

## **Anti-Corruption Policy of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan**

1. The Anti-Corruption Policy in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter - Policy) demonstrates the commitment of the justice authorities to high ethical standards in order to increase the level of anti-corruption culture both among staff and society in general, as well as the rejection and prevention of corruption offenses committed by justice officials the activities.

2. This Policy is developed in strict accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, taking into account the recommendations of international organizations and leading world practices in the field of anti-corruption, including the requirements and recommendations of the International Standard ISO 37001: 2016 “Anti-corruption Management Systems – Requirements and Recommendations for Application”.

3. Subordinate structures of the Ministry (hereinafter – Agency) must adopt this Policy taking into account their specific activities, develop and implement their own anti-corruption mechanisms based on the level of inherent corruption risk, experience and available resources.

The main objectives of the fight against corruption in the central office, territorial and structural divisions of the Ministry (hereinafter - the bodies and institutions of justice) are as follows:

achieving the eradication of corruption in the organs and institutions of justice;

increasing the legal awareness and legal culture of the population, creating intolerant attitudes towards corruption in society;

implementation of measures to prevent corruption in all areas of activity of bodies and institutions of justice;

timely detection, suppression of corruption offences, elimination of their consequences, causes and conditions conducive to them, ensuring the principle of the inevitability of responsibility for committing corruption offences

5. To achieve these basic aims, this Anti-Corruption Policy of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan which is a fundamental internal act that defines key principles and requirements aimed at preventing and combating corruption in the activities of justice bodies, was adopted

6. The requirements of this Policy apply to all employees of the Ministry who are in labor relations with organization, regardless of their position and functions, including employees of territorial departments and agencies of the Ministry.

7. Any person entering the work to justice authorities must familiarize themselves with this Policy by signature and comply with its provisions.

8. For the purposes of this Policy, the following basic concepts and terms are used:

**close relatives** – persons who are related or have a relationship, that is, parents, blood and step brothers and sisters, spouses, children, including adopted children, grandfathers, grandmothers, grandchildren, as well as parents, blood and step brothers and sisters spouses;

**reporting of violation of anti-corruption requirements in a good faith** - an appeal of a justice employee or other person through accessible communication channels about the commission (attempted commission) of an corruption offense by an employee of the Ministry's system, in which such employee / person is truly convinced that the information provided by him is reasonable

**business hospitality signs** - expenses of third parties for or in the interests of employees of the justice system related to the establishment and / or maintenance of cooperation, carried out in the course of activities, including expenses of third parties for business dinners, transportation costs, living expenses, entertainment, etc..;

**counterparty (business partner)** – any legal entity or individual with whom the justice authorities entered into a contractual relationship, with the exception of labor relations;

**conflict of interest** – a situation in which the personal interest (direct or indirect) of a justice employee affects or can affect the proper performance of his duties and in which a conflict arises or may arise between the personal interest of employee and the interests of the justice authorities;

**corruption** – illegal use by a person of his official or official position in order to obtain tangible or intangible benefits in personal interests or in the interests of other persons, as well as the illegal provision of such benefits;

**corruption actions** – direct or indirect, personally or through third parties, receiving, demanding, soliciting, offering, promising and giving a bribe, that is, money, securities, other property, property services, other property rights for an employee's action or inaction in the interests of the bribe giver, mediation in giving and / or receiving a bribe, receiving payments to simplify formalities, illegal use by a person of his official position for the purpose of receiving a bribe and for other illegal purposes;

**corruption offense** - an act having signs of corruption, for the commission of which the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides for liability;

**corruption risk** – the risk of corruption by employees of justice bodies or by third parties on behalf of or in the interests of justice bodies and institutions;

**personal interest of the employee** – the opportunity for the employee to receive justice in the performance of official duties, his close relative or persons related to the employee (personal, social, property, financial, political and other commercial or non-commercial interests) in the form of cash, tangible and intangible assets, other property, benefits, benefits and advantages, which may affect the proper performance by him of official or official duties;

**facilitation payments** – cash, property, property rights, services and other tangible or intangible benefits that are improperly provided in order to ensure or expedite the implementation of the standard procedure for performing established procedures or actions that are not provided for by relevant legislative and regulatory norms and rules;

**employee** – an individual who has entered into labor relations with the judiciary;

**related parties** – persons with whom a justice employee participates in the authorized capital of commercial organizations, with the exception of owning less than five percent of the shares of joint-stock companies whose shares are publicly traded on the Republican Stock Exchange;

