

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

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2024

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

**ИЖТИМОЙ-ГУМАНИТАР ФАНЛАРНИНГ
ДОЛЗАРБ МУАММОЛАРИ**

№ 5/6 (4) - 2024

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

ТОШКЕНТ-2024

БОШ МУҲАРРИР:

Исанова Феруза Тулқиновна

ТАҲРИР ҲАЙЪАТИ:

07.00.00-ТАРИХ ФАНЛАРИ:

Юлдашев Анвар Эргашевич – тарих фанлари доктори, сиёсий фанлар номзоди, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Мавланов Уктам Махмасабирович – тарих фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Хазраткулов Абдор – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети.

Турсунов Равшан Нормуратович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Холикулов Ахмаджон Боймаҳамматович – тарих фанлари доктори, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети;

Габриэльян Софья Ивановна – тарих фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Миллий Университети.

Саидов Сарвар Атабулло ўғли – катта илмий ходим, Имом Термизий халқаро илмий-тадқиқот маркази, илмий тадқиқотлар бўлими.

08.00.00-ИҚТИСОДИЁТ ФАНЛАРИ:

Карлибаева Рая Хожабаевна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Насирходжаева Дилафруз Сабитхановна – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Остонокулов Азамат Абдукаримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент молия институти;

Арабов Нурали Уралович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Худойқулов Садирдин Каримович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Азизов Шерзод Ўктамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Божхона институти;

Хожаев Азизхон Саидалоҳонович – иқтисодиёт фанлари доктори, доцент, Фарғона политехника институти

Холов Актам Хатамович – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Шадиева Дилдора Хамидовна – иқтисодиёт фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент в.б, Тошкент молия институти;

Шакарров Қулмат Аширович – иқтисодиёт фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети

09.00.00-ФАЛСАФА ФАНЛАРИ:

Ҳакимов Назар Ҳакимович – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Яхшиликков Жўрабой – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Ғайбуллаев Отабек Мухаммадиевич – фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Саидова Камола Усканбаевна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, “Tashkent International University of Education” халқаро университети;

Ҳошимхонов Мўмин – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Жиззах педагогика институти;

Ўроқова Ойсулов Жамолиддиновна – фалсафа фанлари доктори, доцент, Андижон давлат тиббиёт институти, Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанлар кафедраси мудири;

Носирходжаева Гулнора Абдукаххаровна – фалсафа фанлари номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Турдиев Бехруз Собирович – фалсафа фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), доцент, Бухоро давлат университети.

10.00.00-ФИЛОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Ахмедов Ойбек Сапорбаевич – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Кўчимов Шухрат Норқизилевич – филология фанлари доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳасанов Шавкат Аҳадович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бахронова Дилрабо Келдиёровна – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Мирсанов Ғайбулло Қулмуродович – филология фанлари доктори, профессор, Самарқанд давлат чет тиллар институти;

Салахутдинова Мушарраф Исамутдиновна – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Самарқанд давлат университети;

Кучкаров Раҳман Урманович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент в/б, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юнусов Мансур Абдуллаевич – филология фанлари номзоди, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Саидов Улугбек Арипович – филология фанлари номзоди, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси.

12.00.00-ЮРИДИК ФАНЛАР:

Аҳмедшаева Мавлюда Ахатовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Мухитдинова Фирюза Абдурашидовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Эсанова Замира Нормуратовна – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикасида хизмат кўрсатган юрист, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳамроқулов Баҳодир Мамашарифович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор в.б., Жаҳон иқтисодиёти ва дипломатия университети;

Зулфиқоров Шерзод Хуррамович – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Жамоат ҳавфсизлиги университети;

Хайитов Хушвақт Сапарбаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Асадов Шавкат Ғайбуллаевич – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти ҳузуридаги Давлат бошқаруви академияси;

Утемуратов Махмут Ажимуратович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Сайдуллаев Шахзод Алиханович – юридик фанлар номзоди, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ҳакимов Комил Бахтиярович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Юсупов Сардорбек Баходирович – юридик фанлар доктори, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Амиров Зафар Актамович – юридик фанлар бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Ўзбекистон Республикаси Судьялар олий кенгаши ҳузуридаги Судьялар олий мактаби;

