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DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE INTRODUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES INTO THE ACTIVITIES OF THE ECONOMIC COURTS OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract
Today, alongside the introduction of modern information and communication technologies into the administration of court proceedings, the extensive use of the capabilities of artificial intelligence has acquired pressing relevance, not only in facilitating the case-handling of the courts, but also in enhancing the level of access to justice enjoyed by the parties. In many countries, the substantial volume of the courts' caseload, the shortage of judges and the consequent low level of access to justice for individuals mean that the application of artificial intelligence technologies is directed, first and foremost, at reducing the workload of the courts, at preparing drafts of judicial documents and at reducing the number of applications made to the courts by informing the parties of the probable outcome of the proceedings.

Keywords: Digitalisation of the judicial sphere, artificial intelligence technologies, interactive services, ensuring information and cyber security, reduction of workload, real-time speech-to-text conversion of the record of court proceedings, automatic generation of drafts of judicial documents, virtual adviser platform, analysis of case categories and judicial practice.

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Introduction

The broad introduction of modern information and communication technologies into the judicial system, and the digitalisation of that system through the use of the capabilities of artificial intelligence technologies, have stood at the centre of the work carried out over the past decade in reforming the judicial system of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In particular, on the basis of Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PR-3250 of 30 August 2017 "On measures for the further and broader introduction of modern information and communication technologies into the activities of the courts", the Programme for the Introduction of Modern Information and Communication Technologies into the Activities of the Courts for 2017–2020 was approved. Within the framework of its implementation, the following systems were introduced into judicial practice: remote application to the courts; participation in court hearings by means of videoconferencing; the automatic distribution of cases among judges; the publication of judicial decisions on the Internet; and the transmission of enforcement documents in electronic form for compulsory enforcement.[1]

The subsequent stage of reform in this direction was associated with the adoption of Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PR-4818 of 3 September 2020 "On measures for the digitalisation of the activities of the bodies of the judicial authority". On the basis of the Programme for the Digitalisation of the Activities of the Bodies of the Judicial Authority for 2020–2023, approved by that Resolution, the following measures were prescribed: the introduction of the "Adolat" complex of information systems with effect from 1 January 2021; the automatic distribution of cases among judges in the courts of appellate and cassation instance with effect from 1 July 2021; the notification of all participants, free of charge and by SMS message, of the time and place of court hearings with effect from 1 October 2021; the provision of judicial decisions to the parties to a case online and, upon their request, in paper form, with effect from 1 January 2022; the establishment, by

[1] Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PR-3250 of 30 August 2017 "On measures for the further and broader introduction of modern information and communication technologies into the activities of the courts" // National Database of Legislation, https://lex.uz/uz/docs/-3327998.

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1 July 2022, of approximately ten interactive services within the activities of the bodies of the judicial authority, with a view to creating convenience for citizens and business entities in obtaining access to justice; and the transfer to, and acceptance by, the State archive of court case files in electronic form with effect from 1 January 2023.[2]

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-11 of 16 January 2023 "On additional measures to further expand the opportunities for access to justice and to enhance the efficiency of the activities of the courts" constitutes the logical continuation of the reforms directed at the digitalisation of the judicial system. The Short-Term Strategy for Bringing the Judicial System to a Qualitatively New Stage for 2023–2026, approved by that Decree, designated as one of the priority tasks of ensuring justice the full digitalisation of the activities of the courts; the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies into the activities of the courts in the areas of providing legal assistance to citizens, automatically preparing judicial documents and analysing judicial decisions; the improvement of interdepartmental electronic data exchange; and the expansion of opportunities for remote participation in court hearings.[3]

Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-140 of 21 August 2025 "On additional measures to enhance the level of access to justice through the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies into the activities of the courts and to improve the material and technical provision of the judicial system", which inaugurated a new era in the digitalisation of the judicial system and the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies therein, approved the Programme for the Digitalisation of the Judicial Sphere and the Introduction of Modern Information Technologies into the Processes of the Administration of Justice for 2025–2027, and prescribed the implementation of the "Digital Court" concept, which envisages the following:

[2] Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PR-4818 of 3 September 2020 "On measures for the digitalisation of the activities of the bodies of the judicial authority" // National Database of Legislation, https://lex.uz/uz/docs/4979896.

[3] Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-11 of 16 January 2023 "On additional measures to further expand the opportunities for access to justice and to enhance the efficiency of the activities of the courts" // National Database of Legislation, https://lex.uz/uz/docs/6358976.

