



## The role and significance of regulatory resolutions of the supreme court of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the current laws and regulations system

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**Abstract.** This article emphasizes the role and significance of Supreme Court rulings of Kazakhstan within the current system of laws and regulations of that nation. The authors explore their functional purpose and place in terms of sources of law while analyzing their relationship to legislation and other documents of law. Special focus is paid to aspects related to law-making activities by this body as well as any impact they might have on law enforcement practice and legislation development and potential ability of rulings of this court to clarify problematic areas related to understanding the law or enforcement thereof.

The normative decisions of the Supreme Court serve to clarify norms of law and regulate their application in everyday society life, meeting all requirements established within legal framework. Judicial practice analysis yields useful results used as sources of law; each year more regulatory rulings of the Supreme Court become used in law enforcement practice to resolve major disputes more efficiently.

This article reviews the key principles and criteria regulatory decisions must meet to successfully fill gaps in legislation and create an integrated law enforcement practice across Kazakhstan. The authors underscored the significance of regulatory rulings for eliminating ambiguities and disputes when it comes to interpretation of laws as well as creating an orderly legal environment that provides predictability.

**Keywords:** regulatory resolutions of the Supreme Court, nature of regulatory resolutions, classification of legal acts, the concept of regulatory resolutions.

## **Introduction**

The Republic of Kazakhstan is undergoing a legal modernization of justice and the judiciary. This is not only a distinctive feature of Kazakhstan's legal policy, as a period of change has come in the entire international arena. Indeed, there have been changes in the regulation of personal civil relations. To solve this problem, a necessary, quick and fair solution was introduced, caused by internal and external factors. And the changes recognized this decision as the main requirement of justice in society [1].

A number of interpretations of the normative rulings of the Supreme Court:

Normative decisions of the Supreme Court Bratusya S.N. and Vengerova A. B. a set of legislatively fixed concepts for the interpretation of a court decision [2].

According to R. Z. Livshits' interpretation, the significance of the normative rulings of the Supreme Court has not been recognized and refuted by some scientists. But it has been established that the norms of law as a legitimate executive force of the judiciary are not recognized [3].

With regard to the rule of law identified by violations and shortcomings of citizens' rights, established in the works of Rogozhin N.A. and Dikhtiyar A. I. [4].

The functions of the court are limited only to arbitration, but the legislative function of the court is recognized as indirect, as A. Barak wrote in his work.

According to scientists, Lebedev V. M. was forced in exchange for the administration of justice, in order to accompany his decisions in the part necessary to regulate the norms of the law [5].

While research scientist D. A. Kerimov says that he «clarifies the text established lawfully», scientist G. S. Sapargaliev holds a similar opinion, regulatory rulings of the Supreme Court are being developed to fill in contradictions between laws [6].

The normative decision of the Supreme Court is a documentary explanatory one, which arose as a result of the analysis of contradictions of legal norms [7].

The decisions made by the courts contain clarifications that provide for enforcement only in relation to the parties. And the normative decision of the Supreme Court, which is common to all, only with the norm of the law, which, as we understand, has mandatory competence, follows from the conclusions of A. S. Pigolkin [8].

It has been established that Kazakhstani scientists adhere to a special comment: regulatory rulings of the Supreme Court are a legal act that is directly based on a court decision and serves as a special comment, canceling or changing together if this decision was subsequently changed. The regulatory resolution is valid only in practice, and does not provide for any changes to the law. [9].

Based on the above explanations, the content of the normative decisions of the Supreme Court is constantly being updated. It is applied within the framework of the law contained in the regulations. A decision made by a court does not have the same legal force as a decision. As a result, it is not possible to legislate, amend or supplement laws.

Historically, in Ancient Rome, according to the law, legislative activity was not carried out. According to A. D. Boikov, there is a conflict between the authorized bodies when carrying out their activities in the second state body.

A. I. Dikhtiyar and N.A. Rogozhin, as researchers, state that justice is not allowed to perform lawmaking duties and controls only justice.

Thus, scientists have found that a number of clarifications have been given regarding the regulatory rulings of the Supreme Court.

In the Kazakh legal system, the law is recognized as the main regulatory force.

The regulator of relations of great importance in society is a normative legal act containing the constitutional rules and norms of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The following documents are recognized among the regulatory legal acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

They:

- Regulatory Legal Charter of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, constitutional laws, codes, laws, resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan having the force of law;
- Normative legal acts adopted by the Chairman of the Security Council;
- Regulatory resolutions adopted by the Parliament and Chambers of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Regulatory resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Normative resolutions of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- Regulatory resolutions of the central state bodies;
- Regulatory legal orders of ministers and heads of central bodies and interdepartmental heads of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- regulatory legal decisions of maslikhats, akims, regulatory legal resolutions of akimats and audit commissions [10].

The normative decisions of the Supreme Court play a priority role in the legal life of the country.

For the first time, normative decisions of the Supreme Court were noted in our Constitution. Article 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan establishes the norms of normative decisions of the Constitutional Court and the Supreme Court among the rights in force in the Republic of Kazakhstan [11].

In turn, among these scientists and practitioners, attention to the normative legal acts of the Supreme Court has increased.

