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O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI OLIY SUDI



# REPORT

of the courts  
of the Republic of Uzbekistan

for **20**  
**20**

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## Introduction

COVID-19 has spread around the world, with manifestations of the global crisis experienced in almost every country. All necessary measures have been taken in our country to combat the spread of coronavirus and ensure macroeconomic stability, as well as to provide effective social support for the population. Thanks to the intrepidity of our people and the joint efforts of our population, these difficulties are gradually being overcome.

Despite the pandemic situation in our country, reforms to the judicial system have continued. The state program for the implementation of the “Action Strategy for Five Priority Areas of Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2017-2021” in the Year of the Development of Science, Education and the Digital Economy, has identified priorities for work to ensure rule of law and further reform the judicial system.

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On additional measures to further improve the activities of courts and increase the efficiency of justice” defines means to increase the level of citizen’s access to justice, improve the quality of consideration of cases in courts, and expand mechanisms for ensuring equality and competition of parties, thereby contributing to the making of objective, fair and lawful court decisions. This Decree, along with the task of introducing the principle of “One court – One instance” into the activities of courts, has provided for other important changes.

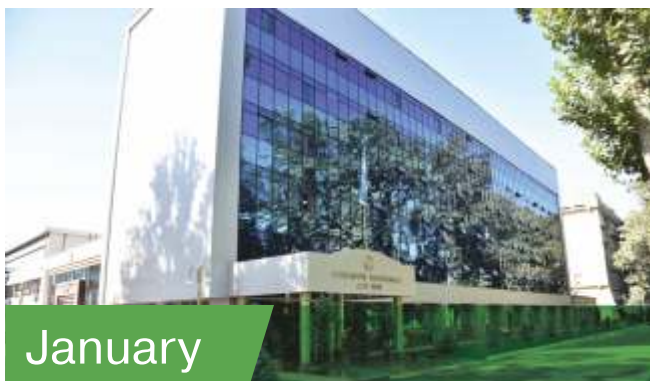
Measures taken to widely introduce modern information technologies in the judicial system have allowed citizens and businesses to have liberalized access to justice, thereby protecting their rights and interests in general, and ensuring the openness and transparency of the judicial system. In order to continue these reforms, a resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to digitalize the activities of the judiciary” has been adopted, wherein the “Program for the digitalization of the activities of the judiciary in 2020-2023” has been approved. Corresponding tasks will be undertaken within the framework of this program.

It should be emphasized that these reforms are intended primarily to ensure the reliable, fair and legal protection of the rights, freedoms and lawful interests of citizens through the courts. As President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has said, “the judiciary plays a key role in ensuring justice and the rule of law.”

At the moment, we need to accelerate the reform of the judicial system, and to this end create plans for the future without focusing only on results already achieved.



## Important News of the Judicial System



January

Information was heard regarding the activities of courts on criminal, administrative, civil and economic cases in 2019.

In 2019, the criminal courts considered 28,846 cases against 36,845 individuals. During this period, 16,256 cases arising from public law relations, 188,282 cases of civil courts and 197,291 cases of economic courts, were considered and resolved in administrative courts.



February

A seminar for civil judges was held at the Supreme Court with the participation of former Chief Justice of the Bremen Regional Court H. Schnitger, a foreign expert from the Federal Republic of Germany. This event was organized in cooperation with the German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH (GIZ), within the framework of the program “Promotion of the Rule of Law in Central Asia.”



March

Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan K. Kamilov met with a delegation led by the Chairman of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation A. Bastrykin. During the meeting, the guests were informed in detail about the ongoing reforms of the judicial system of our country, including measures taken to strengthen the national legislative framework, radically improve the structure and efficiency of the judicial system, and ensure the transparency and openness of the courts.

As noted at the meeting, the main goal of the ongoing reforms is to guarantee the independence of the judiciary, to ensure the reliable protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, and to facilitate their access to justice. Other issues of mutual interest were discussed during the meeting, and at its conclusion A. Bastrykin awarded K. Kamilov with the “Medal of Merit” of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation.





April

At the 23<sup>rd</sup> plenary session of the Oliy Majlis, a sample of the uniform for judges of the Constitutional Court and the courts of general jurisdiction of the Republic of Uzbekistan was approved.



May

On May 14, 2020, the President signed the Law "On amendments and additions to the Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan" which was intended to strengthen the protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens participating in criminal proceedings. The new law became a logical continuation of ongoing reforms in this area.

In accordance with the requirements of this Law, if law enforcement officials use measures of procedural coercion in the form of detention, house arrest or placing a person in a medical institution for the performance of an examination, they are obliged to immediately notify family members (and in their absence, other relatives or persons) of the application of such measures.

In addition, when a law enforcement officer conducts actions including arresting a suspect, explaining his procedural rights, or doing a personal search of the detainee and confiscating items, these actions should all be filmed.

However, it is understood that there may be various situations in which it is impossible to use video recordings when arresting a person. The Law also provides for an exception to the rule that imposes the obligation to record detentions on video. That is, in special cases of arrest, personal search and seizure, such as arrests at the scene of a crime or the detention of a wanted person, there is permission to carry out these operations without video recording. At the same time, after the detainee is delivered to the nearest police station or other law enforcement agency, an authorized person explains their procedural rights with this process being recorded on video.



July

1) On 13 July, 2020, within the framework of the 44<sup>th</sup> session of the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva (Switzerland), there was a presentation of the Report of Diego García-Sayán, UN Special Rapporteur on the Independence of judges and lawyers, based on the results of his official visit to Uzbekistan undertaken during 19-25 September, 2019. During this session of the Human Rights Council, which took

place without the direct participation of the delegations of UN member states, the delegation of the Republic of Uzbekistan also took part in the videoconference.

At the meeting, comments were made by the Uzbek delegation on reforms being carried out in the country on the basis of recommendations established following the visit of the UN Special Rapporteur to Uzbekistan. In his report, the UN Special Rapporteur drew attention to positive results achieved in the judicial system of Uzbekistan over recent years. The attention of the international community was drawn, first of all, to the fact that under the leadership of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, Uzbekistan has developed a comprehensive program of reforming and modernizing state institutions and policies. Ongoing reform of the judicial system is one of the components of this program.

