

# Legal Basis of The Activity of Non-Government Non-Profit Organizations

To'xtasinov Asadbek

Second-year LL.B. student, Faculty of Law, Fergana State University, Uzbekistan

**Received:** 30 April 2025; **Accepted:** 28 May 2025; **Published:** 30 June 2025

**Abstract:** The role of non-profit organizations in the context of reforms in our country is important today. The main focus of this goal is to improve the activities of NGOs from a legal point of view, as well as providing ideas, suggestions and recommendations for filling legal gaps in the current Civil Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan and a number of other relevant legislative acts.

**Keywords:** legal entity, press cooperative, public associations, public funds, municipal institutions, private institutions, associations of legal entities, self-government bodies of citizens, non-profit organization.

**Introduction:** In recent times, as a result of the profound reforms implemented in our country, significant measures have been taken to enhance the role, importance and social activity of non-governmental non-profit organizations and other civil-society institutions alongside every sphere of society and state life. More than two hundred normative legal acts aimed at improving NGO effectiveness have been adopted, thereby creating the necessary institutional base for their activities.

Moreover, Presidential Decree No. PF-5430 of 4 May 2018, "On Measures to Radically Increase the Role of Civil-Society Institutions in the Process of Democratic Renewal of the Country," marked a very significant step in developing this area in our country.

What is a non-governmental non-profit organization?

A non-governmental non-profit organization is a self-governing body voluntarily established by natural and/or legal persons that does not set profit-making as the main objective of its activity and does not distribute income received among its participants. Such an organization is created to protect the rights and legitimate interests of natural and legal persons and other democratic values, to achieve social, cultural and educational objectives, to satisfy moral and other intangible needs, to conduct charitable activities and to pursue other socially useful purposes.

Today, almost nine and a half thousand non-governmental non-profit organizations operate in our country, playing an important role in protecting the rights and legitimate interests of natural and legal persons, democratic values, and in achieving social, cultural and educational goals.

By Resolution No. 635 of 8 August 2018 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Regulation on the Procedure for Monitoring and Studying the Activities of Non-Governmental Non-Profit Organizations by Justice Bodies was approved. Adoption of this Regulation created numerous conveniences not only for justice bodies but also for the NGOs whose activities are monitored and studied.

This Regulation comprises eight chapters and thirty-nine paragraphs. Based on it, definitions are also provided for concepts such as justice bodies, other measures of influence, state control, monitoring, planned study, unplanned study, submission, proposal and warning.

**Below are brief definitions of the above concepts:**

- monitoring – the systematic process of collecting, studying and analysing information regarding NGO compliance with legal acts, charter activities and founding documents, as well as the targeted use of funds allocated to them;
- planned study – a study carried out according

to a work schedule approved by order of the head of the justice body. Inclusion of an NGO in the schedule is based on three years having elapsed since its state registration or the last study;

- unplanned study – a study not included in the schedule, conducted by the justice body in the manner and cases prescribed by law;
- submission – a document submitted by the justice body to the authority or official empowered to eliminate a legal violation, concerning the causes of the violation and the conditions enabling it.

Justice bodies also study NGO compliance with laws, charter activities and founding documents, as well as the targeted use of funds allocated to them.

**The following constitute grounds for conducting studies:**

- orders of the chambers of the Oliy Majlis, the Presidential Administration or the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, or an order of the Minister of Justice issued to ensure their execution;
- work schedules of justice bodies;
- analysis of monitoring conducted by justice bodies and information (reports) obtained from other NGOs;
- events held by NGOs in violation of legally established procedures;
- appeals by natural and legal persons seeking restoration of their violated rights or legitimate interests;
- reports by mass media and information posted on the Internet;
- an unplanned study is conducted regarding the specific facts that served as its basis.

Studies are organized in accordance with an order of the relevant head of the justice body, which must specify the purpose and tasks of the study, the NGO to be studied, the period covered, the time limits, the composition of the working group, the persons summarizing and analysing documents, and issues for discussing results.

The order on the study is issued at least ten days before commencement; on the same day the NGO head is notified in writing. The notification sets out the grounds, the NGOs to be studied, their field, the period and time limits, and the working-group composition; a study questionnaire is attached. If necessary, additional issues may be added by the Minister of Justice on a reasoned proposal from the working group.

The study duration may not exceed thirty days. Upon a reasoned submission by the head of the working group,

this period may be extended by order of the justice-body head for no more than thirty additional days.

**CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, until now no normative legal act governed the inspection of NGO activities. Adoption of this Regulation has greatly facilitated study of NGO activity, serving as a solid foundation for NGOs to understand their rights more deeply and to develop further.

**REFERENCES**

- Abdusalomov M. Civil-Law Methods and Problems of Protecting the Rights and Interests of Entrepreneurs. Candidate of Juridical Sciences dissertation abstract. – T.: 2003. 11 p.
- Civil Rights. Vol. 1. Textbook. Responsible editor E. A. Sukhanov. – M.: “BEK”, 1998. – 197 p.
- Civil Law. Part 1. – M.: Prospekt. Edited by S. P. Sergeev, K. Tolstoy, 1999. – 127 p.
- Zokirov I. B. Civil Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan. – T.: Adolat, 1996. – 57 p.
- Team of Authors. Commentaries on the Civil Code. Vol. 1. T.: Vector Press, 2010. pp. 72–73.
- Team of Authors. Civil Law. Textbook. Part 1. T.: TSUL, 2017. – 81 p.
- Ponomaryova O. A. “Legal Regulation and Procedures for Establishing Non-Profit Organizations.” // Management Issues. Issue № 6(37), December 2015. – p. 255.
- Soyfer T. V. The Concept of Non-Profit Organizations in Russian Civil Law. Doctor of Juridical Sciences dissertation abstract. – M., 2010. pp. 19–20; 28–29.
- Yuldashev J. Joint-Stock Companies as a Subject of Civil Law. T.: TDYUI, 2004. – 128 p.