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DEVELOPMENT ISSUES OF ECONOMIC PROCEDURAL LAW

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Annotation: This article examines the growing number of economic disputes in a market economy and the role of economic procedural law in resolving them. It highlights the importance of this discipline in legal education and identifies key challenges in teaching, including the gap between theory and practice, insufficient practical training, and limited use of modern teaching methods and digital technologies. The author proposes scientifically grounded recommendations to improve the teaching of economic procedural law.

In today's market economy, the expansion of entrepreneurial activities and the increasing complexity of economic relations among business entities are leading to a rise in economic disputes. Economic courts play a crucial role in resolving these disputes fairly and effectively. Therefore, the institution of economic procedural law, which defines the procedures for handling cases in economic courts, is a significant component of the modern legal system.

Economic procedural law holds an important position not only in court practice but also in legal education. This subject helps students develop theoretical and practical knowledge regarding mechanisms for addressing economic disputes in court, procedural principles, and legal tools used in court proceedings. Additionally, economic procedural law serves as a vital means of protecting the rights and legal interests of entrepreneurs.

In recent years, extensive reforms have been implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan to modernize the judicial and legal system, enhance the protection of entrepreneurs' rights, and develop the activities of economic courts. These reforms include improving economic procedural legislation, digitizing court processes, and simplifying the regulatory mechanisms for state regulation of entrepreneurial activities. Such changes necessitate the modernization of the content and teaching methods of the economic procedural law subject to meet contemporary requirements.

However, several problems exist in the teaching process of economic procedural law. For instance, the organic connection between economic court practice and the educational process is not sufficiently ensured, leading to discrepancies between the theoretical interpretation and practical application of certain procedural institutions. Moreover, the low level of utilization of modern pedagogical methods hampers the effective teaching of this subject.



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The aim of this article is to analyze the theoretical and practical significance of the economic procedural law subject, identify pressing issues arising in the teaching process, and develop scientifically grounded proposals and recommendations to address them.

Economic procedural law is one of the essential institutions of the modern legal system, defining the procedural mechanisms for resolving and adjudicating economic disputes among business entities. This institution, while regulating the activities of economic courts, is a key means of protecting the rights and legal interests of entrepreneurs through judicial means.

The increasing complexity of economic relations among business entities in a market economy, along with the growing number of disputes between state authorities and entrepreneurs, further enhances the significance of economic procedural law. In this context, the quality and effectiveness of cases reviewed by economic courts largely depend on the preparation of qualified specialists in this field. Therefore, effectively teaching economic procedural law within the legal education system is a crucial task.

Through the teaching of economic procedural law, students acquire systematic knowledge regarding the main stages of court proceedings, the powers of economic courts, the procedures for filing claims, mechanisms for presenting and proving evidence, the adoption of court decisions, and ensuring their implementation. Furthermore, this subject fosters students' procedural-legal thinking, skills in legal analysis, and the ability to interpret court practices correctly.

Nevertheless, there are certain theoretical and practical challenges in the teaching process of economic procedural law. Primarily, a lack of sufficient organic connection between theoretical knowledge and court practice is observed during the educational process. As a result, while students may possess theoretical knowledge about the procedures for handling economic court cases, they may encounter difficulties in applying this knowledge in practical situations.

Moreover, the complexity of economic procedural legislation and its continuous development create certain challenges in teaching this subject. Specifically, procedural institutions related to the jurisdiction of economic courts, the procedures for reviewing legal disputes, and the application of legal measures require students to possess deep theoretical and practical knowledge.

Currently, several issues exist in the teaching process of economic procedural law, directly affecting the quality of education. These issues can be categorized into several groups. First, there is a problem regarding the discrepancy between theory and court practice. In many cases, procedural norms are explained theoretically, but their application in court practice is not analyzed sufficiently. Consequently, students face challenges when analyzing situations related to real court processes.

Second, the insufficient volume of practical exercises is also a significant problem. This subject requires practical skills, such as the procedures for filing claims, drafting claim applications, evaluating evidence, and analyzing court decisions. While students may understand how to draft a claim theoretically, they may struggle with practical skills,



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leading to difficulties in real activities. The lack of practical exercises negatively impacts this process. Therefore, it is crucial to expand training on drafting procedural documents. Third, the low level of utilization of modern pedagogical methods is another issue. In the contemporary education system, it is essential to develop students' independent thinking and implement teaching methods based on court practice. Thus, it is necessary to widely use interactive methods and problem-based approaches. Fourth, the insufficient utilization of digital technologies is also a pressing issue. The digitization of the court system and the implementation of electronic court systems are shaping new directions for economic procedural law. Innovations such as electronic court systems, online sessions, and electronic document circulation provide students with a deeper understanding of the modern court system. Therefore, integrating electronic court systems and online processes into educational programs is essential.

A deeper analysis of these issues indicates that especially the gap between theory and practice requires particular attention. In practice, disputes related to legal measures applied by state regulatory bodies to business entities occur frequently. When reviewing such cases, courts comprehensively assess the evidence presented, the parties' objections, and the legality and proportionality of the measures applied.

In some cases, decisions by higher instance courts are annulled due to the failure of first-instance courts to fully consider substantive and procedural norms. For instance, if a mandatory instruction issued by a regulatory body is not executed by an entrepreneur, a lawsuit is filed requesting the temporary suspension of certain activities. Even if the first instance court denies it, the higher instance court may annul this decision, granting the request. This illustrates the importance of correctly applying procedural norms. Analyzing such examples in the educational process plays a crucial role in reinforcing students' theoretical knowledge and developing their practical application skills.

The issue of utilizing modern pedagogical methods is also relevant. Specifically, employing the "case-study" method allows students to conduct in-depth analyses of court cases, fostering their independent thinking and legal analysis skills. In developed countries, models of teaching based on court practice are widely used. In the USA, the "case method" is employed, while in Europe, teaching through modeling court processes is considered effective. Adapting these practices to the national system yields positive results.

Based on the above, it is necessary to enhance the teaching of economic procedural law. This includes harmonizing theory and practice, increasing practical exercises, utilizing modern pedagogical methods, implementing digital technologies, and studying foreign experience.

In conclusion, economic procedural law is an essential legal institution that plays a key role in protecting the rights of entrepreneurs. Improving the teaching process of this subject contributes to the preparation of qualified personnel and enhances the quality of education.