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► the generation, with the assistance of artificial intelligence and prior to the filing of a claim with the court, of a forecast of the probable outcome of the judicial proceedings and of the costs to be incurred;
► the submission of applications to the court in electronic form, and the participation of persons taking part in the case in judicial proceedings remotely, without attending the court building;
► the creation, for other persons taking part in the case, of the opportunity to examine in electronic form all materials relating to the case in the course of the proceedings;
► the calculation and payment of court costs in electronic form, together with the automatic transmission of writs of execution for enforcement;
► the preparation, with the assistance of artificial intelligence, of records of court hearings in textual form in real time, and the automatic generation of drafts of judicial documents.[4]

Today, as a result of the integration of the "Adolat" complex of information systems of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the information systems of numerous State and non-State organisations, convenient opportunities have been created for the population and for business entities, including the prompt obtaining through the system, without superfluous requests, of the certificates required for the consideration of a case; the submission of statements of claim and other applications in electronic form; and the receipt of notifications concerning judicial proceedings through the system.

There remain, however, certain questions in the digitalisation of the judicial system that require resolution. In our view, their satisfactory resolution and their reflection in procedural legislation would, while facilitating the conduct of court proceedings, also serve to introduce advanced foreign experience into this field and to bring our national legislation to a standard that meets international requirements.

[4] Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-140 of 21 August 2025 "On additional measures to enhance the level of access to justice through the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies into the activities of the courts and to improve the material and technical provision of the judicial system" // National Database of Legislation, https://lex.uz/uz/docs/7696567.

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In many countries, the substantial volume of the courts' caseload, the shortage of judges and the consequent low level of access to justice for individuals mean that artificial intelligence technologies are employed, first and foremost, for the purposes of reducing the workload of the courts, preparing drafts of judicial documents, and reducing the number of applications made to the courts by informing the parties of the probable outcome of the proceedings.

By way of illustration, according to the results for 2025, the number of cases not yet examined on the merits in the courts of the Republic of India exceeded 50 million, while 5.3 million cases were under examination on the merits, of which 4.7 million were pending before the lower courts; of the latter, 68,000 had been pending before the courts for 30 years, and 1.2 million had been under consideration for more than five years. Although 34 judges sit in the Supreme Court, the number of unexamined cases has reached 89,000. One of the principal causes of this problem is the shortage of judges: whereas in 1987 there were 50 judges per 10 million inhabitants of the country, by 2025 there were 15 judges per 10 million inhabitants.[5]

In Argentina, the artificial-intelligence-based virtual assistant known as "Prometea", introduced into the practice of court proceedings, assists judges in analysing and examining 490 cases per month; by comparison with the figure of 130 cases per month recorded prior to the launch of that programme, this has increased the operational efficiency of the courts by almost 300 per cent.

The "Automated Transcription" programme introduced into the Egyptian judicial system in 2024 has enhanced the efficiency of the activities of the courts and has, at the same time, served appreciably to increase the parties' opportunities to take part in proceedings.

Appropriate safety and precautionary measures must be taken in the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies into the judicial system. This is because the administration of justice in all its dimensions is directly bound up with the interests of legal and natural persons and, moreover, with those of society and the State; the improper use of artificial intelligence technologies, or the failure to adopt safeguards, may not only cause harm to the rights and interests of

[5] Soni Mishra, 'Justice on Hold', https://frontline.thehindu.com/the-nation/india-judicial-delay-supreme-court-police-judges/article70185758.ece/amp/, published 22 October 2025, 00:14 IST.

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participants in court proceedings but may also undermine public confidence in the rule of law and in the administration of justice.

In this connection, the UNESCO Guidelines for the Use of Artificial Intelligence Systems in Courts and Tribunals adopted on 3 December 2025 by UNESCO in cooperation with the world's leading educational institutions and legal scholars in the judicial and legal field, and officially presented on 4 December 2025 at the Athens Roundtable on Artificial Intelligence and the Rule of Law held in London elaborate the following fifteen fundamental principles for state and non-state organisations introducing artificial intelligence technologies into their activities, directed at the observance of ethical standards in the introduction and use of such technologies and at ensuring the protection of human rights: protection of human rights; proportionality; feasibility of benefits; safety; information security; accuracy and reliability; explainability; auditability; transparent and open justice; awareness and informed use; responsibility; accountability and contestability; human oversight and decision-making; human-centric and participatory design; multi-stakeholder governance and collaboration. Observance of these principles in the use of artificial intelligence technologies under our national procedural legislation would enhance the efficiency of the activities of the courts while at the same time constituting a guarantee of the protection of human rights and of information security.[6]

At present, in developed countries the notion of an "artificial-intelligence-based judge" embraces an entire system of technological applications within the judicial system, extending from simple automated instruments to processes involving complex decision-making.