Diego García-Sayán listed the achieved positive results of reforms that President Shavkat Mirziyoyev has undertaken since taking office, including strengthening the independence of the judiciary and ensuring freedom of action for lawyers in their practice. In particular, the Supreme Council of Judges was established in Uzbekistan as a constitutional body with broad powers to protect the judiciary and court services from foreign political pressure. A new system of administrative courts has been created. Some of the administrative and technical functions related to the administrative aspects of courts' activities under the Ministry of Justice have been transferred to the newly created Department of Courts Support, under the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The number of sentences of acquittals in criminal cases is growing in the country,

which is a specific indicator of the independence of judges in their relation to prosecutors. New procedures have been introduced for the selection and appointment of candidates for judicial positions. Practical measures have been taken to strengthen guarantees of the tenure of judges.

A number of measures have been taken to strengthen the system of primary and continuous training of judges, including the opening of the Higher School of Judges under the High Council of Judges. Court decisions are regularly posted on the website of the Supreme Court. Electronic procedures are gradually being introduced to facilitate access to justice and increase transparency in this area.

2) The Decree No. PD-6034 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures to further improve the activities of the courts and increase the efficiency of justice" was adopted on July 24, 2020.

In accordance with this Decree, since January 1, 2021, courts of general jurisdiction of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, other regions of Uzbekistan and the City of Tashkent have been established on the basis of regional and equivalent courts for civil cases, criminal cases and economic courts, while maintaining the strict specialization of judges and the formation of separate judicial collegiums by type of legal proceedings.

Inter-district administrative courts have been created to replace district (city) administrative courts, and cases of administrative offenses have been transferred to criminal courts. This, in turn, has allowed administrative courts to act independently of various pressures from local authorities in a particular area, the main purpose of



действий и решений государственных органов и должностных лиц. Данный Указ оптимизировал процедуру участия прокурора в суде в соответствии с передовым зарубежным опытом и международными стандартами. В частности, в нем предусмотрены: прекращение уголовного дела по реабилитирующим основаниям в случае отказа государственного обвинителя; отзыв дел прокурором из суда только при наличии обращений сторон; исключение участия прокурора в рассмотрении гражданских и экономических дел, возбужденных другими лицами по его собственной инициативе. Указ ввел принцип: «Один суд – одна инстанция», отменив дублирующие судебные процессы. Здесь имеются в виду: пересмотр решений межрайонных, районных (городских) судов областными судами в апелляционном порядке; пересмотр в кассационном порядке Верховным судом судебных решений рассмотренных судами в апелляционном порядке; внедрен порядок повторного рассмотрения дела в кассационном порядке по протесту председателя Верховного суда, Генерального прокурора или их заместителей. Был упразднён институт судебного надзора. В результате принятых мер будет обеспечена стабильность судебных решений, а также предотвращены лишние хлопоты граждан и предпринимателей.



## Август

10 августа 2020 года принят Указ Президента Республики Узбекистан «О мерах по дальнейшему усилению гарантий защиты прав и свобод личности в судебно-следственной деятельности».



## Сентябрь

1) 18 сентября 2020 года в отеле Hilton в Ташкенте прошел практический семинар на тему «Роль судебной власти в обеспечении гендерного равенства», который был организован в сотрудничестве с совместным проектом Верховного суда Республики Узбекистан, Агентства США по международному развитию (USAID) и Программы развития Организации Объединенных Наций «Партнерство в сфере верховенства закона в Узбекистане», Комитетом по делам женщин и гендерному равенству Сената Олий Мажлиса и Комиссией по гендерному равенству. На мероприятии обсуждались вопросы достижения гендерного равенства и разработка Дорожной карты, охватывающей гендерные аспекты в национальной судебной системе.

2) A Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to digitalize the activities of the judicial system” was adopted in September, 2020.

The draft of this Resolution provided for the following:

a) The adoption of the program for the further digitalization of the judicial system for 2020-2023;

b) The approval of the Roadmap for integration with information systems of state bodies and organizations within the framework of the digitalization of courts;

c) From January 1, 2021, the recording of court sessions in all courts, with audio recordings being made at the request of case parties, with the consent of the presiding judge, and the formation of court records using this system;

d) From January 1, 2022, there are plans to introduce the “Adolat” complex of information systems, which will provide courts with the ability to:

- Receive lawsuits and applications to courts only in electronic form from state authorities and administrations, local state authorities, economic administration bodies, lawyers' structures and lawyers;
- Monitor online the claims and applications of interested parties;
- Receive information and documents from the participants of court sessions in electronic form;
- Automate the formation of court documents using the information system implemented at courts.

3) From January 1, 2022, it will become possible to:

- Make electronic appeals by judges and candidates for judicial positions to the Supreme Judicial Council of the Republic of Uzbekistan, while the

information system will automatically select questions to be asked and tasks to be assigned at interviews.

- It is planned that applications and appeals to the Higher School of Judges under the Supreme Council of Judges of the Republic of Uzbekistan should be submitted through its official website, while the preparation of candidates for positions of judges and the retraining of judges and court employees should be carried out online. There should also be the establishment of an online testing procedure for students of Advanced Training Courses;

4) Also, by the end of 2020, there are plans to:

- Develop a mobile application that will allow people to participate in court sessions through videoconferencing, while they will also be able to apply to participate in court sessions through this application;
- Together with the Ministry of Internal Affairs, equip special rooms at penitentiary institutions with equipment that allows people there to participate in court hearings and receptions of the judicial administration via videoconferencing.

5) In addition, the State Unitary Enterprise “The Center for Scientific, Technical and Marketing Research” (UNICON.UZ) has been assigned to implement the following tasks:

- The development of information programs that are planned to be introduced into the judicial system;
- The provision of information and cyber security of software resources, as implemented and developed in the judicial system.



October

On October 30, the delegation of the Republic of Uzbekistan headed by the Chairman of the Supreme Court K. Kamilov took part in the 15th meeting of the Chairmen of the Supreme Courts of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), as chaired by the Republic of Kazakhstan.

