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## ANALYSIS OF PROCEEDING OF CASES RELATED TO ARBITRATION DECISION OF THE ARBITRATION COURT

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***Annotation.** This article provides a comprehensive examination of the legal landscape surrounding arbitration decisions within Uzbekistan. The authors delve into the procedural aspects and outcomes of arbitration cases, offering insights into the application and interpretation of arbitration laws in the country. By analyzing specific cases and their resolutions, the article aims to elucidate trends, challenges, and successes within the arbitration framework of Uzbekistan. This scholarly work serves as a valuable resource for legal practitioners, academics, and policymakers interested in understanding the evolving dynamics of arbitration jurisprudence in Uzbekistan's legal system.*

***Keywords:** Arbitration Court, Legal Proceedings, Arbitration Decisions, Case Analysis, Jurisdiction, Legal Framework, Dispute Resolution, Arbitration Law, Court Decisions.*

**Introduction.** The goal of the judicial reforms implemented in our country at the initiative of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, Shavkat Mirziyoyev, is to strengthen the authority of the judiciary as the most important guarantee of the effective protection of human rights, freedoms and legal interests, to ensure the true independence of the judiciary, to ensure their humane, democratic, legal, to increase its role in building the state and a strong civil society. [1]

In our country, a system of legal protection aimed at fundamentally changing the attitude towards entrepreneurship, commerce and the private sector, preventing the violation of the rights of the people, ensuring the protection of their legal interests has been formed and its organizational mechanism has been created.

In the practice of law enforcement, in social life, it is natural for the interests of various subjects to conflict, and disputes and conflicts to arise between them. The dispute resolution system includes both judicial and alternative dispute resolution. In recent years, great attention has been paid to solving disputes through alternative methods. In particular, the practice of considering disputes in arbitration courts has been established.

**Results.** The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Arbitration Courts" was adopted on October 16, 2006 and entered into force on January 1, 2007. strengthened its legal basis at the level of law. According to the new version of the Law "On the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan" adopted on July 9, 2018, arbitration courts are provided for in the structural structure of the chamber, and Article 26 of the Law describes the purpose of the establishment of arbitration courts.

The arbitration court (permanent arbitration court or temporary arbitration court) is a non-governmental body that resolves disputes arising from civil-legal relations, including economic disputes between business entities.

Arbitration courts do not resolve disputes arising from administrative, family and labor-legal relations, as well as other disputes provided for by law. The establishment of arbitration courts by the state authorities and administrative bodies and the parties to the arbitration agreement are not mutually exclusive. Arbitration courts are not legal entities.

The above-mentioned Law aimed at regulating relations in the sphere of the organization and operation of arbitration courts in the Republic of Uzbekistan consists of 9 chapters containing 59 articles. the disputes resolved by these courts, the form and content of the arbitration agreement, the requirements for the arbitrator, the formation

of the composition of the arbitration court, the costs related to the settlement of the dispute in the arbitration court, the arbitration proceedings, the norms of the arbitration court documents are defined.

They contain the form and content of the applications for the writ of execution for disputing the decision of the arbitration court, annulment of the decision of the arbitration court and compulsory execution of the decision of the arbitration court, as well as the procedure for considering the decision of the arbitration court. [2] the grounds for refusal to issue a writ of execution for annulment and mandatory execution of the decision of the arbitration court and the procedural norms regarding the rulings of the economic court in this category of cases are defined.

In short, the list of cases related to arbitration includes the following: 1) cases on applications to take measures to secure a claim; 2) cases on appeals regarding the decisions of arbitration courts; 3) cases on applications for issuing writs of execution for compulsory execution of decisions of arbitration courts. [3,4]

The party to the arbitration may dispute the decision of the arbitration court regarding the dispute related to the economic court by submitting an application to the economic court to cancel the decision of the arbitration court.

Due to the fact that there are certain differences between the institutions of "disputing" and "complaining" regarding court decisions, the legislator used the term "disputing" rather than "complaining" in the Code of Economic Procedure.

Even if the decision of the arbitration court is annulled by the economic court, the dispute will be considered again by the arbitration court (if the arbitration agreement or its terms were not later revoked or changed).

As a rule, appeals, cassation and control complaints are filed by the persons participating in the case for review of decisions made by economic courts. [12] An application for the cancellation of the decision of the arbitration court is made to the economic court only by the parties to the arbitration proceedings - the plaintiff or the defendant, as well as those who have accepted the decision of the arbitration court about their rights and obligations, and who are not involved in the case.

In accordance with Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Arbitration Courts", the parties to the arbitration proceedings are legal and natural persons (claimants) who submitted a claim to the arbitration court to protect their rights and interests, as well as are the persons against whom the claim is presented (respondents). [6]

In accordance with Article 38 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Arbitration Courts", the decision of the arbitration court enters into force from the moment of its adoption. [7,8] According to Article 39 of this Law, the decision must be submitted or sent to each party of the arbitration within ten days after the adoption of the decision.

It is stipulated that an application to cancel the decision of the arbitration court shall be submitted to the economic court within thirty days from the date of receipt.

For example, Article 9 of the Regulations of the Arbitration Court under the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Republic of Uzbekistan stipulates that the place of arbitration is the building of the Arbitration Court. In addition, it is envisaged that the composition of the arbitration court may hold the meeting in another territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan at the request of the parties. The building of this Arbitration Court is located in the city of Tashkent and, as a rule, the decision is issued in the city of Tashkent, and the application for annulment of this decision should be submitted to the Tashkent Interdistrict Economic Court. [10] Even if the arbitration was held in Termez and the decision was made there, the application for cancellation of the decision must be submitted to the Tashkent inter-district economic court, not to the Andijan inter-district economic court. Because according to Article 37 of the Code of Economic Procedure, an application to cancel the decision of the arbitration court is submitted to the economic court in the place where the arbitration court is located. [11]

The filing of an application to cancel the decision of the arbitration court is the basis for suspending the proceedings on the execution of the decision of the arbitration court until the proceedings on the dispute are completed by the economic court.

**In conclusion**, the analysis of arbitration cases and decisions within Uzbekistan's Arbitration Court reveals a nuanced and evolving legal landscape. Through examining various cases and their procedural outcomes, it becomes evident that Uzbekistan is making strides towards bolstering its arbitration framework. Challenges such as enforcement issues and procedural complexities persist but are being addressed through legislative reforms and judicial interpretations. The findings underscore the importance of a robust arbitration system in facilitating efficient dispute resolution and fostering a conducive environment for business and investment. As Uzbekistan continues to refine its arbitration laws and practices, it is poised to enhance its attractiveness as a jurisdiction for international commercial arbitration. This study contributes to a deeper understanding of the practical application of arbitration in Uzbekistan and highlights areas for further improvement in the realm of alternative dispute resolution.

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