are not used, moreover, the norms referring to another norm that excludes corruption cases were removed. A rule was introduced that prohibiting or permitting provisions of the norm contained in each article or paragraph should be clearly

indicated in that article or paragraph itself. This, in turn, prevented violations of the law by regulating one norm with another and interpreting it in the way of one's own interests, and the institutions of impartially qualified legal assistance to citizens were established on a large scale throughout the country. was introduced. This, in turn, led to the development of legal consciousness and legal culture in society;

- the **Georgian Parliament** made amendments to the law “**On the Prosecutor’s Office**” in the field of separate operation of the Prosecutor’s Office from the Ministry of Justice, thereby limiting the ability of the Minister of Justice to intervene in criminal cases.
- in order to further increase the transparency of the judicial system, the new government in **May 2013** made changes to the Law “**On General Courts**” that allows media coverage of court proceedings. According to **2014** information of **Freedom House** organization, 1 year after the adoption of the 2 above-mentioned laws, the number of cases of detention by the prosecutor’s office in the country decreased by 25%. This shows that the prosecutor’s office has less influence on the courts than before.

Contributing Factors to Uzbekistan’s Improved Rule of Law Index Results in 2022

In the indicator of the **constraints on government powers**, the implementation of the system of increasing the level of openness and evaluation of the activities of state bodies and organizations, as well as the development of the republican commission coordinating the development of the program of administrative reforms of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2023 and the development of proposals for the fundamental improvement of the activities of state authorities It is noted that the formation of the working group on

In the indicator of **regulatory enforcement**, the works carried out in such areas as ensuring the effective implementation of legal documents, preventing the side effects of regulation, observing administrative procedures, and ensuring the inviolability of property rights have been positively evaluated;

In the **civil justice** indicator, the execution of court decisions, the ability of citizens to exercise their rights through courts, the independence of courts from the influence of state bodies, the observance of procedural deadlines by courts and the proper execution of court decisions, and the satisfaction of the population with the impartiality of court

decisions. The implemented measures actively serve to increase our position in the ratings.

In the **fundamental rights** indicator, measures aimed at eliminating cases of torture and unjustified detention by law enforcement agencies, cases of pressure on citizens and journalists exercising freedom of opinion and speech, and arbitrary interference with private life, as well as civil The development of society's institutions and the provision of basic labor rights (salary, working hours, forced labor, etc.) are one of the main factors that led to the growth of our indicators.

In the indicator of the **absence of corruption**, the openness and competitive environment in the field of public procurement has been improved, the types of authorization procedures for the implementation of business activities have been reduced and simplified, the transparency in this area has increased, and the comprehensive measures taken to prevent corruption serve to increase the prestige of our country in this indicator.

In the **criminal justice** indicator, the introduction of new technologies into the inquiry and investigation system, the impartial functioning of the justice system regardless of the victim's social background, the decrease in the level of corruption in the criminal justice system, and the decrease in the use of torture were positively evaluated.

In the indicator of **government openness**, the reforms implemented in such areas as the openness of local state authorities and the provision of citizens' right to information by local executive bodies, the participation of citizens in the decision-making process at the local level, and the effective use of complaints mechanisms against the actions of officials are of great importance.

In the indicator of **order and security**, our country has been on the 1st place on a regional scale for the last five years, which, in turn, indicates the level of crime in the regions and the effectiveness of the work carried out in the areas of crime prevention in the regions.

Corruption Perception Index



Overview of the Rating

General information

The Corruption Perceptions Index has been conducted by **Transparency International**, an international non-governmental organization, every year **since 1995**, based on the assessments of experts and entrepreneurs to determine the level of corruption in the public sector in all countries of the world.

Transparency International is an international non-governmental organization that fights against corruption and studies the level of corruption around the world. Transparency International was founded in **Berlin** in **1993** by **Peter Eigen**, former East Africa director of **the World Bank**.

The purpose of the index is to determine the level of sensitivity to corruption of the political and legal systems of the evaluated countries based on qualitative and quantitative data.

Information sources

Although the sources used in the index vary widely, the Index (CPI) is based on **13 sources** provided by **12 independent organizations** specializing in the analysis of government issues and the business environment. Data sources used to compile the index (CPI) are based on data published for the last two years. The index only includes sources that provide scores for groups of countries/territories and measure perceptions of corruption in the public sector using experts. For a complete description of data sources, types of respondents, and specific questions asked during surveys, it is appropriate to refer to the list of CPI sources.

The 2021 Corruption Perceptions Index report is based on data from the following **13 sources**:

- African Development Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2020;
- Bertelsmann Stiftung Sustainable Governance Indicators 2020;
- Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index 2022;
- Economist Intelligence Unit Country Risk Service 2021;
- Freedom House Nations in Transit 2021;
- Global Insight Country Risk Ratings 2020;
- IMD World Competitiveness Center World Competitiveness Yearbook Executive Opinion Survey 2021;

- Political and Economic Risk Consultancy Asian Intelligence 2021;
- The PRS Group International Country Risk Guide 2021;
- World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2020;
- World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey 2020;
- World Justice Project Rule of Law Index Expert Survey 2020;
- Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem v. 11) 2021.

1. African Development Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2020

Experts are asked to assess transparency, accountability and corruption in the public sector.

This criterion assesses the extent to which the executive can be held accountable for its use of funds and the results of its actions by the electorate and by the legislature and judiciary, and the extent to which public employees within the executive are required to account for the use of resources, administrative decisions, and results obtained. Both levels of accountability are enhanced by transparency in decision-making, public audit institutions, access to relevant and timely information, and public and media scrutiny.

Each of the three aspects is evaluated separately:

- a. the accountability of the executive to oversight institutions and of public employees for their performance;
- b. access of civil society to information on public affairs;
- c. state capture by narrow vested interests.

2. Bertelsmann Stiftung Sustainable Governance Indicators 2020

Experts are asked to assess *to the extent to which public officeholders are prevented from abusing their position for private interests.*"

This question addresses how the state and society prevent public servants and politicians from accepting bribes by applying mechanisms to guarantee the integrity of officeholders:

- auditing of state spending;
- regulation of party financing;
- citizen and media access to information;
- accountability of officeholders (asset declarations, conflict of interest rules, codes of conduct);
- transparent public procurement systems;
- effective prosecution of corruption.

Thus, the questions were formulated covering such issues as effective prosecution of corrupt activities.

3. Bertelsmann Stiftung Transformation Index 2022

Experts are asked to assess:

“To what extent are public officeholders who abuse their positions prosecuted or penalized?”

“To what extent does the government successfully contain corruption?”

4. Economist Intelligence Unit Country Risk Service 2021

Specific guiding questions include:

- Are there clear procedures and accountability governing the allocation and use of public funds?
- Are public funds misappropriated by ministers/public officials for private or party political purposes?
- Are there special funds for which there is no accountability?
- Are there general abuses of public resources?
- Is there a professional civil service or are large numbers of officials directly appointed by the government?
- Is there an independent body auditing the management of public finances?
- Is there an independent judiciary with the power to try ministers/public officials for abuses?
- Is there a tradition of a payment of bribes to secure contracts and gain favours?

5. Freedom House Nations in Transit 2021

The Freedom House experts are asked to explore a range of indicative questions, including:

- Is the country’s economy free of excessive state involvement?
- Is the government free from excessive bureaucratic regulations, registration requirements, and other controls that increase opportunities for corruption?
- Are there significant limitations on the participation of government officials in economic life?
- Are there adequate laws requiring financial disclosure and disallowing conflict of interest?
- Does the government advertise jobs and contracts?
- Does the state enforce an effective legislative or administrative process – particularly one that is free of prejudice against one’s political opponents – to prevent, investigate, and prosecute the corruption of government officials and civil servants?

Corruption Perception Index

- Do whistle blowers, anti-corruption activists, investigators, and journalists enjoy legal protections that make them feel secure about reporting cases of bribery and corruption?
- Are allegations of corruption given wide and extensive airing in the media?
- Does the public display a high intolerance for official corruption?