This meeting was attended by the chairmen and judges of the supreme courts of the Republic of India, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the People's Republic of China, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan. Also attending were the chairmen of the supreme courts of observer countries, including those of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of Belarus, the Islamic Republic of Iran, and of Mongolia, while also present was the SCO Secretary General V. Norov, and the OSCE Special Representative and Coordinator for Combating Trafficking in Human Beings V. Ritchie.

The attending parties noted that the development of cooperation between the supreme courts of the SCO member states, and their friendship and good neighborliness, mutual understanding and trust, is all founded on the basis of the SCO Charter, the Treaty on Good Neighborliness, Friendship and

Cooperation of the SCO member states in the long term, and the principles of peace and security in the region, in accordance with the Development Strategy of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization until 2025.

It was noted that practical cooperation between the supreme courts of the SCO member states has been an important factor in deepening judicial and legal reforms, further improving cooperation in the field of protecting the rights and freedoms of citizens, and strengthening justice, law and order.

As noted at the event, the SCO is an effective system for protecting common interests. This authoritative structure plays an important role in strengthening good-neighborliness and friendship, and ensuring peace and stability in the region.

Since its inception, the SCO has developed a spirit of mutual respect and understanding, a high level of trust, and introduced the practice of joint decision-making by member states.

The high level of solidarity and mutual support of the participating countries in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic is a vivid example of the "Shanghai spirit."

The event saw the discussion of a number of topical issues with the intention of further strengthening the interaction of the chairmen of the supreme courts of the SCO member states, in ensuring the rule of law, rights and legitimate interests of citizens, and in exchanging experience within this area. The parties noted that ongoing reforms in the national judicial system of the SCO member states has sought to ensure the effective judicial protection of the rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens and entrepreneurs, as well as the state.



November

Issues such as expanding women's access to justice and ensuring gender equality in the judicial system, as well as creating a new culture of judicial journalism, have been reflected in the main areas of the activity of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, USAID and UNDP "Rule of Law Partnership in Uzbekistan" joint project for 2021.

In a videoconference on November 4, 2020, the joint project's achievements for 2020 were summed up, and it was officially announced that the project would be extended until the end of 2021 with additional funding from USAID. The online meeting was attended by representatives of the Supreme Court and the High Council of Judges of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Higher School of Judges, the Tashkent State Law University, the University of World Economy and Diplomacy, the "Madad" NGO, USAID and UNDP. The main plans of the project for the next year were presented at the event.

The main directions of the project reflected key challenges such as the need to improve women's access to justice and introduce recommendations and innovative approaches to ensure gender equality in the judicial system, to strengthen the independence of the judiciary by ensuring the transparency and integrity of the judicial system, to increase the transparency of courts' activities, to

promote the development of an electronic judicial system and modern interactive services, and to create a new culture of judicial journalism.

During 2014-2020, the "Rule of Law Partnership in Uzbekistan" joint project contributed to the successful implementation of judicial reforms in the country. Most of its implemented initiatives were fully consistent with the Strategy of Action for 2017-2021, and with the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN Global Agenda for the period up to 2030.



December

Resolution #783 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On amendments and additions to the regulation on the conditions, norms and procedure for pension provision for judges and their families" was adopted on December 15, 2020. This resolution applies to persons who have previously worked as judges and indicates that the time these persons have spent in these positions is included in their total length of service, and is taken into account when assigning their pensions.

On December 29, 2020, an Address by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev was sent to the Oliy Majlis. It called for a consistent continuation of judicial reforms, including the liberalization of criminal penalties,

which had resulted in 74% of non-custodial convicts being sentenced this year, and the pardoning of 616 citizens serving sentences who had decisively taken the path of reformation. It was also noted that the principle “One court – One instance”, introduced in the new year, should become the main basis for ensuring the justice, legality, and stability of court decisions. So far, with appeals against decisions of regional courts having been considered in the courts themselves, since this year the number of repeated court cases has been reduced, and the practice of considering out-of-court cases has been excluded.

Another important point is that, since the new year, three regional courts of civil, economic, and criminal cases have been merged into a single court. It was also noted that from next year before the beginning of a trial, the practice of the first hearing in court will be introduced as a new procedure, and if there are sufficient grounds to suspend or dismiss a case, the court will not return the case to the investigator or prosecutor, as before, but will rather make a final decision. Another important innovation is the creation at the Supreme Court of a special court to consider disputes related to investment and competition, in order to properly protect the rights of investors. Investors can now, at their discretion, apply directly to the Supreme Court to resolve disputes. It is noted that the digitalization of the judicial system has been further developed, allowing our citizens to submit applications online, while they can also remotely control the process of their applications being considered.

## LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

During 2020 the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan developed 35 draft resolutions, using its right of legislative initiative.



### Of these



26  
were draft laws



9  
were by-laws

10 of these were adopted,  
including 8 as legislation and  
2 as by-laws.

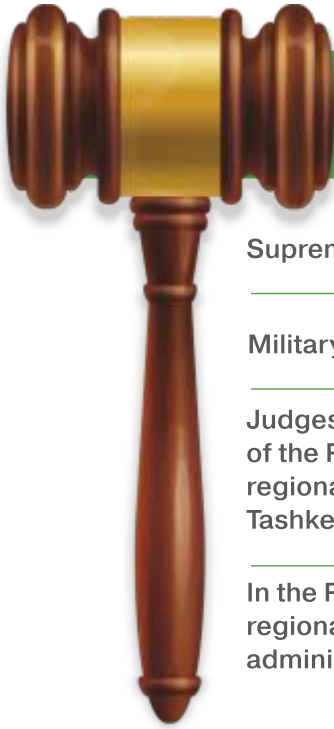
## Legal Literature



**21** publications on various legal issues has been prepared and distributed free of charge to judges and citizens

# Composition of the Pool of Judges

A total of **1,331** judge positions.



