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Sotuvda kelishilgan narxda.

Nashr bo'yicha mas'ul:

O. Choriyev

Muharrirlar:

E. Mustafayev, Y. Yarmolik, M. Sharifova, Sh. Beknazarova, X. Yuldasheva, E. Sharipov

Musahhih:

M. Tursunov

Texnik muharrir:

U. Sapayev

Dizayner:

D. Rajapov

Tahririyat manzili:

100047. Toshkent shahar, Sayilgoh ko'chasi, 35.
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Корректор:
М. Турсунов

Технический редактор:
У. Сапаев

Дизайнер:
Д. Ражапов

Адрес редакции:
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O. Choriev

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U. Sapaev

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DIGITAL REFORMS AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE OPPORTUNITIES IN THE COURT SUMMONS SYSTEM

Khudoynazarov Dadakhon Avaz ugli,

Acting Associate Professor of the Department of Civil
Procedural and Economic Procedural Law,
Tashkent State University of Law,
Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Law
ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1571-1839>
e-mail: dadaxon.xudoynazarov92@gmail.com

Abstract. This article provides an opportunity to examine the introduction of artificial intelligence capabilities into the activities of courts and the legal basis for court notifications and summonses in civil and economic procedural legislation, as well as the procedures for informing and summoning participants to court hearings. It also analyzes scholarly views and opinions on this matter and offers a comparative-legal study of how court notifications and summonses are developed in the practice of foreign countries. Alongside the advantages of applying artificial intelligence technologies in judicial proceedings, there are also certain challenges and risk factors. In particular, issues such as the reliability of the analytical results generated by artificial intelligence, ensuring the confidentiality of personal data, and determining where responsibility lies when the role of the human factor is reduced require special attention. In addition, the article presents proposals and recommendations regarding the boundaries of using artificial intelligence technologies in the practical functioning of courts, the improvement of national legislation, the full digitalization of notifications and summonses in judicial proceedings, and the further development of the electronic court system.

Keywords: digital court, notification, summons, artificial intelligence, civil procedural, economic procedural

SUD CHAQIRUVLARI TIZIMIDA RAQAMLI ISLOHOTLAR VA SUN'YI INTELLEKT IMKONIYATLARI

Xudoynazarov Dadaxon Avaz o'g'li,

Toshkent davlat yuridik universiteti
Fuqarolik protsessual va iqtisodiy protsessual
huquqi sh'o'basi dotsenti v.b,
yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori

Annotatsiya. Mazkur maqolada sudlar faoliyatiga sun'iy intellekt imkoniyatlarini joriy etish, fuqarolik protsessual va iqtisodiy protsessual qonunchilikdagi sud xabarnomalari hamda chaqiruvlarining huquqiy asoslari, ishtirokchilarni xabardor qilish va chaqirish tartibi, olimlarning bu boradagi ilmiy qarashlari, xorijiy davlatlar tajribasida sud xabarnoma va chaqiruvlari qanday darajada rivojlanganligini qiyosiy-huquqiy solishtirish imkonini beradi. Sud jarayonlariga sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarini tatbiq etishning afzalliklari bilan bir qatorda, ularning qo'llanishi bilan bog'liq ayrim muammo va xavf omillari ham mavjud. Jumladan, sun'iy intellekt tomonidan tahlil natijalarining ishonchiligi, shaxsiy ma'lumotlar maxfiyligini ta'minlash, inson omilining kamayishi natijasida mas'uliyat kimning zimmasiga yuklanishi kabi masalalar alohida e'tibor talab qiladi. Bundan tashqari, maqolada sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarini sudlarning amaliy faoliyatiga tatbiq etish jarayonida ularni qo'llash chegaralari, milliy qonunchilikni takomillashtirish, sud jarayonlarida xabarnoma

va chaqiruvlarni to'liq raqamlashtirish, elektron sud tizimini yanada rivojlantirishga doir bir qator taklif, tavsiyalar ilgari surilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: raqamli sud, xabarnoma, chaqiruv, sun'iy intellekt, fuqarolik protsessual, iqtisodiy protsessual