6. Global Insight: Risk vs Economic Performance 2020

Experts are asked to assess:

The risk that individuals/companies will face bribery or other corrupt practices to carry out business, from securing major contracts to being allowed to import/export a small product or obtain everyday paperwork. This threatens a company's ability to operate in a country, or opens it up to legal or regulatory penalties and reputational damage.

7. IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2021

Survey respondents were asked:

"Bribery and corruption: Exist or do not exist".

8. Political and Economic Risk Consultancy 2021

Survey respondents were asked:

"How do you grade the problem of corruption in the country in which you are working?".

9. The PRS Group International Country Risk Guide 2021

This is an assessment of corruption within the political system. The most common form of corruption met directly by businesses is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. The measure is most concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, exchange of favours, secret party funding and suspiciously close ties between politics and business.

10. World Bank Country Policy and Institutional Assessment 2020

Experts are asked to assess:

"Transparency, accountability and corruption in the public sector".

This criterion assesses the extent to which the executive can be held accountable for its use of funds and the results of its actions by the electorate and by the legislature and judiciary, and the extent to which public employees within the executive are required to account for the use of resources, administrative decisions, and results obtained. Both levels of accountability are enhanced by transparency in decision making, public audit institutions, access to relevant and timely information, and public and media scrutiny. A high degree of accountability and transparency discourages corruption, or the abuse of public office for private gain. National and sub-national governments should be appropriately weighted.

11. World Economic Forum Executive Opinion Survey 2020

Survey respondents were asked: "In your country, how common is it for firms to make undocumented extra payments or bribes connected with the following:

- a. Imports and exports
- b. Public utilities
- c. Annual tax payments
- d. Awarding of public contracts and licenses
- e. Obtaining favourable judicial decisions"

12. World Justice Project. Rule of Law Index 2021

Index 2: Absence of corruption

Experts were asked a total of 53 questions regarding the extent to which government officials use public office for private gain in various sectors of the government including the public health system, regulatory agencies, the police, and the courts.

Individual questions are aggregated into four sub-indices:

- 2.1. Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain
- 2.2. Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain
- 2.3. Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain
- 2.4. Government officials in the legislature do not use public office for private gain.

Only the scores provided by the experts were considered for the CPI calculations. The four sub- indicators are then averaged to create a single score.

13. Varieties of Democracy Project 2021

How prevalent is political corruption according to the V-Dem corruption index?

Unlike other V-Dem variables, the corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt. The corruption index includes measures of six distinct types of corruption that cover both different areas and levels of the political realm, distinguishing between executive, legislative and judicial corruption. Within the executive realm, the measures also distinguish between corruption mostly pertaining to bribery, and corruption due to embezzlement. Finally, they differentiate between corruption in the highest echelons of the executive (at the level of the rulers/cabinet) and in the public sector at large. The index includes both petty and grand corruption, as well as corruption aimed at influencing lawmaking and implementation. To arrive at the index, the four government spheres are equally weighted by taking the average of the public sector, executive, legislative, and judicial corruption indices.

The V-Dem corruption index is a valuable indicator of good governance for four reasons. While corruption is typically hidden and only discovered through scandal or investigation, objective measures of corruption have been developed in certain areas by scientists, civil society, and government researchers. However, there is currently no indicator that can comprehensively reflect the objective level of national corruption. Indexed sources and studies use carefully designed and selected questionnaires that represent the views of relevant stakeholders in the field, which is almost identical to the experience of citizens with bribery as reflected in objective measures, such as the Global Corruption Barometer.

Which countries/territories are included in the Index and why?

For a country or region to be included in the ranking, the country must be included in at least three Index (CPI) data sources. However, the absence of a country from the ranking does not necessarily mean that there is no corruption in that country: it simply indicates a lack of information. The Index (CPI) has covered approximately 180 countries worldwide since 2012.

What is the difference between a country/territory's rank and its score?

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) assesses a country or territory based on several factors, including:

- the nature of appointment to a public position (whether it's based on service or kinship);
- the effectiveness of prosecuting corrupt officials;
- the availability of appropriate financial disclosure and conflict of interest laws for public officials;
- tax fraud.

A country/territory's score indicates the perceived level of public sector corruption on a scale of 0-100, where **0** means that a country is perceived as **highly corrupt** and a **100** means that a country is perceived as **very clean**.

A country's rank indicates its position relative to the other countries/territories included in the index. A country's rank can change merely if the number of countries included in the index changes or if other countries improve or decline on the index.

Which manifestations of corruption does the CPI capture?

CPI source data captures the following aspects of corruption, based on the specific question wording used to collect the data:

- Bribery
- Diversion of public funds
- Prevalence of officials using public office for private gain without facing consequences
- Ability of governments to contain corruption and enforce effective integrity mechanisms in the public sector
- Red tape and excessive bureaucratic burden which may increase opportunities for corruption
- Meritocratic versus nepotistic appointments in the civil service
- Effective criminal prosecution for corrupt officials
- Adequate laws on financial disclosure and conflict of interest prevention for public officials
- Legal protection for whistleblowers, journalists, investigators when they are reporting cases of bribery and corruption
- State capture by narrow vested interests
- Access of civil society to information on public affairs.

Which manifestations of corruption does the CPI not capture?

CPI source data does not capture the following aspects of corruption:

- Citizens' perceptions or experience of corruption
- Tax fraud
- Illicit financial flows
- Enablers of corruption (lawyers, accountants, financial advisors etc)
- Money-laundering
- Private sector corruption
- Informal economies and markets

Rating methodology

Indicator and assessment

The methodology for calculating the index is based on the study of alternative approaches to index compilation by Professor **Andrew Gelman** (Professor of the Department of Statistics and Political Science at Columbia University) and Dr. **Pero Stanig** (Researcher of the Institute).

The index is evaluated on a scale of **0 (highest)** and **100 (lowest)**.

The level of acceptance of corruption, for example, is more precisely defined in each country than on a scale of 1 to 7 or 1 to 10.

The index assigns scores to countries/territories and ranks them according to the perceptions of businessmen and experts about the level of corruption in the country's public sector. It is a composite Index of 13 studies and assessments of corruption compiled by various reputable organizations, and it is the most common measure of corruption in the world.

The methodology of the index reflects the level of corruption in the public and private sectors and includes data from expert assessments, information from mass media and social networks, as well as surveys conducted among business circles.

The level of bribery, looting of budget funds, use of state office for personal purposes, sectarianism in public service, usurpation of state power by a narrow circle of materially interested persons is evaluated.

Likewise, the integrity of the government, the existence of an effective mechanism for prosecuting those guilty of corruption, the complexity and bureaucratic state of established procedures, the disclosure of financial information, the legal framework for preventing conflicts

of interest and access to information, and the legal protection of journalists, judges and investigators such issues are among them. The index was developed in 1995 as a structural indicator to measure the estimated level of corruption in the public sector around the world, and over the past 20 years, efforts have been made to correct and improve the sources and methodology of the index. In 2012, significant changes were made to the methodology of the Index, which made it possible to compare these indicators over time. Until 2016, the general parameters of 2012 were considered the source of the main values.

In 2016, the Index included data from the Diversity of Democracy Project (V-DEM) and missing values for 2016 were again identified. Nevertheless, the comparison of the general parameters between 2012 and 2016 showed a statistically insignificant difference - this means that the change in the source of the initial values did not affect the comparability of the data over time. As a result, 2012 remains the current starting point for baseline data.

Countries with the highest performance

The top countries in the 2021 report were **Denmark, Finland and New Zealand**, with **88** points each, followed by **Norway, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland**, the **Netherlands, Luxembourg** and **Germany**.

South Sudan, Syria and Somalia remain at the bottom of the index. Countries experiencing armed conflict or authoritarianism, including **Venezuela, Yemen, North Korea, Afghanistan, Libya, Equatorial Guinea** and **Turkmenistan**, have the lowest scores.

