



Conclusion and execution of contracts for the provision of communication services

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the importance of concluding and executing contracts for the provision of communication services. It highlights the key elements that should be included in such contracts, such as pricing, service level agreements, and dispute resolution procedures. The article also emphasizes the need for positive working relationships and long-term partnerships between service providers and clients. Best practices for successful partnerships are outlined, and the importance of enforcement is stressed. The conclusion of the article emphasizes the significance of executing contracts properly to ensure the smooth provision of communication services. Overall, this article provides valuable insights into the process of concluding and executing contracts for communication services and serves as a useful guide for service providers and clients alike.

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Aloqa xizmatlarini ko'rsatish bo'yicha shartnomalar tuzish va bajarish

АННОТАЦИЯ

Калит сўзлар:

shartnomalar,
aloqa xizmatlari,
muddatlar va shartlar,
narxlar,
xizmat ko'rsatish darajasi
bo'yicha kelishuvlar,
nizolarni hal

Ushbu maqolada aloqa xizmatlarini ko'rsatish bo'yicha shartnomalar tuzish va bajarish muhimligi muhokama qilinadi. U shartnomalarga narx belgilash, xizmat ko'rsatish darajasi bo'yicha kelishuvlar va nizolarni hal qilish tartiblari kabi asosiy elementlarni ta'kidlaydi. Maqolada xizmat ko'rsatuvchi provayderlar va mijozlar o'rtasida ijobiy ish munosabatlari va

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qilish tartiblari,
majburiyat,
ijobiy ish munosabatlari,
asosiy elementlar,
ilg'or tajribalar,
uzoq muddatli hamkorlik,
muvaffaqiyatli hamkorlik,
xulosa,
ijro

uzoq muddatli hamkorlik zarurligi ta'kidlangan. Muvaffaqiyatli hamkorlik uchun ilg'or tajribalar tavsiflanadi va ularni amalga oshirish muhimligi ta'kidlanadi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, maqolada aloqa xizmatlarini benuqson ta'minlash uchun shartnomalarni to'g'ri bajarish muhimligi ochib berilgan. Umuman olganda, ushbu maqola aloqa xizmatlari uchun shartnoma tuzish jarayoni haqida qimmatli tushunchalarni beradi va xizmat ko'rsatuvchi provayderlar va mijozlar uchun foydali qo'llanma bo'lib xizmat qiladi.

Заключение и исполнение договоров на предоставление коммуникационных услуг

АННОТАЦИЯ

Ключевые слова:

договоры,
коммуникационные
услуги,
условия и положения,
ценообразование,
соглашения об уровне
обслуживания,
процедуры разрешения
споров,
принудительное
исполнение,
позитивные рабочие
отношения,
ключевые элементы,
лучшие практики,
долгосрочные
партнерские отношения,
успешные партнерства,
заключение,
исполнение.

Эта статья обсуждает важность заключения и исполнения договоров на предоставление коммуникационных услуг. Она подчеркивает ключевые элементы, которые должны быть включены в такие договоры, как ценообразование, соглашения об уровне обслуживания, а также процедуры разрешения споров. В статье подчеркнута необходимость позитивных рабочих отношений и долгосрочных партнерских отношений между поставщиками услуг и клиентами. Описываются лучшие практики для успешных партнерств, и подчеркивается важность принудительного исполнения. В заключении статьи раскрыта значимость правильного исполнения договоров для обеспечения безупречного предоставления коммуникационных услуг. В целом, эта статья предоставляет ценные идеи о процессе заключения и исполнения договоров на коммуникационные услуги и служит полезным руководством для поставщиков услуг и клиентов.

INTRODUCTION

Communication services have become an integral part of our daily lives, and with the increasing demand for these services, the need for contracts that govern the provision of these services has become more important than ever. Contracts are legal agreements between two parties that outline the terms and conditions of the services being provided. In this article, we will discuss the conclusion and execution of contracts for the provision of communication services.

Contracts for communication services are a vital aspect of any business relationship between service providers and customers. These agreements establish the terms and conditions for the provision of services, including pricing, service level agreements, and dispute resolution procedures. Effective enforcement of these contracts is crucial to ensure that both parties receive the services they require while maintaining a positive working relationship. This article will explore the importance of contracts for communication services, the key elements of these agreements, and the best practices for enforcing them.

