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Legal Foundations And Practical Proposals For Applying Artificial Intelligence Technologies In Uzbekistan's Legislative Process

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Abstract: This article analyzes the legal framework, current achievements, and future prospects for implementing Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies in the legislative process of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The study focuses on the integration of AI into law-making, emphasizing key Presidential Decrees, Resolutions, and the recently adopted Law regulating AI-related relations. It also examines international experience, highlighting cases of AI use in global parliaments and its potential in drafting legislation. The article concludes with practical proposals for incorporating AI technologies into various stages of the legislative process.

Introduction: The world is witnessing the progressive development of new forms of information technologies. In particular, Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies are increasingly permeating all spheres of social life and are positively influencing the efficiency and functionality of various sectors and industries. Analytical data indicates a growing trend in the use of AI technologies.

METHOD

Consequently, the Republic of Uzbekistan is undertaking systemic measures to create the necessary conditions for the introduction of AI technologies into the public administration system and to establish the legal basis for relations associated with its use.

Specifically, this has been articulated in a number of Presidential Decrees and Resolutions:

- Presidential Decree No. PF-6079 (October 5, 2020) on "Approving the 'Digital Uzbekistan – 2030' Strategy and measures for its effective implementation" [1].

- Presidential Decree No. PF-189 (October 10, 2025) on "Additional measures for the further development of Artificial Intelligence technologies" [2].

- Presidential Resolution No. PQ-4996 (February 17, 2021) on "Measures to create conditions for the accelerated introduction of Artificial Intelligence technologies" [3].

- Presidential Resolution No. PQ-5234 (August 26, 2021) on "Measures to introduce a special regime for the application of Artificial Intelligence technologies" [4].

- Presidential Resolution No. PQ-358 (October 14, 2024) on "Approving the Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies until 2030" [5].

These documents define a range of organizational and legal tasks, including the widespread application of AI technologies, the establishment of unified requirements for the development, implementation, and use of AI in public administration, the further improvement of the system for training qualified specialists, the formation of a regulatory framework defining security and transparency, and the national plan for Uzbekistan to be among the top-50 countries in AI readiness by 2030.

As a result of the adoption of these normative legal acts and the extensive digitization reforms, Uzbekistan has achieved significant success in integrating modern technologies into its public administration system. This is also reflected in the results of the United Nations'

triennial "E-Government Development Index" (EGDI).

- In 2022, Uzbekistan was ranked 87th.

- In 2023, it rose 18 positions to take the 69th place among 195 countries.

- In 2024, it further climbed to the 63rd place, securing the 59th position in the "online services" sub-index [6]. This progress has positioned Uzbekistan among the countries demonstrating the highest growth rates in the EGDI.

Artificial Intelligence is being applied in various sectors in Uzbekistan. For instance, digital identification technologies have been implemented through MyID and UzFace, and virtual assistants are operational in the tax system and public services.

It is worth noting that Uzbekistan is a leader in Central Asia regarding AI readiness. The "Government AI Readiness Index" published by Oxford Insights ranked Uzbekistan 70th with a score of 53.45, a rise of 17 positions. Furthermore, Uzbekistan ranks 1st among Central Asian countries and 3rd in the South and Central Asia region after India and Turkey (See Figure 1) [7].