Overall, the Index shows that control of corruption has stagnated or worsened in **86** percent of countries over the past decade. According to him, the situation **improved** in **25** countries, the situation **worsened** in **23** countries, and the situation remained **unchanged** in **131** countries.

From **2017** to **2021**, the Republic of Uzbekistan recorded **+6** degrees among the countries where the corruption situation is improving. Also, Uzbekistan is one of the most consistently developing countries in this regard. In the index, it scored only **17** points in **2012**, but this year it increased to **28** points.

With an average score of just **36** out of **100**, Eastern Europe and Central Asia is still the second lowest performing region. In Central Asia, governments have used Covid-19 as an excuse to limit rights and accountability.

Georgia 45th in 2021 (45th in 2020), **Armenia** 58th (60th in 2020), **Belarus** 82nd (63rd in 2020), **Kazakhstan** 102nd place (94nd place in 2020), **Moldova** 105th place (115th place in 2020), **Ukraine** 122th place (117th place in 2020 place), **Kyrgyzstan** 144th place (124th place in 2020), **Azerbaijan** 128th place (129th place in 2020), **Russia** 136th place (in 2020 129th place), **Uzbekistan** 140th place (146th place in 2020), **Tajikistan** 150th place (149th place in 2020) and **Turkmenistan** 169th place (165th place in 2020).

At the same time, **Georgia** scored the same points as last year, **Armenia, Moldova, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan** improved their positions in the rating, **Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan** lost their previous positions in the index. lost.

In the region, since 2012, in the index, **Armenia** has increased by **+47** points (from 105th to 58th place), **Belarus** by **+41** points (from 123rd to 82nd place), **Uzbekistan** by **+30** points (from 170th place to 130th place), **Kazakhstan** **+29** places (from 133rd place to 102nd place), **Ukraine** **+22** places (from 144th place to 122nd place ring), **Azerbaijan** **+11** places (from 139th to 128th place), **Kyrgyzstan** **+10** places (from 154th to 144th place), **Tajikistan** **+7** places (from 157th place to 150th place), **Georgia** **+6** places (from 51st place to 45th place), **Turkmenistan** **+1** place (from 170th place to 169th place) o registered an increase, **Moldova** **-3** places (from 94th to 105th place), **Russia** **-3** places (from 133rd to 136th place) a decrease.

Georgia is the leader in the region with **45** points, while **Armenia** has achieved a high achievement in the ranking, having increased by **+17** points compared to 2020. **Kazakhstan** occupies the 102nd place and leads among the countries of **Central Asia**.

Uzbekistan's Ranking and Indicators in the Index

Evaluation Criteria

In the Corruption Perception Index for 2020, **Uzbekistan** took 146th place among **180 countries** with **28 points**, **+2 points** more than in **2020**, and rose **6 places** from 146th place.

In the ranking of countries in transition published by **Freedom House** for 2021, **Uzbekistan** scored **1.14 points** in 2020, **+0.3 points** more than **1.11 points** in 2019.

Uzbekistan gained **26 points (+1)** in the published index for 2020, rising from 153rd place to 148th place (**+7**).

Kyrgyzstan (144th place), **Tajikistan** (150th place) and **Turkmenistan** (169th place) are at the bottom of the region.

In the index, Uzbekistan is included in the region of **Eastern Europe** and **Central Asia**, and this region scored an average of **28 points** out of a maximum of **100 points** in the index.

Positive results

Based on the methodology of the index, Uzbekistan's performance in **3** out of **seven sources**, namely Freedom House (**+1**), World Justice Project (**+7**) and Varieties of Democracy (**+3**), showed an increase of **+1** point on average compared to its previous ratings due to the addition of additional points.

Meanwhile, when analyzing direct index sources, the following can be seen.

In the annual report of the International Human Rights Organization "**Nations in Transit 2020**" (Freedom House), Uzbekistan scored **1.14 points** in 2020. In 2019, this indicator was **1.11 points**.

According to this rating methodology, countries are rated from **1** to **7 points**, where **1** is **the lowest** and **7** is **the highest** level of democratic processes. The average rating of these ratings shows the state of democracy of each country. Democracy percentage is a conversion of the democracy score to a scale from **0** to **100**.

In the **Rule of Law Index** announced by the World Justice Project for 2022, Uzbekistan received **0.50 points** in 2022, **+0.1 points** more than **0.49 points** in 2021, and ranked 78th among **139 countries**. took place (85nd place in 2021).

Among them, the structural indicators of the Rule of Law Index were as follows:

- Constraints on Government Powers – 0,38 points / 114st (+7);
- Absence of Corruption – 0,47 points /66th (+4);
- Open Government – 0,36 points /122nd (+1);
- Fundamental Rights – 0,45 points /107th (+2);
- Order and Security – 0,90 points /16th;
- Regulatory Enforcement – 0,45 points /99th (+6);
- Civil Justice – 0,50 points /75th (+3);
- Criminal Justice – 0,46 points /65th (+2).

The indicator of the Absence of corruption covers the following:

- government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain – 0,43 points (72th);
- government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain– 0,47 points (93rd);
- government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain – 0,44 points (104th);
- government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain– 0,54 points (22nd).

Opportunities for improvement

A 2021 report by Transparency International noted that strong political influence on oversight institutions, the lack of independence of the judiciary, and restrictions on freedom of expression have led to excessive power in many countries in **Eastern Europe** and **Central Asia**. According to experts in the report, if political leaders give priority to social interests and set an example of transparency, it is possible to fight corruption effectively.

It was recommended to the states of the region to publicize the spending of budget funds allocated to the sector, to improve the procedures for concluding relevant contracts aimed at their use and distribution, and to introduce an excellent audit system.

The Covid-19 pandemic has exposed the weaknesses of existing oversight and transparency systems. Anti-corruption and oversight bodies must have sufficient funds and independence to perform their duties in order to ensure access to resources for the most needy groups of the population and to protect them from appropriation by corrupt officials.

Many governments have drastically reduced their public procurement requirements. Hasty decisions and non-transparent public procurement create ample opportunities for corruption and misappropriation of public resources. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure the openness and transparency of public procurement.

Disclosure and accessibility of cost and resource allocation data, and the publication of cost and resource allocation data, are critical to equitable and inclusive policy responses to emergencies. Therefore, governments must ensure that citizens receive and receive accurate, up-to-date, and adequate information.

Recommendations for Countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia

According to the report by Transparency International, the lack of transparency of measures to fight against Covid-19 in the region is evidence of the importance of using restraint mechanisms and strengthening the honesty system.

Corruption is identified as the biggest obstacle to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and problems in the healthcare system are likely to worsen.

The report emphasizes that the lack of transparency in budget spending increases the risk of corruption and complicates emergency situations.

Based on this, it is recommended to the states of the region to make public the spending of budget funds allocated to the sector, to improve the procedures for concluding appropriate contracts aimed at their use and distribution, and to introduce a perfect audit system.

The official page for the report is <https://www.transparency.org/en/cpi/2020/index/nzl>.

International experience

Georgia's Anti-Corruption Measures: Lessons and Achievements

In 2003, Georgia ranked 127th out of 176 countries in the Corruption Perceptions Index, and according to the Transparency International report for 2021, Georgia ranked 45th out of 180 countries (*Eastern Europe and Central 1st place in the Asian region*). Over the past five years, Georgia has recorded good growth, outperforming countries such as **Italy, Romania, Greece, the Czech Republic and Slovakia**.

Over the past decade, Georgia has made significant progress in the fight against corruption. This success was achieved in large part through effective law enforcement and administrative simplification. This made it possible to put an end to petty corruption in state administration. Now that the simplest tasks have been solved, Georgia is at the next stage of the fight against corruption and, like many other countries, has faced a new problem related to corruption at the highest level of power and complex corrupt schemes. The main role in finding a solution to these problems is played by the new anti-corruption strategy and the importance of the **anti-corruption council**.