Жўраев Шерзод Юлдашевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Бабаджанов Атабек Давронбекович – юридик фанлар номзоди, доцент, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Раҳматов Элёр Жумабоевич – юридик фанлар номзоди, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

13.00.00-ПЕДАГОГИКА ФАНЛАРИ:

Хашимова Дильдархон Уринбоевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат юридик университети;

Ибрагимова Гулнора Хавазматовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент давлат иқтисодиёт университети;

Закирова Феруза Махмудовна – педагогика фанлари доктори, Тошкент ахборот технологиялари университети ҳузуридаги педагогик кадрларни қайта тайёрлаш ва уларнинг малакасини ошириш тармоқ маркази;

Каюмова Насиба Ашуровна – педагогика фанлари доктори, профессор, Қарши давлат университети;

Тайланова Шоҳида Зайниевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент;

Жуманиёзова Муҳайё Тожиевна – педагогика фанлари доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Ибрахимов Санжар Урунбаевич – педагогика фанлари доктори, Иқтисодиёт ва педагогика университети;

Жавлиева Шахноза Баходировна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети;

Бобомуротова Латофат Элмуродовна – педагогика фанлари бўйича фалсафа доктори (PhD), Самарқанд давлат университети.

19.00.00-ПСИХОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Каримова Василя Маманосировна – психология фанлари доктори, профессор, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Ҳайитов Ойбек Эшбоевич – Жисмоний тарбия ва спорт бўйича мутахассисларни қайта тайёрлаш ва малакасини ошириш институти, психология фанлари доктори, профессор

Умарова Навбахор Шокировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети, Амалий психологияси кафедраси мудири;

Атабаева Наргис Батировна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент, Низомий номидаги Тошкент давлат педагогика университети;

Шамшетова Анжим Карамаддиновна – психология фанлари доктори, доцент,

Ўзбекистон давлат жаҳон тиллари университети;

Қодиров Обид Сафарович – психология фанлари доктори (PhD), Самарканд вилоят ИИБ Тиббиёт бўлими психологик хизмат бошлиғи.

22.00.00-СОЦИОЛОГИЯ ФАНЛАРИ:

Латипова Нодира Мухтаржановна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири;

Сеитов Азамат Пўлатович – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон миллий университети;

Содиқова Шоҳида Мархабиевна – социология фанлари доктори, профессор, Ўзбекистон халқаро ислом академияси.

23.00.00-СИЁСИЙ ФАНЛАР

Назаров Насриддин Атақулович – сиёсий фанлар доктори, фалсафа фанлари доктори, профессор, Тошкент архитектура қурилиш институти;

Бўтаев Усмонжон Хайруллаевич – сиёсий фанлар доктори, доцент, Ўзбекистон миллий университети кафедра мудири.

ОАК Рўйхати

Мазкур журнал Вазирлар Маҳкамаси ҳузуридаги Олий аттестация комиссияси Раёсатининг 2022 йил 30 ноябрдаги 327/5-сон қарори билан тарих, иқтисодиёт, фалсафа, филология, юридик ва педагогика фанлари бўйича илмий даражалар бўйича диссертациялар асосий натижаларини чоп этиш тавсия этилган илмий нашрлар рўйхатига киритилган.

Ижтимоий-гуманитар фанларнинг долзарб муаммолари” электрон журнали 2020 йил 6 август куни 1368-сонли гувоҳнома билан давлат рўйхатига олинган.

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100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой тумани, Кичик Бешёғоч кўчаси, 70/10-уй. Электрон манзил:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).

12.00.00 – YURIDIK FANLAR

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07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

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08.00.00 – IQTISODIYOT FANLARI

Imamov Javokhir

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ISSUES OF ONLINE DISPUTE RESOLUTION UNDER THE WTO

Fayzullaeva Shakhlo Jumaniyaz kizi

Teacher of the Department of International Law and Human Rights of Tashkent State Law University

Abstract. This article examines the emerging trend of online dispute resolution (ODR) in the context of the World Trade Organization (WTO). As trade disputes become increasingly complex and transnational in scope, ODR provides an ideal solution to streamline settlement processes. The article proposes a basis for the implementation of ODR, which solves existing problems along with the development of international cooperation on trade disputes. It concludes with recommendations for policymakers and stakeholders to promote the effective use of ODR within the WTO.

