https://doi.org/10.53587/25792865-2026.15-145

# PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NON-GOVERNMENTAL FORENSIC EXPERTISE SECTOR OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN BASED ON INTERNATIONAL QUALITY STANDARDS

***Kudratov S.***

*Law Enforcement Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan,*
*Toshkent, Uzbekistan*

*This article examines the theoretical and practical aspects of improving the activities of non-governmental forensic expert organizations in the Republic of Uzbekistan in the context of implementing international quality standards and enhancing the effectiveness of forensic expert activities. Particular attention is paid to substantiating the necessity of applying the ISO/IEC 17025 international standard as one of the key instruments for ensuring the competence of expert organizations, the reliability of research results, as well as the objectivity, impartiality, and reproducibility of expert conclusions.*

*The paper explores the main directions for the development of the non-governmental forensic expertise sector, including the implementation of modern quality management systems, improvement of accreditation and competence assessment mechanisms, enhancement of the professional qualifications of forensic experts, and the development of internal quality control procedures and external evaluation of expert organizations' activities. Special attention is also given to the harmonization of national legislation and forensic expert practice with international requirements and best foreign practices.*

*Based on the conducted analysis, the author concludes that the further development of the non-governmental forensic expertise sector is an important direction for improving the justice system. It contributes to increasing the accessibility of expert services, expanding opportunities for the use of specialized knowledge in judicial and investigative activities, fostering professional competition, and strengthening confidence in the results of expert examinations. Furthermore, the operation of non-governmental forensic expert organizations promotes a more complete implementation of the adversarial principle in legal proceedings and enhances the effectiveness of law enforcement practice.*

***Keywords:*** *non-governmental forensic expert organizations, forensic expertise, forensic expert activity, international standards, ISO/IEC 17025, accreditation, quality management system, expert competence, expert opinion, impartiality, reliability, internal audit, external assessment, justice.*

*Correspondence address:* Kudratov Sanjar Marupovich, Law Enforcement Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan,Senior Prosecutor of the Department of the Research Institute of Digital Forensics, email: sanjar1989@list.ru, tel. + (99891) 554-15-55

At the present stage, the role and significance of the use of specialized knowledge in judicial and investigative activities are steadily increasing. Forensic examination, as an essential institutional element of the evidentiary process in criminal proceedings, occupies a central place in the mechanism of collecting, verifying, and evaluating evidence.

The effectiveness of this institution is determined primarily by the scientific validity of expert examination results, their reproducibility, impartiality, and strict compliance with procedural requirements in the formalization of findings. In this regard, an expert conclusion serves as a significant source of evidence in case-related decision-making, and its degree of reliability constitutes one of the decisive factors in achieving the objectives of justice.

Practice demonstrates that the evidentiary value of an expert conclusion depends not only on the outcome of the examination itself but also on the proper organization of the process through which that outcome is obtained. In particular, factors such as the regulation of procedures for receiving, storing, and examining research objects; the validity of the methods and measurements applied; the reproducibility of results; the consideration of measurement and evaluation uncertainty; the completeness of documentation; mechanisms of internal control and audit; staff competence; and guarantees of impartiality and confidentiality represent fundamental conditions determining the reliability of examination results.

The inadequate provision of these factors may adversely affect the procedural admissibility of an expert conclusion, give rise to justified doubts in its evaluation, and hinder the fairness and validity of judicial and investigative decisions.

The international expert community has identified standardization, validation of methodologies, certification of methods and experts, as well as the accreditation of institutions and laboratories as priority areas aimed at ensuring the scientific validity and reliability of conclusions, as well as the high quality of forensic activities.

In recent years, significant institutional changes have been observed in the field of forensic examination in the Republic, with the activities of non-state forensic expert organizations expanding alongside those of state forensic institutions. While the development of the non-state sector increases opportunities in the provision of expert services, it simultaneously generates new requirements regarding the reliability of examination results and the maintenance of a uniform level of quality.

In particular, under conditions in which conclusions prepared by state and non-state forensic entities possess equal procedural value, there arises a need to establish objective, measurable, and verifiable criteria for assessing their quality, level of competence, and impartiality. This, in turn, underscores the importance of formulating and implementing uniform requirements for laboratory activities within the forensic system.