At the present time, the majority of States employ artificial intelligence technologies in the judicial system principally in the following directions:

► artificial intelligence systems in the organisational and administrative sphere ensure the processing of documents and the management of resources in the conduct of court proceedings, including the drawing-up of case schedules, the registration of documents and the processing of data, without exerting any influence upon the adoption of a judicial decision;

[6] https://www.unesco.org/en/articles/ai-courtroom-unescos-new-guidelines-judiciary.

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► the functions of processing large volumes of data and of assessing legality performed by artificial intelligence systems designed to support the conduct of court proceedings serve to reduce error attributable to human agency, to assist judges in reaching decisions on the basis of an analysis of judicial practice and of the outcomes of previously decided cases of identical content, and to enhance operational efficiency;

► systems designed to support decision-making embody an important stage on the path towards automated judicial proceedings, in so far as they analyse the circumstances of a case and, on the basis of the application of the normative legal acts pertaining to the dispute, furnish judges either with recommendations as to the decision to be taken or with specific draft decisions for verification and revision;

► autonomous artificial intelligence judges constitute the most advanced and, at the same time, the most contested form of introducing artificial intelligence technologies into the judicial system, envisaging as they do the introduction of a fully automated system capable of adopting judicial decisions that are binding for enforcement with minimal human involvement, or with no human involvement whatsoever.[7]

In certain developed States, the extensive application of artificial intelligence technologies in the conduct of court proceedings has been yielding positive results in enhancing the efficiency of such proceedings, in reducing the workload of judges, and in shortening both the time limits for the examination of cases and the duration of hearings.

In particular, in 2017, in the city of Hangzhou in the People's Republic of China a State that has achieved considerable success in introducing artificial intelligence technologies into the judicial system the world's first internet courts were established, in which all hearings are conducted online and artificial intelligence is extensively applied both in case-handling and in decision-making. Within one year of the establishment of those internet courts, that is to say, as at 17 August 2018, a total of 12,074 cases concerning civil-law relations, together with certain administrative cases, including 80 international disputes, had been

[7] Andre Ripla (AI DBA Candidate), 'AI Judges in Global Courts: Transforming Justice Through Technology', https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/ai-judges-global-courts-transforming-justice-through-andre-gck2e, 16 September 2025.

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examined; it was recorded that the average duration of the hearing of a single dispute had been reduced from two hours to 28 minutes, and the time limits for the examination of a case from 76 days to 38 days. Between March and October 2019, in excess of 3.1 million acts of a legal character were performed through the internet court system, more than 1 million persons including over 73,000 legal practitioners having been registered within it, while in the course of 2021 the internet courts completed the examination of more than 11,439,000 cases. It is noteworthy that no actual judge is present in the courtroom; in his or her stead there appears the image of a female or male judge, in the form of a hologram resembling a real human being, which opens and conducts the hearing, puts questions to the parties and adopts the final judicial document.[8]

In Brazil, one of the leading States in the extensive introduction of artificial intelligence technologies into the judicial system, a platform designated "VICTOR" has been created, possessing the capacity to analyse cases in large volumes. At a time when the courts of Ukraine complete the examination of an average of 4 million cases per year, the examination by the courts of Brazil of more than 20 million cases annually gave rise to the necessity of introducing information technologies and artificial intelligence into this field. With a view to creating that platform and introducing it into judicial practice, in the course of 2017–2019 the Supreme Court of Brazil entered into the database 100,000 statements of claim of various kinds and more than 3 million judicial decisions, in PDF and other formats, obtained from the federal and state courts in the regions and from the specialised labour, military and electoral courts; the launch of the system has served to enhance the efficiency of judicial activity and the expedition with which disputes are examined.[9]

The effective use of artificial intelligence technologies in the judicial system may likewise be observed in the Federal Republic of Germany. In particular, the annual examination by the Frankfurt District Court of between 10,000 and 15,000 disputes falling within a single category namely, those concerning the

[8] https://learningenglish.voanews.com/a/robot-justice-the-rise-of-china-s-internet-courts-/5201677.html.
[9] Eduardo Villa and Coimbra Campos, 'Artificial Intelligence, the Brazilian Judiciary and Some Conundrums' // https://www.sciencespo.fr/public/chaire-numerique/en/2023/03/03/article-artificial-intelligence-the-brazilian-judiciary-and-some-conundrums/, 3 March 2023.

