

Article

The Right of A Lawyer to Engage in Other Types of Paid Activities : Foreign Experience and Issues of Improving Uzbekistan's Legislation

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Abstract: This article discusses other aspects of a lawyer's fee. The legal nature of the restrictions on the engagement of lawyers in various types of activities and their role in ensuring the independence of legal practice are analyzed in a comparative legal manner. During the study, approaches in the legislation of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea and the United Kingdom were studied, and the specific aspects of the norms regarding the participation of a lawyer in the civil service, participation in entrepreneurial activities and other types of paid activities were highlighted. Great Britain The UK's Legal Services Act 2007 based on current Alternative Business Structures (ABS) model analysis made, its advocacy of activity independence saved without legal services market in liberalization importance open given. Research as a result advocacy of activity to the essence contrary not happened activity types in law clear designation, interests of the collision prevent to take and lawyers economic freedom to provide aimed at offers working released.

Keywords: advocacy activity, lawyer professional independence, right payable other activity, entrepreneurship activity, creative activities, interests conflict, lawyer of profession boot rules, Alternative Business Structures, Legal Services Act 2007, comparative law analysis, legal services market, law firm, foreign experience

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1. Introduction

" Advocacy Latin from the word "advocatus" in the language taken in court work guardian, protector done increasing meaning " Indeed, the Bar Association every how legal state system important from institutes one become, those citizens and legal of individuals right and legal interests protection in doing important place This of the institute main task person's right and law with guarded interests protection to do, just trial provide and in society law priority from strengthening consists of. Therefore many in the countries lawyer's professional independence separately legal guarantee as confession This is in the article lawyer's right payable other activity types with to engage in related restrictions foreign countries experience based on comparative law in terms of analysis will be done [1].

Uzbekistan " Advocacy of the Republic" " about " According to Article 3, Part 3 of the Law lawyers scientific and pedagogical activity, mediation, patent representation, Lawyers in the ward activity, state organs and organizations legal service employee as activity, arbitration in the courts and international commerce in arbitrations judge as activity and court manager activity with to engage in right has. However this activity

types some according to legal order to plant mechanisms enough at the level clear not specified . As a result advocacy activity with other right payable activity types together done increase in the process interests conflict , professional independence weakening , advocacy secret to the inviolability damage achievement , labor in their relationship obedience with lawyer independence between inconsistency such as row legal and practical problems to the surface is coming [2].

With this together , foreign countries experience lawyers other right payable activity with to engage in relatively various approaches existence In particular , some in the countries strict restrictions used , in others main attention interests of the collision prevent take , professional ethics requirements compliance to grow and transparency mechanisms to provide This is aimed at lawyers scientific , pedagogical , mediation and in other professional activities participation bar of the institute independence damage not delivered without organization to grow possible shows .

Modern right in the field lawyer's other income bringer activity types with to engage in issue various order is included . Some in the countries such to activity relatively strict restrictions designated if so , some in countries and lawyer's professional independence impact not showing activity to the types known at the level permission is given . This approaches all , first of all , interests of the collision prevent to get , lawyer state or commerce structures dependent to be not to remain provide and advocacy profession ethics principles protection to do service does [3].

2. Materials and Methods

This in the article lawyer's other right payable activity types with to engage in right placed restrictions legal essence study , foreign countries experience analysis to do and national legislation improvement on the surface offers working exit for the purpose regulatory and legal analysis , comparative law analysis , systematic analysis , analytical and critical approach , as well as generalization and forecast from the methods used .

This methods application through Uzbekistan Republic of bar and advocacy to the activity related legislation documents , Russian Federation , Kazakhstan Republic of Korea Republic and Great Britain's advocacy activity order eater regulatory and legal documents , including the "Legal Services Act 2007" rules analysis was also done . literature , scientific articles , foreign of experts thoughts and practical materials studied , lawyers other right payable activity with to engage in related approaches advantage and disadvantages critical was evaluated .