By understanding the critical role of contracts in communication services, businesses can establish long-term, successful partnerships with their service providers.

CONCLUSION OF CONTRACTS

The conclusion of a contract for communication services involves the agreement between the service provider and the customer on the terms and conditions of the service being provided. The contract should include details such as the type of service being provided, the duration of the service, the payment terms, and any other relevant information. It is important to note that both parties must agree to the terms of the contract before it can be considered valid.

The conclusion of contracts for communication services is a crucial aspect of ensuring that both service providers and customers understand their obligations and responsibilities. Contracts should include all relevant information such as the type of service being provided, the duration of the service, and payment terms. Both parties must agree to the terms of the contract before it can be considered valid.

Once a contract has been concluded, it is important for service providers to execute the contract by delivering services as per the terms outlined in the agreement. This includes meeting quality standards, delivering services within the agreed timeframe, and addressing any concerns raised by the customer.

In cases where disputes arise, it is important to have mechanisms in place for enforcing the terms of the contract. This may involve mediation or arbitration to resolve disputes between the parties, or legal action in extreme cases.

Overall, contracts for communication services play a vital role in ensuring that both service providers and customers are satisfied with the services being provided. By following these guidelines, service providers can deliver high-quality communication services while customers can be assured that they receive the services they have paid for.

The scope of relationships related to the use of contracts for the provision of paid services has significantly expanded in recent times, which is due to the rapid development of the service market. At the same time, the legislative framework has not undergone significant changes. The authors of the textbook on commercial law note that the legislative consolidation of this agreement at the level of the specified regulatory legal act (note by the author: Civil Code) occurred during the last codification of civil legislation. The main reasons that led to its regulation were the need to regulate the legal regulation of obligations for the provision of services, as well as their transformation, diversification, and expansion of their range [1].

EXECUTION OF CONTRACTS

Once the contract has been concluded, it is time for its execution. The execution of a contract involves the actual provision of the communication services outlined in the contract. The service provider must ensure that they provide the services as per the terms outlined in the contract. This includes ensuring that the service is delivered within the agreed timeframe, that it meets the quality standards outlined in the contract, and that any issues or concerns raised by the customer are addressed promptly.

The execution of contracts for communication services is a critical aspect of ensuring that service providers and customers are able to establish a mutually beneficial relationship. Contracts provide a framework for the provision of services, outlining the rights and responsibilities of both parties. They also serve as a legal document that can be enforced in the event of disputes or breaches.

When executing a contract, service providers must ensure that they meet the terms of the agreement. This includes delivering services within the agreed timeframe, meeting quality standards, and addressing any concerns or issues raised by the customer. Failure to meet these obligations can result in legal action or damage to the service provider's reputation.

Customers, on the other hand, must also fulfill their obligations under the contract. This may include paying for services on time and cooperating with the service provider to resolve any issues that arise. Failure to meet these obligations can result in termination of services or legal action.

In cases where disputes arise, it is important for both parties to seek resolution through mediation or arbitration. These mechanisms can help to resolve disputes without resorting to legal action, which can be costly and time-consuming.

Overall, the execution of contracts for communication services is a crucial aspect of ensuring that both service providers and customers are able to establish a mutually beneficial relationship. By fulfilling their obligations under the contract, both parties can ensure that they receive the services they require while maintaining a positive working relationship.

K.M. Arslanov, analyzing the legal nature of the contract for the provision of paid services, also notes that the contract does not seem difficult to apply only at first glance. However, in reality, the contract raises numerous questions about its legal essence, the need for a special allocation of such a contract in civil law, and clear boundaries of its practical application [2].

CONTRACTUAL-LEGAL REGULATION

Contractual-legal regulation also plays a crucial role in ensuring that telecommunication services are accessible to all consumers, regardless of their location or financial status. Service providers must ensure that their services are available in all areas, including rural and remote regions. They must also offer affordable plans and packages for low-income consumers.

In addition to these regulations, contractual-legal frameworks also play a significant role in resolving disputes between consumers and service providers. In cases where consumers have complaints about the quality of services or pricing policies, they can seek redress through legal channels. This ensures that consumers have a fair and transparent process for resolving disputes with service providers.