Georgia's new anti-corruption strategy and its action plan were developed based on the evaluation of the results of previous policies, taking into account numerous reports and studies in the field of corruption, as well as extensive public consultations. The strategy is a well-developed anti-corruption policy document that sets clear goals and objectives. The action plan specifies specific measures, deadlines for their implementation, responsible bodies and budgets.

The Anti-Corruption Council was originally established by Presidential Decree in 2008, and in 2010 the **Anti-Corruption Council** provisions were included in the Georgia Law **on Conflict of Interest and Corruption in Public Service**. Following the October 2013 presidential elections, **the Anti-Corruption Council** became accountable to the Georgian government under the amendments to the Law on Conflict of Interest and Corruption in the Public Sector. Later, the statute and composition of the Anti-Corruption Council was approved by Government Resolution No. 390 of December 30, 2013, and the Council **must submit an annual report on its activities to the Government**.

The participation of representatives of the government and non-governmental non-profit organizations is the main factor in the development of anti-corruption policy, therefore, in 2012-2017, the composition of the Anti-Corruption Council was expanded several times by new state bodies, local, international organizations and enterprises. Currently, this Council has 55 members, 17 of them are representatives of local and international non-governmental organizations, international organizations, donors and business associations.

The functions of the anti-corruption council include coordination of anti-corruption measures in our country, updating the Action Plan and Anti-Corruption Strategy, as well as monitoring their implementation, monitoring reporting to international organizations, initiating relevant legislative activities and making recommendations. preparation is included. The members of the council are representatives of the parliament, executive and judicial authorities, international and local organizations, as well as representatives of the business sector. The Council is **chaired by the Minister of Justice of Georgia**.

Armenia's Anti-Corruption Measures: Lessons and Achievements

Over the past 15 years, the government of the Republic of Armenia has declared the fight against corruption as one of its main activities. One of the most important conditions for the implementation of the

anti-corruption policy was the formulation of the “Anti-Corruption Strategy” and their implementation plans. However, the first strategy implemented between 2003 and 2007 did not yield the desired results, as concrete practical measures to monitor its implementation were not taken, according to international experts.

During this time, Armenia’s ranking in the Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index dropped from 78th place (out of 133 countries) in 2003 to 99th place (out of 180 countries) in 2007.

At the same time, among the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union, Armenia showed the best results during this period. For comparison, **Russia** ranked 86th in 2003, and dropped to 143rd in 2007. Other countries (**Kyrgyzstan**, **Belarus** and **Kazakhstan**) fell to 150 places in 2007. The first «2003-2007 Anti-Corruption Strategy» did not yield the expected results, therefore, on October 8, 2009, the second «2009-2012 Anti-Corruption Strategy» and its implementation plan were approved. The priority task identified in the strategy was to significantly reduce the overall level of corruption. The program of measures for the implementation of this task provided for the creation of new institutional structures, improvement of the regulatory legal framework, involvement of the public in the problem of corruption, and monitoring of anti-corruption measures. The main expected results of the new strategy were to eliminate the systemic nature of corruption, significantly limit the spread of corruption, improve the quality of state services provided to citizens, improve social justice, strengthen the stability of the political system, and increase the competitiveness of the country’s economy.

The “2009-2012 Anti-Corruption Strategy” achieved several positive results, including:

- improving the efficiency of detecting cases of proceeds from criminal activities and financing of terrorism.
- introducing methods and procedures for identifying corruption offenses during the investigation of tax crimes, and expanding electronic tax services;
- increasing management efficiency in the customs sector and the responsibility of the customs service, and introducing a customs service evaluation system;
- introducing a unified system of entrance exams to higher education institutions in the field of education, and developing annual anti-corruption programs approved by the Minister of Education and Science;

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- regulating the issue of conflicts of interest of judges in the legal system through the Law “On Civil Service” ;
- improving the system of using information from the state register of the population in providing public services in the law enforcement bodies and making it more convenient to complain about the actions of officers of the internal affairs bodies;
- regulating the rules of etiquette for high-ranking officials of the Republic of Armenia within the framework of the Law “On Public Service,” establishing a system for declaring the property of high-ranking officials, and introducing a control system to identify conflicts of interest

A decentralized anti-corruption system was introduced to implement the anti-corruption policy in the Republic of Armenia, within which the functions of policy development and control are separated from the functions of detecting and prosecuting corruption. The policy of development and implementation of departmental (branch) programs was introduced in the program of measures of the anti-corruption strategy, but it was not fully supported by the state authorities.

It should be noted that the goals set in the activity program of the **“2009-2012 anti-corruption strategy”** have not been fully implemented. Corruption has remained at a high level in state institutions such as law enforcement agencies, courts, education (universities), tax and customs authorities.

According to Transparency International’s CPI, in 2009 (the beginning of the second anti-corruption strategy), Armenia took 120th place (out of 180 countries), in 2010 - 123rd place (out of 178 countries), and in 2011 had the worst performance of all years, falling to 129th place (out of 183 countries). In 2012 (the second anti-corruption strategy was completed), Armenia recovered and rose to 105th place (out of 176 countries). It is worth noting that Armenia again showed the best results during this period in comparison with the member states of the Eurasian Economic Union. For comparison, in 2009, Russia took 146th place, and in 2012, its position improved to 133rd place. The third wave of the anti-corruption policy in the Republic of Armenia is expressed in the strategy of combating corruption for 2015-2018, approved by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Armenia No. 1141-N dated September 25, 2015.

The fight against corruption has once again been identified as a priority of the Armenian government. In particular, it was found that the government of the Republic of Armenia implements an anti-corruption policy based on the newly revised vision of the fight against

corruption. The main goals set for the government of the Republic of Armenia were: to reduce the level of corruption in close cooperation with international organizations; forming a conscientious and responsible official in the state administration system; increase the trust of the population in the authorities and state institutions. At the same time, it was noted that more effective tools are used in the fight against corruption based on the «theory of changes», which implies the revision of the process of fighting against corruption itself. The strategy was supposed to help government structures change their internal anti-corruption culture.

Four target sectors were selected as the priority areas of the strategy: health, education, law enforcement and tax. Systematization of anti-corruption measures and control of the implementation of the strategy was entrusted to the Anti-Corruption Council.

In the Transparency International CPI country ranking in 2015 (*the beginning of the third anti-corruption strategy*), Armenia took 95th place (*out of 168 countries*), in 2016 it took 113th place (*out of 177 countries*) and in 2017 it took 107th place (in 180 countries). Despite the improvement of the rating in 2017 compared to 2016, the experts of Transparency International believed that Armenia is in a stagnation stage without any improvement trends.

The report of **the Council of Europe Anti-Corruption Commission** (GRECO) is noteworthy, in which in 2016 **Armenia** successfully implemented all GRECO recommendations related to the criminalization of corruption-related crimes, but none related to the prevention of corruption among members of parliament. also did not follow the recommendation. In addition, at the end of 2016, more than half (**57%**) of the recommendations to prevent corruption among judges were not implemented.

Press Freedom Index

Worldwide
Governance
Indicators

Rule of law
Index, World
Justice
Project

Corruption
Perception
Index

Press
Freedom
Index

Democracy
index



Overview of the Rating

General information

The World Press Freedom Index has been maintained by the international non-governmental organization «**Reporters Without Borders**» since 2002, and is an important propaganda tool based on the principle of competition between countries. The index determines the level of freedom of activities of journalists, reporters, media representatives in **180 countries** around the world. It is a state of media freedom based on an assessment of media independence, the quality of the legal framework and the safety of journalists in each country and region.

Reporters Without Borders (RSF) (FR. Reporters sans Frontières) is an international non-governmental organization. The organization was founded in 1985 in **Montpellier** and is headquartered in **Paris**. The mission of the organization is stated on its website: «Protecting the freedom of the press, journalists and Internet users around the world.» The slogan of the organization is: «Without a free press, the struggle will never be known.» The organization fights against censorship and for the release of journalists imprisoned for their work. The organization relies on Article 19 of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**.