In addressing this need, ISO/IEC 17025 assumes particular significance as an internationally recognized normative framework for assessing laboratory competence. This standard comprehensively establishes requirements related to laboratory competence, the reliability of results, the management and documentation of research processes, quality assurance, and guarantees of impartiality. The integration of ISO/IEC 17025 requirements into forensic practice enables the development of organizational and methodological approaches aimed at ensuring the procedural significance of expert conclusions, particularly their acceptance as reliable evidence and their proper evaluation by courts.

Accordingly, the study of the history and evolution of the ISO/IEC 17025 international standard, as well as its essence and content from the perspective of the forensic system-including non-state forensic activities-and the substantiation of approaches aimed at enhancing the reliability of examination results, constitutes an important scientific and practical task.

The issue of the reliability of laboratory research results and their international recognition became particularly urgent in the second half of the twentieth century due to scientific and technological progress and the rapid expansion of international cooperation. This issue is especially significant in fields where laboratory results entail legal consequences, including forensic examination. In judicial and investigative practice, expert conclusions are evaluated as evidence and directly influence final decisions in cases. Therefore, it is essential to ensure the scientific validity, impartiality, reproducibility, and procedural compliance of expert conclusions.

The development of the ISO/IEC 17025 international standard is closely associated with the evolution of the earliest documents concerning the assessment of laboratory competence. In particular, ISO Guide 25, introduced in 1978, was designed to assess the technical competence of testing and calibration laboratories and primarily established requirements related to research methods, measuring instruments, and technical capabilities. However, this document did not provide a comprehensive framework for regulating laboratory activities from the perspective of quality management.

Subsequently, in European countries, the EN 45001 standard adopted in 1989 was applied in laboratory accreditation practice, introducing elements of quality management into laboratory operations. Although both documents were highly significant for ensuring the reliability of laboratory results, their national and regional scope necessitated the development of a unified international approach.

In response to these conditions, the ISO/IEC 17025 standard was adopted in 1999 through cooperation between the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC). This standard fully replaced ISO/IEC Guide 25:1990 and integrated quality management requirements with technical competence requirements for laboratories within a single normative framework. This integration enabled

comprehensive regulation of laboratory activities not only from a technical perspective but also in terms of result reliability and their potential legal admissibility and evaluation.

In 2005, the ISO/IEC 17025 standard was revised and harmonized with the ISO 9001 quality management standard. The current version, adopted in 2017, places competence, impartiality, and consistent operational performance at the center of laboratory activity and introduces a risk-based management approach. This development has further enhanced the significance of the standard as an institutional mechanism for ensuring the reliability of expert conclusions in forensic examination.

According to D.M. Tosheva, a specialist in this field, the primary objective of any research laboratory is the achievement of reliable and high-quality results. For this reason, a laboratory must ensure that examinations are conducted in accordance with established quality requirements and must also maintain documented methods and procedural records confirming that results can be consistently obtained at the required level of accuracy [1].

From the perspective of forensic examination, including the activities of non-state forensic expert organizations, ISO/IEC 17025 is of particular importance. The procedural significance of an expert conclusion is expressed through interrelated criteria such as reliability, admissibility, and evaluability. In accordance with criminal procedural legislation, an expert conclusion is assessed in terms of its scientific validity and compliance with procedural requirements during the conduct of the examination. If established rules are violated in the appointment of the examination, the handling of objects, or the research process, such a conclusion may be deemed inadmissible as evidence. Therefore, the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 concerning documentation, method validation, result verification, and assurance of impartiality serve as an important methodological basis for the acceptance and judicial evaluation of expert conclusions.

In international practice, the implementation of ISO/IEC 17025 in forensic organizations is considered one of the key factors in ensuring the reliability of examination results. For example, in the United States, forensic laboratories are accredited in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 requirements, and systems have been established for documenting research processes, validating methodologies, and implementing quality control. As a result, the reproducibility of forensic examinations is ensured, and their evidentiary value is widely recognized in judicial practice.

In the member states of the European Union, this standard contributes to the development of a unified methodological framework for forensic laboratories. In particular, in Germany and the Netherlands, forensic institutions are accredited in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 requirements, and practices such as risk management in research processes, verification of results through internal and external audits, and the digitization of examination procedures have been widely implemented.