Comparative law analysis using various in the countries lawyers other activity types with to engage in related legal order to plant mechanisms between similar and different aspects identified , their national to the legislation implementation to do opportunities estimated . Forecast and generalization methods based on and advocacy of activity independence saved without lawyers other right payable activity with to engage in related legislation improvement on the surface scientific based offer and recommendations working It was released .

In particular , the Russian Federation in the legislation lawyer's other right payable activity types with to engage in issue " Advocacy activity and bar "On May 31, 2002 " on the date acceptance Federal Law No. 63 of 2014 through order inserted then lawyer's professional independence priority principle as specified .

Lawyer The concept of " Lawyer" is included in the Russian Federation activity and bar Article 2 of the Federal Law "On " states as follows: definition given " A lawyer is a person who , under Federal law, designated in order lawyer status and advocacy activity done increase the right received person . Lawyer independent professional legal consultant Scientific , teaching and other creative activity from this except , lawyer employee as labor to their relationship entrance right has not , also in the Russian Federation state positions , Russian Federation establishment in subjects state in positions , state services in positions and municipal in positions work right has it's not ".

Above from the law come out to say possibly in the Russian Federation lawyers independent professional legal consultant to them entrepreneurship activity with to engage in road not allowed , but scientific , pedagogical and other creative activity types

from this except This is approach lawyer's main professional task other interests under the influence mold not to leave to provide directed with is important.

3. Results and Discussion

This Article 1, parts 2 and 3 of the law According to , " Advocacy activity entrepreneurship activity does not count .

The following by displayed legal help advocacy activity does not count :

1. legal of individuals legal services employees (from since in the text - organizations), as well as state authority organs and local oneself himself/ herself management organs employees ;
2. legal services indicative organizations participants and employees , as well as alone in order entrepreneurs ;
3. notaries , patent attorneys , patent attorney as lawyer participation arriving situations except , or law with his professional career done increase for special authority given other individuals " .

Considerate aspect is that the law of activity entrepreneurship activity The Russian Federation's " Lawyer " activity and bar The Federal Law " On by designating This is a state in law, also a lawyer professional independence priority principle as evaluated , its entrepreneurship activity with to engage in road inability to leave of the bar independent legal institute as status save to stay aimed at important legal from guarantees one as confession is being done [4].

" Lawyers and advocacy structures advocacy of activity subjects Lawyer (lawyer) structures) not individuals , as well as patented reliable representatives , tax advisors by authority giver to individuals legal help display advocacy activity not considered , lawyer (advocacy) structures) tax advisor as participation to be able cases from this except . Advocacy activity entrepreneurship does not count . "

This approach advocacy activity separate professional legal activity type as confession reached without it , it other legal service show from the forms separate In particular , patent representatives , tax advisors or other individuals by displayed legal help advocacy activity as not to be evaluated This is lawyer status special legal and professional to nature has that shows . It is this aspect lawyer's other right payable activity with to engage in related restrictions legal the basics designation , professional independence provide and interests of the collision prevent to take issues current scientific and legal problem as manifestation will reach .

" In the current Federal Law lawyer , legal profession activity and lawyer to the concepts definition given . This According to Article 3 of the law The state that the bar is authority organs and local himself / herself management organs to the system non-resident , citizen society institute to be lawyers professional community confession " is being done . "

This legal in literature, the law firm state organs from the system independent activity driver citizenship society institute as status separately confession that was done see This is possible . approach of the bar main task state in the interests of not , first of all person's right and freedoms protection to do focused on It also means that lawyers professional community as confession to be their oneself himself/ herself management based on activity It also represents the conduct of the lawyer's professional independence provide and to him/her external of interventions prevent in receiving important legal guarantee to be service This view from the Russian Federation in the legislation of the bar citizenship society institute as strengthening advocacy of activity independent legal institute as instead further to strengthen service did .