The purpose of the World Press Freedom Index is to compare the level of press freedom enjoyed by journalists and media in 180 countries and territories. This comparison is based on a definition of press freedom formulated by RSF and its panel experts when developing the new methodology to be used from 2022 onwards:

*“**Press freedom** is defined as the ability of journalists as individuals and collectives to select, produce, and disseminate news in the public interest independent of political, economic, legal, and social interference and in the absence of threats to their physical and mental safety.”*

Official website of the World Press Freedom Index: <https://rsf.org/en/ranking>.

Information sources

The level of freedom of journalists in the countries is determined based on the responses to an online questionnaire consisting of 87 questions compiled by the experts of the international non-governmental organization «Reporters Without Borders».

Criteria assessed in the questionnaire include: pluralism, media independence, media environment and self-censorship, legal framework, transparency, and the quality of infrastructure supporting the creation of news and information. This qualitative analysis is combined with statistical data on threats and acts of violence against journalists during the period under review.

The index is calculated separately for the first six of the above indicators and together with the seventh indicator (threats and violence). As a result, whichever indicator is higher will be taken as the final grade, and on this basis, the overall ranking of the countries will be made.

Rating methodology

Indicator and assessment

The Index's rankings are based on a score ranging from 0 to 100 that is assigned to each country or territory, with 100 being the best possible score (the highest possible level of press freedom) and 0 the worst.

This score is calculated on the basis of two components:

- Firstly, a quantitative tally of abuses against journalists in connection with their work, and against media outlets;
- Secondly, a qualitative analysis of the situation in each country or territory. The qualitative analysis is based on the responses of press freedom specialists, including journalists, researchers, academics, and human rights defenders, who fill out an RSF questionnaire that is available in 23 languages.

Application languages: *Arabic, Bulgarian, Chinese (Simplified), Chinese (Traditional), Czech, English, German, Persian, French, Greek, Hindi, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Mongolian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Spanish and Turkish.*

Composition of experts. This commission, formed in 2020 to develop a new methodology, consists of eight people. They are the following experts:

- **Thomas Hanitzsch**, researcher at the Department of Communication and Media Studies at the Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich, specializing in global journalistic culture and comparative methodology;
- **David Levy**, Fellow and former Director of the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, RSF UK Representative;
- **Sally Hughes**, professor of journalism and media management at the University of Miami and former reporter for the Miami Herald, Washington Post and Maclean's;
- **Herman Wasserman**, Lecturer in Media Studies at the University of Cape Town and Editor of African Journalism Studies;
- **Laura Moore**, journalist, head of research and evaluation at the Deutsche Welle Akademie, author of *Measuring Global Media Freedom* (Springer VS, 2020);
- **Thibaut Bruttin**, Deputy Director General of RSF;
- **Nalini Lepetit-Chella** replaces **Prem Sami**, head of RSF's World Press Freedom Index.

If there are significant changes in a country's press freedom situation between the year-end assessment and publication, the data will be updated to reflect the most recent developments possible. This could be caused by a new war, a coup d'état, an unprecedented or highly unusual large-scale attack on journalists, or the sudden introduction of highly repressive policies (*for the 2022 index, this exception procedure was used for Russia, Ukraine and Mali*).

Five contextual indicators

The press freedom situation in each country or territory is evaluated based on five contextual indicators that reflect its complexity:

- political context;
- legal framework;
- economic context;
- sociocultural context;
- safety.

A subsidiary score ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated for each indicator. All of the subsidiary scores contribute equally to the global score. And within each indicator, all the questions and subquestions have equal weight.

Political context

There are 33 questions and subquestions that aim to evaluate:

Press Freedom Index

- the degree of support and respect for media autonomy vis-à-vis political pressure from the state or from other political actors;
- the level of acceptance of a variety of journalistic approaches satisfying professional standards, including politically aligned approaches and independent approaches;
- the degree of support for the media in their role of holding politicians and government to account in the public interest.

Legal framework

There are 25 questions and subquestions that concern the legislative and regulatory environment for journalists, in particular:

- the degree to which journalists and media are free to work without censorship or judicial sanctions, or excessive restrictions on their freedom of expression;
- the ability to access information without discrimination between journalists, and the ability to protect sources;
- the presence or absence of impunity for those responsible for acts of violence against journalists.

Economic context

There are 25 questions and subquestions that aim to evaluate in particular:

- economic constraints linked to governmental policies (including the difficulty of creating a news media outlet, favouritism in the allocation of state subsidies, and corruption);
- economic constraints linked to non-state actors (advertisers and commercial partners);
- economic constraints linked to media owners seeking to promote or defend their business interests.

Sociocultural context

There are 22 questions and subquestions that aim to evaluate in particular:

- social constraints resulting from denigration and attacks on the press based on such issues as gender, class, ethnicity and religion;
- cultural constraints, including pressure on journalists to not question certain bastions of power or influence or not cover certain issues because it would run counter to the prevailing culture in the country or territory.

Safety

There are 12 questions and subquestions that make up $\frac{2}{3}$ of the safety score, and an abuses score that makes up $\frac{1}{3}$ of the safety score.

The questions concern journalists' safety. For this purpose, press freedom is defined as the ability to identify, gather and disseminate news and information in accordance with journalistic methods and ethics, without unnecessary risk of:

- bodily harm (including murder, violence, arrest, detention and abduction);
- psychological or emotional distress that could result from intimidation, coercion, harassment, surveillance, doxing (publication of personal information with malicious intent), degrading or hateful speech, smears and other threats targeting journalists or their loved-ones;
- professional harm resulting from, for example, the loss of one's job, the confiscation or professional equipment, or the ransacking of installations.

Abuses score

The abuses score is calculated from RSF's tally of abuses against media and against journalists in connection with their work, by means of the following function:

$$f(x) = \frac{100}{1+x}$$

Where x is the weighted sum of the abuses in a country or territory in the calendar year prior to the Index relative to the decimal logarithm of the population size:

$$x = K \sum_{i=1}^n k_i \frac{X_i}{\log_{10}(\text{pop})}$$

Where:

- **pop** is the population size;
- each **x_i** represents the number of abuses in a category (murders, physical attacks, etc.);
- each **k_i** represents the coefficient associated with this category;
- **n** is the number of categories for which abuses were registered;
- **K** is the coefficient used as a mathematical device to create a score distribution ranging from 0 to 100. It is 0.15.

This function has been chosen for the following reasons:

- When no abuse against journalists is registered in a country in a given year, the abuse score is 100.
- When the number of abuses increases, the score declines and tends towards 0.

Choice of coefficients

The ki coefficients establish a hierarchy of the different kinds of abuses. Three main levels of seriousness are established:

- Abuses not contravening a non-derogable right under Common Article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions (coefficient of 1) :
 - physical attack;
 - arrest;
 - ransacking of a media outlet.
- Abuses contravening a non-derogable right under Common Article 3 of the four Geneva Conventions:
 - hostage taking (coefficient of 50);
 - detention (coefficient varying from 25 o 50, according to length of detention);
 - murder (coefficient of 100, because it is an irreversible violation).