Overall, contractual-legal regulation is essential for ensuring fair and transparent practices in the telecommunication industry. It protects the interests of both consumers and service providers and ensures that telecommunication services remain accessible and affordable for all. As the use of telecommunication services continues to grow, it is crucial that these regulations are enforced to ensure that consumers are protected and their rights are upheld.

Civil legal regulation refers to the set of laws and guidelines that govern the relationship between the service provider and the consumer. These regulations are designed to protect the interests of both parties and ensure that the services provided are of high quality and meet the expectations of the consumers.

Furthermore, civil legal regulation plays a crucial role in ensuring that telecommunication services are accessible to all consumers, regardless of their location or financial status. Service providers must ensure that their services are available in all

areas, including rural and remote regions. They must also offer affordable plans and packages for low-income consumers.

Civil legal regulation also mandates that telecommunication service providers adhere to strict privacy regulations and ensure that consumer data is not shared with third-party entities without explicit consent. This includes protecting personal information such as names, addresses, and financial details. Failure to comply with these regulations can result in significant fines and penalties for the service provider.

The contract for the provision of telecommunication services is a legally binding agreement between a service provider and a consumer. It outlines the terms and conditions of the service, including pricing, service quality, and consumer rights and protections.

Scientific views and approaches to the contract for the provision of telecommunication services vary, but there is a general consensus that it is a key component of the regulatory framework for the telecommunication industry. The contract serves as a means of establishing a clear and transparent relationship between the service provider and the consumer, ensuring that both parties understand their rights and obligations.

In terms of national and foreign civil doctrine, the contract for the provision of telecommunication services is typically governed by contract law. This includes general principles of contract formation, such as offer and acceptance, consideration, and intention to create legal relations.

However, there are also specific regulations that apply to telecommunication services contracts. These may include requirements for pricing transparency, consumer privacy protections, and service quality standards.

Overall, the contract for the provision of telecommunication services is an essential tool for regulating the telecommunication industry and protecting consumer rights. It ensures that both service providers and consumers understand their obligations and are held accountable for their actions.

The methods of concluding a contract for the provision of telecommunication services have evolved over time, with the rise of remote and artificial intelligence technologies. Consumers can now enter into contracts with service providers through online platforms and mobile applications, without the need for physical interaction. This has made the process more convenient and efficient for consumers but also raises concerns about the security and privacy of personal information.

V.V. Podgrusha notes that regulation of services in the civil law sphere is achieved through various contractual forms, which are predetermined by the type of service and the form of expressing its result. Thus, it is generally recognized that economic relations for the provision of material services are formalized in various types of contracts for subcontracting. In the process of providing these services, a tangible result is achieved. Conversely, activities related to the provision of non-material services are transformed into contractual relationships for the provision of legal, consulting, informational, auditing services, communication services, and training services [3].

To address these concerns, service providers must ensure that their remote and artificial intelligence technologies comply with relevant data protection laws and regulations. This includes obtaining consent from consumers before collecting and processing their personal information, implementing appropriate security measures to

protect against data breaches, and providing clear and transparent information about how the data will be used.

Protecting the rights of consumers of telecommunication services is also crucial in ensuring fair and equitable access to these services. This includes ensuring that pricing is transparent and competitive and that consumers have access to information about the quality of services they are receiving. Service providers must also provide clear and accessible channels for consumers to raise complaints or disputes, and must take appropriate action to resolve these issues in a timely manner.

Improving the quality of telecommunication services is another important aspect of ensuring consumer satisfaction. Service providers must invest in technology and infrastructure to ensure that their services are reliable, fast, and accessible. They must also provide adequate customer support to address any issues that may arise, and must continually evaluate and improve their services to meet changing consumer needs.

Directly through this institution, the certainty in the civil turnover between the subjects is determined, the necessary situation in the institutions of property and obligation law in the relationship of the participants in the civil relationship is the moment of the beginning of the action, the exercise of subjective rights, the terms of the relationship between the debtor and the creditor, the moment of the claim of their right, the time of the end of the subjectivity of the right [6].