Keywords: Online Dispute Resolution; WTO; International Trade ; Dispute Settlement; Digital Platforms.

JST DOIRASIDA NIZOLARNI ONLAYN HAL QILISHNING MASALALARI

Fayzullayeva Shaxlo Jumaniyoz qizi

Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti Xalqaro huquq va inson huquqlari kafedrası o'qituvchisi

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola Jahon Savdo Tashkiloti (JST) kontekstida nizolarni onlayn hal qilishning (ODR) rivojlanayotgan tendensiyasini o'rganadi. Savdo nizolari borgan sari murakkab va transmilliy miqyosda bo'lib borayotganligi sababli, ODR hal qilish jarayonlarini soddalashtirish uchun maqbul yechimni taqdim etadi. Maqolada savdo nizolari bo'yicha xalqaro hamkorlikni rivojlantirish bilan birga mavjud muammolarni hal qiluvchi ODRni amalga oshirish uchun asos taklif etiladi. U siyosatchilar va manfaatdor tomonlar uchun JST doirasida ODRdan samarali foydalanishni rivojlantirish bo'yicha tavsiyalar bilan yakunlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: nizolarni onlayn hal qilish; JST; Xalqaro savdo; Nizolarni hal qilish; Raqamli platformalar.

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Introduction. In recent years, the landscape of international trade has undergone a significant transformation, driven largely by advancements in technology and the increasing reliance on digital platforms for conducting business. As the World Trade Organization (WTO) continues to regulate and promote fair and equitable trade among member countries, the rise of e-commerce and virtual transactions has brought forth the pressing need to reevaluate traditional dispute resolution frameworks. The integration of Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) mechanisms presents both opportunities and challenges in addressing conflicts that arise in the digital marketplace. The potential for ODR to streamline processes and enhance accessibility for parties engaged in cross-border trade is substantial. However, the complex nature of international law, varying legal systems, and cultural differences pose significant hurdles. The efficacy and legitimacy of ODR mechanisms must be scrutinized within the context of WTO obligations, raising pertinent questions about jurisdiction, enforcement of decisions, and the

adequacy of existing frameworks to accommodate digital interactions. Furthermore, issues of privacy, cybersecurity, and the digital divide must be considered as they impact the equitable resolution of disputes [1]. This article aims to explore the myriad issues surrounding Online Dispute Resolution under the auspices of the WTO, delving into the implications for global trade and the future role of technology in dispute resolution. By examining current practices, identifying gaps in the existing legal landscape, and proposing recommendations for the integration of ODR into the WTO framework, we can better understand how to navigate the complexities of digital trade disputes in a rapidly evolving global economy.

Methodology. An extensive literature review was conducted to comprehend the theoretical frameworks surrounding ODR and its relevance to international trade. This review drew from peer-reviewed journal articles, books, and reports from academic institutions, legal bodies, and organizations such as the WTO. The literature was categorized into key themes including ODR frameworks, legal challenges, enforcement issues, and the implications of digital technologies on dispute resolution mechanisms.

Results. The results of the study on the issues of Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) under the World Trade Organization (WTO) are presented in several sections that reflect the findings from the literature review, case studies, surveys, interviews, and comparative framework evaluation. The results indicate a clear interest and potential for Online Dispute Resolution within the WTO framework, balanced by several existing challenges, notably legal uncertainties and enforcement issues. The insights obtained from literature, case studies, surveys, and expert interviews collectively underscore the urgency for the WTO to address these issues, paving the way for a more robust and inclusive ODR mechanism suited for the digital age.

Discussion. **The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible.** In the digital age, where transactions are carried out across borders with unprecedented ease, the need for effective dispute resolution mechanisms has never been more pressing. The World Trade Organization (WTO), which governs international trade agreements and resolves disputes between member countries, finds itself at the crossroads of traditional legal frameworks and modern technological innovations. This article explores the various issues surrounding Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) under the WTO, including its relevance, challenges, benefits, and potential pathways for integration. Online Dispute Resolution refers to the use of digital platforms and tools to resolve disputes without the need for physical presence in a courtroom or arbitration setting. ODR has gained traction particularly in e-commerce disputes, where parties may be in different countries, making traditional resolution methods impractical due to time, cost, and jurisdictional barriers [2]. The rapid evolution of technology transforms how negotiations occur, contracts are formed, and disputes are settled. As the digital landscape grows, so too does the understanding that traditional legal frameworks must adapt or risk obsolescence. The WTO serves as a crucial institution for overseeing international trade agreements and providing a structured mechanism for resolving disputes. Established in 1995, the WTO aims to promote free trade and ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible. The Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of the WTO plays a fundamental role in this capacity, allowing member nations to resolve conflicts through