In the United Kingdom, the implementation of ISO/IEC 17025 in the field of forensic examination is carried out in conjunction with the national oversight system. In this context, the processes of preservation, examination, and documentation of evidence in forensic laboratories are regulated by strict procedural rules, which contribute to ensuring the transparency and reliability of expert conclusions.

The experience of South Korea is notable for the introduction of ISO/IEC 17025 in the field of digital forensics [2]. In that country, processes related to the handling of digital evidence in forensic laboratories have been automated, and modern information technologies are widely applied in forensic examinations. This has contributed to enhancing the effectiveness of expert analysis in the investigation of cybercrimes.

In addition, the National Forensic Service (NFS) of South Korea began transitioning to the ISO/IEC 17025 system in the early 2000s. In this system, the requirements of the standard are closely linked to the annual certification of experts, and the results of non-accredited laboratories may be regarded by courts as “scientifically unfounded”.

The National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) of Australia was among the first organizations in the world to initiate the accreditation of forensic laboratories. Its experience demonstrates that ISO/IEC 17025 influences not only internal laboratory processes but also indirectly enhances the quality and credibility of expert testimony in judicial proceedings [3].

At the Center for Forensic Examinations under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the practice of accrediting regional expert units based on ISO/IEC 17025 has been introduced. In this process, consistency has been ensured between the Law “On Forensic Expert Activity” and the requirements of the standard. Kazakhstan’s experience demonstrates that accreditation contributes to the international recognition of expert conclusions, particularly in the investigation of transnational crimes [4].

In the Russian Federation, GOST ISO/IEC 17025–2019 is applied. Russian practice places particular emphasis on the requirements of this standard concerning metrological traceability. In particular, strict control is exercised over the compliance of measuring instruments used in laboratory activities and the traceability of measurement results to established metrological standards [5].

In foreign academic literature, a predominantly positive attitude toward this standard prevails. A.V. Kokin regards standardization and accreditation as promising directions for the development of forensic examination and notes that accreditation based on ISO/IEC 17025 contributes to the reduction of judicial errors. In his view, this standard establishes uniform competence criteria for forensic laboratories and ensures the consistency and comparability of research results [6].

E.V. Chesnokova substantiates the possibility of the organic integration of GOST ISO/IEC 17025:2019 into the activities of forensic institutions in the Russian Federation,

emphasizing that such an approach would contribute to the formation of a unified scientific and methodological framework [7]. A.A. Sarkisyan, in turn, argues that accreditation can strengthen confidence in expert conclusions [8].

Sean Doyle notes that, if applied correctly and meaningfully, this standard provides a sufficient basis for ensuring the quality and reliability of laboratory activities [9].

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Forensic Examination," an expert conclusion must present, in a clear, comprehensible, and well-reasoned manner, the methods applied during the examination, the results obtained, and their scientific evaluation [10].

At the same time, non-state forensic expert organizations, in the course of conducting forensic examinations, possess rights and obligations equal to those of state forensic institutions, and the conclusions they produce are likewise recognized as evidence in judicial proceedings. Under such conditions, there arises a need to ensure laboratory competence based on internationally recognized criteria.

In this regard, the ISO/IEC 17025 standard serves as an important assurance mechanism for the non-state sector in ensuring the quality, reliability, and recognition of expert examination results.

However, at present, the practice of accrediting non-state forensic expert organizations in accordance with the requirements of this standard has not yet been introduced. Consequently, it becomes necessary to ensure, on the basis of international criteria, the scientific validity, impartiality, and reliability of conclusions produced by these entities, thereby enhancing their procedural value and establishing uniform quality standards in forensic expert activity.

The implementation of ISO/IEC 17025 in non-state forensic expert organizations primarily serves to ensure the scientific validity of expert research. In accordance with the requirements of the standard, research methods must be validated, results must be reproducible, and measurement uncertainty must be assessed.

In our view, this will enhance the reliability of forensic examination results in criminal cases and strengthen the procedural value of expert conclusions as evidence.

The application of ISO/IEC 17025 requirements is also of significant importance in ensuring the procedural admissibility of expert examinations. Criminal procedural legislation requires that compliance with the procedures for appointing and conducting examinations be taken into account when evaluating expert conclusions. The documentation system, procedures for receiving and registering research objects, and internal control and audit mechanisms provided for in the standard ensure that forensic examinations in non-state expert organizations are conducted in accordance with procedural requirements.