Uzbekistan Republic legislation with comparative analysis When made , the Law of the Russian Federation " Advocacy" activity and bar In the Federal Law " On exactly which activity types advocacy activity not to be counted clear by designating that it was put see This is possible . in law legal service indicative organizations employees , notaries , patent agents and other some subjects by done increaseable legal help advocacy activity as confession insufficiency separately strengthened . Through this law issuer advocacy of activity independent professional legal institute as borders clear tried to define .

National in law, also a lawyer other activity types with to engage in issue certain at the level order In particular , the " Advocacy " about " In law lawyer's scientific , pedagogical activity with to engage in permission to be given in mind also caught . The law of the Russian Federation " Lawyer " activity and bar " about " from the law different accordingly lawyers Lawyers in the ward activity , mediation and patent attorney as other activity types with are also allowed to engage in given .

However, the Russian Federation from the law different nationally in law lawyer to engage in possible not happened or advocacy activity as invaluable some activity types clear and in detail borders complete open not given observation It is possible . This is in practice lawyer's professional status , interests collision and other right payable activity with to engage in circle in determining some legal uncertainties It requires study . Therefore foreign experience in consideration received without lawyer's other activity types with to engage in related norms further clarification necessity there is is considered.

" Kazakhstan " In the Republic lawyer supreme legal for information owns , law firm activity with to engage in for license received , lawyers of the board member was and advocacy activity with order on a professional basis legal help indicating Kazakhstan Republic citizen to be possible .

This from the approach It seems that Kazakhstan Republic in the legislation lawyer status to take for person's not only supreme legal for information has maybe special license to receive and lawyers board member It is also required to be . Through this advocacy professional and institutional basically done increase is provided . Also, advocacy of activity separately professional status based on order to be imposed lawyer's independent legal institute representative as instead strengthens .

Lawyer's other activity types with to engage in Kazakhstan also on the issue Republic in the legislation to the professional status of a lawyer separately attention focused on see possible . Kazakhstan The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 5, 2018 " On Advocacy " activity and legal help " about " According to Article 33, Paragraph 11 of the Law , a lawyer state in the service activity to conduct and entrepreneurship activity with to engage in prohibited . Through this norm law issuer lawyer of profession independent professional legal institute as status save to stay sought . Because lawyer's state organs system or commerce interests with closely connected to remain his/her professional impartiality negative impact to show probability brought releases .

Especially the lawyer entrepreneurship activity with to engage in relatively placed restrictions advocacy of activity from the essence come It is known that entrepreneurship activity , first of all , profit to take aimed at economic activity type is considered . Advocacy of activity main task and income to take not , maybe physical and legal of individuals right and legal interests qualified protection from doing It consists of . Therefore this country in the legislation lawyer's commerce to the activity intervention his/her professional independence danger birthing factor as is evaluated .

From this except for the lawyer state in the service to work placed Prohibition is also important. importance profession will come . Why? state in the service activity driver person known at the level state interests and service discipline with related will be . Lawyer On the contrary , the customer interests independent accordingly protection doer subject as activity to conduct This point of view from the point of view of the state service advocacy activity with one at the time done increase interests collision brought release possible .

However, it can be seen that there is no unified approach among legal scholars and practitioners on the issue described above. In particular, Yevgeny Savinov, a member of the Almaty City Bar Association and the Commission for the Protection of Lawyers' Professional Rights, also explains this issue in his expert article "Lawyer and Entrepreneurial Activity" published on November 17, 2022: "According to Clause 11 of Article 33 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Advocacy and Legal Assistance" dated July 5, 2018, a lawyer is prohibited from being in the civil service and engaging in entrepreneurial activity. Thus, the legislator considers entrepreneurial activity for a lawyer to be a prohibited activity. In my opinion, the above-mentioned prohibition for a

lawyer contradicts the realities of modern life in the 21st century, as well as the Constitution and the Civil Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan. "

