

## LAW-MAKING POLICY IN UZBEKISTAN AND SOME DEVELOPED COUNTRIES: A COMPARATIVE LEGAL ANALYSIS

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**Abstract.** A comparative analysis of the lawmaking policy between developed countries and Uzbekistan was founded. The study examined the legal reforms implemented in Uzbekistan after 2024 and their role in international cooperation. In particular, the processes of developing new laws and introducing technologies were analyzed. The differences between the lawmaking experience of developed countries and Uzbekistan's approaches were also considered. The modernization of Uzbekistan's legal system, reforms being implemented in accordance with international standards, as well as achievements and shortcomings in protecting individual rights were analyzed. The results show that Uzbekistan can use the experience of developed countries to further improve lawmaking.

**Keywords:** legal reforms, lawmaking, public administration, regulatory legal acts, legal modernization

**Annotatsiya.** Rivojlangan davlatlar va O'zbekiston o'rtasida huquq ijodkorligi siyosatining qiyosiy tahlili o'tkazildi. Tadqiqotda O'zbekistonda 2024-yildan keyin amalga oshirilgan huquqiy islohotlar va ularning xalqaro hamkorlikdagi o'zni o'rganildi. Xususan, yangi qonunlarni ishlab chiqish va texnologiyalarni joriy etish jarayonlari tahlil qilindi. Shuningdek, rivojlangan davlatlarning huquq ijodkorligi tajribasi bilan O'zbekistonning yondashuvlari o'rtasidagi farqlar ko'rsatildi. O'zbekistonning huquqiy tizimining modernizatsiyasi, xalqaro standartlarga mos ravishda amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar, shuningdek, shaxsiy huquqlarni himoya qilishda yutuqlar va kamchiliklar tahlil etildi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, O'zbekiston

rivojlangan davlatlar tajribasidan foydalangan holda, huquq ijodkorligini yanada takomillashtirishga muvaffaq bo'lishi mumkin.

**Kalit so'zlar:** huquqiy islohotlar, qonun ijodkorligi, davlat boshqaruvi, normativ huquqiy hujjatlar, huquqiy modernizatsiya

**Аннотация.** Проведен сравнительный анализ законотворческой политики развитых стран и Узбекистана. В исследовании рассматриваются правовые реформы, реализуемые в Узбекистане после 2024 года, и их роль в международном сотрудничестве. В частности, были проанализированы процессы разработки новых законов и внедрения технологий. Также были подчеркнуты различия между правовым опытом развитых стран и подходами Узбекистана. Были проанализированы модернизация правовой системы Узбекистана, проводимые реформы в соответствии с международными стандартами, а также достижения и недостатки в защите прав личности. Результаты показывают, что Узбекистан может и дальше совершенствовать свою правовую креативность, используя опыт развитых стран.

**Ключевые слова:** правовые реформы, законотворчество, государственное управление, нормативные правовые акты, правовая модернизация

### Introduction

Law-making is one of the most important instruments for developing the legal system of any state and strengthening civil society. In the context of globalization and rapid technological advancement, the modern trends in law-making have become a pressing issue for all nations. The legal system of the Republic of Uzbekistan has undergone various social, political, and economic transformations throughout its historical development. Today, the process of modernizing Uzbekistan's legal system is placing particular emphasis on reforming its law-making policy. Since 2024, the legal system and law-making policy of Uzbekistan have entered a new stage within the framework of reforms and transformations. The legal reforms implemented in the country have introduced new mechanisms aimed at enhancing the effectiveness of the national legal system and building a just and transparent society.

At the same time, a comparison with the law-making policies of developed countries reveals that significant changes are taking place in Uzbekistan's legislative process. This article analyzes the concept and fundamental principles of law-making policy, as well as provides a comparative overview of law-making policies in Uzbekistan and developed nations. The objective is to examine the outcomes of the recent legislative reforms in Uzbekistan and explore the experiences of developed countries in this field.

### **Materials and Methods**

This research investigates the law-making policies of Uzbekistan and developed countries. To achieve this, the study employs statistical analysis, legal document analysis, and a review of the processes of aligning national legislation with international legal standards. The law-making practices and legislative policies of other developed nations—particularly the United States, Germany, Singapore, and others—have been examined. The materials analyzed include the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, international legal documents, and scholarly approaches based on the academic works of legal scholars.

### **Results**

In the context of Uzbekistan, the implementation of legal policy in various forms remains a matter of pressing importance. In particular, legislative initiatives, the development of normative legal acts (law-making), their practical application, interpretation, and the promotion of legal knowledge and culture—all constitute practical expressions of legal policy. From this perspective, law-making is not only a normative activity but also an essential component of political and social strategy.

It is well known that any policy, including legal policy, must manifest externally—that is, it must be realized in practice. Only when embodied in action can legal policy fulfill its social mission. In this regard, legal policy, being the activity of the state in the field of legal regulation, must necessarily be implemented in specific forms. According to L.P. Korobova, legal policy is primarily realized through law-making. In other words, the creation of legal norms by the state is the fundamental

expression of this policy.

