



FIGHT CRIME AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

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Abstract

The article provides a legal analysis of the use of artificial intelligence in criminal procedure and its procedural specifics. Proposals and recommendations for combating crime, digitalization of criminal procedure are scientifically substantiated.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, crime fighting, digitalization.

Introduction

Radical reforms have been carried out in the country in the field of combating crime and digitalization of the judicial and legal system, and as stated in the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev No. PQ-1, it is urgent to take measures to achieve the integration of information systems and to create opportunities for automatic form of opinions.

Today, a new factor – Artificial Intelligence – has entered our social and economic life at a rapid pace and actively participates in everyday life. For example, Google is able to remember and recommend the most requested commands, and the corporations that collect such massive data in the world are actively interfering in political, social and economic processes by re-parsing them. Establishing control over databases has become a primary goal of many governments. Artificial intelligence has the potential for deep learning and natural language processing in many cases, from computer chess players to drones. Thanks to these technologies, computers can be "trained" to perform certain tasks by processing large amounts of data and recognizing differences in them.



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The term Artificial Intelligence originally appeared in 1956, but today artificial intelligence technology has reached high levels in increasing data volumes, improving algorithms, optimizing computing power and data storage media. This scientific approach to the production of "Mental Machines" first appeared in scientific circles, founded on the initiative of Professor Daniel McCarthy of Stanford University in the USA.

The ability of a digital computer or digitally controlled robot to perform tasks typically associated with intelligent beings has been frequently applied to the ability to reason, discover, summarize, or study past experiences, which have intellectual processes inherent in humans. Ever since the development of the digital computer in the 1940s, it has been proven that computers can be programmed to perform very complex tasks, being demonstrated with very high skill, such as discovering evidence or playing chess.

In recent years, we have been using artificial intelligence for a lot of purposes in our daily lives. For example; Google, Youtube, autopilot, fingerprints on a phone device and a facial recognition system are in place. Since the dawn of artificial intelligence, there has been a lot of debate about whether it is useful or harmful for mankind¹. Today, in some countries the use of robotic nurses, self-driving vehicles, and drones for delivery of orders has been launched. Also, in the near future, artificial intelligence will be able to ²unconditionally fulfill treasury, financial tasks, taking into account patients in medicine, providing them with prompt service.

Currently, a number of countries have established the solution of court cases with the use of "artificial intelligence", in some countries the issue of implementing this mechanism is being studied. Of the scientists, P. Winston describes artificial intelligence as a computing machine capable of receiving,

¹ Zuev S.V. sifrovaya sreda ugolovnogo sudoproizvodstva: problemi i perspektivi. <https://www.iauj.net/node/2614>; Security and safety. <https://e-estonia.com/solutions/security-and-safety/e-justice>; L.A. Yuxnevich. «Elektronnoe pravosudie» <http://www.consultant.ru/law/interview/yuhnevich>; Dory Reiling. E-justice: experiences with court IT in Europe <http://www.ijusticia.org/docs/Dory.pdf>; New digital case management system delivers centralised access to criminal case information. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-digital-case-management-system-delivers-centralised-access-to-criminal-case-information>; Abu Dhabi lawsuits can now be filed online. <https://www.thenationalnews.com/uae/courts/abu-dhabi-lawsuits-can-now-be-filed-online-1.838433>; The Netherlands: Digitization of Legal System. <https://www.loc.gov/law/foreign-news/article/the-netherlands-digitization-of-legal-system>; Digitalisation of the EU Justice Systems: new ways forward. https://europa.eu/newsroom/events/digitalisation-eu-justice-systems-new-ways-forward_en

² Morozkina A.K. Noviy bank razvitiya gotov okazivat sodeystvie podrazdeleniyam finrazvedki v razviti novix tekhnologiy. Finansovaya bezopasnost. 2019. No24. –S. 29-31.



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discussing and acting³, while A. Andrews describes it as a machine that operates through the possibilities of mental activity⁴, J. Hoxland, describes it as an attempt to force computers to think with reason⁵, according to another group of scientists, artificial intelligence in the judicial system is not the only system of a mental machine, Rather, they are separate elements of an automated system that store and analyze information, which allow an electronic computer to perform certain human functions⁶.

Among the local scientists, D. Aripov believes that artificial intelligence in the administration of justice is an electronic program that stores, analyzes and makes an appropriate decision, storing materials of judicial practice and legislation in specific cases. However, it cannot be a substitute for a man-judge, since his decisions are based only on the court cases before seen, and it will be possible to consider his decisions as valid only if the circumstances of the case and the circumstances of the parties are fully consistent with the case⁷ before seen.