ЦИФРОВЫЕ РЕФОРМЫ И ВОЗМОЖНОСТИ ИСКУССТВЕННОГО ИНТЕЛЛЕКТА В СИСТЕМЕ СУДЕБНЫХ ВЫЗОВОВ

Худойназаров Дадахон Аваз угли,
доктор философии по юридическим наукам,
и. о. доцента сектора гражданского процессуального
и экономического процессуального права
Ташкентского государственного юридического университета

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматриваются вопросы внедрения возможностей искусственного интеллекта в деятельность судов, а также правовые основы судебных извещений и вызовов в гражданском и экономическом процессуальном законодательстве, включая порядок извещения и вызова участников судебного разбирательства. Кроме того, анализируются научные взгляды и мнения по данной проблематике, а также проводится сравнительно-правовое исследование развития института судебных извещений и вызовов в зарубежной практике. Наряду с преимуществами применения технологий искусственного интеллекта в судопроизводстве, исследуются существующие проблемы и факторы риска. В частности, особого внимания требуют вопросы достоверности аналитических результатов, формируемых искусственным интеллектом, обеспечения конфиденциальности персональных данных, а также определения ответственности в условиях снижения роли человеческого фактора. В статье также представлены предложения и рекомендации относительно пределов использования технологий искусственного интеллекта в практической деятельности судов, совершенствования национального законодательства, полной цифровизации судебных извещений и вызовов в судопроизводстве, а также дальнейшего развития системы электронного правосудия.

Ключевые слова: цифровой, суд, судебное извещение, судебный вызов, искусственный интеллект, гражданский процесс, экономический процесс

Introduction

In the modern era, digital technologies, particularly the capabilities of artificial intelligence (AI), are being widely applied to ensure the efficiency and transparency of judicial proceedings. Through AI, it is possible to analyze documents, save time during court processes, and reduce human errors. This is regarded as an important and innovative step towards achieving justice.

The reforms implemented in the field of judicial digitalization have enabled citizens and entrepreneurs to protect their rights and interests by simplifying their access to the courts, increasing the level of access to fair justice, and ensuring openness and transparency in the activities of the judiciary.

As a result of the adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-140 dated August 21, 2025, "On additional measures to improve access to fair justice by introducing artificial intelligence technologies

into the activities of the courts and to enhance the material and technical support of the judicial system," legal foundations were established for the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies into judicial practice. According to this decree, within the framework of the "Digital Court" concept, individuals involved in court proceedings are no longer required to visit the court building in person, and they are given the opportunity to participate in court hearings remotely. Furthermore, parties and other participants in judicial proceedings can review all case materials in electronic form (Republic of Uzbekistan, 2025).

Based on these considerations, for the years 2025–2027, the following measures are planned in the field of digitalization of the judiciary and the introduction of modern information technologies in ensuring fair justice:

– Launching a specialized information system for the automatic preparation of court documents;

- Implementing the interactive service “My Court Relevance”;

- Implementing the interactive service “My Case in Court,” which allows individuals to access information on all types of court cases related to them;

- Implementing the interactive service “Obtaining Copies of Court Documents”;

- Enabling access to preliminary court information on civil, administrative, economic, and administrative offense cases through the my.gov.uz portal;

- Preventing courts from requesting excessive information from participants, fully integrating the data available in the “Digital Government” inter-agency integration platform with the courts’ information systems;

- Fully digitizing the process of confirming participants’ presence at court sessions. This includes enabling court participants to confirm their presence and consent to the court composition and other clarifications by the judge using fingerprint scanning technology, thereby contributing to the full digitalization of court activities.

These reforms are aimed at simplifying court operations and ensuring that court participants are adequately informed about court sessions. Such capabilities are particularly significant for modernizing and improving the delivery of court notifications and summonses in civil and economic procedural legislation, drawing on both international best practices and the adaptation of these systems to contemporary requirements.

Methods

This article uses analytical, comparative-legal, analogical, structural-functional, modeling, systemic, formal-legal, and logical methods. The analytical and formal-legal methods are applied to examine legal norms on court notifications and AI in judicial proceedings. The comparative-legal method studies foreign experience, while the analogical and structural-functional methods analyze similarities and the structure of judicial processes. The modeling and systemic methods are used to propose and evaluate AI integration in court systems, and the logical method ensures consistency of the research results.