In addition, the implementation of ISO/IEC 17025 requirements in non-state forensic expert organizations contributes to strengthening guarantees of impartiality and

independence. The standard establishes requirements for managing conflicts of interest in laboratory activities, limiting external influence, and eliminating factors that may affect research results. The implementation of these requirements ensures the independence of experts in criminal examinations and increases the level of confidence in expert conclusions.

Non-state forensic expert organizations operating in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 requirements are assessed according to the same quality criteria as state forensic institutions. In such circumstances, expert conclusions prepared in compliance with the standard clearly demonstrate the logical connection between the research process, the methods applied, and the results obtained, thereby facilitating judicial evaluation of expert evidence.

Another important aspect of ISO/IEC 17025 is the establishment of systematic mechanisms for controlling the quality of forensic research. The standard provides for internal audit, external assessment, and continuous improvement processes, which ensure stable and consistent quality control in non-state forensic expert organizations.

There are both scientific and legal grounds, as well as well-established principles, for the implementation of the ISO/IEC 17025 international standard in non-state forensic expert organizations.

**First principle: ensuring the scientific reliability of examination results.** The ISO/IEC 17025 standard requires laboratory activities to be organized in a scientifically sound and verifiable manner. In particular, it establishes key requirements such as the validation of research methods, the evaluation of measurement uncertainty, the implementation of a calibration system, and the assurance of result reproducibility.

In forensic examinations conducted in criminal cases, these requirements ensure the scientific validity of expert conclusions and protect them from subjective or incidental findings. Scientific studies indicate that methodological validity and the stability of results are the primary criteria determining the reliability of examination outcomes.

**Second principle: ensuring the procedural admissibility of the expert conclusion.** According to criminal procedural legislation, strict compliance with established procedural requirements in the appointment and conduct of forensic examinations is of significant importance in the evaluation of expert conclusions as evidence. ISO/IEC 17025 requires the implementation of a comprehensive documentation system in laboratory activities, the establishment of procedures for the receipt and registration of research objects, the maintenance of an unbroken chain of custody, and the organization of internal control mechanisms.

The implementation of these requirements ensures that forensic examinations are conducted in accordance with procedural standards and reduces the risk that expert conclusions will be deemed inadmissible by the court as evidence.

**Third principle: institutional assurance of impartiality and independence.** In the activities of non-state forensic expert organizations, concerns may arise regarding the independence of experts. ISO/IEC 17025 establishes clear requirements for identifying and managing conflicts of interest within laboratory activities, limiting external influence, and preventing any undue interference in expert work.

**Fourth principle: ensuring quality equality between state and non-state examinations.** Non-state forensic expert organizations operating in accordance with the ISO/IEC 17025 standard are assessed according to the same quality criteria as state forensic institutions. This ensures that expert conclusions possess equal procedural value.

**Fifth principle: methodological facilitation of the court's evaluation of the expert conclusion.** In expert conclusions prepared in accordance with ISO/IEC 17025 requirements, the logical relationship between the stages of the research process, the methods applied, the results obtained, and the conclusions drawn is clearly articulated.

This facilitates the court's methodological assessment when comparing and evaluating the expert conclusion in conjunction with other evidence.

**Sixth principle: ensuring systematic control over the quality of expert research.** The ISO/IEC 17025 standard provides for the implementation of internal audits, external assessments, and continuous improvement mechanisms within laboratories. From a scientific perspective, continuous quality monitoring is a fundamental condition for ensuring the consistent reliability of examination results.

**Seventh principle: expanding international cooperation and increasing the effectiveness of combating transnational crime.** In the context of globalization, the international recognition of forensic examination results is of particular importance in the investigation of transnational crimes such as cybercrime and financial fraud. The ISO/IEC 17025 standard facilitates the recognition of laboratory results within international accreditation systems.

The Budapest Convention and INTERPOL methodological guidelines emphasize the importance of standardizing laboratory results to facilitate the exchange of evidence in the context of international investigative cooperation.

In general, the accreditation of forensic laboratories creates opportunities for organizing laboratory activities in accordance with international requirements, improving case management procedures, and enhancing staff productivity. It also optimizes the financial and organizational costs associated with conducting expert examinations, while increasing the effectiveness of research and development activities aimed at developing new methods and tools.