It is clear from the expert's opinion that he considers the restriction on lawyers' entrepreneurial activities to be, first of all, contrary to the principles of constitutional property rights and economic freedom. In his opinion, a lawyer, like other citizens, should have the right to use his property, receive income from it, and participate in entrepreneurial activities. In particular, he emphasizes that the participation of a lawyer in commercial organizations as a shareholder or shareholder does not always mean direct entrepreneurial activity. The expert notes that the main obligation of a lawyer is related to the proper performance of his professional activities, and if a lawyer harms his professional duties, then the issue of disciplinary liability arises. Therefore, he believes that it is necessary to pay more attention to the personal responsibility of a lawyer and the norms of professional ethics, rather than to establish a general ban. Furthermore, the article argues that excessive restrictions on a lawyer's property rights may have a negative impact not on the independence of the legal profession, but rather on its economic freedom [5].

Allowing certain types of activities that do not harm the professional independence of a lawyer can serve to ensure the economic stability of lawyers and develop healthy competition in the provision of legal services. At the same time, it is necessary not to completely abolish the current restrictions, but to clearly define in the legislation the types of activities that do not contradict the essence of the legal profession. This approach will serve to further clarify the scope of a lawyer's engagement in other professional activities, while maintaining the independence of the legal profession.

This approach in the legislation of Kazakhstan is also close to the experience of the Russian Federation and some other CIS countries. Since in these countries it is also recognized that the activities of a lawyer in business or public service may contradict the independence and ethical principles of the legal profession. Therefore, the establishment of certain restrictions on the lawyer's engagement in other paid activities is considered one of the important legal guarantees serving to ensure the independence of the institution of the bar.

The Institute of Advocacy is aimed at the practical application of law in any country and the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of a person established by law. In the Republic of Korea (South Korea) The "Attorney-at-law Act", which entered into force on January 20, 2004, is the main regulatory legal document regulating the activities of lawyers and serves as an important legal basis for the professional activities of lawyers. This law consists of 11 chapters and 117 articles, which regulate in detail the main organizational and legal aspects of the activities of lawyers. The first chapter of the law defines the tasks and professional duties of a lawyer, and recognizes the protection of human rights and ensuring social justice as a priority area of the lawyer's activities. This approach indicates that the activities of a lawyer are, first of all, an independent legal institution aimed at protecting human interests and rights. Also, the second chapter of the law provides for the qualifications of a lawyer, the grounds for obtaining and revoking the status of a lawyer. This means that high professional requirements are imposed on the profession of a lawyer and that this activity is carried out on the basis of special responsibility [6].

The first chapter of this law outlines the duties and responsibilities of a lawyer, and Article 1 states that "The duty of a lawyer is to protect fundamental human rights and implement social justice." It is clear that human rights are above all else. Advocacy is based on the principles of humanity and social justice. The second chapter of the above law is called "Qualifications of a Lawyer," and this chapter sets out the status of a lawyer and the grounds for its cancellation. According to it, a person who has passed the bar exam and completed a course at the Judicial Research Institute, has the qualifications of a judge or prosecutor, and has passed the bar exam, is qualified as a lawyer. This Korea In the Republic advocacy to the profession high professional requirements that it was put means. With this together, in law lawyer's professional manners, independence and in

honor of damage delivery person every how from actions restraint It is also necessary emphasized .

" Lawyer" profession ethics to the rules strict compliance to do Any lawyer himself/ herself and Korea Lawyers Association with related was local lawyers association to the rules compliance to do need . Another one from obligations one - every how to the lawyer his/her to the dignity damage deliverable every how actions to do This norm is also ours . in law to the norms suitable comes . From this besides , lawyers paid state servants also serve as do " They won't . [7] "

This in literature authors , Korea In the Republic advocacy to the activity not only legal profession , maybe high moral a professional institution that demands responsibility as to be considered analysis Especially the lawyer 's honor and to the dignity damage delivery person every how of behavior prohibition advocacy of profession in society reputation to keep service Also , lawyers local lawyers association and Korea Lawyers Association to the rules compliance to be able their activity over internal professional control mechanism existence shows . From this except for lawyers right payable state employee as activity to conduct road failure to put lawyer's independence and impartiality to provide aimed at important legal guarantee is considered . This approach some aspects with Uzbekistan Republic in the law advocacy of activity independence and professional to the manners related close to the norms that see possible .