Results

The most important aspect is that, at present, the methods of court notifications

and summonses provided for in the current legislation are outdated and do not adequately serve court participants. Specifically, according to the Civil Procedure Code, persons involved in the case, as well as experts, specialists, interpreters, and witnesses, are summoned to court through court summonses and, when necessary, by official letters, phone messages, telegrams, or other means of communication that ensure acknowledgment of receipt. They are also informed about certain procedural actions of the court. The judge, together with the summons, sends the defendant a copy of the claim (or petition) and copies of the documents attached thereto. If the defendant has submitted a written explanation to the court, the judge sends a copy of this explanation to the person who filed the case along with the summons. Court notifications and summonses are attached to the case file.

According to the Economic Procedure Code, participants in the case are notified of the time and place of the court hearing through a court ruling, which is sent via an official delivery letter or handed over with a receipt acknowledgment, or through other means of communication that ensure confirmation of notification. Other participants in economic proceedings are notified and summoned to court via a court ruling and, when necessary, through court summonses, telegrams, faxes, teletype, or other communication methods.

These provisions clearly show that the methods of summoning participants in both codes differ slightly from each other.

Overall, the current system of information provision, as well as the institution of court notifications and summonses in civil and economic proceedings, suffers from systemic shortcomings. National courts have frequently violated the rights of participants to fair trial by conducting hearings without properly notifying them in accordance with the established procedures. Proper notification is a necessary condition for achieving the objectives of civil and economic proceedings. Without it, the court cannot accurately ascertain the circumstances of the case, nor can it ensure the fundamental principles of civil and economic procedural law, such as equality of the parties, equality before the law and the court, adversarial proceedings, and so on.

Currently, several problems in the court system can be identified:

1. Court notifications are not delivered on time, arrive late via postal service, or are not delivered at all.

2. Address and contact information are not updated; when individuals or legal entities change their addresses, they often fail to notify the court, and notifications are sent to outdated addresses.

3. Due to technical malfunctions and low digital literacy, some participants do not know how to receive notifications via email or mobile applications. In some areas, Internet quality is also poor.

4. Insufficient legal framework: the Civil Procedure Code and Economic Procedure Code do not fully clarify the recognition and legal validity of electronic notifications.

Discussion

According to E.V. Zaychenko, the analysis was conducted on how the court and participants in the proceedings present procedurally significant information (Zaychenko, 2013). However, in Russian civil proceedings, the implementation of court notifications and summonses, as well as the provision of information to interested parties, has not yet been sufficiently studied at a monographic level.

Among contemporary procedural law scholars, I.L. Bachilo, A.T. Bonner, E.A. Borisova, G.A. Jilin, E.V. Zaychenko, T.A. Saveleva, A.V. Yudin, V.V. Yarkov, and others have paid attention to this topic. M.A. Fokina, in turn, analyzed court notifications and summonses from the perspective of legal fiction and presumption (Zaychenko, 2013). However, existing studies cover only certain aspects of this institution.

According to S. Inoyatova, depending on who prepares, submits, or issues a procedural document (act), we propose to classify such acts into three types:

1. Acts issued by the court, prepared by the court clerk, or drawn up and issued by the bailiff;

2. Minutes drawn up and submitted by participants in the case;

3. Acts prepared and submitted by persons assisting in the administration of justice.

Minutes and records issued by the court, prepared by the court clerk, or drawn up and

issued by the bailiff include rulings, decisions, orders, court decrees, summonses (Tsutskova, 2016), court notifications, protocols of court sessions, writs of execution, and others. Therefore, it can be concluded that, in our view, in civil proceedings, court notifications and summonses are not considered court documents, whereas in economic proceedings, court notifications and summonses (rulings) are regarded as court documents. In both the Civil Procedure Code and the Economic Procedure Code, decisions, rulings, orders, and decrees are explicitly listed as court documents.

When summoning a person through the court, the court summons (notice) must meet certain content requirements.