The same point was also emphasized by P. Morhat: "Replacing the judge with artificial intelligence is one of the controversial issues. In the modern world, it's not about squeezing out human-judges by artificial intelligence, but rather about involving it as assistant human-judges⁸," he says.

According to the European Commission for the Effectiveness of Justice (CEPEJ), artificial intelligence is already being used in the judicial systems of France, the United Kingdom, the United States and a number of other countries. The program is mainly used for data analysis, only in civil law in France, and in the UK and the USA in the field of civil and criminal law⁹. In particular, in the United States it is possible to predict the outcome of a lawsuit using the

³ Winston P.H. Artificial Intelligence. London: Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, 1993. -R. 2.

⁴ Endryu A. Iskusstvennyy intellekt. M.: Mir, 1985. -S.17.

⁵ Haugeland, J. Artificial Intelligence: The Very Idea. Cambridge: MIT Press, 1985. -C.5.

⁶ Voronova I.V., Lukonina Yu.A. Definitiya «Iskusstvennyy intellekt» i yee semantiko-protsessualnoe znachenie v sudebnoy sisteme Rossii i zarubejnih stran // Rossiyskiy sudya. Moscow, Yurist Publ., 2020. No. 10. -S.43.

⁷ Aripov D. Current trends of organizational and legal improvement of the independence of the judiciary. Dis. . . . jurid. Fan. Doc: 12.00.07. – T., 2022. – P.108.

⁸ Morhat P.M. Pravosub'ektnost iskusstvennogo intellekta v sfere prava intellektualnoy sobstvennosti: grajdansko-pravovye problemi. Diss. ... Doc. jurid. NAUK: 12.00.03. Moscow, 2018. – P.131.

⁹ European judicial systems – Efficiency and quality of justice. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/cepej/>



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LexMachina platform¹⁰, in the UK it is possible to issue an electronic digital court order through the Money Claim Online system¹¹.

In particular, according to the main principles of the bill being developed by the US government, artificial intelligence systems should be safe and effective for citizens. It is supposed to protect people from discrimination and misuse of their personal data by algorithms.

According to Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Informatization" of December 11, 2003, "**Artificial intelligence** is a set of technological solutions that allow imitating human knowledge and skills, including independent learning and searching for solutions, and obtaining results comparable to the results of human mental activity in the performance of specific tasks" Information resource is information in electronic form as part of an information system, data bank, database, including audio, video, graphic and text information posted or published in open form in information systems, and information technology is the total methods, devices, methods and processes used to collect, store, search, process and disseminate information¹². However, one of the problems that causes much debate and still does not find a solution is the issue of data security.

Thus, in accordance with Article 15 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On telecommunications", the violation of secrecy of telephone conversations, telegraphs and other messages transmitted through telecommunications networks is guaranteed. All operators and providers are obliged to ensure that these conversations and messages are kept confidential. In this regard, the Department for Improving Financial Literacy and Retraining of Banking Specialists and the Cybersecurity Center "CERT-CBU" have been established at the Central Bank in 2021. In order to define the order and conditions of digital identification of individuals by credit institutions and payment organizations, the Central Bank has developed Regulation "On the procedure for digital identification of customers". When using the services of credit and payment institutions through communication channels, the application of multi-factor

¹⁰ <https://lexmachina.com/legal-analytics/>

¹¹ <https://www.moneyclaim.gov.uk/web/mcol>

¹² National database of legislation, dated March 30, 2021, No. 03/21/679/0256



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authentication (contact to a mobile phone or send SMS messages or e-mail, as well as additional verification and confirmation of the client's identity via social networks) is established.

Based on the above analyses and the 2004 Electronic Digital Signature Regulation, which regulates relations in the field of electronic digital signature use, "EArticle 3 of the Law on Digital Signature" eBased on the fact that the lektron digital signature and its legal framework have been strengthened, the fight against crime, the investigation-sDigitalization of UD activities will serve their ability to draw up electronic digital documents using their digital signatures and to verify their authenticity, to ensure their strict observance of execution and labor discipline. In short, step-by-step digitalization of the criminal procedure, the use of artificial intelligence will prevent crimes and, most importantly, ensure the timely implementation of the rights and freedoms and legitimate interests of the person in the criminal procedure.