The number of acting judges is 1,191



**1,040**

**151**

Supreme Court judges

**47**

**15**

Military Court judges

**11**

**0**

Judges of the courts of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional courts and Tashkent city courts

**854**

**124**

In the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional courts and Tashkent city administrative courts

**128**

**12**

**630**

candidates were appointed (elected) to the position of judge in 2020



**573**  
males

**57**  
females

To the position of	Appointed for the first time	Reappointed
a judge of the Supreme Court	9	–
a judge of civil courts	66	108
a judge of criminal courts	98	109
a judge of administrative courts	35	84
a judge of economic courts	41	78
a judge of military courts	2	–
<b>In total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>379</b>

THE NATIONALITY OF JUDGES:



PASPORT/PASSPORT

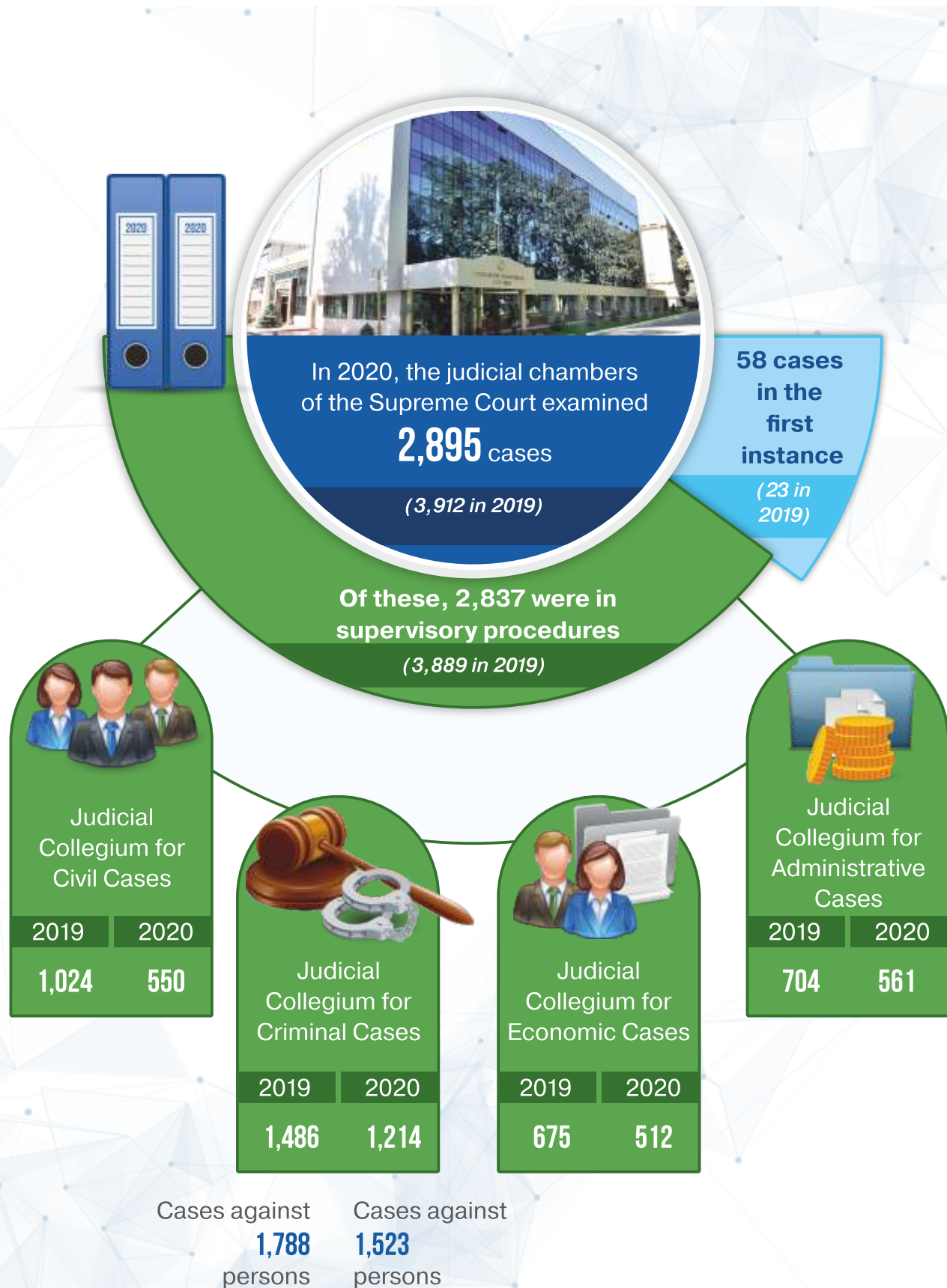
- Uzbek – 1,122
- Karakalpak – 47
- Tajik – 5
- Kazakh – 6
- Russian – 2
- Other nationalities – 9

During 2020, the powers of

**23** males **26** judges **3** females

were terminated ahead of schedule

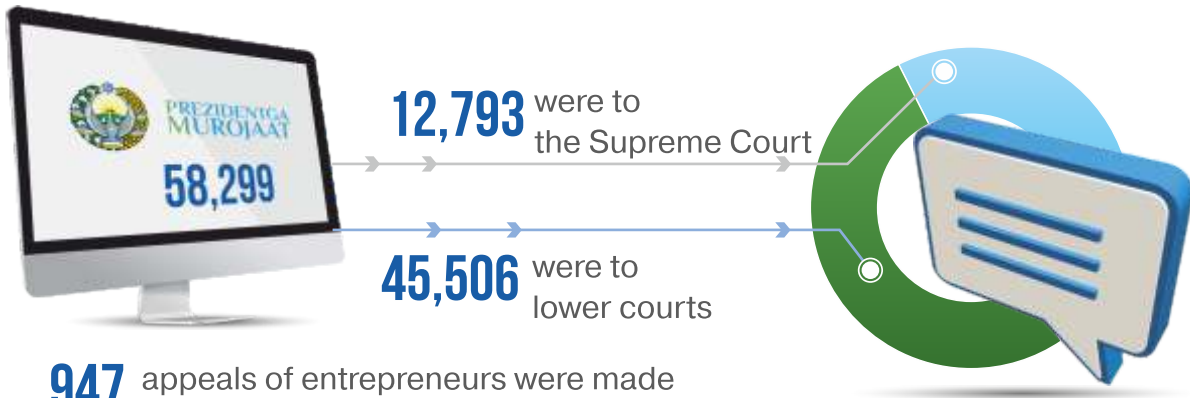
# Activities of the Supreme Court





# Appeals to the Judicial System Through the Virtual Portal

There were **58,299** appeals to courts through the virtual and people's reception offices of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan



**947** appeals of entrepreneurs were made through virtual receptions of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Uzbekistan

## Visiting Court Proceedings

In total, during the visiting court proceeding held in 2020 the Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan and judges received



During reception visits, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Ministry for Support of Mahalla and Families reconciled **80 families**, as a result of which **65 minors** were left in the care of their parents. At these receptions, **573 citizens** expressed gratitude to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who helped to solve their problems.