Content:

1. Name, address, telephone number, and email address of the court;

2. Place and time of appearance;

3. The matter for which the person is being summoned;

4. The capacity in which the person is being summoned;

5. A request for all participants in the case to present any evidence they possess regarding the matter;

6. An obligation that, if the summoned person is absent, the person receiving the summons must deliver it to the summoned individual as soon as possible;

7. Consequences of failing to appear, as provided in Articles 220, 221, and 222 of the relevant Code (Inoyatova, 2014).

When a court summons is sent as an electronic document, it must include the information listed in points 1–5 and 7 of the first part of this article.

This requirement is established in the provisions of civil procedural legislation; however, it is not explicitly formulated in the economic procedural legislation. Another point is that economic procedural legislation also provides for summoning participants via a court ruling. Special attention must be paid to the timing of delivering the court summons or other notifications.

In his article titled “Is the Summons Written This Way?!” legal scholar Y.Suyunov highlighted problematic aspects of court notifications. He

emphasized that, although the form and content requirements of a court summons are clearly established, courts are not fully utilizing them (Suyunov, 2021).

Timeframe: According to civil procedural legislation, a court summons or other notification must be delivered or transmitted to participants in the case and other participants in the judicial process with sufficient time for them to appear in court and prepare for the proceedings.

One of the most important aspects is the delivery and submission of the court summons to the participants.

Delivery and submission: The court summons or other notification is delivered to the summoned person at the address provided by the party or another participant in the case. If the individual does not actually reside at the address provided to the court, the summons or other notification may be sent to their workplace or educational institution.

The court summons or other notification can be delivered through a communication organization with confirmation of receipt, or sent via a courier.

A judge's assistant (or senior assistant) may, with the consent of the participant, hand over the court summons or other notification to another person summoned in the case.

The person responsible for delivering the court summons or other notification must return a duplicate of the document to the court, signed by the recipient as confirmation of receipt.

If the participant provides an email address, the court summons or other notification may also be sent as an electronic document.

Submission: A court summons or other notification must be personally delivered to the individual along with a duplicate copy, which is to be returned to the court. The recipient must provide a receipt indicating the time of delivery.

If the summons or other notification is addressed to an organization, it must be delivered to the relevant official, who signs the duplicate copy of the document.

If the person delivering the court summons or other notification cannot locate the individual at their residence, workplace, or educational institution, the document may be handed over to an adult member of the household living with the

summoned person. If no such person is available, it may be delivered to the local self-government body, the employer (or an authorized official of the administration), or the educational institution. In such cases, the person receiving the summons or notification must indicate on the duplicate copy their full name, patronymic, and surname, as well as their relationship to the summoned individual (spouse, parent, child, etc.) or the position they hold. The recipient must deliver the summons or notification to the summoned person as soon as possible.

If the summoned individual is temporarily away, the local self-government body, employer (or authorized official), or educational institution must record in the duplicate copy of the summons or notification where the person has gone and when they are expected to return. This information must be confirmed with the relevant signature, seal, and witness verification.

Additionally, persons summoned to court by a written summons are admitted to the court building on the basis of the summons (Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan & Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 2018). Persons who do not have a court summons or are not included in the list are admitted to the court building on the basis of a one-time pass. A one-time pass, the list, and the court summons are considered valid only upon presentation of a document confirming the identity of the person visiting the court.

When leaving the court building, the person visiting the court must have the one-time pass signed by the authorized official who issued it and submit it to the security service officer.

The consequences of refusing to accept a court summons or other notification must also be clearly indicated.

If a summoned person refuses to accept a court summons or other notification sent in their name, the person delivering the document marks it accordingly and returns it to the court (Khaitbaev & Kurbanov, 2024). The mark indicating that the summoned person refused to accept the court summons or other notification must be confirmed either by the local self-government body, the employer (or an authorized official), the educational institution, or by the signatures of at least two witnesses.

Refusal to accept a court summons or other notification, or failure to appear without valid reasons after being electronically notified through an information system, does not prevent the court from proceeding with the case.

According to civil and economic procedural legislation, properly notifying participants of a court session is one of the essential procedural steps (Revkov & Rukhtina, 2020).