At the same time, in accredited organizations, in order to ensure the reliability of results, it is recommended that non-state forensic expert organizations apply the three-level quality control principle established in clauses 3.7–3.9 of General Process Document QOP

7.7, “Ensuring the Reliability of Results,” developed on the basis of ISO/IEC 17025:2017 at the Republican Center for Forensic Examination named after KH. Sulaymonova under the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan [11].

In particular, **Level 1 quality control** provides for the systematic monitoring of research results at every stage of the examination process (for example, control sample testing, independent re-evaluation of data and conclusions by another expert, the use of blank samples, etc.). It also includes the development and maintenance of control charts to verify the accuracy of quantitative analytical methods and to ensure their continuous monitoring.

**Level 2 quality control** includes the implementation of planned, periodic internal measures aimed at verifying research results (for example, repeat testing of previously conducted examinations, re-examination of prepared control samples, mutual evaluation of results obtained by two or more staff members or organizations, and the organization of blind testing, etc.).

**Level 3 quality control** provides for ensuring the reliability and consistency of research results through external evaluation, including participation in proficiency testing and interlaboratory comparison exercises organized by internationally accredited competent providers or laboratories.

In accordance with the requirements of this standard, a proficiency test—i.e., a professional assessment exercise—is the process of evaluating participants’ performance through interlaboratory comparison based on predetermined criteria. In other words, a proficiency test is a method of demonstrating and confirming a laboratory’s competence and technical capability by comparing its testing processes and results with those of a reference laboratory and other participating laboratories.

- Based on the above study and analysis, as well as the experience of foreign countries, it is proposed that, in order to enhance the reliability, quality, and accuracy of conclusions issued by non-state forensic expert organizations operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan, their laboratories and the research methods they employ should undergo ISO/IEC 17025 international accreditation on a phased basis. In particular:
- to introduce a mechanism for the phased accreditation of non-state forensic expert organizations under ISO/IEC 17025:2017;

**Stage 1:** “preparation and internal alignment” (documents, personnel, equipment, method registry).

**Stage 2:** “pilot accreditation” (pilot laboratories, limited areas).

**Stage 3:** “full accreditation” (expanding coverage, periodic supervision).

- under conditions where state and non-state expert conclusions have equal procedural value, to establish “objective and verifiable criteria” at the normative level;

In this regard, the criteria should include method validity, metrological traceability, uncertainty assessment, chain of custody, completeness of documentation, and the results of internal and external audits.

- to standardize the "laboratory process" affecting the procedural admissibility of the expert conclusion;

It is proposed that actions such as the receipt, storage, and return of research objects; identification and labeling; receipt-and-dispatch logs; and the movement of samples and instruments should be carried out on the basis of unified regulations.

- to introduce uniform requirements for the validation and verification of methodologies;

This is especially relevant in digital forensics: for methods such as data acquisition, recovery algorithms, hash control, log analysis, and blockchain analysis, it is advisable to make validation protocols and reporting forms mandatory.

- to establish, as an institutional requirement, the practical application of "three-level quality control" in ensuring the reliability of results;

**Level 1:** planned control at every stage of the work (peer review, control samples, blank samples, control charts).

**Level 2:** periodic internal checks (repeat examinations, blind tests, mutual evaluation).

**Level 3:** external assessment (proficiency testing, interlaboratory comparison exercises).

- to introduce participation in proficiency testing and interlaboratory comparisons as a "minimum mandatory package" for the non-state sector;

This makes not only the "expert result," but also the process itself, verifiable and strengthens scientific validity in court.

- to establish a staff competence management system: certification, attestation, and continuous professional development;

A competency map, annual assessments, practical skills examinations, records of internal trainings and external courses should be maintained; competency data should be accepted as an indicator subject to audit.

- to ensure LIMS/electronic recordkeeping and digital continuity in expert laboratories.

Electronic logs, version control of records, document change history, electronic signatures, and audit trails increase the possibility of re-verifying results.

The research results demonstrate that the introduction of the ISO/IEC 17025 international standard into national practice in this field helps ensure the transparency, impartiality, and reproducibility of expert outcomes, promotes a healthy competitive environment in the forensic expert services market, facilitates the widespread

implementation of modern scientific and technical advancements in practice, and contributes to providing courts and investigative bodies with reliable expert conclusions.

