

**TOWARDS THE DIGITAL MODERNISATION OF CIVIL REGISTRY OF
UZBEKISTAN**

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Annotation: In more recent years there have been numerous efforts to automate virtually every aspect of the civil registration process, and important applications of new technology have been introduced into the civil registration process of Uzbekistan. This article presents a brief overview of these developments.

Key words: *civil status documents, birth registration, adoption, determination of paternity, change of gender, change of surname, patronymic, adoption.*

The Civil Registry Office (CRO) is a key link in the chain of public service delivery in Uzbekistan. Among numerous functions, it issues certificates of birth, marriage and death, basic documents that are necessary in order to receive a whole gamut of other public services. Previously, handwritten requests took 2-3 days for each certificate, as well as to ensure timely and proper registration of birth, death, marriage and divorce, users had to bear transportation costs and wait in queues [1].

The economic and social development of every state, as well as their global competitiveness, is progressively determined by their level of digitalization. In recent years, reforms carried out in Uzbekistan have been accompanied by intensive integration of communication technologies into bureaucratic processes. Obviously if legal, operational and administrative procedures are not in place, the transition to any type of automated system is unlikely to be successful.

On this occasion Government Decision "On systematization of legal documents in the field of registration of marriage, family and civil status documents" (No. 550, 20.10.2023) was adopted.

According to the decision, the following was approved:

- Statute on bodies for writing civil status documents;
- Regulation on the procedure for determining the number of employees of civil status registration bodies;
- Rules for registration of civil status documents;
- Administrative regulation of the provision of complex state services related to birth registration;

- Administrative regulation of the provision of composite state services related to death registration.

Records of civil status documents are documents of state importance. They are made in one copy and are kept for 75 years from the time of their registration in registry offices.

A stamp fee of 15% of BCA (base calculation amount) is levied for issuing new certificates (except for death certificates and birth certificates issued when orphans and children deprived of parental care are placed in educational institutions).

According to new rules, birth, marriage and other types of certificates with emblems are filled out electronically. All types of document records are entered electronically into the "FHDYo Single Electronic Archive" information system. As it is stated by the head of our state, Sh. Mirziyoev "If there is no digitization, there will be no real statistics in the field." The purpose of such digitization is to study the objective situation in real time as well as to ensure justice and openness among the population.

Events and facts such as adoption, determination of paternity, change of surname, name and patronymic, change of gender are reflected in the above-mentioned acts of civil status by making appropriate changes to them.

Such changes, implemented locally, are important to prevent cases of corruption that may arise, as well as to alleviate the problems of the population and ensure greater transparency in the public service system.

Digitalization of the field is reflected in the following

- from now on, births will be registered in registry offices through medical institutions. In this case, the relevant QR-code reference given at the maternity hospital when the child is born is equated to a birth certificate with a coat of arms;
- application to the registry office for registration of marriage and separation is introduced as an experiment through the State Service Centers;
- when an application for divorce is filed, a notice is sent to the reconciliation commissions through the electronic system (previously, citizens had to go themselves)
- sending a questionnaire to the internal affairs body for checking the change of surname, first name and patronymic of citizens and obtaining a conclusion is carried out through the information system.

Also, it is approved in the document the administrative regulation of providing complex state services related to registration of births and deaths.

Recently, the development and implementation of electronic registration programs have moved at an accelerated pace. The question of the capability to transfer

components of automated systems from one registration program to another is one area which needs to be explored in more detail. As countries move toward the development of automated registration systems there is a clear benefit to have available the information of what has occurred. Not only are mistakes and problems minimized, but the potential use of software and the processes and procedures which have led to successful operational systems can significantly reduce costs, efforts and time in other programs. The impact of automation on civil registration programs in general will produce positive results, and in the longer term provide a basis for standardization of civil registration programs on an international level, providing immediate interchange of information for registration purposes, technical assistance and support [3].

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