



LEGAL IMPROVEMENT OF IMPLEMENTING THE “RAQAMLI SUD” CONCEPT IN UZBEKISTAN’S JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Kamoliddin Ruzimbayevich Madрахimov

Researcher

Chief Consultant of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan

madрахimov@yahoo.com

Tashkent, Uzbekistan

ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: The Republic of Uzbekistan has initiated the “Raqamli Sud” (Digital Court) Concept as part of its judicial reform aimed at modernizing the justice system through digital transformation and artificial intelligence. Aligned with Presidential Decree PF-140 (2025), this initiative seeks to enhance transparency, efficiency, and accessibility of judicial processes, while minimizing corruption and strengthening public trust. Drawing on international examples from Qatar, China, and South Korea, the concept focuses on full-scale digitalization of judicial proceedings, remote participation, AI integration, and comprehensive legal and technological frameworks. Implementation involves advanced technological infrastructure, legislative updates, and phased deployment from pilot stages to nationwide adoption by 2027. This article explores the objectives, tasks, guiding principles, mechanisms, and expected outcomes of the “Raqamli Sud” initiative, emphasizing its role in advancing the rule of law and democratic governance in Uzbekistan.

O‘ZBEKISTON SUD TIZIMIDA “RAQAMLI SUD” KONSEPSIYASINI JORIY ETISHNI HUQUQIY TAKOMILLASHTIRISH

Kamoliddin Ruzimbayevich Madрахimov

Tadqiqotchi

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy sudi bosh konsultanti

madрахimov@yahoo.com

MAQOLA HAQIDA

Kalit so'zlar: Raqamli Sud, O'zbekiston sudlari, sudlarni raqamlashtirish, sun'iy intellekt va adolat, elektron sud, shaffoflik, samaradorlik, huquqqa kirish, korrupsiyaga qarshi kurash, qonuniy islohotlar, raqamli transformatsiya, sud innovatsiyalari, masofaviy sud ishtiroki.

Annotatsiya: O'zbekiston Respublikasi "Raqamli Sud" konsepsiyasini sud tizimini raqamlashtirish va sun'iy intellektni joriy etish orqali zamonaviylashtirish maqsadida amalga oshirmoqda. 2025-yil 21-avgustdagi Prezident Farmoni PF-140ga muvofiq, ushbu tashabbus sud jarayonlarining shaffofligi, samaradorligi va huquqiy xizmatlarga kirishni yaxshilash, korrupsiyaga qarshi kurashni kuchaytirish hamda jamoatchilik ishonchini oshirishga qaratilgan. Qatar, Xitoy va Janubiy Koreya tajribasiga asoslanib, konsepsiya sud jarayonlarini to'liq raqamlashtirish, masofaviy ishtirokni ta'minlash, sun'iy intellektni integratsiya qilish va qonuniy hamda texnologik asoslarni mustahkamlashni ko'zda tutadi. Amalga oshirish yangi texnologik jihozlar bilan ta'minlash, qonunchilikni yangilash va 2027-yilgacha bosqichma-bosqich kengaytirishni o'z ichiga oladi. Mazkur maqolada "Raqamli Sud" tashabbusining maqsadlari, vazifalari, tamoyillari, mexanizmlari va kutilayotgan natijalari tahlil qilinib, O'zbekistonda qonun ustuvorligi va demokratik boshqaruvni mustahkamlashdagi o'rni ta'kidlanadi.

**ЮРИДИЧЕСКОЕ СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЕ ВНЕДРЕНИЯ КОНЦЕПЦИИ
«ЦИФРОВОЙ СУД» В СУДЕБНОЙ СИСТЕМЕ УЗБЕКИСТАНА**

Камолиддин Рузимбаевич Мадрахимов

Исследователь

Главный консультант Верховного суда Республики Узбекистан

madrahimov@yahoo.com

Ташкент, Узбекистан

О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: Цифровой суд, судебная система Узбекистана, цифровизация судебной системы, искусственный интеллект в правосудии, электронное правосудие, прозрачность, эффективность, доступ к правосудию, снижение коррупции, ИИ в судах, правовые реформы, цифровая трансформация, судебные инновации, удаленное участие в суде.

Аннотация: Республика Узбекистан начала реализацию концепции «Raqamli Sud» (Цифровой суд) в рамках реформирования судебной системы с целью модернизации через цифровую трансформацию и внедрение искусственного интеллекта. В соответствии с Указом Президента PF-140 (2025 г.) эта инициатива направлена на повышение прозрачности, эффективности и доступности судебных процессов,

снижение коррупционных рисков и укрепление доверия общества. Основываясь на международном опыте Катара, Китая и Южной Кореи, концепция предусматривает полную цифровизацию судопроизводства, удаленное участие сторон, интеграцию ИИ и создание комплексных правовых и технологических основ. Внедрение включает оснащение современным техническим оборудованием, законодательные изменения и поэтапное расширение с пилотных проектов до повсеместного применения к 2027 году. В статье рассматриваются цели, задачи, принципы, механизмы и ожидаемые результаты инициативы «Raqamli Sud», подчеркивая ее значение для укрепления верховенства права и демократического управления в Узбекистане.

Introduction

The effective administration of justice is one of the fundamental pillars of the rule of law and democratic governance. In recent years, rapid technological advancements, particularly in the field of artificial intelligence (AI) and digital transformation, have significantly reshaped justice systems across the globe. Against this backdrop, the Republic of Uzbekistan has embarked on ambitious reforms aimed at modernizing its judiciary through the introduction of the “Raqamli Sud” (Digital Court) Concept.