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protection of passengers' rights (for example, the recovery of damage occasioned by flight delays) and the examination by judges of large numbers of cases identical in content, requiring considerable effort and culminating in decisions of almost identical content, prompted the judicial bodies to approach the Government with a view to resolving this problem. In order to resolve it, IBM created for the judicial system an artificial-intelligence-based assistant designated OLGA, which provides for the classification of cases into categories, the expedition of their examination on the basis of the data held in the electronic database, and assistance in decision-making. The artificial-intelligence-based Frauke programme, introduced into the judicial system in 2024, identifies a particular case among those previously examined on the basis of the data contained in the statement of claim (for example, by flight number and duration of delay) and prepares a draft judicial decision, as a result of which the time limits for the examination of cases and for the preparation of judicial decisions have been appreciably reduced.[10]

Taking into account the practice of the above-mentioned States possessing experience in the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies into the judicial system, and with a view to improving the conduct of economic court proceedings, reducing the workload of judges and the number of unfounded applications to the courts, and likewise enhancing the quality of the judicial decisions adopted and the level of access to justice enjoyed by natural and legal persons and by business entities, the following measures are proposed:

1) the real-time speech-to-text conversion of the record of the court hearing, through the use of artificial intelligence technologies in the course of economic court proceedings this would save the considerable time expended by judges' assistants in preparing the record of the hearing and would, at the same time, ensure that the submissions of the parties' representatives are accurately reflected in that record, thereby securing the adoption by the judge of a lawful and well-founded decision;

2) the automatic generation of drafts of judicial documents through the extensive use of artificial intelligence technologies on the basis of improving the “Adolat”

[10] https://www.ibm.com/case-studies/blog/judicial-systems-are-turning-to-ai-to-help-manage-its-vast-quantities-of-data-and-expedite-case-resolution, 4 February 2025.

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complex of information systems within the judicial system and of introducing software capable of analysing normative legal acts, the preparation, in the conduct of economic court proceedings, of everything from the judicial ruling on the acceptance of a statement of claim for proceedings and the institution of a case through to the drafts of the final judicial documents would serve to ensure the examination of cases within reasonable time limits and to avert unnecessary inconvenience to the participants in court hearings;

3) the launching of a virtual adviser platform on the basis of the "Adolat" complex of information systems the provision to a claimant wishing to apply to an economic court, on the basis of the statement of claim and the accompanying documents uploaded by that claimant to the information system in electronic form and prior to their transmission to the court, of a forecast of the probable outcome of the dispute to be examined and of the court costs recoverable, together with the prompt answering of other questions connected with the conduct of economic court proceedings, would reduce the number of unfounded applications to the courts and create convenience for natural and legal persons; it would, moreover, be of considerable significance in combating instances of corruption, in that it restricts direct communication between judges and court staff, on the one hand, and the parties to a case and other persons, on the other;

4) the introduction, on the basis of the "Adolat" complex of information systems, of software founded upon artificial intelligence technologies which analyses case categories and judicial practice by reference to the judicial documents held within the system by consolidating in a separate database those copies of judicial decisions examined by the economic courts which bear the certification of the judge's electronic digital signature, as they stood prior to their publication in anonymised form in the electronic database, this would create the opportunity for a judge to have direct recourse to a bank of judicial decisions identical to the dispute under examination, and would thereby ensure, through familiarisation with the existing judicial practice in relation to that dispute and study of the normative legal acts falling to be applied, both the adoption of well-founded judicial decisions and the establishment of a uniform and lawful judicial practice throughout the courts of the Republic.

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In conclusion, it must be emphasised that the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies into the activities of the economic courts and into the process of conducting economic court proceedings will serve to reduce the workload of judges and the number of unfounded applications to the courts, and likewise to enhance the quality of the judicial decisions adopted and the level of access to justice enjoyed by natural and legal persons and by business entities.

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