The country's achievements are directly attributable to the adopted "Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies until 2030" and the consistent reforms in this field.
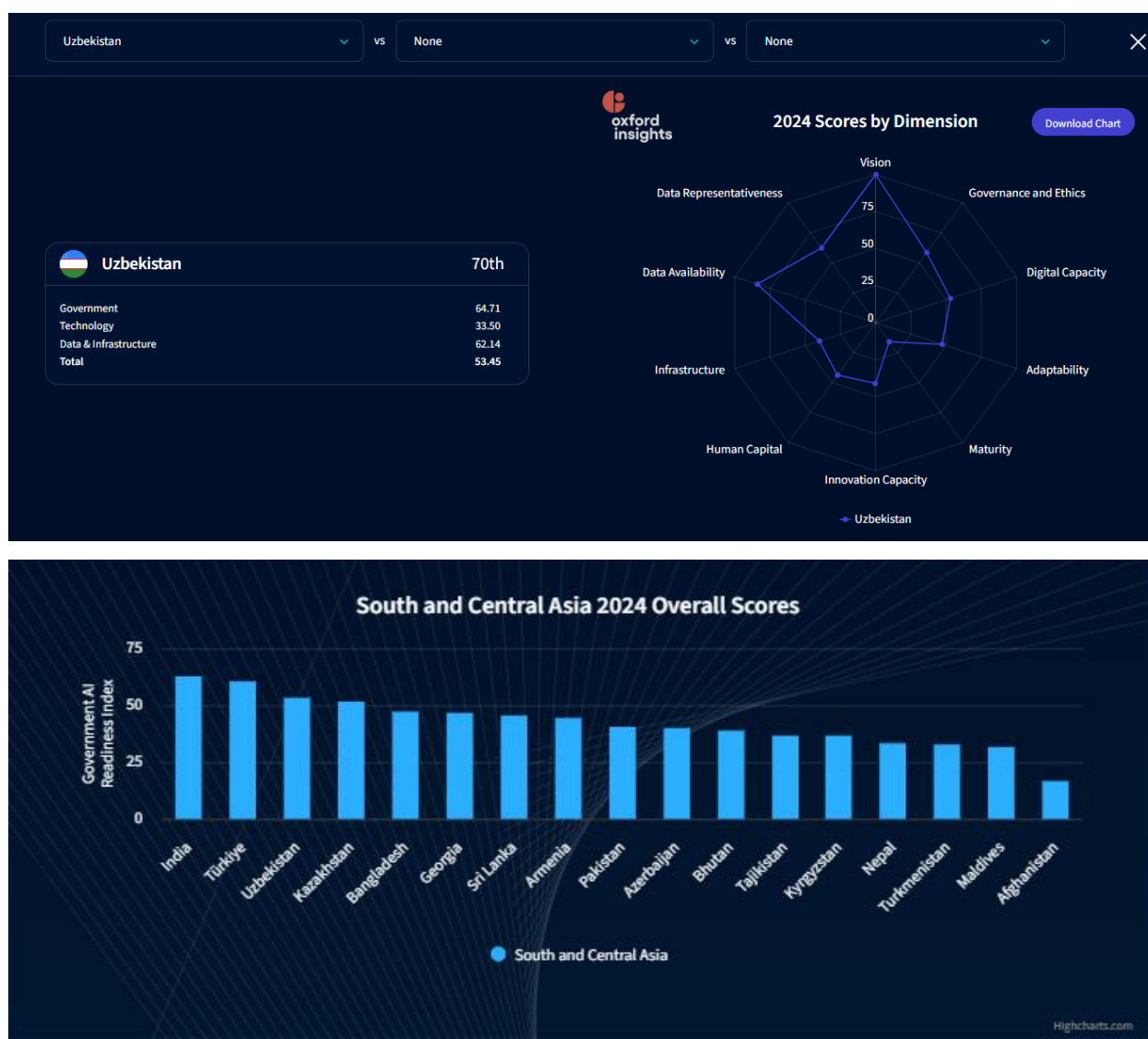

Figure 1. Government AI Readiness Index 2024

The Program for Legislative Activity, approved by the Joint Resolution of the Councils of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on February 15, 2024 [8], identifies the digital transformation of the law-making process and the widespread introduction of modern information technologies into the stages of law preparation, discussion, and adoption as a key objective.

The extensive introduction of modern technologies into the legislative process is crucial for preventing "paperwork" and "bureaucracy." By adhering to the principle of "document flow," the processes of developing and inter-agency approval of normative

legal acts are being carried out without the "human factor," relying solely on information technologies.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

It is noteworthy that the digitization of legislative activity is giving rise to several contemporary trends. Specifically, directions such as "digital law," "artificial intelligence in law-making," "digital expertise," and "legislative technique software" signify that the development of normative legal acts is acquiring a more modern profile.

Today, the adoption of Artificial Intelligence technology is becoming a core direction across many spheres of society. Indeed, AI is one of the most important directions of modern technology, enabling the acceleration of complex processes, increased efficiency, and the creation of new approaches through programs and algorithms.

Analysis of studies indicates that AI holds a significant place in global legislation. Parliaments worldwide are including the discussion and adoption of new laws aimed at creating a stable legal framework for governing Artificial Intelligence on their agendas. It should be noted that a unified global legislative standard governing AI has not yet been developed. Nevertheless, since 2020, certain countries—the United States, European Union member states, and China—have adopted national regulatory documents governing this field [9].

According to the 2024 Artificial Intelligence Index Report by Stanford University [10], the number of AI-related laws in the global legislative sphere has increased significantly in recent years. From 2016 to 2023, parliaments in 127 countries adopted a total of 123 laws that include provisions for Artificial Intelligence. This demonstrates the growing need for a normative legal basis for the responsible development and implementation of AI technologies.