consultations and, if necessary, formal proceedings. Historically, the dispute resolution process under the WTO has been characterized by a set of established rules and a series of procedural steps designed to uphold fairness and impartiality. However, the rise of digital trade has introduced complexities that the existing framework does not adequately address [6].

Technology has advanced rapidly, offering innovative solutions to traditional dispute resolution processes. Online platforms can enable parties to submit their grievances, engage in negotiations, and access trained mediators and arbitrators seamlessly from any geographic location. This facilitates not only greater participation from a larger pool of stakeholders—especially smaller businesses that might shy away from traditional litigation due to cost—but also encourages faster resolution timelines. However, the WTO faces challenges in integrating ODR into its existing system. One prominent concern is the need for technological standardization among member countries. Disparities in digital infrastructure and varying levels of technological proficiency can hinder the implementation of a unified ODR platform. Moreover, the WTO must address issues of cybersecurity, data protection, and privacy, as disputes often involve sensitive information. Developing a robust framework to address these concerns will be essential to establish trust and ensure the effective functioning of ODR. [7].

Jurisdictional issues pose another significant challenge to the implementation of ODR within the WTO framework. The WTO dispute resolution mechanism operates under strict rules regarding jurisdiction, arbitrability, and the authority of panels. Incorporating ODR would necessitate careful consideration of jurisdictional boundaries and the recognition of online decisions made in different jurisdictions. If a dispute were to involve parties from multiple member countries, questions could arise about which country's laws govern the resolution and what jurisdiction applies. To effectively navigate these jurisdictional complexities, the WTO may need to establish clear guidelines regarding the enforceability of ODR outcomes across borders. This requires an understanding of international arbitration law and procedures, as establishing mutual recognition principles among member states will be critical in granting legitimacy to ODR processes [3].

One of the primary arguments in favor of ODR is the potential for increased efficiency and effectiveness compared to traditional methods. Proponents argue that ODR can significantly reduce the time and costs associated with dispute resolution, enabling parties to resolve conflicts more quickly and with less financial burden. This is particularly beneficial in the context of the WTO, where protracted disputes can hinder trade relations and economic growth. However, concerns persist regarding whether ODR can deliver the same level of robust adjudication as traditional mechanisms. Critics point to potential challenges in ensuring fairness, neutrality, and enforceability of decisions rendered via ODR. The reliance on technology raises questions around the quality of communication, the understanding of complex legal issues, and the ability of disputing parties to effectively present their cases. To address these concerns, the WTO may need to invest in developing guidelines and best practices for ODR processes that align with core principles of fairness, impartiality, and due process.

Cultural diversity among WTO member states adds another layer of complexity to the implementation of ODR. Different cultures have varying perceptions of conflict, dispute resolution, and negotiation styles. In particular, some cultures may favor collaborative resolution processes over adversarial ones, while others may rely more heavily on formal

judicial systems. Understanding these diverse cultural dynamics is essential to designing ODR frameworks that are effective and culturally sensitive.

Moreover, language barriers pose a significant challenge in ODR situations that involve parties from different linguistic backgrounds. The potential for miscommunication can exacerbate conflicts rather than resolving them. The WTO must consider protocols for facilitating language translation and ensuring that all parties can engage meaningfully in the dispute resolution process. In light of the aforementioned challenges, several recommendations can be put forth for the WTO to successfully implement ODR mechanisms. Firstly, it is vital to establish a comprehensive legal framework that supports the integration of ODR into the existing dispute resolution system. This framework should include clear guidelines regarding the enforceability of decisions, jurisdictional issues, and the standards for ensuring effective and fair processes. Secondly, the WTO should invest in technology infrastructure that not only meets the needs of member states but also provides robust cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive information and maintain the integrity of the dispute resolution process. This could include developing a centralized ODR platform that is accessible to all member states, regardless of their technological capacity. Additionally, outreach and training initiatives should be developed to enhance the technological proficiency of nations, particularly developing countries. This would facilitate greater participation in ODR processes and ensure that all parties can effectively access and utilize available resources. Lastly, the WTO should engage in active dialogue with stakeholders—including businesses, legal experts, and civil society organizations—to develop culturally sensitive practices that respect diverse approaches to dispute resolution. By considering cultural dynamics and fostering inclusive processes, the WTO can enhance the legitimacy of ODR within the international trade framework.