Coefficients

Abuse category (xi)	Coefficient (ki)
Murder	100
Abduction	50
Detention	50
Detention for 10 years	50
Detention for 9-10 years	47,5
Detention for 8-9 years	45
Detention for 7-8 years	42,5
Detention for 6-7 years	40
Detention for 5-6 years	37,5
Detention for 4-5 years	35
Detention for 3-4 years	32,5
Detention for 2-3 years	30
Detention for 1-2 years	27,5
Detention for < 1 year	25

Media attacked, ransacked	1
Physical attack	1
Arrest	1

Population data sources

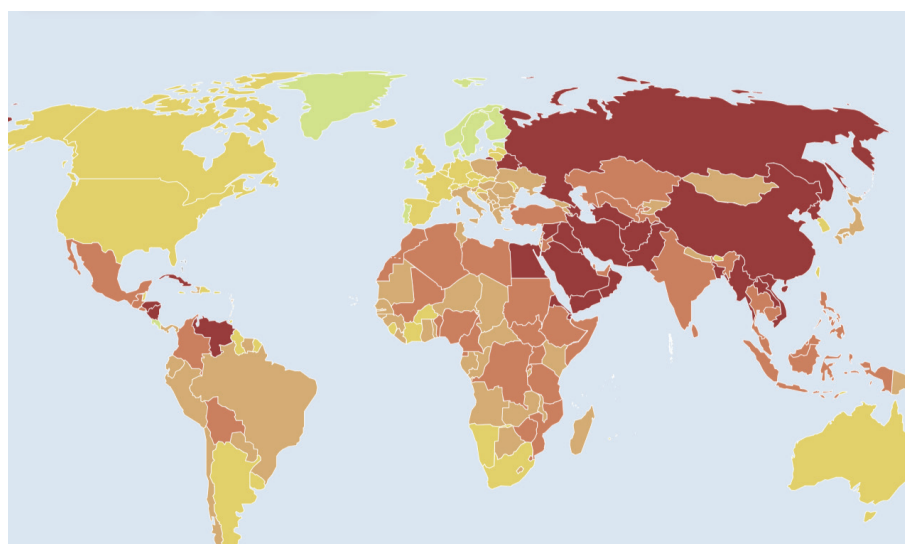
The country or territory’s population size is used to calculate the abuses score. The population figures used are those published by the World Bank, except in the following cases, where the source is specified:

- Taiwan: local Statistical Bureau;
- Cyprus: Eurostat;
- Northern Cyprus: World Bank figure for the total population of the Island of Cyprus less the Eurostat figure for the population of the part of Cyprus that is an EU member;
- Montserrat, a member of the OECS: local government;
- Eritrea: Estimate provided by the UN’s Department of Economic and Social Affairs in its World Population Prospects 2019.

The population figures used are the most recent available, namely 2020 for the 2022 Index, with certain exceptions.

Press freedom map

The press freedom map offers a visual overview of the scores of all the countries in the index. The colours and classifications are assigned as follows:



State of the World Press Freedom Index for 2022

Press Freedom Index

- [85 - 100 points] good (green)
- [70 - 85 points] satisfactory (yellow)
- [55 - 70 points] problematic (light orange)
- [40 - 55 points] difficult (dark orange)
- [0 - 40 points] very serious (dark red)

Specialists assigned to different geographical regions record information about threats and acts of violence against journalists in these regions. They are also in constant contact with correspondents in 130 countries. The indicator of threats and acts of violence against journalists in the countries is calculated on the basis of data on the level of physical threats and use of force against journalists in the country during the evaluation period.

Correlation with other indices

It is directly related to ratings and indices such as the World Democracy Index, the Corruption Perception Index and the World Governance Indicators.

Countries with the highest performance

CIS countries: **Moldova** (40th place), **Armenia** (51st place), **Kyrgyzstan** (72nd place), **Russia** (155th place), **Belarus** (153rd place), **Uzbekistan** (133rd place), **Kazakhstan** (122nd place), **Tajikistan** (152nd place), **Azerbaijan** (154th place), **Turkmenistan** (177th place).

The three **Scandinavian** countries at the top of the index - **Norway**, **Denmark** and **Sweden** - continue to serve as democratic models where freedom of expression flourishes, while **Moldova** (40th) and **Bulgaria** (91st) are among the worst in government this year. have been isolated by the changes, and while the oligarchs still own or control the media, we hope that the situation for journalists will improve.

In the 2022 index, a record **28 countries** are classified as «**very bad**», and 12 countries, including **Belarus** (153rd place) and **Russia** (155th place), are on the index's red list (the map shows the situation as «**very bad**» shows).

The world's top **10 countries** with the worst press freedom are **Myanmar** (176th), which saw its press freedom set back by 10 years due to a coup d'état in February 2021, as well as **China**, **Turkmenistan** (177th), **Iran** (178th), **Eritrea** (179th) and **North Korea** (180th).



Norway



Denmark



Sweden

Uzbekistan's Ranking and its Indicators in the Index

The next report of the Press Freedom Index, published annually by World Bank experts on the results of 2022, analyzed the evaluations given to Uzbekistan.

In compiling the index, the level of press freedom in **180 countries** (180 in 2021) was evaluated.

According to the current report, Uzbekistan scored 45.74 points (*out of 100*). In comparison, **Moldova**, the leader in the region, took 40th place with 73.47 points.

Political processes are broadcast live, some journalists cover various sensitive topics, such as corruption, forced labor.

Access to websites that have been banned for several years is allowed. Media registration procedures have been eased.

Uzbekistan took 5th place in the region (CIS) and 133rd place in the world.

In the report, Uzbekistan improved its ranking by 24 places and rose to 133rd place with 45.74 points (157th place with 49.26 points in 2021).

1. According to the political indicator, our indicators took 129th place with 44.75 points.
2. According to the economic indicator, our indicators took 123rd place with 35.71 points.
3. According to the legislative indicator, our indicators recorded the 136th place with 50.88 points.
4. According to the social indicator, our indicators took 138th place with 53.33 points.
5. According to the safety indicator, our indicators took 129th place with 44.03 points.

In 2016, our country ranked 166th in this Index with a score of 38.85, and in the last seven years, it has risen by 33 places.

Indicators of members of
the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

№	Countries	2021		2022		Points change	Positions change
		Points	Position	Points	Position		
1	Armenia	71.17	63	68.97	51	-2.2	↑12
2	Kyrgyzstan	69.63	73	64.25	72	-5.38	↑1
3	Moldova	68.39	89	72.47	40	+4.8	↑49
4	Russia	51.29	150	38.82	155	-12.47	↓5
5	Belarus	49.18	158	39.62	153	-9.56	↓5
6	Uzbekistan	49.26	157	45.74	133	-3.52	↑24
7	Kazakhstan	49.72	155	48.28	122	-1.44	↑33
8	Tajikistan	44.48	162	40.26	152	-4.22	↑10
9	Azerbaijan	41.23	167	39.4	154	-1.83	↑13
10	Turkmenistan	19.97	178	25.1	177	+5.13	↑1

For information: Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international rankings and indexes and introducing a new mechanism of systematic cooperation with them in state bodies and organizations» dated July 2, 2020 PF-6003. In accordance with Annex 3 of the Decree No. 1, the most important performance indicators (KPI) of international ratings and indexes, which are priority for the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the state bodies and organizations responsible for these ratings and indexes are provided. The Agency for Information and Mass Communications is designated as the state body responsible for the press freedom index (<https://aoka.uz/uzb>).

International experience

The Role of Moldova in Ensuring Freedom of the Press: Lessons Learned

In the 2022 report of the Freedom of the Press Index, the country of Moldova took the leading place in the region and took the **40th place among 180 countries**.

Moldova’s media is diverse but highly polarized, as is the country itself, characterized by political instability and the excessive influence of oligarchs. Major media such as TV6, NTV Moldova and PRIME TV are led by various political groups.

Some media may take on issues that embarrass the authorities, but most are limited to following the political line of the party they are affiliated with.

Freedom of the press and the right to receive information are guaranteed by law, and best practice is encouraged by **the Code of Journalistic Ethics**. But in reality, the laws regulating the industry are arbitrarily applied by politically oriented regulatory bodies.

Media companies with close ties to political figures and powerful oligarchs dominate the advertising market, to the detriment of independent media. In the difficult economic conditions, independent mass media are deprived of financial resources and are experiencing difficulties. As a result, they struggle to hire quality employees. Therefore, many mass media are asking for help from foreign donors.

The socio-cultural environment rarely prevents journalists from doing their jobs, but some topics, such as the consequences of the Covid-19 crisis, are sensitive issues. Coverage of these topics may lead to self-censorship, as well as media discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, or gender.

Journalists are regularly harassed and intimidated by government officials and political leaders. Their militants often resort to cyber-harassment against journalists they consider to be enemies¹.