At present, however, this activity involves not only state bodies, but also local self-governance structures and direct public participation—such as referendums, public hearings, and other forms of direct expression of will.

This has a significant impact on the legislative process, causing legal policy to evolve continuously: it becomes more refined, enriched, adapted to real-life needs, and articulated in legal forms that are comprehensible to the public. In other words, laws and other normative legal acts represent a kind of “mirror” reflecting the overall direction of state legal policy—highlighting not only achievements but also shortcomings. For this reason, law-making must be viewed not merely as the creation of legal norms but as a key tool that reveals the underlying political views, priorities, and objectives.

Scholarly literature emphasizes that legal policy manifests externally and is realized in practice specifically through law-making. That is, the content, direction, and quality of legal policy can be assessed through the legal norms produced by law-making activities. For example, in the Russian Federation, the extent to which ongoing legal policy aligns with international legal norms and principles, as well as with the theory and practice of building a rule-of-law state, can be evaluated based on these normative legal documents.

However, upon closer examination, it appears that legal policy sometimes lags behind law-making activities. In fact, the relationship between the two should be the opposite: legal policy—particularly law-making policy—ought to serve as a preliminary, guiding stage in the law-making process. In other words, effective law-making must not only respond to existing problems but also be guided by scientifically grounded forecasts, legal monitoring, needs assessments, and strategic planning. This approach positions legal policy not as a subsequent stage but rather as a prior and overriding phase of law-making.

This approach is especially relevant in the context of Uzbekistan. Law-making should be understood not merely as a process, but as a strategically planned activity



aligned with state policy. Laws created on such a basis will not only meet legal needs but also proactively shape them in service of social development.

In our view, the most successful conceptualization is offered by S.V. Polenina, who asserts that although legal policy may have varied definitions and forms, it is primarily understood and accepted by society as law-making policy. This is not coincidental. Legal policy enshrined in the preambles, definitions, and provisions of laws and other normative legal documents is typically expressed in the clearest, most accessible, and publicly open manner. In essence, it is through law-making that legal policy finds its external expression and becomes embedded in public consciousness and legal thinking.

This notion holds true in Uzbekistan as well. The population and civil society primarily perceive legal policy through the laws adopted, presidential decrees, government resolutions, and other normative legal documents. Thus, linking legal policy with law-making is one of the most important means of translating political intent into practical form.

In developed countries, the legislative process is founded on the principles of democracy, freedom, and justice. In nations such as the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom, transparency and public participation are regarded as essential components of the law-making process:

1. **In the United States**, the law-making process is highly developed and complex. During the legislative activities of Congress, public opinion and the views of various groups are taken into account, and broad public discussions are held on proposed laws. The legislative system operates under a robust institutional framework, including the "Checks and Balances" system, which ensures separation of powers among the legislative, executive, and judicial branches, allowing each to function independently within its own authority.

2. **In Germany**, law-making is based on clear and formal procedures. During deliberations in the Bundestag (German Parliament), proposed laws must not only align with state and societal interests but must also avoid infringing upon citizens'

rights and freedoms. Law-making is conducted within the framework of the "social-democratic legal state" principle, whereby laws are formed on the basis of extensive research and public opinion.

3. **In the United Kingdom**, the law-making process is based on both international norms and domestic legislation. The legislative system operates through Parliament, with significant involvement from political parties and civil society.

Post-2024 reforms in Uzbekistan have aimed to ensure transparency in law-making, enhance citizen participation, and align more closely with international legal standards. Comparing these efforts with the experiences of developed countries such as the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom reveals several key differences:

- **Citizen participation:** While public and civic engagement in Uzbekistan is developing, it has not yet reached the broad and systematic scale observed in developed countries, where citizen input is vital to the legislative process and where laws are discussed and voted upon through inclusive public debate.

- **Transparency in law-making:** Developed countries have achieved a high level of transparency in their legislative processes. In Uzbekistan, additional efforts are needed to reach similar standards—particularly by increasing the involvement of international organizations and the non-governmental sector.

- **Compliance with international norms:** Further progress is necessary in aligning Uzbekistan's legislative processes with international standards. To this end, drawing on the experiences of developed countries, fully recognizing the importance of international law, and integrating it into national legislation is of critical importance.

## Conclusion

As part of the modernization of the legal system of the Republic of Uzbekistan, law-making policy is continuously evolving. The post-2024 reforms aim to make the legislative process in Uzbekistan more transparent, democratic, and efficient. The experiences of developed countries offer valuable guidance for Uzbekistan. Simultaneously, ensuring greater public participation, reinforcing the rule of law, and

harmonizing legislation with international standards will be key to building a more robust and just legal system in the country's future.

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[https://doi.org/10.24412/Fhs\\_p4-tHVA](https://doi.org/10.24412/Fhs_p4-tHVA)