Korea's Lawyers about law analysis when doing this in the country advocacy to the activity separately socio-legal institute as approach see possible . In particular , this Article 2 of the law defines a lawyer as a " public legal to the feature has was independent as a "legal professional" confession This is norms lawyer's activity , first of all , society and human interests protection to do focused on and his/her professional independence state by separately guaranteed shows .

From the analyses It seems that Korea Republic in the legislation lawyer's right payable other activity types with to engage in caution with Especially the lawyer 's paid state employee as activity to conduct road inability to leave his/her professional independence to keep aimed at important legal from guarantees one is considered . Because lawyer's state in service activity his/her impartiality and customer interests free protection to do to the possibility negative impact to show possible . Therefore Korea In the Republic lawyer's status simple profession owner as not , maybe human rights protection doer separately socio-legal institute representative as is evaluated .

This issue developed right to the system has was Great Britain and North Ireland United Kingdom experience in the example of analysis to do separately importance profession United In the kingdom bar system lawyer of profession independence , professionalism and interests of the collision prevent to take aimed at strict boot and legal standards with separated It stands . Therefore this state in the legislation lawyers right payable other activity with to engage in related approaches study , available restrictions legal basics and their practical importance analysis to do this the topic in lighting important theoretical and practical importance owner is considered .

"Legal Services Act 2007" law Great In Britain advocacy activity and legal services show system order eater main regulatory and legal from documents one is considered . This law through legal services show and advocacy activity professional supervision over reinforcement and population qualified legal from services use opportunities expansion goal In particular , Article 1 of the law - " legal services field main order to plant goals are marked , they in a row law priority provide , just trial interests protection to do , consumers interests protection to do and independent , strong and effective bar system develop tasks " enters ". This norms advocacy of activity simple commerce activity not , maybe society and state for important socio-legal institute that shows [8].

Great In Britain advocacy system two main to the direction is divided into :

- left - handed
- barrister

" Solicitors have been around since the 12th century . since In 1825 they Legal to society United (Law Society). Solicitors legal The status of the Solicitors Act 1941 " about " act with This is fixed . to the title candidate 5 years solicitor hand under assistant as or

other responsible in office (university) diploma there is when internship up to 3 years (shortens) to give need to . To the solicitor acceptance to do Appeal court chairman by done Solicitors (singular " solicitor ") - Great Britain In Britain this counties and in city-counties master's degree in the courts independent work to conduct and barristers - higher level lawyers for materials to prepare specialized lawyers Solicitors , as well as institutions , enterprises , organizations and stock ownership in their societies legal advisor task " will do it [9]. "

Above from data It seems that the Great Britain bar in the system solicitors activity separate professional direction as formed to be , their main task legal documents preparation , customers legal advice to give and barristers that is higher level lawyers activity for necessary materials from preparation consists of is considered .

Foreign in literature It is noted that the Great Britain bar system to oneself typical organizational to the structure has to be a lawyer activity various professional directions in the middle distributed . Including the following approach previously pushed : " Britain model : in the courts work to conduct specialized professionals (barristers) and legal between consultants (solicitors) functional distribution there is be , in this solicitors lower instance in the courts participation to grow the right save the rest [10].

