



PROSPECTS FOR USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PROSECUTORIAL SUPERVISION

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Abstract: This article analyzes the theoretical and legal foundations, practical opportunities, and promising directions for using artificial intelligence technologies in prosecutorial oversight activities. It also highlights the importance of artificial intelligence in ensuring legality, timely detection of legal violations, rapid processing of large volumes of legal data, document analysis, and increasing the effectiveness of prosecutorial supervision.

Keywords: Prosecutorial supervision, artificial intelligence, digital technologies, legality, rule of law, law enforcement agencies, digitalization, legal analysis, information security.

The development of digital information technologies in the world has not bypassed Uzbekistan. Significant work is being carried out to ensure the effective use of this system and its widespread implementation in government agencies. In particular, the researcher focuses on the prospects for the future use of digital information technologies under prosecutorial supervision in the system.

Article 33 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes the rule that "the state guarantees the creation of conditions for everyone to ensure access to the global information network Internet".¹ Of course, the use of digital technologies is essential for any developed state governed by the rule of law. Because the openness and transparency of the activities of state bodies is one of the characteristics of a democratic state governed by the rule of law. Therefore, Uzbekistan is also carrying out significant work to introduce digital technologies into the state system. Furthermore, Uzbekistan must adapt to changing global conditions and advancements in digital technologies. This will allow for the rapid and high-quality provision of public services and the use of information and communication tools and digital technologies, which serve to expand citizens' participation in public administration, to be viewed as a solution to many issues in the future.

Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PP-358 dated October 14, 2024, "On Approval of the Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies until 2030," was adopted. It defines priority tasks for achieving our country's entry into the ranks of the world's leading countries using artificial intelligence technologies².

In this regard, the government plans to actively introduce digital technologies, including artificial intelligence, into the activities of the prosecutor's office. This, in turn, can lead to improved analysis of large volumes of data for the prosecution authorities, automation of daily tasks and an increase in the speed of decision-making.

¹ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Конституцияси. – Т.: Ўзбекистон, 2026.

² Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2024 йил 14 октябрдаги ПҚ-358-сонли "Сунъий интеллект технологияларини 2030 йилга қадар ривожлантириш стратегиясини тасдиқлаш тўғрисида"ги Қарори.

Consequently, Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. UP-204 dated November 3, 2025, "On approval of the 'Digital Prosecutor's Office - 2030' Strategy and measures for its effective implementation," was adopted. In the second direction of the Decree, priority tasks are defined for the phased widespread introduction of information systems and artificial intelligence technologies into the activities of the prosecution authorities in the field of ensuring the rule of law, monitoring compliance with the rights and freedoms of citizens, and the legally protected interests of society and the state, as well as for analyzing certain investigative processes and providing recommendations through the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies in the qualification of criminal cases³. The introduction of artificial intelligence technologies in the prosecutor's office will open up broad opportunities in the future. At the same time, the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 30, 2026, No. UP-50 "On additional measures to digitalize and increase the efficiency of the system for executing judicial acts and acts of other bodies" was adopted. According to the document, tasks have been set for the widespread introduction of artificial intelligence technologies into the process of ensuring the execution of judicial acts and acts of other bodies⁴.

Intensive work is also underway locally to implement artificial intelligence into the system. In particular, a round table was held at the General Prosecutor's Office on the topic "Implementation of artificial intelligence capabilities in the prosecutor's office system." It was attended by teachers and professors from relevant departments and the Law Enforcement Academy. During the round table, issues such as the continuation of priority tasks to accelerate and widely implement the use of digital technologies in the system, as well as the creation of conditions for personnel training, were considered. It was emphasized that this will have a positive impact on prosecutorial supervision in the future⁵.

Additionally, the third parallel session organized on May 22, 2026, at the Law Enforcement Academy as part of the international scientific and practical forum "TASHKENT CYBERLEX - 2026" was dedicated to the issues of artificial intelligence and the digital transformation of criminal justice. It was attended by specialists from several foreign countries and representatives of foreign and national organizations. During the session, it was noted that legality, transparency, accountability, and strict compliance with human rights are of paramount importance in the digitalization of criminal proceedings and the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies into law enforcement practice⁶.

Let's try to analyze these issues in detail. For example, artificial intelligence can instantly analyze the tasks facing the prosecutor's office and large volumes of information, and recommend solutions using logical abilities. Furthermore, artificial intelligence does not exhibit physical fatigue and can perform any load in an instant. For example, in order to ensure legality, prosecutors used to carefully study hundreds of judgments or decisions one by one (this took weeks or months), but today you can enter those hundreds of judgments and decisions into the

³ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2025 йил 3 ноябрдаги ПФ-204-сонли «Рақамли прокуратура — 2030» стратегиясини тасдиқлаш ва уни самарали амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида»ги Фармони.

⁴ Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг 2026 йил 30 мартдаги ПФ-50-сонли «Суд ҳужжатлари ва бошқа органлар ҳужжатларини ижро этиш тизимини рақамлаштириш ва самарадорлигини оширишга оид қўшимча чора-тадбирлар тўғрисида»ги Фармони.

⁵ https://uza.uz/ru/posts/suniy-intellekt-imkoniyatlarini-prokuratura-tizimiga-zhoriy-qilishga-oid-muloqot_644496

⁶ <https://proacademy.uz/uz-cyr/news/view?alias=2971>

program, press the button with the appropriate instruction, and in a second analyze all the documents according to the desired parameters.

Sh. Zokirov expressed his opinion on this matter. According to him, the use of artificial intelligence in the prosecutor's office has its own positive aspects: reducing the number of mistakes that can be made by a person; creating the opportunity to analyze large volumes of data (applications) in a short time; increasing efficiency; ensuring objectivity⁷. E.V. Stupachenko believes that prosecution authorities cannot deny the use of digital technologies in their activities, as developed countries are already using this system, and it is yielding results⁸. In the context of digitalization, changing prosecutorial supervision is not only a matter of efficiency but also of the legality of the entire pre-trial proceedings (D.I. Zhidkov)⁹. The development of digital information technologies in the world has not stopped at one place, but new programs are being developed and proposals are being put forward for their widespread introduction to the public.

True, you might say: if all the work is done by artificial intelligence, then there will be no need to use the human factor in the future, right? However, it should be remembered that from the point of view of prosecutorial supervision, the responsibility for the conclusions drawn by artificial intelligence is certainly assigned to the official. That is, the prosecutor will certainly be responsible for every conclusion made by artificial intelligence.

Because it is the prosecutor who must enter the correct parameters into the program (for example, specifying the legal framework and specifying exactly what goals and tasks the prosecutor is assigning) before assigning the collected (received) data to the artificial intelligence. If there is insufficient information in the legal framework, artificial intelligence may provide you with incorrect information. Most importantly, the prosecutor must understand the conclusions made using the artificial intelligence program, that is, why the artificial intelligence made a particular decision, or be able to explain to the individuals the algorithm for making a particular decision. Furthermore, the artificial intelligence program was developed by a human, which means that artificial intelligence is not free from errors. It is clear that the human factor plays a major role in decision-making, and it is impossible to entrust all tasks to artificial intelligence. After all, behind the decisions lie human rights and legitimate interests. This means that humans and artificial intelligence work in harmony to solve tasks, and humans control artificial intelligence and ensure its safety.

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