## Material and Technical Support

In accordance with Decree #PP-4565 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to develop social and industrial infrastructure of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2020-2022” which was adopted on January 10, 2020, **64.0 billion UZS**

were allocated from the state budget for the construction and reconstruction of buildings of the Supreme Court, located in different regions of the republic.



On the basis of this Resolution, the planned measures for the construction and reconstruction of court buildings were revised for 2020. The Program for the construction of **9** new buildings and the reconstruction of **2** was approved, while the continuation of construction work at **1** facility was planned, and design estimates were prepared for **4** facilities.



A new administrative building for the Chinaz district court was completed and commissioned, while administrative buildings of the Kashkadarya region, the city administrative courts of Karshi, and the Yangikurgan inter-district (economic and civil) courts were reconstructed.



Meanwhile this year, at the expense of the budget, a total of **16** capital repairs were carried out, including **8** lots of administrative buildings of the Kashkadarya and Surkhandarya region and the Uchtepa district courts, as well as at the Muynak, Shakhrisabz, Bustanlik and Kibray district and Kattakurgan city courts.



This year a major overhaul of court buildings was carried out at the expense of the Fund for the Development of the Judicial System, covering **89** facilities (including **144** courts, out of which **112** are criminal and administrative and **32** are economic and civil) particularly improving their heating and gasification systems, roofs and facades, waiting rooms and court sessions, and office space, along with renovated households.

# The Introduction of Information and Communication Technologies

On November 27, 2020, the timetable of the regional network for improving the digital literacy and skills of judges and court workers, and training them in information technology and information security, was approved by the Supreme Court, the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications and Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khorezmi.



395 courtrooms with systems allowing for the audio-recording of court sessions have been equipped and commissioned.



In the “Appeals” section of the portal of interactive services of the Supreme Court on the website [my.sud.uz](http://my.sud.uz), a system of electronic appeals of citizens and business entities to criminal courts and administrative courts through the information system has been created.



A mobile application has been developed and implemented which allows people to participate in court hearings through videoconference communication. This mobile application and instructions for its use have been posted on the Supreme Court Interactive Services Portal (<http://vka.sud.uz>). Through this system, 52 court sessions have been held.





The Supreme Court has prepared a system for connecting videoconference communications installed in 124 courtrooms on criminal cases, to videoconferencing communications systems to be installed at penitentiary institutions.

The courts' videoconferencing systems are currently connected to videoconferencing systems installed in a total of 54 rooms, including in 11 remand prisons, 16 correctional colonies, 1 specialized prison hospital, 1 educational colony, and 2 prisons. 794 court sessions have been conducted remotely through this system.



Software has been developed for the electronic formatting of administrative offenses. To date, this software has passed technical inspection. This software is expected to be in pilot operation from January 2021, and to be fully operational from March 2021.

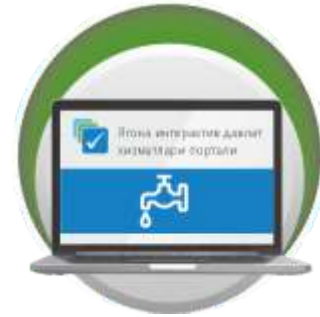


A web service has been created and launched, for the exchange of information on the births, marriages, divorces and deaths of individuals between the information systems of the Supreme Court and the Public Services Agency.



A web service has been created and launched for electronic interaction with a unified national system for storing and recording data, and confirming the delivery of letters, notices, summons and other legal documents sent by courts through post offices by individuals and legal entities.

The web service was launched on the basis of an interdepartmental agreement, in order for courts to receive information on wages, tax arrears to the budget, and the number of vacancies in legal entities, through electronic form. The web service was launched on the basis of an interdepartmental agreement on the provision of online access to information on the existing debt of participants in litigation related to water supply, sewerage, heat supply, gas and energy supply, as well as for the collection of household waste in regions and in the city of Tashkent.



A web service was launched to create online access to information about real estate objects, their owners and ownership history, in courts, from the State Register of Real Estate Rights.



Through the Unified Information System, a web service has been launched that provides online access to information about persons previously convicted and involved in cases.



In the Supreme Court, a web service has been created and launched, which ensures the interaction of the information system of the Supreme Court, with the "Manzil" and "E-Fuqaro" information systems of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the "Jismoniy Shaxslar" system of the State Center for Personalization, providing access to information about persons participating in court cases.



## International Relations



**62** international conferences, round tables and seminars were held

In September, October and November of 2020, practical seminars were held in Tashkent and regional centers on the topic: “Application of the norms of international treaties on human rights by the courts of the Republic of Uzbekistan.”

On November 30, 2020, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Anti-Corruption Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan organized a conference on the topic: “Ensuring justice is an important factor in turning Uzbekistan into a zone free of corruption.” Representatives of the Supreme Court, the Anti-Corruption Agency, the High Council of Judges, the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, and the “Yuksalish” national movement took part in this event held on the eve of the International Anti-Corruption Day, as part of the Agency’s Anti-Corruption Week.

Within the framework of the joint project of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, USAID and UNDP “Rule of Law Partnership in Uzbekistan”, on 3-4 December, 2020, an online training for journalists and

bloggers was undertaken to enhance their qualifications and improve their skills in communicating with courts and covering trials. The event was attended by representatives of the Supreme Court, UNDP, the Agency for Information and Mass Communications and Mass Media, journalists and foreign experts.

As part of the implementation of the action plan for implementing mechanisms to ensure gender equality among judges, the joint “Rule of Law Partnership in Uzbekistan” project of the Supreme Court, USAID and UNDP, together with national partners, have conducted a number of regional seminars to discuss related publications developed by the Project. These publications include ‘Overview of Foreign Experience on Increasing Women’s Representation in the Judiciary’, ‘Improving Women’s Access to the Judiciary: Best World Experience and National Practice’, and ‘Development and Implementation of Gender Indicators for Evaluating the Effectiveness of the Activities of Judicial Authorities within the Field of Ensuring and Protecting the Rights of Women’. As a result of these regional seminars, a draft Roadmap for mainstreaming gender issues into the justice system has been developed.