With this together , solicitors enterprise and in organizations legal advisor as activity to conduct lawyers some right payable other activity types with to engage in relatively Great Britain in the legislation flexible approach existence shows . This is learned two state Russian Federation and Kazakhstan Republic of from the law fundamentally difference does . This situation advocacy of activity independence save remaining without lawyers other professional activities with to engage in opportunities creates . In particular , solicitors practical activity analysis when done , their some functions Uzbekistan In the Republic lawyers and legal consultants to the activity close that see possible . Therefore Great Britain experience lawyer's right payable other activity types with to engage in related restrictions in improvement important foreign from experiences one as evaluation possible .

Barristers and high in the courts work proceedings , in court speech to speak and complicated court in the processes participation to reach specialized lawyers is considered . Therefore barristers court lawyer as confession Their main task in court customer interests professionally protection from doing consists of they are often solicitors by prepared work materials based on activity runs [11].

Great Britain's "Legal Services Act 2007" in the law advocacy of activity independence and professional etiquette especially on issues attention In particular , the law Articles 12 and 13 define the concept of "reserved legal activities" reinforced some , some legal service types only competent and to license has individuals done increase " possible " is defined as such an approach . legal services quality and professional responsibility to provide is aimed at . With this together , Great Britain in the legislation lawyers other right payable activity types with to engage in relatively absolute ban there is that it is not see On the contrary , the lawyer's main professional independence and customer in the interests of damage non-delivery condition with some other professional activities to the types permission is given [12].

For example , solicitors enterprise and in organizations legal advisor as activity conduct , legal companies in the composition performance or various professional services done increase possible . "Legal Services Act 2007" analysis when done , exactly this Based on Chapter 5 of the law "Alternative Business Structures" (ABS) system current done this is legal services to the market lawyer not happened investors or other experts also know at the level enter to come opportunity create was determined . ABS is legal to companies only lawyers not , maybe other profession owners , investors or business representatives partner , leader or shareholder as participation to reach opportunity is a model that provides model main purpose legal services complete commercialization not , maybe legal services in the market competition development , innovation encouragement and population to justice achieve opportunities from expansion The Legal Services Act 2007, as defined in section 1, order to plant goals between " access to justice " achieve opportunity improvement) , consumers interests protection to do and legal services in

showing competition to develop separately stop This model is a Great Britain in the legislation advocacy to the activity relatively traditional strict from restrictions according to modern market economy and competition principles adapted approach existence shows [13].

With this together , Great Britain in experience lawyer's right payable other activity with to engage in permission to be given his/her professional independence , interests collision and advocacy manners to the rules compliance to be done with closely depends on . That is lawyer other activity with to engage in possible , but this situation customer in the interests of damage failure to deliver , lawyer impartiality impact not to do and court and society to their professional obligations contrary not to be It is necessary . Therefore Great Britain in the legislation main attention activity complete to prohibit not , maybe it professional standards and control mechanisms through order to put focused [14].

This approach Uzbekistan Republic legislation with compared to national in the system lawyer's other right payable activity with to engage in relatively more firmly restrictions existence see possible . Great Britain experience and advocacy of activity independence saved without lawyers some other professional activities also participate in to reach opportunity to give possible shows . Especially modern legal services market development , digital technologies and international legal of relationships expansion under the circumstances lawyers activity circle again seeing exit necessity to the surface is coming . This point of view from the point of view , Great Britain experience lawyer's right payable other activity types done increase right placed restrictions in improvement important international from experiences one as is evaluated .

This of the research scientific novelty lawyers right payable other activity types done increase with related issues complex legal analysis to do and them eliminate to reach aimed at legal mechanisms offer in the process of manifestation will [15].

4. Conclusion

Learned foreign countries experience this shows that developed legal in systems lawyers additional activity with to engage in ban not allowed , on the contrary their professional independence and interests of the collision prevent to take aimed at clear legal mechanisms through order is inserted .

In particular , the Russian Federation in the legislation to lawyers scientific , pedagogical and creative activity with to engage in right given be , in this main attention lawyer's professional independence , interests of the collision prevent to take and advocacy secret to keep This is aimed at approach lawyer's professional activity only procedural representation within not , maybe his/her intellectual and creative potential develop with related activities also through increase opportunity gives .