**anti-corruption system** – a set of measures to prevent corruption offenses of applicable laws and internal acts, to ensure a high level of professional and ethical conduct of activities by justice officials

## **Chapter 2. Key anti-corruption principles**

9. The justice authorities implement a system of anti-corruption based on the following principles:

**legality** – anti-corruption measures in justice bodies and institutions are implemented in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, taking into account the world's leading anti-corruption practices in state bodies, as well as in strict accordance with established internal acts of the Ministry system;

**zero tolerance to corruption** – justice bodies and institutions do not accept any forms and manifestations of corruption in all areas of their activity. Employees of justice bodies and institutions are prohibited from directly or indirectly participating in activities that could lead to corruption risk;

**openness and transparency** – informing employees and counterparties of the judiciary, the general public about the measures taken to combat corruption in the Ministry's system;

**preventive measures, systematic and integrated anti-corruption measures being implemented** – justice bodies and institutions give priority to the implementation of preventive measures aimed at eliminating the causes and conditions conducive to the commission of corruption and the implementation of corruption risks. The implemented anti-corruption measures and procedures are commensurate with the level of identified risks and integrated into the anti-corruption system, integrated into all functions and directions of activity of the justice authorities;

**inevitability of prosecution for corruption offenses** – employees of the Ministry's system who have committed corruption offenses, regardless of their status and position, will be held accountable in accordance with internal acts of the Ministry and applicable law;

**use of the achievements of technological progress** – the judicial authorities seeks to use the latest technical achievements of scientific progress in building the anti-corruption system in the judicial authorities, including integrated information systems;

**direct access to management** – each employee of the Ministry's system can freely apply to the head of the Office and the Minister of Justice if there is reliable and reasonable information about a corruption offense for taking the established measures;

**interaction with representatives of civil society** – the bodies and institutions of justice, in the performance of the functions assigned to them, involve representatives of civil society with the goal of independent monitoring of the activities of bodies and institutions of justice on an honest, objective and independent basis;

**continuous improvement of the anti-corruption system** – according to the results of monitoring and control of the anti-corruption system and the implementation of corruption risks, the justice authorities take measures to continuously improve the effectiveness of the anti-corruption system in the Ministry's system.

### **Chapter 3. Elements of the anti-corruption system**

10. Adhering to the principle of “zero tolerance” to corruption, all employees of justice bodies and institutions are strictly prohibited directly or indirectly, personally or through intermediaries, from participating in any corrupt actions, that is, receiving, demanding, extorting, offering, promising and giving money, securities, other property, property-related services, other property rights for action or inaction on the part of the employee in the interests of the bribe-giver, receiving payments to simplify formalities bypassing the established rules, illegal use of the person's official position to obtain bribes and other illegal purposes.

11. The main elements of the anti-corruption system in the organs and institutions of justice are as follows:

*a) the existence of fundamental internal acts to combat corruption, that is, the principles and requirements are reflected in the basis of the anti-corruption system in justice bodies and institutions, reflected in:*

current Policy;

Rules of ethical conduct for employees of justice bodies and institutions;

Regulation on conflict of interest management in the system of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

*“Top to down” - An Example of Top Management:*

heads of justice bodies and institutions, as well as heads of structural divisions of justice bodies and institutions should be an example of honest, fair and independent behavior in relations with subordinates, citizens and legal entities;

Minister of Justice, Deputy Minister of Justice, heads of territorial administrations and agencies, heads of departments and divisions demonstrate

leadership in building and implementing an effective anti-corruption system through:

facilitating the implementation of effective anti-corruption measures and procedures in the risk functions (directions) of the activities of the justice authorities, including by developing a program / roadmap of anti-corruption measures and monitoring its implementation;

demonstrations of a personal example of ethical behavior and compliance with anti-corruption legislation and adopted internal acts in the framework of the exercise of their duties, thereby creating an intolerant attitude towards all forms and manifestations of corruption among employees of justice bodies and institutions;

*c) identification and assessment of corruption risk:*

justice authorities identify and assess the corruption risk inherent in their activities due to the specifics of the functions of the justice authorities, organizational structure, interaction with society and other persons, as well as other external and internal factors in accordance with the developed methodology for assessing corruption risk;

as part of the identification and assessment of corruption risk, all areas of activity of the judiciary are analyzed in order to determine the functions most exposed to corruption risk, the types of anti-corruption control and procedures existing in them are analyzed in terms of their adequacy to reduce the risks identified. The process of identification and risk assessment involves the heads of the respective functions of the justice authorities, anti-corruption coordinators with the active support and control of the Anti-Corruption Unit in the system of the Ministry of Justice;

considering the “zero tolerance” of justice authorities to corruption, they recognize the need to manage corruption risk, regardless of the likelihood of its occurrence and the degree of impact;

assessment of corruption risks is carried out at least once a year. The results of the assessment of corruption risks are considered by the Minister and the heads of bodies and institutions of justice, as well as anti-corruption measures and procedures that minimize the risks identified, are reflected in the anti-corruption programs of bodies and institutions of justice;