The concept was developed in line with the Presidential Decree of August 21, 2025 (PF-140) on “Additional measures to improve access to justice through the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies and strengthening the material and technical base of the judiciary.” This initiative marks a strategic step toward enhancing transparency, efficiency, and accessibility of judicial processes while building public trust in the courts.

This article explores the legal improvement of implementing the “Raqamli Sud” Concept in Uzbekistan, drawing on comparative foreign experiences, highlighting its objectives, tasks, principles, mechanisms, and expected results.

Foreign experience of digital judiciary.

One of the most advanced examples of judicial digitalization can be observed in the State of Qatar. To ensure fair trial and transparency, Qatar has fully implemented the “Smart Court” project across its judicial institutions. The entire process—from case submission to adjudication and issuance of judgments—is carried out electronically. Importantly, direct personal interactions between judges and parties are minimized, which serves as an effective safeguard against

corruption risks. This system has significantly enhanced the efficiency, impartiality, and trustworthiness of the judiciary in Qatar.

The People's Republic of China has pioneered the establishment of Internet Courts in Hangzhou, Beijing, and Guangzhou. These courts, recognized as the first fully online judicial bodies in the world, handle civil cases entirely through digital means. From case registration to execution of judicial decisions, all stages are conducted electronically. Parties may participate in hearings remotely, without physical attendance, thereby reducing costs, saving time, and increasing convenience for both citizens and businesses. Furthermore, the comprehensive digital footprint of all proceedings ensures transparency, accountability, and fairness in judicial outcomes.

The Republic of Korea has also undertaken systematic reforms based on the "Smart Court" concept. Judicial proceedings are gradually digitized to strengthen transparency, improve efficiency, and provide convenient access for citizens. The Korean model illustrates how a phased transition toward digital judiciary can serve as a critical factor in boosting public trust and ensuring effective administration of justice.

Objectives of the "Raqamli Sud" concept in Uzbekistan.

The "Raqamli Sud" (Digital Court) Concept is designed to transform the judicial system of Uzbekistan into a modern, transparent, and technology-driven institution. Its primary objectives may be summarized as follows:

- a) Achieving full-scale digitalization of judicial processes, thereby ensuring efficiency, transparency, and procedural speed;
- b) Simplifying access to justice for citizens and entrepreneurs through electronic filing mechanisms and opportunities for online participation;
- c) Strengthening public trust in the judiciary by guaranteeing the fairness, impartiality, and legitimacy of judicial decisions;
- d) Reducing corruption risks through automation and artificial intelligence solutions, minimizing the adverse effects of human factors on judicial outcomes.

Core tasks of the concept.

In order to realize these objectives, the Concept sets forth a range of technological as well as legal tasks:

Transitioning case management, decision-making, and the preparation of judicial documents to a fully electronic and online format;

Introducing artificial intelligence modules and holographic technologies to provide interactive information services for citizens;

Enabling unrestricted remote participation of parties and ensuring electronic access to case materials and evidence;

Gradually phasing out paper-based procedures and moving toward comprehensive digital records;

Utilizing predictive AI systems to forecast potential outcomes and costs of cases prior to submission;

Expanding interactive services such as determining jurisdiction, accessing digital copies of court documents, and calculating judicial fees;

Establishing a solid legal and technological framework for the integration of AI into judicial activities.

Principles guiding the digital court concept.

The implementation of the Concept is grounded in principles that guarantee both legal soundness and technological advancement:

Justice and Transparency – ensuring openness and accessibility of judicial processes;

Efficiency and Speed – reducing procedural timeframes and accelerating decision-making;

Minimization of Human Factors – reducing corruption risks through reliance on automated systems;

Innovation – incorporating AI, holograms, and digital platforms into judicial practice;

Interactivity and Openness – enabling citizens and businesses to freely access judicial information;

Security and Confidentiality – safeguarding sensitive data and ensuring compliance with cybersecurity standards;

Legality and Harmonization – aligning digital court mechanisms with national legislation and international best practices.

Implementation mechanisms.

Institutional Measures. Equipping courtrooms with advanced technological devices (video conferencing, biometric verification, speech-to-text transcription, and smart displays).

Developing the “Raqamli Sud” information system, a unified software platform consolidating interactive services for citizens and operational modules for judges and court staff.

Technological Measures. Integrating biometric systems: fingerprint verification and Face ID recognition for identity confirmation.

Real-time speech-to-text transcription of hearings, automatically edited and approved by judges.

Automated generation of enforcement documents and their electronic transmission to enforcement bodies.

Remote sharing of all case materials with parties in real-time through secure digital platforms.

Legal Measures. Drafting and amending legislation and regulatory acts to regulate the use of AI, digital signatures, and electronic evidence.

Ensuring compliance with data protection laws and international judicial standards.

Stages of implementation.

1. Pilot Stage (2025): Launching experimental digital courtrooms in Tashkent for economic, civil, and administrative disputes.

2. Expansion Stage (2026–2027): Gradual implementation across all courts in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

3. Full Integration (Post-2027): Construction and equipping of new court buildings entirely based on the Digital Court Concept.

Conclusion

The “Raqamli Sud” Concept represents a transformative reform in Uzbekistan’s judicial system, combining legal modernization with technological innovation. By adopting international best practices while tailoring them to the national context, Uzbekistan seeks to create a more efficient, transparent, and citizen-oriented judiciary.

The introduction of AI, big data, and digital platforms into court operations will not only simplify access to justice but also strengthen public confidence, reduce corruption risks, and ensure fairness in judicial decisions. Importantly, the Concept will also contribute to harmonizing Uzbekistan’s judicial system with international standards, paving the way for sustainable legal development in the digital era.

In essence, the legal improvement of implementing the Digital Court Concept is a cornerstone for building a modern, transparent, and trustworthy judicial system in Uzbekistan.

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