The number of disputes between legal scholars over this conclusion has increased. Interest has increased among Russian and other foreign scientists.

The famous Kazakh legal scholar Udartsev S. stated that he sees an attempt to establish the boundaries of the interpretation of the Kazakh legal platform, the concept of this article of the Constitution. This decision in itself expanded the scope of law-making in the legal society and increased the number of subjects of law-making [12].

The trial had a law-explanatory and legal regulatory function. For example, article 22 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Housing Relations" establishes that a person who has not reached the age of majority has equal rights arising from a tenancy agreement with cohabiting tenants who are members of his family [13].

Paragraph 8 of the normative resolution of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On judicial practice of citizens' application of legislation on the privatization of premises of the

housing stock of the state» establishes that when privatizing residential premises located in it, a person who has not reached the age of majority is recognized as a common equal user of joint property, in case of violation of these rights, by a person or parents representing their interests to others its owners are petitioned for inclusion in the contract or sued in court.

According to Doctor of Law Abdrasulov E., the concept given by the Supreme Court was in the first place as a given concept, and in the second place - a formal one. The direct implementation of constitutional norms, according to scientists, was given above in the normative interpretation of the Constitution by the Supreme Court [14].

The normative decisions of the Supreme Court currently consider that the principle of direct action of constitutional norms can and should be effectively explained by the Supreme Court in order to directly implement the norms of law. The Decree of the Constitutional Council of the Republic of Kazakhstan On providing an official explanation to paragraph 1 of Article 4 and paragraph 2 of Article 12 of the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan established that the current rule of law is part 1 of Article 4 of the Constitution.

The statement, unanimously recognized by scientists, is that regulatory decisions are essential in the legal system and have a designation of legal acts in it.

Currently, social and legal relations are developing rapidly and the legislation adopted at each stage of development remains in a deplorable state. This difference leads to controversial circumstances in law enforcement practice. For this reason, in gaps not regulated by the law, the courts must act beyond the law to resolve their powers. This is due to the fact that when developing and adopting a regulatory decision of the Supreme Court, a deep comprehensive analysis and comparison of legal norms is carried out, which leads to a smart solution of practical issues. The peculiarity of the judiciary is that it applies to all cases and actions, so the judge must resolve the dispute, despite the absence of a legal norm.

In accordance with article 6 of the Code of Civil Procedure, in the absence of a standard regulating legal relations, resolving disputed relations, the requirements of a similar reasonable norm are applied or in the absence of similar legal norms, a decision with a logical assessment of the situation remains in it. Thus, judicial practice reflects the effectiveness of regulatory decisions of the Supreme Court in order to combat legislative gaps [15].

## **Discussion**

The Supreme Court is prohibited from adopting unconstitutional normative legal acts, and it is prohibited to adopt reverse norms concerning the norms of the law. For the purposes of general judicial practice, he not only clarifies the norms of law, but also, in case of contradictions between the norms of the law, clarifies their application and indicates the procedure for application in practice. As a result, examples and concepts arise that are defined in decisions made in similar cases of the same type, and in the experience gathered from them. Mammadsupieva T. formed the following idea with her thoughts regarding this conclusion, the normative decisions of the Supreme Court follow from the fact that judicial practice is generalized from the system of results, the practice of the Supreme Court body is generalized and studied. Thus, the regulatory decision of the Supreme Court

determines how specific legal requirements and norms will be applied in a given situation. In this understanding, judicial practice is studied as a source of law [16].

Unlike Parliament, the main purpose of the Supreme Court is not to make the law creative, but only to regulate a specific law enforcement order in public relations based on judicial practice. Thus, the activities of the judiciary cannot replace the tasks assigned directly to Parliament. At the same time, the interpretation of the requirements of the law in a controversial situation is also not excluded from the duties and powers of Parliament. In addition, among the parliamentary commissioners, regulatory resolutions are canceled if, during the course of making a decision, regulatory resolutions are deemed inappropriate and its legal denunciation is envisaged. Therefore, all disputes about the legal force of the normative rulings of the Supreme Court and their lawmaking can be refuted.

In addition, the question of whether the Supreme Court should write down new rules of law by force of a regulatory decree and publish them is quite complicated. Indeed, at present, the regulatory decisions of the Supreme Court control only the clarification of the norms of the law and discussion of their application, regulation of the order.

The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan «On Legal Acts» (hereinafter - the Law) regulates public relations related to the preparation, presentation, discussion, adoption, registration, enactment, amendment, addition, termination, suspension, publication and adoption of legal acts in the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The specified norm of the law does not define the stage of normative decisions of the Supreme Court in specific normative legal acts. Part 2 of Article 10 of the Law establishes the ratio of legal force to the types of norms of the law on reduction. There are no normative legal acts of the Supreme Court in this list.

Part 5 of Article 10 of the Law establishes that the normative legal acts of the Supreme Court are off the list.

In addition, part 4 of Article 10 clearly states that normative legal acts have equal force, depending on which type of legal norm normative acts that are at the stage of legal acts belong to [10].

Therefore, it is obvious that normative legal acts cannot be fixed in a specific legal instance, since they are ranked according to the degree of the legal norm on which they are based.