Therefore, the development of non-state forensic expert organizations in the Republic of Uzbekistan on the basis of international standards constitutes an important condition for harmonizing national legislation with contemporary international requirements, strengthening institutional capacity, and establishing effective quality control mechanisms.

## References

1. Тошева Д.М. Суд экспертиза лабораторияларида профессионал тест текширувлари ва лабораторияларо солиштирма текширувларни ўтказиш // Юрист ахборотномаси – Вестник юриста – Lawyer herald. № 2, 2021, Б. с. 102-109.
2. Kim, S.. Evolution of Forensic Sciences in Korea: Towards International Standards. Forensic Science International, 298, 2019, pp.112-120.
3. Wilson-Wilde, L. The international foundations of forensic science: Current status and future directions. Australian Journal of Forensic Sciences, 50(6), 2018, pp.575-585.
4. Бычкова С.Ф. Судебно-экспертная деятельность в Республике Казахстан: теоретические, методологические и организационные аспекты. – Алматы: Жеті жарғы, 2022, с. 145-158.
5. Смирнова С.А. Судебная экспертиза на рубеже XXI века: состояние, проблемы, перспективы. – М.: Проспект, 2023, с. 88-94.
6. Кокин А.В. Стандартизация и аккредитация как перспективы развития судебной экспертизы // Известия Тульского государственного университета. Экономические и юридические науки. 2017, № 1-2. с. 17-23.
7. Чеснокова Е.В. О возможности органичного внедрения ГОСТ ISO/IEC 17025-2019 в судебно-экспертных учреждениях Российской Федерации // Криминологический журнал. 2024, № 1. с. 180–185.
8. Саркисян А.А. Аккредитация в судебно-экспертной деятельности // Криминалистика: вчера, сегодня, завтра. 2022, Т. 21. № 1. С. 136–141.
9. Doyle S. ISO/IEC 17025 is the de facto standard for forensic science laboratories, but is it fit for purpose? // Forensic Science International: Synergy. 2024, Vol. 8.
10. Ганиев О., «Вопросы стандартизации судебных экспертиз в Узбекистане», Общество и инновации, 2(6), 2022. с.177–181.
11. Халилов А.У. Суд экспертиза лабораторияларининг аккредитацияси - суд экспертиза фаолиятини янада такомиллаштириш йўналишларидан бири // Юрист ахборотномаси – Вестник юриста – Lawyer herald. № 1, 2021, Б. 219-228.

# ПЕРСПЕКТИВЫ РАЗВИТИЯ НЕГОСУДАРСТВЕННОГО СЕКТОРА СУДЕБНОЙ ЭКСПЕРТИЗЫ РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН НА ОСНОВЕ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ СТАНДАРТОВ КАЧЕСТВА

***Кудратов С. М.***

*В статье рассматриваются теоретические и практические аспекты совершенствования деятельности негосударственных судебно-экспертных организаций в Республике Узбекистан в контексте внедрения международных стандартов качества и повышения эффективности судебно-экспертной деятельности. Особое внимание уделено обоснованию необходимости применения международного стандарта ISO/IEC 17025 как одного из ключевых инструментов обеспечения компетентности экспертных организаций, достоверности результатов исследований, а также объективности, беспристрастности и воспроизводимости экспертных заключений.*

*В работе исследуются основные направления развития негосударственного сектора судебной экспертизы, включая внедрение современных систем менеджмента качества, совершенствование механизмов аккредитации и оценки компетентности, повышение профессиональной квалификации судебных экспертов, развитие процедур внутреннего контроля качества и внешней оценки деятельности экспертных организаций. Отдельное внимание уделено вопросам гармонизации национального законодательства и судебно-экспертной практики с международными требованиями и лучшими зарубежными практиками.*

*На основе проведённого анализа автор приходит к выводу, что дальнейшее развитие негосударственного сектора судебной экспертизы является важным направлением совершенствования системы правосудия. Оно способствует повышению доступности экспертных услуг, расширению возможностей использования специальных знаний в судебно-следственной деятельности, развитию профессиональной конкуренции и укреплению доверия к результатам экспертных исследований. Кроме того, функционирование негосударственных судебно-экспертных организаций способствует более полной реализации принципа состязательности сторон и повышению эффективности правоприменительной практики.*