Specifically, under civil procedural law, a court summons or other notification is considered duly delivered if it is received personally by the summoned person, by an adult family member, or by another person living at the same address, or if delivery is confirmed through email or other communication means that ensure acknowledgment. Unless it can be proven that such a notification was not received or was delayed, participants are deemed properly notified. Even if the summoned person refuses to accept the court summons or notification, as long as this refusal is recorded, it is considered delivered.

Under economic procedural law, a participant in economic proceedings is considered properly notified if the court has confirmation that the participant received a copy of the ruling sent to them or was otherwise notified in a manner provided for by the Code before the start of the court session. A participant is also considered properly notified in the following cases:

- If the person to whom the ruling was sent refused to accept the copy and this refusal is recorded;
- If a copy of the ruling sent to the last known address of a legal entity or the residence of a natural person could not be delivered because the recipient was absent and the communication service informed the court of this fact;
- If three days have passed since the ruling was sent electronically or via other communication means confirming receipt.

Additionally, under civil procedural law, participants must notify the court of any changes to their name, patronymic, or surname, or changes in their address during the proceedings (Kornilov 2017). If no such notification is provided, the court summons or other notification is sent to the last known address, and

it is considered delivered even if the summoned person no longer resides at that address or it no longer exists.

If participants in a case have provided the court with their telephone and fax numbers or email address, they must notify the court of any changes during the proceedings. Under economic procedural legislation, participants are required to inform the court in writing, including electronically, if their address changes during the proceedings.

If no such notification is provided, a copy of the ruling is sent to the last known address, and it is considered delivered even if the recipient no longer resides at that address or is absent (Lyaskovskiy, 2019).

Under economic procedural law, if the defendant's current place of residence is unknown, the communication service at the defendant's last known address, the local self-government body, or the employer (or authorized official) at the last workplace must provide the court with a written notice confirming that they received the duplicate of the court summons or other notification and that delivery to the defendant was not possible due to their unknown location. Once this information is received, the court may proceed with the case.

In cases concerning the recovery of alimony, claims for compensation due to disability or other harm to health, or claims arising from the death of a dependent, if the current address of the defendant (debtor) is unknown, the defendant (debtor) must be located. In such cases, the court issues a ruling requesting the internal affairs authorities to search for the defendant (debtor) (Savrasova & Meshalkina, 2019).

Currently, in practice, courts use *cabinet.sud.uz*, the Justice Information Systems Complex, which is integrated with postal service departments, especially regional branches. These departments are responsible for timely and complete delivery of court documents, including summonses and copies of court rulings. Presently, information systems are integrated between courts and postal services. Court documents are received electronically and directed to the postal service, ensuring their timely delivery, proper registration, and identification of any deficiencies.

With the introduction of the “hybrid mail” service, court documents are received electronically by the postal service and then delivered personally by couriers. This highlights the necessity of strict control to ensure that summonses are delivered on time (Tsutskova, 2015). Timely and complete delivery of court summonses ensures the participation of parties in court sessions and contributes to the adoption of fair and lawful court decisions. This, in turn, strengthens public confidence in the judiciary and reinforces legal awareness (Kuznetsov, 2021). In another court practice, if a person is summoned to court for the first time and the session is postponed, a second summons is issued and notified on the same day via receipt confirmation.

It is important to examine and conduct a comparative-legal analysis of court notifications and summonses based on foreign legislation.

United States: A summons is issued by the court and sent to the defendant together with the complaint (Brown, 2023).

Service of Process:

Personal service – delivered directly to the defendant.

Mail service – sent by post; in some cases, email or other methods authorized by the court may be used.

If the defendant is abroad, the Hague Service Convention rules apply.

United Kingdom: The Claim Form and Particulars of Claim must be delivered to the party:

Personal delivery;

By post, courier, or electronically (email – only if the court or parties consent);

For individuals abroad – via the Hague Convention or diplomatic channels;

If delivery is not possible, the court may allow alternative service (e.g., by public notice).

Germany: Ladung (summons) and Zustellung (service/delivery) – court and party notifications are sent according to a special procedure.

Official delivery (Zustellung) is carried out through postal services.

Summonses issued by the court are sent by the court and have legal force.

Delivery to foreign persons is carried out based on Germany’s international agreements.

