



## THEORETICAL AND LEGAL NATURE OF THE DECREES OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Non-normative documents are usually documents that do not have legal force and are not required to be enforced. They may contain instructions, guidelines, information or recommendations on specific issues. Such documents are distinguished by the following characteristics:

–**Level of bindingness:** Non-normative documents, as a rule, are not required to be enforced. They may be in the form of recommendations, advice or instructions;

–**Activities of governments and organizations:** Such documents are used to guide the activities of the state and other organizations, clarify specific issues or help solve problems.rasmiylashtirish va qabul qilish tartibi:

Documents of non-normative significance are usually not issued in a special manner, like legal documents. They can be issued to make a quick decision in a particular situation or to provide additional information.

Based on the above levels, examples can be given. For example, statements, instructions, appeals and resolutions of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, if they are not classified as legal or normative documents, are considered to be documents of non-normative significance. In general, documents of non-normative significance are considered to be important for guiding the activities of organizations and state bodies, providing specific recommendations or instructions on various issues.

After independence, a lot of scientific research has been conducted on normative documents, which are related to law, public administration, political science and other fields.

–The main directions and topics of this research are presented below. The legal nature of normative documents: This research studies the legal force of normative documents, their role and significance in the legislative system. Scientific works on this topic analyze how normative documents are adopted, what force they have, and how they are applied in practice.

–**structure and types of normative documents:** This area studies various forms of documents (for example, laws, decrees, resolutions, regulatory documents). Scientific works include their structure, composition, legal basis and areas of application.

–**effectiveness and impact of normative documents:** These studies analyze how normative documents affect society and public administration. The focus here is on effectiveness, problems in the application of law, and the results of the documents.

– **Normative documents and human rights:** This research will focus on the impact of normative documents on human rights, their role in protecting and promoting them.

– **Development of normative documents and modern trends:** Research on this topic will study how normative documents have developed over time, what changes and innovations have occurred.

These topics are a wide field for scientific research on regulatory documents, which provide important

scientific foundations aimed at improving public administration and the legal system. The results of such research can be found in scientific journals, monographs and conference proceedings. Also, in such areas and competitions of scientific works, it is very difficult to find a single studied work on the issue of subjects of regulatory legal documents. No legal scholar has been able to provide a detailed explanation or scientific interpretation of scientific concepts related to the adoption of regulatory legal documents by authorized subjects in lawmaking. All of them can be found in systematized documents regulated by the national database of legislative documents. The main issue of the adoption of a particular type of legal document has not been resolved.

The powers of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to adopt documents of non-normative significance have not been considered or discussed in scientific journals and textbooks as a scientifically unexplored problem to date.

The powers of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to adopt documents of non-normative significance include the following types of normative legal documents: decrees, resolutions, orders, submissions, instructions, appeals, and statements. Let us dwell on them one by one:

– **decree.** This document is considered a document of non-normative significance, in which the president issues decrees on issues of domestic and foreign policy of the state. These decrees are not considered normative documents, but rather as instructions that are important in the implementation of state policy.

– **resolution.** This document is considered a document of non-normative significance, in which the president may make decisions on specific issues. These decisions are aimed at resolving individual situations or problems and are not considered normative documents. M: decisions issued on the dismissal of regional governors, district and city governors from office 1.

– **order.** Until 2009, this document, like the Resolutions and Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, existed as a normative legal act in the Law “On Normative Legal Acts”. After the introduction of additions and amendments to this Law in \_\_, it was excluded from the category of normative legal acts of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. After that, this document was included in the list of documents that do not have normative significance.

– **submissions:** documents for the exercise of the right to submit to state bodies, officials or, in special cases, on their own initiative, to the authorized body on the appointment or dismissal of officials to positions, as well as to the adoption of amnesty acts<sup>2</sup>;

– **assignments:** The President may issue assignments to state bodies, officials, or in special cases, on the holding of field meetings, selectors. These assignments are necessarily formalized with the minutes of the meeting. These assignments are directed to the performance of specific tasks and are not considered normative documents. For example, former deputy Rasul Kusherbayev, who is called a people's deputy in the Telegram messenger, writes the following in his personal channel @r\_kusherbayev: The President gave an assignment to prevent unjustified increases in gas prices. President Shavkat Mirziyoyev gave the government an assignment to prevent unjustified increases in gas prices, along with the introduction of market mechanisms. Based on this, on August 1, Prime Minister Abdulla Aripov, at the request of the President, held a meeting on fuel and energy issues. The issue of abolishing the upper limit on the price of methane was discussed. Now the state does not interfere in setting prices in this area, the market determines the price. Giving entrepreneurs freedom to set prices does not mean "the ability to do whatever they want." The Competition Committee and the Prosecutor General's Office were given a presidential order to stabilize prices. As you can see, this order is being implemented verbally, and ultimately, a meeting in the form of a select committee headed by the Prime Minister will be held on this matter and the minutes of the meeting will be drawn up. This order will certainly be delivered to the relevant regions and its executors as a separate control document. The mechanism for this implementation is implemented through the <http://www.ijro.gov.uz> platform developed by the Ministry of Justice<sup>3</sup>.

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1 <https://lex.uz/docs/6451070>

2 <https://lex.uz/docs/6451070>

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[https://profile.ijro.uz/oauth/authorize?response\\_type=code&client\\_id=J5DM0bbzWeOagrYPD8I6O4W&redirect\\_uri=https://ijro.gov.uz/confirmation-required](https://profile.ijro.uz/oauth/authorize?response_type=code&client_id=J5DM0bbzWeOagrYPD8I6O4W&redirect_uri=https://ijro.gov.uz/confirmation-required)

– Relevant items are included in this platform, sent to the regions and monitored. There are many such examples.

–appeals and statements: The President addresses the people and state bodies on specific issues (appeal), to may make statements (statement). Although these documents do not have normative significance, they play an important role in determining state policy. Typically, an appeal is an official letter, speech, or message addressed by the head of state or another high-ranking official to the people, parliament, state bodies, or other organizations. Appeals are often used to express opinions on important political, economic, or social issues, to indicate ways to solve problems, or to announce future plans. The main features of an appeal are that, firstly, it provides information, that is, it provides information about important issues in the state's domestic and foreign policy. Second, it provides direction, that is, it plays an important role in determining the main directions of state policy and strategy. Thirdly, it is aimed at identifying and solving problems, that is, the head of state raises existing problems and presents proposals or plans for solving them. Fourth, it can be aimed at motivation and encouragement, that is, it is used to encourage the head of state or the people in charge to achieve a goal or to encourage public support. Fifth, it gives direction to state bodies, that is, it often gives direction to state bodies and officials to fulfill their duties. Examples: The President's address to parliament: The President may report to parliament on the work done during the year and future plans. The President's address to the people: The Head of state may address the people on important social or economic issues. Statements are statements made by the President at press conferences or official events. These statements are important in determining the directions of the state's domestic and foreign policy.

–Documents of the President that are not of normative significance must not contradict the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan. These documents are issued with the aim of increasing the efficiency of public administration and contributing to the development of the country.