*d) persons and units responsible for combating corruption:*

to build an effective anti-corruption system in the Ministry's system, a separate structural unit has been formed in the central office of the Ministry of Justice, which is responsible for the process of its formation and control - the Anti-Corruption Anti-Corruption System in the Ministry of Justice system;

the anti-corruption department in the system of the Ministry of Justice, which has a sufficient level of independence and the necessary resources to carry out anti-corruption tasks in the Ministry, reports directly to the Minister of Justice and carries out its activities in accordance with the Regulation on the Anti-Corruption Department in the system of the Ministry of Justice, approved by the Minister;

in order to coordinate and monitor the effective and timely implementation of anti-corruption measures in the territorial departments of justice and subordinate institutions, the functions of the anti-corruption coordinator may be assigned to the permissible positions. The functions of the anti-corruption coordinator are assigned in the territorial departments and subordinate institutions to an employee who does not perform the function of an official who has a high level of corruption risk and also has a sufficient level of independence;

anti-corruption coordinators in the territorial departments of justice and subordinate institutions implement measures to prevent corruption, including interacting with the Anti-Corruption Division in the system of the Ministry of Justice as part of the tasks assigned to it;

when carrying out anti-corruption activities, the Departments (departments) of personnel of the judicial authorities are responsible for the systematic and timely collection, analysis, updating of information about close relatives of employees and related persons in the manner and amount stipulated by the Regulation on managing a conflict of interest in the system of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and also in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

in addition, the ethics commissions of bodies and institutions of justice consider information received from the Office (s) of personnel on a conflict of interests of employees of justice bodies and make a decision on its resolution (if the conflict of interest has not been resolved) or a decision on the sufficiency or insufficiency measures taken to resolve the identified conflict of interest, and also consider compliance with ethical standards established by the judiciary;

Within the framework of conflict of interest management, Human Resources Departments (division) and Ethics Commissions (or similar commissions) carry

out their activities on the basis of the Regulation on the Settlement of Conflicts of Interest in the system of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

*e) anti-corruption measures that minimize identified corruption risks:*

the justice authorities are introducing a comprehensive anti-corruption system, covering both the general control environment and anti-corruption controls and procedures in risky areas of activity / functions of the justice system;

justice bodies and institutions strive to ensure the effectiveness of anti-corruption controls and procedures, including their proportionality to the level of identified risks, clarity and clarity for justice officials, and transparency for civil society;

implemented measures, as well as implemented anti-corruption controls and procedures, are reflected in the program / plan / roadmap of anti-corruption measures of justice bodies and institutions, and are also fixed by relevant internal acts;

*f) information, communication and counseling:*

in order to reduce corruption risks and increase public awareness of anti-corruption principles and requirements of the justice authorities, this Policy and basic information about events / campaigns implemented by anti-corruption justice authorities are posted on their official websites on the Internet;

in addition, the justice authorities and institutions make all possible reasonable efforts to inform and clarify the norms of the current anti-corruption legislation and the implemented anti-corruption principles and requirements of the employees of the justice bodies and institutions and other interested parties through:

conducting regular and systematic training and testing of employees of bodies of justice and justice institutions on the basics of anti-corruption at least once a year, including by conducting mandatory anti-corruption courses for new employees when hiring them along with mandatory familiarization with this Politics and other anti-corruption domestic acts;

for posts with increased corruption risk, additional anti-corruption training programs are being established in the judiciary. Information about the training /



trainings held is stored in the Office (departments) of personnel of bodies and justice institutions in the manner prescribed by law;

conducting anti-corruption campaigns using thematic audio and video clips and other informational materials aimed at raising awareness among justice officials and citizens about the measures taken to combat corruption and to create an intolerant attitude towards corruption;

providing accessible communication channels for reporting facts or suspicions of corruption offenses by justice officials, corruption risks, etc. (details of possible ways of reporting corruption are specified in Chapter 4 of this Policy);

advising justice officials in case of questions related to the application of the provisions of this Policy or the implementation of anti-corruption measures and procedures by the Anti-Corruption Unit in the system of the Ministry of Justice / anti-corruption coordinators;

inclusion of anti-corruption provisions in the employment contracts of employees of the judiciary;

promoting anti-corruption behavior in accordance with the approved plan by the person responsible for combating corruption;

informing their counterparties about the adopted anti-corruption principles and requirements, including as part of the inclusion of special anti-corruption conditions in agreements with them, etc .;