# Activities of Criminal Courts



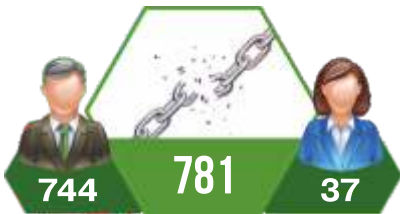
Application of restraint in the form of detention  
↑ 29.9%\*



Refusal to apply measures of restraint in the form of detention  
↑ 152%



Number of convictions in accordance with the article



Number of acquitted persons ↓ 1 %

Convicted ↓ 1 %



Cases where deprivation of liberty was replaced by a more lenient penalty  
↓ 13.8%



2,331	Fine	506
8	Deprivation of certain rights	6
422	Compulsory community service	52
7,143	Correctional work	579
754	Limitation of freedom	1,207
6,683	Imprisonment	427
801	Probation	250

## Convicts serving their sentences:



Early conditional release ↓ 2 %



Released from the courtroom ↑ 11 %



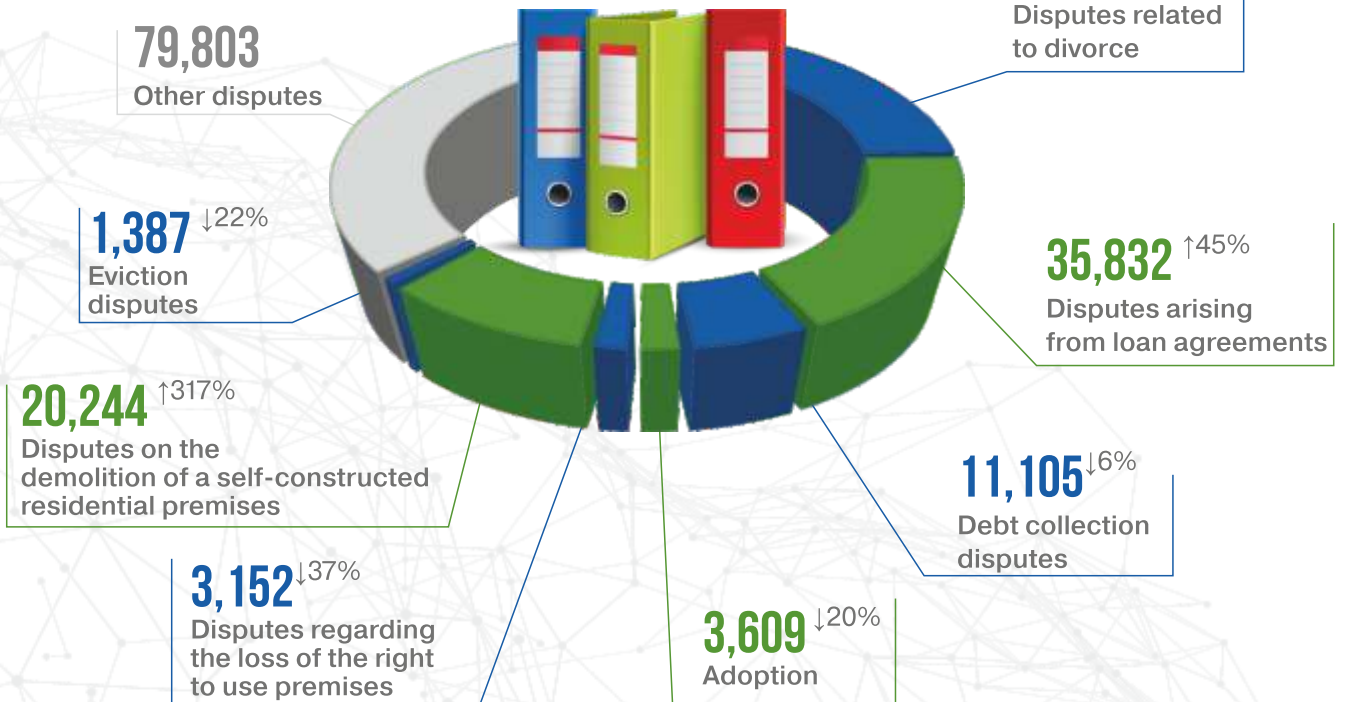
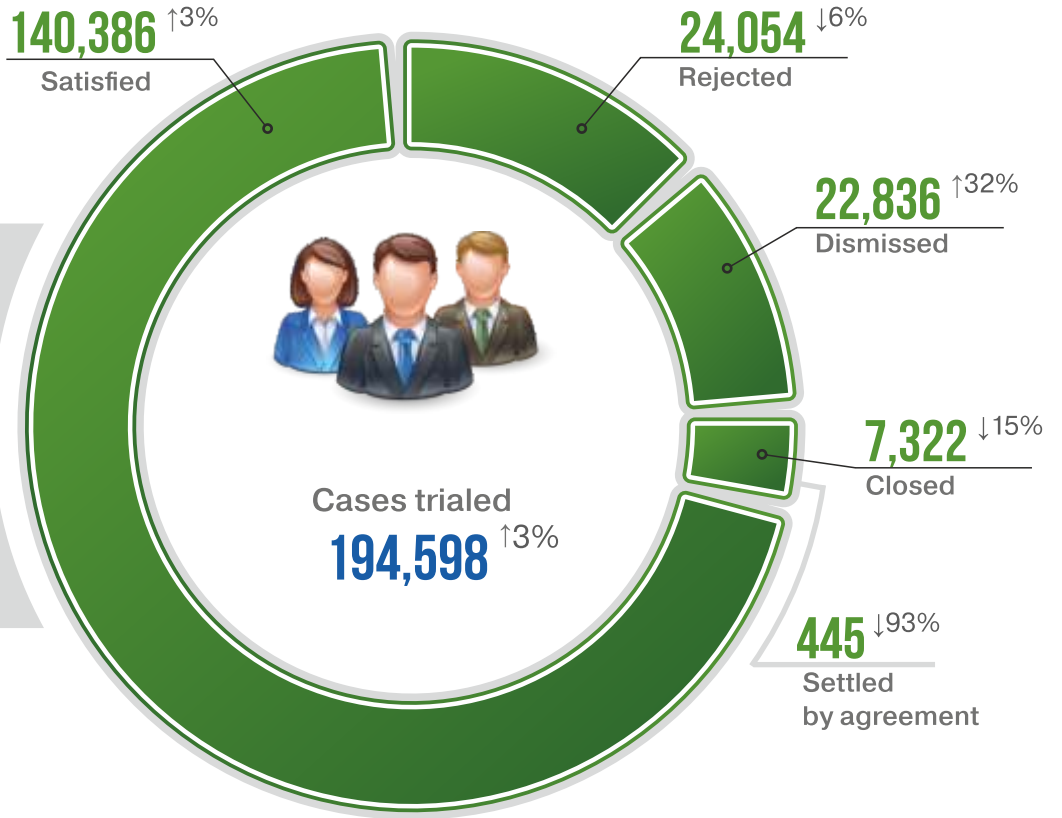
Reconciled ↓ 13 %