Armenia's Experience in Ensuring Freedom of the Press

According to the report published by the Freedom of the Press Index for 2022, the country of Armenia took the 51st place. It also ranks second in the region after Moldova.

It is noted that the main sources of information in Armenia are social networks, which are used by two thirds of the population every day. After the «velvet» revolution of 2018, the media space has grown significantly. However, despite the existing pluralism, the media still remains polarized, according to the report. The country faces problems with disinformation and hate speech.

The report highlights 2021 as a challenging year for Armenian media and journalists due to the 44-day war in Artsakh, elections, and the pandemic.

While independent online news sites such as <https://www.civilnet.am/>, <https://hetq.am/hy>, <https://factor.am/>, and <https://www>.

¹ <https://rsf.org/en/country/moldova#all-posts>

azatutyun.am/ are important counterbalances to democracy, most broadcast and print media are still subject to editorial pressure linked to mainstream political and commercial interests.

The legal framework of the sector does not sufficiently protect the freedom of the press and does not meet European standards. Recent reforms have not addressed the challenges of disinformation and non-disclosure orders. On the contrary, the criminalization of insults and the tripling of fines for defamation and slander pose a serious threat to journalists. Access to public information is restricted by the government (refusals, delays, etc.)

Most media are controlled by people close to political movements or supported by influential public figures. Some mass media have switched to paid subscription models, while the advertising market remains underdeveloped, which limits the financial independence of private media. The state press refrains from any criticism of the government. Implementation of the new legal framework guaranteeing transparency in media ownership has not yet begun.

Journalism as a profession is stigmatized and is subject to particularly disturbing hate speech. Political elites' opposition to the media, which accuses journalists of «corruption» and serving their opponents, creates an atmosphere of intolerance that hinders the work of journalists. They are constantly insulted, attacked and prosecuted for defamation, which reinforces self-censorship.

2021 was a difficult year for media and journalists due to the war in Nagorno-Karabakh, planned elections and the pandemic. A government minister's attack on an opposition journalist, followed by a months-long investigation that ended with the minister's acquittal, is a serious blow to press freedom. In general, violence against journalists goes unpunished².

² <https://rsf.org/en/country/armenia>

Democracy index

Worldwide
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index

Overview of the Rating

General information

The Democracy Index of world countries is an index compiled **annually** by **the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)**. The first report of the World Countries Democracy Index was published in 2006. **Reports** were published every two years until 2010, and annually thereafter. The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) is also the research source for the prestigious **Economist Group**, a **UK-based** private organization that publishes **The Economist** weekly.

The Economist Intelligence organization conducts in-depth analyzes of the ever-increasing economic and political changes. At the beginning of the years when this organization was founded, in 1946, to be more precise, it was considered the only organization that analyzed economic and political changes and determined the future perspective.

Also, the main aspects of the organization are:

- **Country analysis** - detailed economic and political outlook for the country, as well as an assessment of the business environment in the country's market.
- **Risk analysis** - risk services performed by the organization identify threats that are reliable and likely to exist around the world, and explain to countries how to avoid possible risks.
- **Industry analysis** - consists of five-year forward plans, analysis of key themes and the development of a news engine for six key industries in 60 economies.

It should be noted that this index is similar to the Human Development Index, but unlike it, **attention is paid** to issues related to political institutions and freedoms. The Democracy Index of World Countries assesses the state of democracy in a total of 167 countries. 166 of the countries included in the evaluation of the index are sovereign states, and 164 of them are **UN member states**.

Official website of the Democracy Index of World Countries:

www.eiu.com.

Rating methodology

Rating Evaluation

In the index of democracy of the world countries compiled by the «Economist Intelligence Unit» organization, the indicators are evaluated in terms of points. The highest score possible is 10 (full democracy) and the lowest score is 0 (absence of democracy).

The evaluation criteria consist of 60 sub-indicators categorized into five main indicators:

- Electoral process and pluralism;
- Civil liberties;
- Government activity;
- Political participation;
- Political culture.

Each indicator is evaluated separately, and the overall result for the countries is announced with the addition of generalized evaluations.

I. Electoral process and pluralism

- Will the elections for the national legislature and the head of the government be held free of charge?
- Will the elections for the national legislature and the head of the government be fair?
- Are small-scale elections also free and fair?
- That there is universal suffrage for all?
- Can citizens cast their votes completely independently without serious threats from state or non-state bodies?
- Do the laws provide wide opportunities for election campaigning?
- Is the process of financing political parties transparent and generally accepted?
- Are the constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power from one government to another after the elections clear, established and accepted?
- Are citizens free to form political parties independent of the government?
- Do the opposition parties have a realistic prospect of reaching the government?
- Is access to government offices open to all citizens?
- Are citizens allowed to form political and civil organizations without state intervention and control?

II. Functioning of government

- Do freely elected representatives determine state policy?
- Is the legislative power the highest political body with a clear advantage over other branches?
- Is there an effective system of checks and balances in the implementation of state power?
- Is the government free from undue influence of the military or security services?
- Do foreign forces and organizations determine important state functions or policies?
- Do special economic, religious or other powerful local groups have significant political power parallel to democratic institutions?
- Are there enough mechanisms and institutions to ensure accountability of the government to voters between elections?
- Do the powers of the government cover the entire territory of the country?
- Is the activity of the government open and transparent, does the population have sufficient access to information?
- How widespread is corruption?
- Is the public service ready and able to implement public policy?
- What is population's perceptions of their degree of freedom of choice and control over their lives?
- Do people have confidence in the government?
- Is the population confident in political parties?

III. Political participation

- Is voter participation in national elections influenced by coercion?
- Do ethnic, religious and other minorities have an average level of autonomy and voice in the political process?
- What is the representation of women in Parliament?
- What is the level of political participation in terms of membership in political parties and political non-governmental organizations?
- How involved are citizens in politics?
- How willing is the population to participate in legal demonstrations?
- What is the level of legal literacy among the population?
- To what extent are the adult population interested in and follow politics in the news?
- Do public officials make serious efforts to encourage political participation.

IV. Political culture

- Is there enough social consensus and cohesion to ensure a stable and functioning democracy?
- Do a significant proportion of the population prefer a strong leader who bypasses parliament and elections as opposed to democratic leadership?
- Do a significant proportion of the population prefer military rule as opposed to democratic leadership?
- Do a significant proportion of the population prefer being ruled by experts or technocrats as opposed to democratic leadership?
- Do a significant proportion of the population believe that democracies are not good at maintaining public order?
- Do a significant proportion of the population believe that democracy benefits economic performance?
- What is the level of public support for democracy?
- Is there a strong tradition of separation of religion and state?

V. Civil liberties

- Is there free electronic media?
- Is there free print media?
- Does freedom of speech and protest exist?
- Are public problems openly and freely discussed with a diversity of reasonable opinions?
- Are there political restrictions on accessing the Internet?
- Are citizens free to form trade unions?
- Do the institutions give citizens the opportunity to turn to the government to resolve complaints?
- Is there an absence of torture by the state?
- To what degree is the judiciary independent from state influence?
- What is the level of religious tolerance and freedom of religious speech?
- To what extent do citizens have equal rights and opportunities before the law?
- Do citizens have basic security?
- To what extent are private property rights protected and private entrepreneurship free from illegal state influence?
- How extensively do citizens use their personal freedoms?
- What is the widespread opinion on the protection of human rights; what percentage of the population believes that basic human rights are well protected?
- Is there a non-existence of discrimination based on people's race, color, or religious belief?

- To what extent does the government use new and perceived threats as an excuse to restrict civil liberties?

The World Country Democracy Index uses a combination of a dichotomy and a 3-point rating system for 60 sub-indicators. A dichotomous scoring system involves scoring on a scale of 1-0 (1 for yes and 0 for no). According to the results, the index places countries in one of four types of regimes. The 4 types of regimes available in the Democracy Index of World Countries are listed as follows:

- fully democratic countries - above 8 points;
- partially democratic countries - countries with results higher than 6 points and less than or equal to 8 points;
- countries in the hybrid regime: countries with results greater than 4 points and less than or equal to 6 points;
- countries with an authoritarian regime: countries with less than or equal to 4 points.