France: The assignation (summons) is delivered through a special officer equivalent to a notary (huissier de justice) appointed by the plaintiff. Notifications and summonses are either served personally by the huissier or delivered using legally prescribed methods.

For foreign individuals, summonses are sent in accordance with the Hague Service Convention or bilateral agreements (Smirnov, 2024).

China: The judicial system utilizes Artificial Intelligence (AI) judges and Smart Court platforms.

Electronic summonses are sent via SMS, email, or even WeChat.

AI tools can automatically prepare and send summonses and notifications.

AI analyzes court decisions, prepares summonses, and tracks their delivery.

AI-based virtual judges have also been introduced and are capable of automatically sending summonses.

South Korea: The e-Litigation system operates as a fully electronic platform for court proceedings (Lee, 2024). Summonses and notifications are automatically sent through the system. AI algorithms monitor and analyze delivery status.

Singapore: AI-based electronic services have been implemented in the court system. Court summonses are sent through electronic portals and mobile applications. AI is used to optimize court administration, check whether summonses have been delivered, and automatically record the “received/not received” status. In some courts, AI assists in managing court proceedings.

Kazakhstan: Electronic summonses have been in use since 2016 through the “Court Cabinet” (Sot Cabinet) electronic system. Summonses are sent via SMS, email, and the portal. Participants can monitor their cases through the portal. Advantages include reduced use of paper summonses and official documentation via electronic signature.

Kyrgyzstan: Electronic summonses were piloted in 2020 through the e-Court (e-Sot) system. Currently, traditional (paper-based) summonses are still predominantly used. The practice of sending electronic notifications via SMS is currently being tested. Advantages: The court digitalization program has been launched,

but it has not yet been fully implemented (Ivanova, 2023).

Turkmenistan: Electronic summonses are still largely not in use; the court system primarily relies on traditional summonses (paper-based and personal delivery). The government has plans to implement an electronic court system, but it has not yet been applied in practice. **Advantages:** Court proceedings are often monitored through state authorities.

Tajikistan: Currently, court summonses are mainly sent in paper form. Digital reforms began in 2021, but electronic summonses have not yet become widespread in the court system. **Current situation:** Projects for introducing electronic notifications exist, but summonses via SMS or portal have not yet been implemented.

Conclusion

A key priority is the accelerated implementation of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies and digitalization processes in courts, as well as creating convenient conditions for citizens and business entities. Most importantly, it is necessary to transition from paper-based court proceedings, expand the range of interactive electronic services provided to citizens and businesses, establish the required technical infrastructure for integrating AI technologies into court activities, and continuously enhance the digital literacy and skills of judges and court staff to improve procedural legislation.

The main recommendations include:

1. Pilot application of AI algorithms in sending court notifications and summonses;
2. Incorporation of “electronic notification” and “digital summons” concepts into the Civil Procedure Code;
3. Implementation of specialized IT training programs for court staff;
4. Mandatory use of cryptographic security tools as prescribed by law to ensure information security;

5. Application of AI technologies to automatically update participants’ addresses and contact information, and track whether notifications have been sent and read;

6. Creation of a unified database, linking citizens’ and especially legal entities’ registries, the postal system, and court systems through a single platform;

7. Enhancement of digital literacy, including the introduction of training programs for citizens and legal entities on using online services;

8. Proposed amendments to the Economic Procedure Code, specifically:

Article 127¹. Content of a Court Summons

A court summons must contain the following information:

1. Name, address, phone number, and email of the court;
2. Time and place of attendance;
3. The subject matter for which the person is being summoned;
4. The capacity in which the person is summoned;
5. An invitation for participants to present all evidence in their possession regarding the case;
6. The obligation of the person receiving the summons on behalf of the summoned individual to deliver it immediately to the summoned person as soon as possible if the latter is absent;
7. Consequences of failure to appear as provided in Articles 1671, 1672, and 1673 of this Code.

When a court summons is sent as an electronic document, it must include the information listed in points 1–5 and 7 of this Article.

Article 167¹. Consequences of non-attendance by participants at a court session. Article 167². Consequences of parties failing to appear at a court session without valid reasons. Article 167³. Consequences of non-attendance by a witness, expert, specialist, or translator at a court session.

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