\*hereinafter % of indicators of 2019

# Activities of Civil Courts

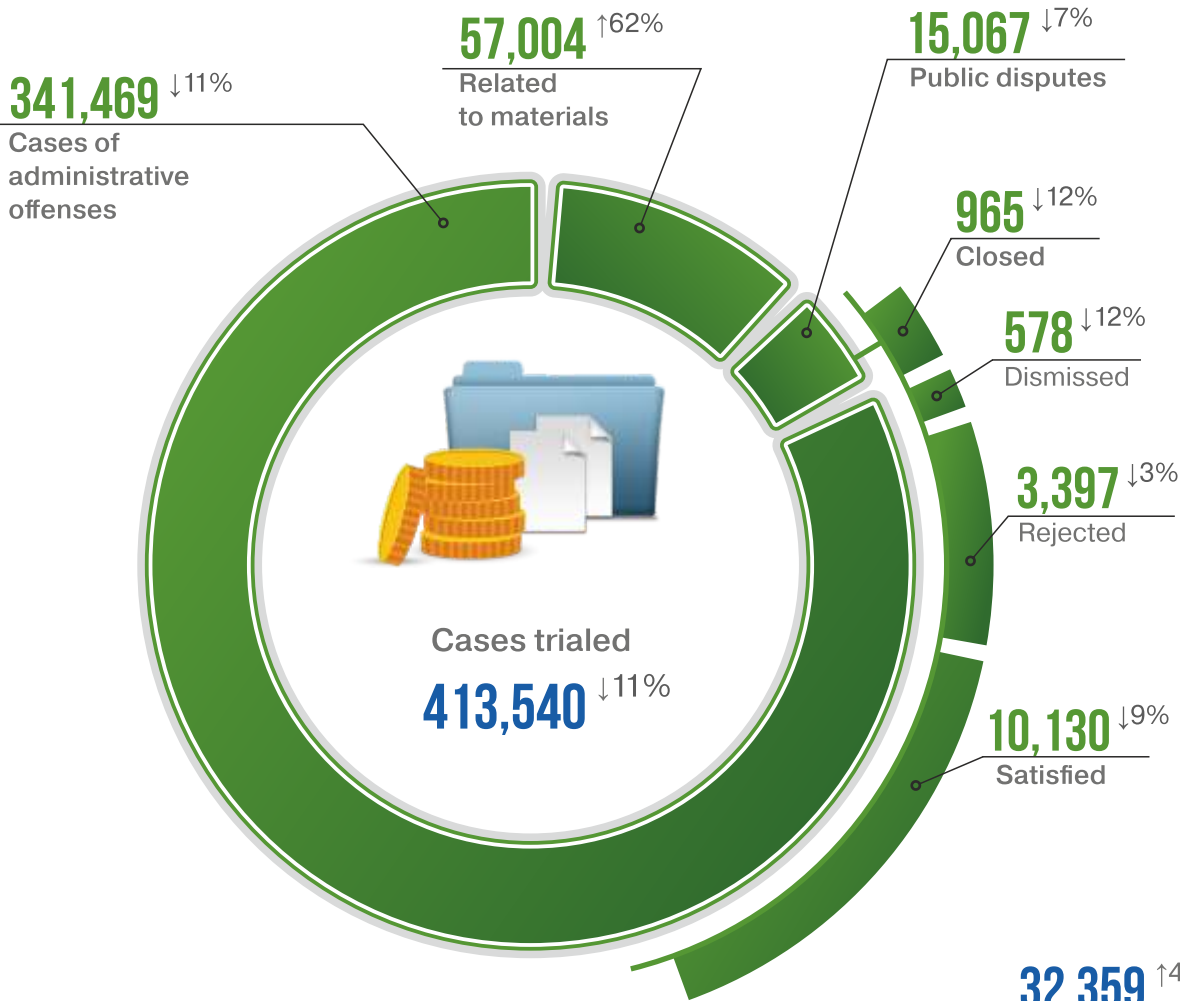


**96,584** ↑9%  
Court order





# Activities of Administrative Courts



**210,176** та  
Other disputes

**50,381** ↑6%  
Cases about personal insults

**45,098** ↓20%  
Disputes about driving while intoxicated

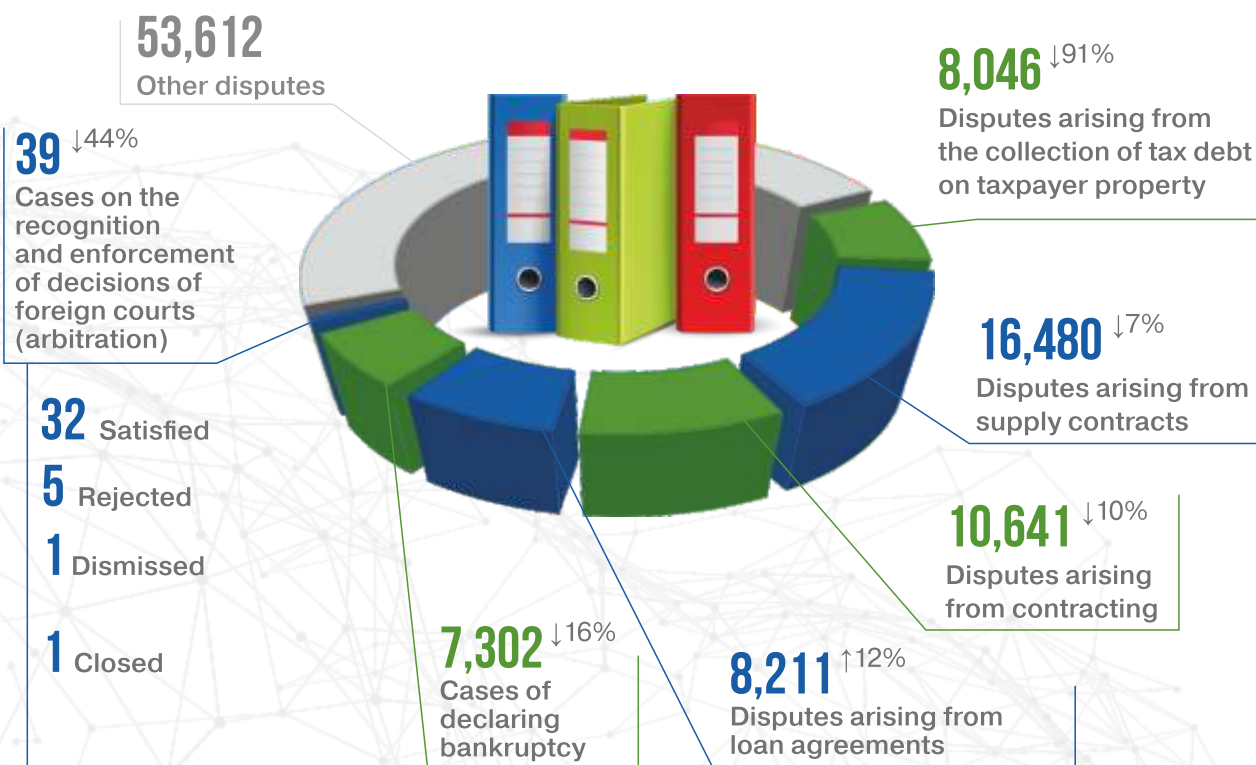
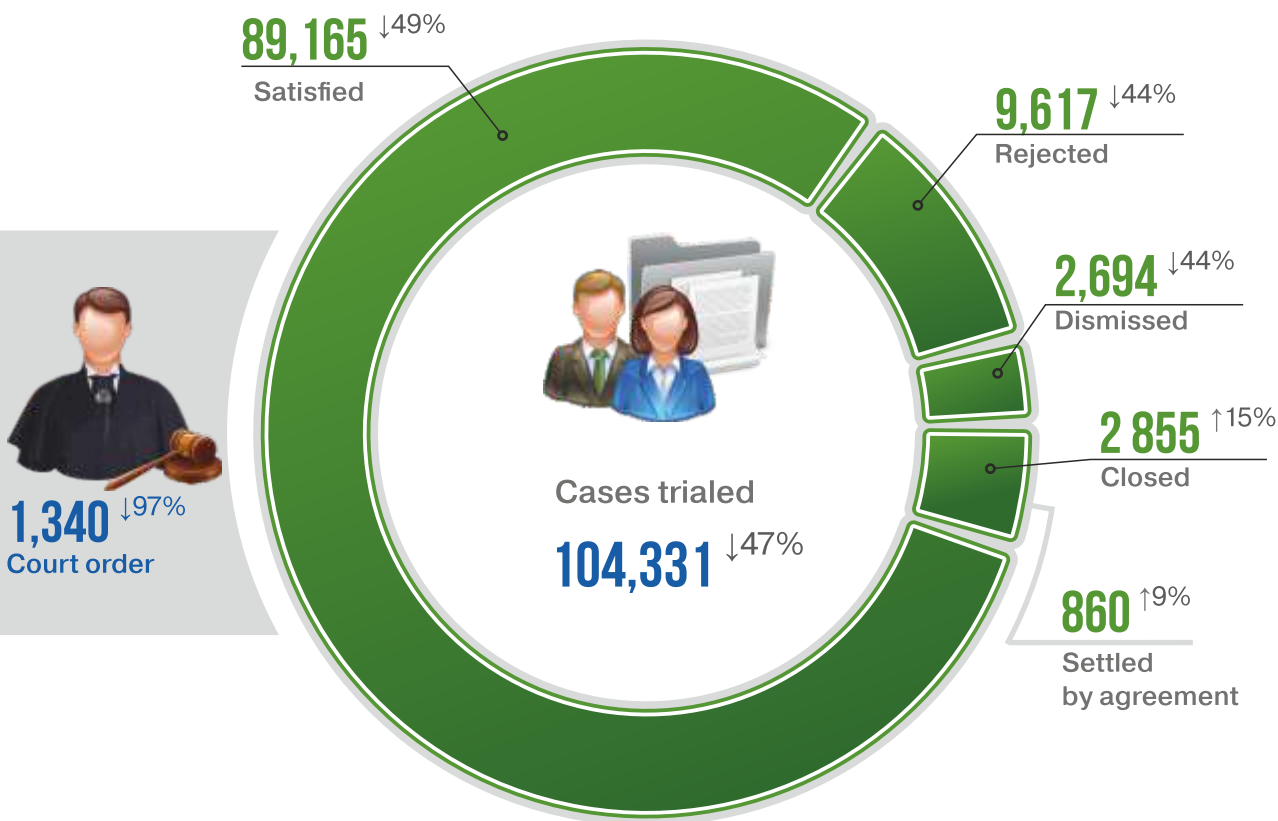


**32,359** ↑47%  
Cases of non-compliance with legal requirements of employees of internal affairs

**39,699** ↑12%  
Cases of petty hooliganism

**35,827** ↓51%  
Disputes about the lack of accounting for taxable items, or the violation of the procedure for conducting cash transactions, as well as payment discipline

# Activities of Economic Courts



# Enforcement of Judicial Documents

