ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN JUDICIAL ACTIVITIES – A GUARANTEE OF EFFICIENCY AND TRANSPARENCY

Deputy Head of the Department of
Civil Procedural and Economic Procedural Law,
Tashkent State University of Law,
PhD in Law
D. Khudoynazarov
dadaxon.xudoynazarov92@gmail.com

The system of law and justice is one of the most important pillars of human society. Today, in ensuring the efficiency and transparency of judicial proceedings, digital technologies — particularly the capabilities of artificial intelligence (AI) — are being widely applied. Through AI, it becomes possible to analyze documents, save time in court procedures, and reduce human errors. This is regarded as a new and significant step towards achieving true justice.

Reforms implemented to digitalize judicial activity have enabled citizens and entrepreneurs to freely apply to the courts to protect their rights and interests, increased access to justice, and enhanced the openness and transparency of court operations.

Introducing artificial intelligence technologies into the judicial system, accelerating digitalization processes, and creating convenient conditions for citizens and business entities in courts are among the priority goals. Most importantly, abandoning paper-based procedures, expanding the range of interactive electronic services for citizens and entrepreneurs, creating the necessary technical infrastructure for integrating AI technologies into court operations, and continuously improving the digital literacy and qualifications of judges and court staff have made it necessary to improve procedural legislation.

As a result of the adoption of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-140 of August 21, 2025, "On Additional Measures to Improve Access to Justice by Introducing Artificial Intelligence Technologies into the Activities of Courts and Enhancing the Material and Technical Support of the Judicial System", norms were introduced that provide the legal basis for the implementation of AI technologies in court activities.

According to this, through the introduction of the "Digital Court" concept, the following opportunities will be created:

before submitting a claim to the court, AI will generate a preliminary prediction of the court outcome and expected expenses;

applications may be submitted to the court electronically;

participants in the case will be able to attend hearings remotely without visiting the court building;

parties and other persons involved in the case will be able to access all case materials electronically;

writs of execution will be sent automatically to enforcement bodies;

AI will prepare court hearing transcripts in real time in text format;

draft judicial documents will be generated automatically.

Digitalization Plans for the Judiciary

The following forward-looking plans have been defined for the digitalization of the judicial sector:

Approval of the 2025–2027 Program for Digitalizing the Judiciary and Introducing Modern Information Technologies into Judicial Processes;

(a) launching, from December 1, 2025, a legal-norm analysis platform for citizens, lawyers, attorneys, and judges;

(b) creating by the end of 2025 a specialized information system for the automatic preparation of judicial documents;

(v) introducing, from January 1, 2026, a legal assistance module on the "my.sud.uz" interactive services portal, which includes an AI-based virtual

consultant capable of answering legal queries and automatically delivering court-related information;

(g) enabling citizens, from March 1, 2026, to access initial court information regarding civil, administrative, economic, and administrative-offense cases through the Unified Portal of Interactive Public Services;

(d) launching, by the end of 2026, five new interactive services aimed at improving access to justice, as well as developing a new, more user-friendly version of the "Personal Cabinet" platform within the court information system.

Based on these measures, the implementation of modern information technologies in judicial processes for 2025–2027 will include:

establishing, on a pilot basis in Tashkent city, a courtroom designed to hear economic, civil, and administrative disputes in accordance with the "Digital Court" concept;

introducing a legal assistance module for citizens;

launching a special information program for the automatic generation of judicial documents;

creating a regulatory-legal document analysis platform for citizens, lawyers, practitioners, and judges;

implementing the "My Court Jurisdiction" interactive service;

implementing the "My Court Cases" service, enabling individuals to access all their court cases across all categories;

launching the "Copy of Court Documents" interactive service;

enabling the calculation of court expenses through artificial intelligence tools;

providing access to initial case information on civil, administrative, economic, and administrative-offense matters via the my.gov.uz portal;

developing a new version of the "Personal Cabinet" system that is more convenient and useful for citizens and lawyers;

preventing the unnecessary collection of personal information from participants in judicial processes by fully integrating the "Digital Government" interagency data-exchange platform with court information systems;

fully digitalizing attendance confirmation for court hearings, enabling participants to confirm their presence and consent to the composition of the court through fingerprint scanning, thus strengthening the digital transformation of judicial operations.

In conclusion, these reforms aim to significantly enhance citizens' and entrepreneurs' access to justice, ensuring reliable protection of violated rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests, and further strengthening trust in the judicial system.