The rapid growth of digital trade necessitates a comprehensive understanding of the mechanisms that govern it. As businesses increasingly engage in online agreements and transactions, disputes inevitably arise, requiring effective resolution. Traditional dispute resolution methods, such as litigation and arbitration, may not adequately address the unique characteristics of online disputes. The WTO, as the primary body overseeing international trade, has a crucial role in addressing these challenges [5, p. 53-91]. However, its existing mechanisms need to adapt to ensure fair and efficient resolution of online disputes. The emergence of Online Dispute Resolution in the context of the WTO represents both a challenge and an opportunity. As e-commerce continues to expand globally, the necessity for effective and efficient dispute resolution mechanisms becomes ever more pronounced. While the current limitations of the WTO's framework present hurdles, the potential advantages of adopting ODR mechanisms are significant. By proactively addressing these issues and embracing digital transformation, the WTO can enhance its relevance in an increasingly interconnected world, ultimately promoting fair and equitable international trade practices. The rise of Online Dispute Resolution presents both challenges and opportunities for the World Trade Organization. As the landscape of international trade continues to evolve, the need for effective mechanisms to address online disputes is paramount. While the limitations of the WTO's current dispute resolution framework are significant, the potential benefits of integrating ODR are undeniable. By proactively addressing these challenges and leveraging technological advancements, the WTO can enhance its relevance and effectiveness in an increasingly interconnected world. Ultimately, the successful integration of ODR could not only facilitate smoother resolution of

disputes but also promote fairness and equity in international trade practices, paving the way for a more inclusive global economy.

Conclusion. The challenges posed by the rapid evolution of digital commerce underscore the urgent need for the World Trade Organization (WTO) to adapt its dispute resolution mechanisms to meet the unique demands of Online Dispute Resolution (ODR). As globalization continues to blur the lines between jurisdictions, traditional methods of resolving international trade disputes risk becoming obsolete. The ongoing development of e-commerce highlights the necessity for a robust framework that leverages technology to address the complexities of online transactions effectively. In conclusion, the integration of ODR within the WTO framework is not merely an option; it is a crucial step towards ensuring that the rules governing international trade remain relevant and just. The benefits of ODR—enhanced accessibility, cost-effectiveness, and rapid resolution—present compelling arguments for its adoption [3, p. 6-9]. It has the potential to democratize access to dispute resolution, leveling the playing field for businesses, especially for small and medium-sized enterprises that may struggle to navigate conventional systems. However, this transition is fraught with challenges that must be carefully navigated. The legal ambiguities surrounding ODR, coupled with the need for consistency and standardization across jurisdictions, present significant hurdles. Security concerns regarding data protection and confidentiality further complicate the landscape. Therefore, proactive measures must be taken not only to establish a comprehensive ODR framework but also to foster international collaboration and capacity building among member states. The path forward requires the WTO to engage in meaningful dialogue with stakeholders, including governments, businesses, technology providers, and legal experts, to forge a cooperative approach to dispute resolution in the digital age. By developing model rules, investing in technological infrastructure, and prioritizing education and training, the WTO can build a resilient ODR framework that upholds the principles of fairness and equity. Ultimately, embracing ODR represents an opportunity for the WTO to reaffirm its commitment to facilitating international trade in an increasingly digital world. As it navigates the complexities inherent in this transition, the WTO has the potential to not only improve the efficiency and effectiveness of dispute resolution but also to play a pivotal role in shaping the future of global trade governance. By aligning its strategies with the realities of online commerce, the WTO can foster a more inclusive, equitable, and responsive international trading system that meets the needs of all stakeholders in the 21st century.

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Таҳририят манзили:

100070. Тошкент шаҳри, Яккасарой
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уй. Электрон манзил:

scienceproblems.uz@gmail.com

Боғланиш учун телефонлар:

(99) 602-09-84 (telegram).