

ANOTHER DISSERTATION DEFENCE HELD AT THE ACADEMY

At the meeting of the Scientific Council DSc.24/2025.27.12.Yu.01.01 under the Law Enforcement Academy of the Republic of Uzbekistan on 16 October 2026, a dissertation defence was held by **O'rinboyeva Muhlisa Ma'rufovna**, an independent researcher at the Law Enforcement Academy, for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Law in the speciality 12.00.04 – "Civil Procedural Law. Economic Procedural Law. Arbitration and Mediation". The dissertation was entitled **"Prospects for the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Civil Proceedings: A Comparative Legal Analysis"**.

The aim of the research is to identify problems associated with the use of artificial intelligence in civil proceedings and to develop scientifically substantiated proposals and recommendations for addressing these problems through a comparative legal analysis of the experience of foreign countries.

The object of the research comprises the social relations arising in the field of using artificial intelligence in civil proceedings.

The subject of the research comprises civil procedural legislation governing the use of artificial intelligence in civil proceedings, other laws and subordinate regulatory legal acts, judicial practice concerning their application, as well as the legislation and experience of foreign countries, conceptual approaches existing in legal science, and scientific and theoretical views.

The scientific novelty of the research consists of the following:

It has been substantiated that the "Digital Court" concept should provide for the introduction of a programme that uses artificial intelligence to generate a preliminary estimate of the likely outcome of court proceedings and the associated costs before an application is filed with the court; enables persons participating in a case to communicate electronically with the court and representatives of other parties without visiting court premises; allows certain procedural actions (such as filing a statement of claim, registering as a representative of a party, submitting evidence, etc.) to be performed remotely; and enables parties and other persons involved in a case to access all case-related materials electronically during court proceedings, with these provisions subsequently being enshrined in legislation;

It has been substantiated that the "Digital Court" concept should provide for the electronic calculation and payment of court costs, the preparation of court hearing minutes in text form in real time using artificial intelligence, the

automatic generation of draft judicial documents, the adoption of final court decisions electronically, and the automatic submission of writs of execution for enforcement;

It has been substantiated that legislation should establish the obligation of participants in the use of artificial intelligence to comply with the principles of legality; the priority of protecting the interests of individuals, society and the state, as well as the natural environment; comprehensibility; responsibility, accountability and oversight; fairness and non-discrimination; openness and transparency; data protection; reliability; and security when using artificial intelligence technologies and systems;

It has been substantiated that expanding the range of interactive electronic services provided to citizens by the courts, including obtaining copies of judicial documents, accessing court cases, determining whether an application falls within the jurisdiction of a court and identifying the appropriate court, and calculating court costs, represents a promising area for the use of artificial intelligence technologies.

The practical results of the research are as follows:

It has been substantiated that claims for the recovery of small debts, utility payment arrears, disputes arising from online commerce, and cases concerning service contracts should be included among the categories of disputes to be considered online under the “Digital Court” concept and subsequently formalised in law through the introduction of relevant amendments and additions to procedural codes.

The procedure for citizens to obtain preliminary court information concerning civil cases through the Unified Portal of Interactive Public Services has been substantiated;

It has been substantiated that digital legal services based on artificial intelligence can provide convenient, affordable and accessible legal assistance to low-income groups and individuals with limited financial resources, thereby facilitating access to justice;

It has been substantiated that artificial intelligence makes it possible to automate processes that previously required considerable time and human effort, such as registering court-related documents, analysing case materials and managing information;

The introduction and maintenance of an integrated system of “Digital Court” information systems, as well as ensuring their integration with the information systems of other government bodies, have been substantiated;

The introduction of policies and standards for digital technologies and communications in the judicial sector has been substantiated.

A draft set of ethical rules (a regulation in a new edition) for the development, implementation and use of artificial intelligence-based solutions has been prepared.