***Ключевые слова:*** *негосударственные судебно-экспертные организации, судебно-экспертная деятельность, международные стандарты, ISO/IEC 17025, аккредитация, система менеджмента качества, компетентность эксперта, экспертное заключение, беспристрастность, достоверность, внутренний аудит, внешняя оценка, правосудие.*

## ՈՒԶԲԵԿՍՏԱՆԻ ՀԱՆՐԱՊԵՏՈՒԹՅԱՆ ՈՉ ՊԵՏԱԿԱՆ ՀԱՏՎԱԾԻ ԴԱՏԱԿԱՆ ՓՈՐՁԱՔՆՆՈՒԹՅԱՆ ԶԱՐԳԱՑՄԱՆ ՀԵՌԱՆԿԱՐՆԵՐԸ ՈՐԱԿԻ ՄԻՋԱԶԳԱՅԻՆ ՍՏԱՆԴԱՐՏՆԵՐԻ ՀԻՄԱՆ ՎՐԱ

***Կուդրափով Ս. Մ.***

*Հոդվածում դիտարկվում են Ուզբեկստանի Հանրապետությունում ոչ պետական դատափորձագիտական կազմակերպությունների գործունեության կատարելագործման տեսական և գործնական ասպեկտները՝ որակի միջազգային ստանդարտների ներդրման և դատափորձագիտական գործունեության արդյունավետության բարձրացման համատեքստում: Հատուկ ուշադրություն է դարձված ISO/IEC 17025 միջազգային ստանդարտի կիրառման անհրաժեշտության հիմնավորմանը՝ որպես փորձագիտական կազմակերպությունների կոմպետենտության ապահովման հետազոտությունների արդյունքների հավաստիության, ինչպես նաև փորձագետի եզրակացությունների օբյեկտիվության, անկողմնակալության և վերարտադրելիության ապահովման առանցքային գործիքներից մեկի:*

*Աշխատանքում հետազոտվում են դատական փորձաքննության ոչ պետական հատվածի զարգացման հիմնական ուղղությունները, այդ թվում՝ որակի մենեջմենթի (կառավարման) ժամանակակից համակարգերի ներդրումը, հավատարմագրման և իրազեկության գնահատման կառուցակարգերի կատարելագործումը, դատական փորձագետների մասնագիտական որակավորման բարձրացումը, որակի ներքին հսկողության ընթացակարգերի և փորձագիտական կազմակերպությունների գործունեության արտաքին գնահատման զարգացումը: Առանձնահատուկ ուշադրություն է դարձված ազգային օրենսդրության և դատափորձագիտական պրակտիկայի՝ միջազգային պահանջներին և լավագույն արտասահմանյան փորձին համապատասխանեցման հարցերին:*

*Իրականացված վերլուծության հիման վրա հեղինակը հանգում է այն եզրակացության, որ դատական փորձաքննության ոչ պետական հատվածի հետագա զարգացումը արդարադատության համակարգի կատարելագործման կարևոր ուղղություն է: Այն նպաստում է փորձագիտական ծառայությունների հասանելիության բարձրացմանը, քննչական գործունեության մեջ հատուկ գիտելիքների կիրառման հնարավորությունների ընդլայնմանը, մասնագիտական մրցակցության զարգացմանը և փորձագիտական հետազոտությունների արդյունքների նկատմամբ վստահության ամրապնդմանը: Բացի այդ, ոչ պետական դատափորձագիտական կազմակերպությունների գործունեությունը նպաստում է կողմերի մրցակցության սկզբունքի առավել լիարժեք իրացմանը և իրավակիրառ պրակտիկայի արդյունավետության բարձրացմանը:*

***Բանալի բառեր.*** *ոչ պետական դատափորձագիտական կազմակերպություններ, դատափորձագիտական գործունեություն, միջազգային ստանդարտներ, ISO/IEC 17025, հավատարմագրում, որակի մենեջմենթի համակարգ, կոմպետենտություն, փորձագետի եզրակացություն, անկողմնակալություն, հավաստիություն, ներքին աուդիտ, արտաքին գնահատում, արդարադատություն:*

The article was submitted: 11.02.2026
The article was accepted: 26.05.2026