Complete Information About Modes

Full democracies: countries that not only respect basic political freedoms and civil liberties, but also have a political culture conducive to the flourishing of democracy. A country is defined as a country where government activities are satisfactory, mass media are independent and diverse, there is an effective system of checks and balances, the judiciary is independent and court decisions are enforced.

Partial democracies: these countries also hold free and fair elections, and even if there are problems (for example, violations of media freedom), basic civil liberties are respected. However, countries with significant weaknesses in other aspects of democracy, including governance problems, an underdeveloped political culture, and low levels of political participation.

Hybrid states: with serious irregularities that often prevent free and fair elections, widespread government pressure on opposition parties and candidates, and serious weaknesses in political culture, government performance, and political participation - more so than in partial democracies It means countries where corruption is widespread, the rule of law is weaker, attention to civil society is somewhat weak, there is pressure and pressure on journalists, and the judicial system is not fully independent.

Authoritarian countries: Many countries in this category are outright dictatorships. Even if there are some official institutions of democracy, their implementation in practice is considered to exist in very few

Democracy Index

cases, in many cases elections are not held freely and fairly, cases of abuse and violation of citizens' freedoms are often observed, the mass media usually support the state. are countries controlled by groups affiliated with or affiliated with the ruling regime, where there is repression of government criticism and widespread censorship, and where there is no fully independent judiciary.

The Democracy Index of World Countries presents scores given to countries in three directions: across regions, on a global scale, and separately for each mode type.

In the cross-section of regions, a total of 167 countries were evaluated, divided into 7 regions: Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia and Australia, Central Asia and Eastern Europe (including Uzbekistan), Latin America and the Caribbean, Western Europe, Middle East and North Africa, and North America.

Top-rated indicators in the rating

Globally, the leading countries in this Index.

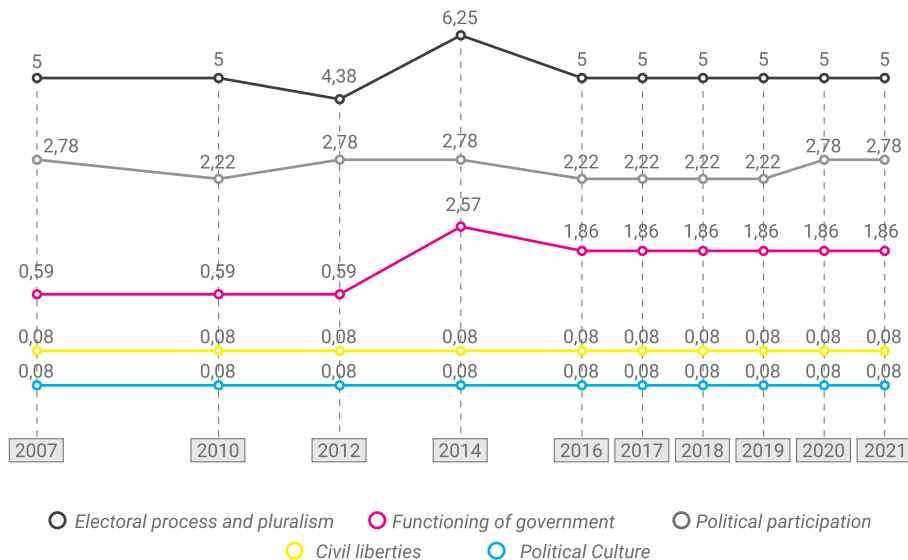
According to the report published for 2021, the best performing countries in Eastern Europe (Uzbekistan is included in this region) are:

- Estonia (27th place);
- Czech Republic (29th place);
- Slovenia (35th place);
- Latvia (38th place);
- Lithuania (40th place).

In the world democracy index - Uzbekistan

According to the results of the 2021 results of the Democracy Index of World Countries, Uzbekistan was ranked 150th out of 167 countries with a score of **2.12**.

Evaluations of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the years 2006-2021 in the section of indicators of the World Countries Democracy Index of The Economist Intelligence Unit research center



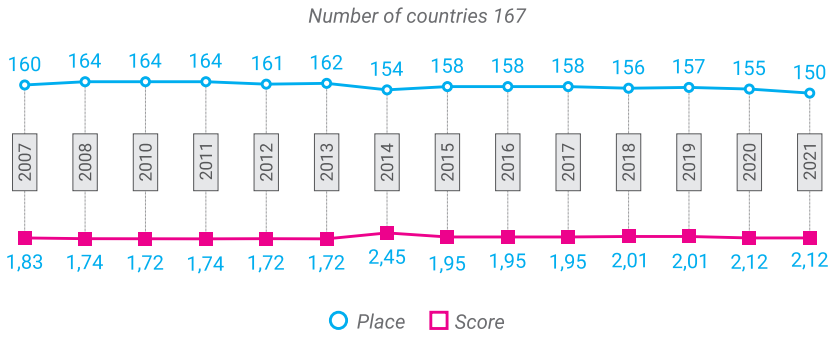
As mentioned earlier, in the Index of Democracy of the World Countries, countries were evaluated according to **5 types of regimes**, and the evaluations given to Uzbekistan in this section are as follows:

- Our country was evaluated with **0.08** points out of 10 in the election process and pluralism regime.
- Our country was evaluated with **1.86** points out of 10 in the regime of government activity.
- In the mode of political participation, our country was evaluated with **2.78** points out of 10.
- In the regime of political culture, our country was evaluated with **5** points out of 10.
- In the regime of civil liberties, our country was evaluated with **0.88** points out of 10.

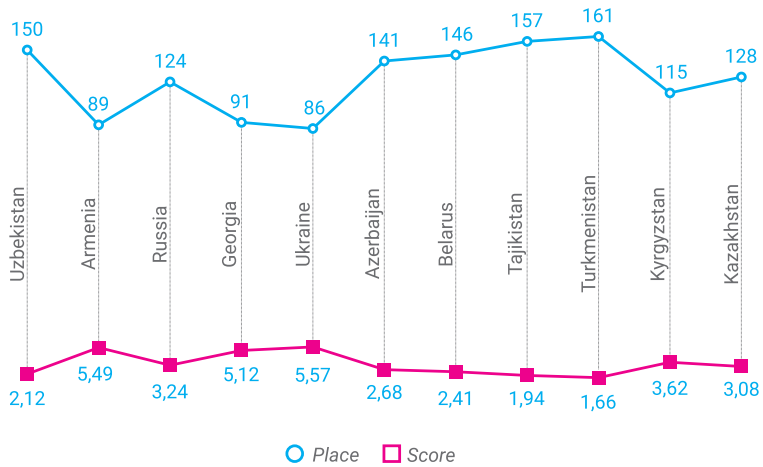
In this Index, **Uzbekistan** recorded a growth of **+10** points from 2007 to 2021

Democracy Index

Indicators between 2006-2021 of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the Democracy Index of World Countries of The Economist Intelligence Unit research center



Performance of the CIS countries in the Democracy Index of the World Countries of The Economist Intelligence Unit research center in 2020



SIYOSIY-HUQUQIY SOHADAGI XALQARO REYTING VA INDEKSLARNING SHARHI

OVERVIEW OF INTERNATIONAL RATINGS AND INDICES IN THE POLITICALLEGAL SPHERE

Muharrir: Abdulla SHAROPOV

Badiiy muharrir: Bahriiddin BOZOROV

Texnik muharrir: Dilshod NAZAROV

Sahifalovchi: Inomjon O'SAROV

Musahhih: Parvina G'AYBULLAYEVA

Muqova dizayneri: Asila UMAROVA



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Toshkent shahri So'galli ota ko'chasi 5-uy.

Tel.: (+99899) 433-16-77
e-mail: info@akademnashr.uz
web: www.akademnashr.uz

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