*g) monitoring, control and reporting:*

The Anti-Corruption Division in the system of the Ministry of Justice constantly monitors and evaluates the effectiveness, adequacy and proportionality of the ongoing anti-corruption procedures in the system of the Ministry. Based on the results of the monitoring, appropriate measures are being taken to improve the anti-corruption system in the judiciary;

The following monitoring and control procedures are being implemented in the bodies and institutions of justice:

analysis of the impact of changes in the functions and features of the activities of justice bodies and institutions, their organizational and functional structure and other external and internal factors on the anti-corruption system in justice bodies and institutions and the need for its correction, including ensuring its compliance with the requirements of current legislation;

monitoring internal processes and functions of the Ministry's system on a selective basis to identify ineffective controls and procedures in order to adjust them and ensure the reliability and effectiveness of the anti-corruption system in accordance with the approved plan;

monitoring compliance by employees of justice institutions with anti-corruption requirements during internal and / or external audits;

monitoring the timely and proper implementation of anti-corruption measures assigned to the Anti-Corruption Division in the system of the Ministry of Justice / anti-corruption coordinators and other structural units of the justice authorities, etc.;

Totals and the results of monitoring and control of the anti-corruption system are reflected in quarterly reports to the Minister of Justice, the Collegium of the Ministry and the heads of relevant territorial departments and subordinate institutions of the Ministry of Justice;

*z) response to violations and prosecution of perpetrators:*

adherence to this Policy and adherence to anti-corruption procedures of the Ministry's system is the responsibility of each employee within the framework of his duties. Workers are personally liable for violation of established requirements and procedures. In addition, direct managers are personally responsible for committing corruption offenses by employees subordinate to them;

justice officials who violate established anti-corruption principles and requirements are brought to disciplinary, administrative or criminal liability in the manner and on the grounds provided for by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

workers are required to notify their supervisor and the Anti-Corruption Division in the system of the Ministry of Justice of all cases when any persons contact them in order to induce them to commit corruption offenses, as well as any known facts of corruption offenses committed by other employees;

taking into account the principle of zero tolerance to corruption, official investigations are carried out in the Ministry's system in respect of every reasonable suspicion that employees of justice bodies and institutions have committed corruption offenses in the manner prescribed by internal acts and in accordance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Employees of justice bodies who have violated the norms of anti-corruption

legislation and / or anti-corruption requirements and procedures enshrined in this Policy and other internal acts of the justice authorities, regardless of their position, term of service or other factors, are liable to prosecution within the framework and on the grounds provided for by the legislation of the Republic Uzbekistan and internal acts of justice;

in the case of corruption offenses, justice authorities and institutions analyze the causes and opportunities for their commission and constantly improve the anti-corruption system;

bodies and institutions of justice cooperate with other law enforcement and state bodies to identify and investigate corruption offenses.

## **Chapter 4. The main directions of the fight against corruption**

### **§ 1. Conflict of interest management**

12. Employees of justice bodies and institutions should honestly and conscientiously fulfill their duties, not use their official position and / or property of the justice authorities taking into account personal interests, and avoid situations that could lead to a conflict of interest;

a conflict of interest arises in a situation where employees of justice bodies and institutions have a personal interest that affects or may affect the proper and impartial performance of their duties, including the objective decision-making, as well as the potential to cause harm to rights and legitimate interests , property and (or) reputation of justice authorities.

13. Employees of the judiciary are required to disclose information about their personal interest, which leads or may lead to a conflict of interest, when hiring, promotion, on an annual basis and as appropriate situations / circumstances arise. The process of disclosing information on conflict of interest by employees of justice bodies and institutions is regulated in the Regulation on Conflict of Interest Management in the system of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

### **§ 2. Gifts and business hospitality**

Employees of justice bodies and institutions are prohibited from accepting any gifts or business hospitality signs, incentives in the form of a loan, guarantees, sureties, remuneration, material assistance in the form of cash or cash equivalents, securities or other services from individuals and legal entities in connection with the employee's performance of his duties.

15. Any gifts, regardless of the amount received by employees of the justice authorities as part of official delegations, at official events, including abroad, shall be transferred to the ownership of the justice authorities.