National legislation with comparative analysis when done and Uzbekistan In the Republic lawyers scientific and pedagogical activity with to engage in permission given although , creative activity issue legislation at the level clear strengthened that it was not put observation possible . As a result lawyer's creative activity with of occupation legal borders and his/her advocacy activity with each other to the ratio related in matters various approaches to the surface arrival probability there is .

Kazakhstan In the Republic and lawyers mediation , scientific and creative in operation to participate relatively flexible approach shaped be , in this main attention strict to prohibitions not a professional profession ethics to the rules compliance to be completed This is aimed at approach to lawyers own professional experience conflicts alternative solution to grow and research in the activity application opportunity gives . With this together , lawyer independence , impartiality and customer in the interests of loyalty priority principle as save If mediation or scientific activity advocacy activity with interests collision brought if it comes out , like this professional occupation ethics norms through order is inserted . As a result lawyers professional from the potential wider use with together bar of the institute independence is also ensured .

Korea Republic experience lawyers corporate and consulting in the activity participation clear legal borders based on order to plant the necessity shows . This in the state lawyers other activity with to engage in possible although , interests collision to the surface coming in cases strict restrictions is used .

Great Britain in the legislation lawyers additional professional activity with to engage in relatively free approach is used . In this, lawyers scientific , pedagogical , mediation , consulting and other professional activity types with their activities possible , but their all professional ethics requirements appropriate done increase This is necessary . in the system main control tool as interests of the collision prevent get , customers in front of transparency and professional independence provide mechanisms service Lawyer additional activity is being carried out customers and control from the organs not to be hidden , this situation his/her professional tasks to fulfill negative impact This is required . approach lawyers professional from the potential effective use opportunity create with together , law firm to the institute was trust save to stay service does .

Conclusion as in other words , national bar legislation in improvement exactly this experiments national legal to the system adapted without to practice implementation to grow to the goal appropriate First of all, lawyers other right payable activity with to engage in related norms further clear and systematic in the form statement to grow necessary . Because current in law some activity types borders and interests collision criteria enough not specified .

Proposals and Solutions

This problems eliminate to grow for the purpose following offers previously pushed:

First , lawyers other right payable activity with to engage in sole of the boot standards working exit necessary . This in standards interests conflict , privacy , independence and professional impartiality with related criteria clear to be determined necessary .

Secondly , lawyer's additional activity his/her main professional to the activity negative impact not to show appraiser declarative control system current to grow to the goal This is the Great Britain in experience such as transparency and professional responsibility mechanisms to strengthen service does .

Thirdly , Lawyers creative activity with to engage in law at the level strengthening . Uzbekistan In the Republic lawyers scientific and pedagogical activity with to engage in permission given although , creative activity issue legislation at the level clear not reinforced observation possible . Creative activity scientific from activity different accordingly new scientific knowledge to create not , maybe authorship right with protection to be done intellectual products to create is focused on . Therefore lawyers legal blogs , podcasts , media projects , e-commerce platforms and other authorship his works create with related activity legislation at the level separately confession to grow to the goal appropriate It is considered that these lawyers professional experience and legal knowledge wide to the public to deliver opportunities expands and bar of the institute social importance increases .

Fourthly , lawyers state organs and other in organizations in the activity interests of the collision prevent to take according to clear legal restrictions to be determined Especially the state organs with related in activities lawyer independence impact doer factors legislation at the level concretization to the goal is appropriate .

The above in consideration take in other words , lawyers other right payable activity types done increase right related national legislation in improvement advocacy of activity independence , legality , professionalism ethics and interests of the collision prevent to take from fundamental principles such as come exit important importance profession will . With this together , foreign countries experience national legal to the system adaptation through bar of the institute modern and effective model formation opportunity there is .

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