



COURT COSTS IN ECONOMIC PROCEDURAL LAW

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Article history:		Abstract:
Received: 8 th August 2025	Accepted: 6 th September 2025	This article presents the concept of court costs, types and rates of court costs, specific features of the collection of state duty by Economic Courts, distribution of court costs and benefits in payment, conditions for the return of state duty. There are also differences between foreign courts.
Keywords: Court costs, state duty, court costs, concessions in payment of court costs.		

Hearing cases not only in Civil Courts but also in Economic Courts requires certain costs. The legislation stipulates that the persons participating in the case shall cover these costs.

Court costs are fees collected from the participants in the case for the benefit of the state and compensation for other costs.

State duty is a mandatory fee charged for the performance of actions of legal importance and the issuance of documents for such actions by authorized institutions and officials.

Court costs are a payment collected for postal expenses related to sending court notices and court documents, expenses related to conducting a court-ordered examination, summoning witnesses, examining evidence on site, holding a court hearing via videoconference, as well as other expenses related to the hearing of the case.

Privileges for payment of court costs - when applying to the courts, it is understood as a privilege in paying the state duty in relation to the person applying to the court.

Main part: Court costs consist of two parts: state duty and court costs.

State duty rates are determined by law, and the amount of court costs associated with postal expenses and holding a court session via videoconference is determined by the Economic Court. For property claims considered by economic courts, a state duty is charged in the amount of 2 percent of the claim value. According to our national legislation, the minimum amount of state duty should not be less than 1 time the base calculation amount. For non-property claims considered by economic courts, a state duty is charged in the amount of 10 times the base calculation amount.

Electronic payment system of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan (billing.sud.uz) Since April 2019, a unified billing system has been created for online payment of state fees and other costs of applying to the court through the "Electronic payment system" column located on the Interactive Services Portal of the Supreme Court (my.sud.uz). This is what this picture is about.¹

The value of state duties to economic courts:

- a) in the amount of 2 percent of the value of the claim from property claims, but not less than 1 time of BHM;
- b) from claims of non-property nature - 10 times of BHM;
- c) from applications for insolvency proceedings - 3 times the MIF;
- d) from claims for disputes arising during the conclusion, amendment or termination of business contracts - 10 times the minimum wage;
- d) from appeals, cassation and control complaints - 50% of the rate paid when submitting applications for consideration in the court of first instance;
- f) for the issuance of duplicates of judicial documents and copies of documents other than cases by the economic court at the request of the parties and other persons participating in the case - 2 percent of the MRP for each page of the document;
- g) for applications for appealing against an arbitration award on disputes over arbitration court awards, as well as for issuing a writ of execution for the compulsory execution of arbitration court awards - 2 times the minimum wage;
- h) applications for recognition and enforcement of decisions of foreign courts and arbitration tribunals - 2 times the MIF;²

In the absence of funds and if this is confirmed by the bank providing the service, legal entities and individuals

¹ <https://billing.sud.uz>

² Law "On state duty".



engaged in entrepreneurial activities may be allowed to pay the state duty in arrears by a court decision. The bank confirmation must be dated no more than 3 days prior to the date of application to the court. No person is exempt from paying the state duty, with the exception of 26 categories of state bodies established by the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Duty". However, according to our current legislation, when small business entities apply to the courts within the framework of their entrepreneurial activities, they pay a state duty in the amount of 50 percent of the established rate, this is called a reduced state duty rate.³

Based on this, before I draw conclusions, I would like to share my suggestions for legislation:

1. A gradual increase in state duty rates. This, of course, will seem unfair at first, but we cannot stand for another 30 years. The population and the courts must grow along with the country. Based on this proposal, the number of unfounded appeals to the courts will decrease sharply, and the courts will be able to work on one case not for half an hour, but for at least two days.

2. These 26 state bodies (according to the latest data, there are 30) are presented to entrepreneurs as a "way to get rid of state duty". In fact, the main task of these bodies is to resolve the problems of organizations before they go to court, but they are currently participating in court on behalf of organizations without paying any duty to the state. We need to clarify that these state bodies have many other tasks to perform and that if they want to participate in the case, they must pay the state duty at their own expense, preventing them from participating in court on behalf of organizations and not having time to do other things.

3. Or, the following state bodies should be exempted from the responsibility of participating in court on behalf of the organization. These state bodies should be given the greater responsibility of separating them into different sections of the organization according to their activities and resolving organizational issues before they reach court.

4. My main suggestion is that each organization should open a separate association within the organization that will solve the problem based on its activities. This organization should be formed by individuals who claim to be knowledgeable and qualified, who can mediate agreements, who can resolve disagreements between parties in contracts and agreements without taking them to court, and who also understand financial and contractual matters. They

should finance it themselves and participate in court on behalf of the organization, not state bodies, but individuals who know the true state of the organization and can resolve the case on their own behalf, paying a reasonable fee to the state.

As we mentioned above, there are 2 groups of court costs: state fees and costs associated with the hearing of the case. Both court costs have their own purposes. If you think that the purpose of collecting state fees is to enrich the state treasury, you are mistaken, because your state fee is insignificant compared to the revenues that will come to the state treasury, and the state does not become rich from these fees. Therefore, the main purposes of the state fee are to prevent unfounded appeals to the court, to encourage individuals to voluntarily fulfill their obligations, and to cover, in a certain sense, the costs of conducting court proceedings. The costs associated with the hearing of the case include the costs incurred for conducting court proceedings, the costs of the application, the claim or the dispute, and the objections of the opposing party. The higher the state fees, the less people will turn to the courts, and citizens will seek a solution to the issue themselves, even on minor issues, without resorting to the courts, or the parties will come to an agreement with each other. The main thing is that the courts will not waste time on unfounded cases and will be able to analyze complex cases in more depth. Our legislation also strictly regulates the collection of state fees, and no one is exempted from paying state fees. However, we learned that the above 26 state bodies are exempt from paying state fees.

USED LITERATURE

1. Economic procedural law. Textbook. Authors' group - Tashkent: "Legal Literature Publish", 2022.
2. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On State Duty".
3. <https://lex.uz>
4. <https://billing.sud.uz>

³Economic procedural law. Textbook. Authors' group- Tashkent: Legal literature Publish. 2022, pages 128-131