



**THE ENFORCEMENT OF COURT AND OTHER AUTHORITIES'  
DOCUMENTS: THE EXPERIENCE OF CERTAIN DEVELOPED FOREIGN  
COUNTRIES**

**Bekhzod Fayzulloevich Dzhumaev,**  
*Head of the Labor Law Department,  
State Labor Inspectorate*

**Annotation:** *This article explores the enforcement practices of court and administrative decisions in Sweden, focusing on the role and structure of the Swedish Enforcement Authority (Kronofogden). It draws parallels with Uzbekistan's current legal framework, identifying gaps and suggesting improvements based on Sweden's debt restructuring approach. The study highlights the importance of debtor protection, financial rehabilitation, and balanced enforcement practices in modern legal systems.*

**Keywords:** *Enforcement of court decisions, Kronofogden, Sweden legal system, Debt restructuring, Debtor protection, Uzbekistan enforcement reform, Electronic enforcement, Socio-economic rehabilitation, Personal freedom, Living standards.*

It is well known that Sweden, one of the developed countries of Europe, has a unique enforcement authority known as Kronofogden. I had the opportunity to learn about its functions and compare them with national practices. This state law enforcement body mainly focuses on debt prevention and mitigation, ensuring adherence to high ethical standards in fulfilling mutual obligations in socio-economic relations, and advising insolvent debtors on how to overcome their financial difficulties and return to a normal life.

Scandinavian countries rank among the world's leaders in terms of ensuring a prosperous life for the population. For example, according to The Legatum Prosperity Index, which analyzed 167 countries, Sweden ranked 4th overall in 2020 (while Uzbekistan ranked 97th), and ranked 3rd in the sub-indices of "Personal Freedom" and "Living Conditions."

Sweden has a distinctive system for enforcing court decisions, which could serve as a model for improving the legislation in Uzbekistan. Kronofogden operates under the Ministry of Finance as an independent government agency and plays a significant role in maintaining the country's economic stability. Unlike many countries where enforcement agencies are part of the judiciary or Ministry of Justice, Sweden's enforcement agency being under the Ministry of Finance underscores the economic importance of enforcement activities.

One of the notable aspects of the Swedish enforcement system is the electronic submission of enforcement documents through Kronofogden's official website, allowing any creditor to initiate enforcement efficiently. This prevents delays or non-receipt of applications due to human factors.



Kronofogden maintains a public registry of debtors and considers the economic condition of both individuals and legal entities before enforcing debt collection. A notable practice is the "Debt Reconstruction" program introduced on November 1, 2016, which allows debtors to partially repay debts over five years or even be completely released from debts based on their financial status.

This approach may seem unfair from a creditor's point of view. However, Swedish authorities justify it based on:

The debtor being deeply indebted and unable to repay over the years.

It being more reasonable to reassess the debt considering the debtor's actual financial condition.

The debtor's primary interests being within Sweden (residence, debts).

The aim to allow individuals to run businesses (since being in debt prevents business ownership).

The debtor applies voluntarily, and the process of approval can take months. During this time, the debtor must avoid incurring new debts and continue to pay for essentials like rent, utilities, and child support. If approved, a monthly payment amount is calculated based on income and essential living expenses. If, after assessment, it is concluded that the debtor's income will not increase within five years, the debt may be completely forgiven.

The system requires strict adherence to a monthly payment plan, monitored through an electronic system. Any failure triggers automatic cancellation of the arrangement, and regular enforcement resumes.

This mechanism aims to rehabilitate the debtor economically. In Uzbekistan, while similar provisions exist (e.g., allowing installment-based debt repayment or delay of enforcement), the interpretation is often rigid—typically limited to six months, despite the law allowing longer periods.

It is proposed to revise national legislation to reflect a more humane, economically aware approach, considering the debtor's long-term ability to sustain themselves and their dependents. Such a system should apply not only in criminal or administrative cases but also in general debt collection processes.

Moreover, Uzbekistan's legislation, while effective, is heavily weighted toward creditor protection and lacks robust safeguards for debtors. A balance must be struck, ensuring both parties' legal rights are protected.

The Uzbek government has outlined which personal items cannot be seized from a debtor to maintain basic living standards. Though this list was approved over 12 years ago, it remains relevant and effective today, but periodic updates may be necessary to match changing socio-economic realities.

**Conclusion:** The Swedish experience demonstrates that a debtor-oriented approach, when combined with strict monitoring and legal safeguards, can lead to effective enforcement without compromising human dignity or economic opportunity. Uzbekistan's current enforcement system, though functional, remains rigid and heavily favors creditors. It



is necessary to develop a more flexible, humane, and economically sound approach by incorporating best practices such as long-term payment planning and digital enforcement tools. The legal system should aim to balance the interests of both debtors and creditors, ensuring justice, efficiency, and social welfare.

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