16. Gifts of employees of bodies of justice and institutions of justice to other employees of the bodies of justice are allowed only on personal holidays (birthday, birth of a child, Defenders of the Motherland Day, International Women's Day, etc.) that are not related to the performance of their official duties, are recognized as gifts related to the personality of the employee.

17. With such gift giving, the following requirements must be observed:

gifts must be given in the presence of at least three employees of the justice body (institution);

giving a gift should be accompanied by a congratulatory speech, which clearly expresses the event that served as the occasion for the gift;

the total value of the gift (including all taxes and fees) may not exceed 5 (five) of the base estimate;

the amount spent by one employee of the justice body (institution) on a gift to another employee, in each case, may not exceed 1 (one) base calculated amount.

18. For the avoidance of doubt, gifts and other material values listed in paragraph 14 of this Policy received in connection with any holidays (including, but not limited to, Birthday, childbirth, Defenders of the Motherland Day, International Women's Day, etc.) from employees of other government bodies and organizations, partners and contractors, other individuals and legal entities not listed in paragraphs 15 and 16 of this Policy are prohibited.

19. Giving gifts at international conferences, symposia and other business (official) meetings on behalf of the Ministry of Justice is carried out by order of the Minister of Justice or his deputies.

20. In case of any doubt about the legitimacy of accepting the gift, the justice officer should seek advice from the Anti-Corruption Unit in the Ministry of Justice system

### **§ 3. Staff recruitment, promotion, financial incentives**

21. The process of selecting, certifying and evaluating the activities of employees of justice bodies and institutions, including the payment of bonuses, establishment of bonuses and other types of remuneration, is transparent, equal and

objective for all employees and complies with the fundamental principles and requirements of this Policy.

21. The bodies and institutions of justice should develop a procedure and criteria for evaluating key performance indicators of heads of justice bodies, as well as heads of departments and offices of justice bodies, on the basis of which they are awarded. These indicators are objective, transparent and accessible for review by employees of justice bodies and institutions.

#### **§ 4. Conducting inspections and studying the activities of state bodies and organizations**

23. When conducting various types of inspections and studying the activities of state bodies and organizations (hereinafter referred to as “Objects of Verification”), employees of bodies and institutions of justice:

must not allow a conflict of interest;

must not single-handedly inspect the Verification Object;

must not falsely interpret the norms of the law, using the legal illiteracy of the representatives of the Inspection Object, in order to falsify possible violations, intimidate the employees of the inspected object by transmitting the discovered facts to law enforcement agencies;

should not threaten employees of the Inspection Object;

should not request documents and be interested in issues not included in the subject of verification;

are obliged to provide a lawful and professional assessment of each case of a violation identified during the audit;

must immediately inform the head of the inspection working group if the representatives of the Verification Object offer a bribe and / or any material values or services to the justice authorities in order to conceal the violations identified;

must treat the representatives of the Object of Verification impartially in accordance with the principles of ethical conduct of employees of justice bodies.

24. In the bodies and institutions of justice, the duties of the structural units of which include conducting inspections in state bodies and organizations, Appeals instances are created to challenge the decisions of bodies and institutions of justice based on the results of inspections.

#### **§ 5. Interaction with contractors and third parties**

25. Justice authorities and institutions do not involve suppliers, contractors and other third parties to make any payments and / or actions that contradict the principles and requirements of this Policy, as well as create corruption risk.

26. In relations with counterparties, justice bodies and institutions adhere to the principles of legality and transparency in the implementation of their activities. Justice bodies and institutions provide an honest, open and transparent process for the selection of suppliers, contractors and other counterparties, based on the use of objective selection criteria, as well as a transparent procedure for determining the cost of purchased products, which are regulated by the current legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and internal acts of the justice authorities.

27. In interaction / cooperation with the counterparty, justice bodies and institutions:

inspect the reliability of the potential counterparty, including for the commission of corruption offenses in the past, the absence of a conflict of interest with employees of the Ministry in accordance with the Regulation on public procurement in the judiciary and in the framework of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan;

inform the potential counterparty (the winner of the tender, tender and purchase counterparty under direct contracts) of their anti-corruption principles and requirements by including special anti-corruption conditions in the text of the agreement with him.

## **§ 6. Charity and sponsorship**

28. Bodies and institutions of justice may accept charity and sponsorship in cases established by law. Upon receipt of such assistance, the justice authorities take all possible measures to prevent a conflict of interest, ensure efficient and targeted spending of funds for the purposes established by law and / or contract, as well as disclose information about charity and sponsorship activities on their official websites on the worldwide Internet.