## **Conclusion**

Based on the above, the place and role of normative decisions of the Supreme Court in the system of legal acts was determined, and the correlation and legal force of normative decisions of the Supreme Court in relation to the functions of parliament to clarify law-making and legal norms was studied.

As a result, the normative decisions of the Supreme Court acquire legal force, occupying a place in the stage of the legal act of the rule of law on which they are based, and occupy a special place in the stage of legal acts.

A special place in the field of law is occupied by public interests in the protection and in the process of protecting the legitimate interests and rights of citizens. The only effective rule of law

that is properly discussed during the trial and works to prevent the falsification of legal norms, the application of which is arrogance. Taking into account the specifics regarding the path and timing of adoption, it provides an opportunity for the early settlement of contradictions arising during the application of the law, and, as a result, ensures the protection of the rights and interests of a number of citizens.

In addition, the normative decision of the Supreme Court ensured legal uniformity to the basic principles of simple legal proceedings in the field of law.

### **The contribution of authors.**

**Turegeldiev Bakdaulet Userbaevich** – annotation, keywords, introduction, methodology, conclusion, results and discussion.

**Yessenaliyev Askat** – transliteration, information about the authors.

**Askarbekkyzy Nazira** – list of references.

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**Қазақстан Республикасының қолданыстағы құқығы мен нормативтік актілер жүйесіндегі жоғарғы сот нормативтік қаулыларының орны мен рөлі**

**Аңдатпа.** Мақалада Қазақстан Жоғарғы Соты қаулыларының осы елдің қолданыстағы заңдары мен заңға тәуелді актілер жүйесіндегі рөлі мен маңыздылығы атап көрсетілген. Авторлар қаулылардың функционалдық мақсаты мен орнын құқық көздері тұрғысынан зерттеп, олардың заңнамамен және басқа да құқықтық құжаттармен байланысын талдайды. Осы ұйымның заң шығару қызметіне байланысты аспектілеріне, сондай-ақ олардың құқық қолдану практикасы мен заңнаманың дамуына тигізетін кез-келген әсеріне және сот шешімдерінің заңды түсінуге немесе оны қолдануға байланысты проблемалық салаларды нақтылау әлеуетіне ерекше назар аударылады.

Жоғарғы Соттың нормативтік шешімдері құқық нормаларын түсіндіруге қызмет етеді және оларды құқықтық өріс шеңберінде белгіленген барлық талаптарды қанағаттандыра отырып, қоғамның күнделікті өмірінде қолдануын реттейді. Сот практикасын талдау құқық көзі ретінде пайдаланылатын оңтайлы нәтижелер береді. Жыл сайын Жоғарғы Соттың нормативтік қаулылары үлкен дауларды тиімдірек шешу үшін құқықтық практикада қолданылады.

Мақалада заңнамадағы олқылықтардың орнын толтыру және Қазақстан бойынша интеграцияланған құқық қолдану практикасын құру үшін реттеуші шешімдер сәйкес келуі тиіс негізгі қағидаттар мен өлшемшарттар қарастырылады. Авторлар заңдарды түсіндіруге қатысты мәселелер мен дауларды жою, сондай-ақ болжамдылықты қамтамасыз ететін реттелген құқықтық ортаны құру үшін нормативтік қаулылардың маңыздылығын дәйектейді.

**Түйін сөздер:** Жоғарғы Соттың нормативтік қаулылары, нормативтік қаулылардың сипаты, құқықтық акті санаттары, нормативтік қаулы түсінігі.

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### **Роль и значение нормативных постановлений Верховного Суда Республики Казахстан в системе действующего права и нормативных актов**

**Аннотация.** В данной статье подчеркивается роль и значение постановлений Верховного Суда Казахстана в действующей системе законов и подзаконных актов этой страны. Авторы исследуют их функциональное назначение и место с точки зрения источников права, анализируя их взаимосвязь с законодательством и другими правовыми документами. Особое внимание уделяется аспектам, связанным с законотворческой деятельностью этого органа, а также любому влиянию, которое они могут оказать на правоприменительную практику и развитие законодательства, и потенциальной способности решений этого суда прояснять проблемные области, связанные с пониманием закона или его применением.

Нормативные решения Верховного суда служат разъяснению норм права и регулируют их применение в повседневной жизни общества, удовлетворяя всем требованиям, установленным в рамках правового поля. Анализ судебной практики дает полезные результаты, используемые в качестве источников права, с каждым годом все больше нормативных постановлений Верховного Суда используется в правоприменительной практике для более эффективного разрешения крупных споров.

В этой статье рассматриваются ключевые принципы и критерии, которым должны соответствовать регулирующие решения для успешного заполнения пробелов в законодательстве и создания интегрированной правоприменительной практики по всему Казахстану. Авторы подчеркнули важность нормативных постановлений для устранения двусмысленностей и споров, когда дело доходит до толкования законов, а также для создания упорядоченной правовой среды, обеспечивающей предсказуемость.

**Ключевые слова:** нормативные постановления Верховного Суда, природа нормативных постановлений, классификация правовых актов, понятие нормативного постановления.

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