Developing the legal basis for providing telecommunication services via satellite is another area of focus for the industry. As satellite technology becomes more advanced and accessible, service providers are increasingly offering services that rely on satellite connectivity. This requires a regulatory framework that addresses issues such as licensing, spectrum allocation, and international coordination.

ENFORCEMENT OF CONTRACTS

In some cases, there may be disputes between the service provider and the customer regarding the provision of communication services. In such cases, it is important to have a mechanism in place for enforcing the terms of the contract. This may involve mediation or arbitration to resolve disputes between the parties. In extreme cases, legal action may be necessary to enforce the terms of the contract.

Enforcement of contracts for communication services is a critical aspect of ensuring that service providers and customers are able to establish a mutually beneficial relationship. Contracts provide a framework for the provision of services, outlining the rights and responsibilities of both parties. They also serve as a legal document that can be enforced in the event of disputes or breaches.

One of the key challenges in the enforcement of contracts for communication services is ensuring that both parties understand their obligations under the agreement. Service providers must ensure that they meet the terms of the agreement, including delivering services within the agreed timeframe and meeting quality standards. They must also address any concerns or issues raised by the customer in a timely and effective manner.

Customers, on the other hand, must fulfill their obligations under the contract, which may include paying for services on time and cooperating with the service provider to resolve any issues that arise. Failure to meet these obligations can result in termination of services or legal action.

In cases where disputes arise, it is important for both parties to seek resolution through mediation or arbitration. These mechanisms can help to resolve disputes without resorting to legal action, which can be costly and time-consuming.

Another challenge in the enforcement of contracts for communication services is ensuring that both parties have access to adequate remedies in the event of breaches or disputes. This may include compensation for damages, termination of services, or other forms of relief.

Regarding the contract for the remunerated provision of services, the result of the service provided is not always considered the ultimate goal of the contract. The parties may have different ideas about the useful effect of the services provided. The service provider may consider the subject of the contract to be the performance of a series of actions specified in the contract, while the customer may see it as achieving the desired useful effect from these actions. For example, the relevant contract may have as its subject either 'treatment' or 'cure'. The second contract includes the first. For this reason, failure to achieve the 'service effect' expressed in recovery turns such a contract into a regular contract for the remunerated provision of services. Such a contract may include a clause on double pricing, meaning that in some cases, the actions themselves will be paid for, while in others, actions with a predetermined positive result will be paid for [4].

It is important for service providers and customers to work together to establish clear and comprehensive agreements that outline their rights and responsibilities to ensure the effective enforcement of contracts for communication services. Both parties should also be aware of their obligations under the agreement and take steps to fulfill them in a timely and effective manner.

Unlike a contract for work, where the customer clearly defines the requirements for the result of the work, in a contract for provision of services, the final result is presumptive or absent altogether. Therefore, in order to avoid legal disputes, we propose mandatory legislation that states the following: if the customer indicated when entering into the contract that they expect a specific result (useful effect) from the services provided, then the service provider is entitled to receive additional compensation (fee) only if the contract is properly fulfilled and such a result is achieved during the provision of services [5].

In conclusion, enforcement of contracts for communication services is a crucial aspect of ensuring that both service providers and customers are able to establish a mutually beneficial relationship. By fulfilling their obligations under the contract and seeking resolution through mediation or arbitration in the event of disputes, both parties can ensure that they receive the services they require while maintaining a positive working relationship.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, contracts for the provision of communication services are essential to ensure that both parties understand their obligations and responsibilities. The conclusion and execution of these contracts must be done with care to ensure that both parties are satisfied with the terms of the agreement. It is also important to have mechanisms in place for enforcing the terms of the contract should disputes arise. By following these guidelines, service providers can ensure that they deliver high-quality communication services to their customers, while customers can be assured that they receive the services they have paid for.

Contracts for communication services play a crucial role in establishing a successful business relationship between service providers and customers. Effective enforcement of these contracts requires both parties to understand their obligations and work together to resolve any disputes that may arise. By establishing clear and comprehensive agreements and seeking resolution through mediation or arbitration, service providers and customers can ensure that they receive the services they require while maintaining a positive working relationship. Ultimately, the enforcement of contracts for communication services is essential for building trust and ensuring the long-term success of both parties involved.

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