## **§ 7. Event of "Mystery Client"**

29. In order to determine the quality and speed of public services rendered by the justice authorities, as well as the propensity to commit corruption offenses by independent companies selected based on a fair and open competition, separate control measures are taken as real recipients of services. In the process of providing public services, an independent company fixes the quality, terms, conditions for the provision of such services, as well as compliance by justice

officials with established ethical rules, including the employee's tendency to receive a bribe.

30. Justice bodies and institutions review reports on the "secret client" activities and initiate an internal investigation in the event of corruption risks.

### **§ 8. Video recording and broadcasting of the activities of the justice authorities**

31. In order to monitor the activities of employees of justice bodies and institutions, video and audio recording cameras are located in the premises of the justice bodies, recordings of which are regularly viewed by senior officials of the justice bodies and institutions.

32. Online broadcasts of certain processes with increased corruption risk are placed on the official websites of the justice authorities (in particular, conducting interviews and testing of employees, meetings of commissions, etc.).

### **§ 9. Anti-corruption examination of internal acts**

33. When conducting a legal examination of internal acts, an examination is also carried out in order to prevent the occurrence, detection and exclusion of corruption-generating factors from documents that create the possibility of corruption offenses.

### **§ 10. Counseling for justice officials**

34. In the event that employees of justice bodies and institutions have any questions related to the requirements of the current anti-corruption legislation, the provisions of this Policy or other anti-corruption measures and procedures in the justice authorities, they may seek advice from the head of their structural unit / justice body and / or to the Anti-Corruption Unit in the system of the Ministry of Justice, as well as to the "Trust Line 1008".

## **Chapter 5. Reporting corruption offenses**

35. Employees of the justice bodies and other persons, if they have doubts about the lawfulness and / or ethics of the actions of the employees of the Ministry's system, well-grounded suspicions about the alleged or accomplished facts of corruption and other violations can openly report them through accessible communication channels of the justice authorities.

35. Bodies and institutions of justice, within the framework of their authority and available capabilities, ensure the confidentiality of the person who provided reliable information about the violation (with the exception of cases provided for by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan).

37. Bodies and institutions of Justice protect the interests of their employees and guarantee that they will not allow acts of revenge, including dismissal, demotion, discrimination, harassment or harassment of those employees who conscientiously report suspicious behavior or possible violation of the anti-corruption requirements of this Policy by another employee of the authorities justice.

37. Messages about corruption offenses can be provided through the following communication channels:

by telephone “1008” and by other phones established by the justice authorities;

via the Telegram channel “@anticorbot” and other Telegram channels established by the justice authorities;

through the forms posted on the official websites of the justice authorities;

by e-mail established by the justice authorities;

directly to law enforcement.

39. All messages received on the communication channels of the justice authorities are objectively and timely considered by the responsible unit / person of the justice authorities in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and internal acts of the justice authorities.

40. Messages submitted anonymously are also accepted for consideration (only through the Telegram channels of the justice authorities).

An applicant who wishes to remain anonymous acknowledges that in such a case:

the justice authorities will not be able to contact the applicant to respond to the message;

the justice authorities will not be able to conduct a full and comprehensive verification of the message due to the inability to contact the applicant to obtain the necessary additional information.



41. The justice authorities and institutions will not be able to contact the applicant to respond to the message received in the following situations:

due to the lack of the necessary additional information to conduct a full and comprehensive audit;

the provision of deliberately false information by an employee of justice bodies and institutions is considered a violation of this Policy and an example of unethical behavior, and such a person can be held liable in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan and internal acts of the justice authorities.

42. Employees of the justice authorities who in good faith reported corruption in the justice authorities, if this information is confirmed, can be encouraged in accordance with internal acts.

43. Detailed information on the operation of all communication channels and the procedure for processing / reviewing received messages is reflected in the Regulation on communication channels of the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan for reporting corruption information ”and other similar internal acts of the justice authorities.

## **Chapter 6. Procedure for review and amendment**

44. This Policy is subject to revision and adjustment in the following cases:

when changing the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of anti-corruption, which entail the need to review existing anti-corruption policies and procedures;

in identifying ineffective anti-corruption controls and procedures and, if necessary, improvement of a set of measures aimed at preventing and combating corruption in the activities of justice bodies;

changes in the organizational structure of the Ministry’s system and/or the specifics of the performance by bodies and justice institutions of their functions, etc.