During the first plenary session of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on November 18, 2024 [11], the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan gave recommendations to the parliament concerning the creation of a legal framework to regulate relations arising from the application of Artificial Intelligence (AI). Following these recommendations, a group of deputies from the Legislative Chamber of the Republic of Uzbekistan drafted the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Introducing Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Uzbekistan in Connection with the Regulation of Relations Arising from the Application of Artificial Intelligence." This Draft Law was adopted by the lower house on August 12, 2025, and approved by the Senate on November 1st of the current year. The Draft Law provided the first legal definition of "Artificial Intelligence" within the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Informatization." According to this definition: Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a set of technological solutions that allow for the imitation of human knowledge and skills, including independent learning and solution-seeking, and enable the attainment of results comparable to those of human intellectual activity in performing specific tasks.

This Law established the main directions of state policy in the field of Artificial Intelligence, the tasks of the specially authorized body, and the general rules for using AI in the creation of information resources and the operation of information systems.

Furthermore, the Law explicitly stipulates that when making legally significant decisions affecting human rights and freedoms, it is impermissible to rely solely on the conclusions of information resources generated by or information systems operating on the basis of Artificial Intelligence technologies.

Simultaneously, a crucial objective in regulating the AI sector is the necessity of adopting further legislation to establish the procedures, rights, obligations, and responsibilities associated with the use of AI technologies, and to ensure a robust legal foundation for the responsible and ethical development and application of Artificial Intelligence.

It may be asserted that AI technologies are increasingly becoming an integral component of law-making processes worldwide. Based on an analysis of scholarly opinions on this matter, this trend can be explained by two key aspects:

Firstly, the application of Artificial Intelligence in the legal domain opens up significant prospects for modernizing legal processes and increasing efficiency. Specifically, AI systems are capable [12] of analyzing and rapidly processing extensive legislative databases, identifying legal gaps and inconsistencies, providing analytical support, and forecasting potential consequences of legal norms.

Secondly, in today's world, where the volume of legal information is growing at an unprecedented rate, traditional methods of law-making are increasingly unable to provide the necessary efficiency, accuracy, and scientific rigor required in the development of normative legal acts [13].

Studies show that global parliaments are not merely legalizing the use of AI but are also actively conducting research and pilot programs for its application in their activities. To date, over 40 instances of AI utilization in world parliaments have been studied, including by the

Parliaments of Brazil (Chamber of Deputies), Germany, Italy, Denmark, the Republic of South Africa, Estonia, Finland, and Israel [14].

A significant development was the adoption of a resolution on "The Impact of Artificial Intelligence on Democracy, Human Rights, and the Rule of Law" by the Parliaments of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) Member States at the 149th IPU Assembly, held in Geneva on October 13-17, 2024 [15].

Undoubtedly, the introduction and application of neural networks in legislative activities can be expected globally in the coming years. It is anticipated that the adoption of neural-network-based AI systems in legislative activities will expand significantly worldwide in the coming years. This means that AI could fully generate the texts of draft laws based on given parameters and criteria. This has the potential to significantly expedite the drafting of legislative acts and eliminate many errors associated with the human factor [16]. For example, AI is already providing recommendations on the content of draft normative legal acts [17]. A specific case is the resolution adopted by the Porto Alegre City Council in Brazil on November 23, 2023, which was entirely authored by the "OpenAI ChatGPT" chatbot [18].

These trends indicate the promising prospects of integrating modern technologies like Artificial Intelligence into the processes of law-making.

CONCLUSION

In our view, Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies cannot be fully applied in the legislative process within parliament. Although AI can identify efficient mechanisms for regulating specific social relations, it lacks the capacity to assess legal consequences through the lens of societal values such as fairness, justice, and ethical considerations. Furthermore, considering that legislative acts regulate the most crucial social relations and entail significant legal consequences, such important documents cannot be fully entrusted to technology. However, its application is feasible at specific stages.

It should be specifically emphasized that ignoring the expanding capabilities of AI may result in lagging behind global trends, diminishing competitiveness, and reducing the effectiveness of public governance.

Based on these considerations, we propose the application of Artificial Intelligence technologies in the following stages of the legislative activity of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

1) Correcting Spelling and Technical Errors: In draft legislative acts, identifying discrepancies between texts, detecting repetitions, and harmonizing the draft texts with legal-technical requirements.

2) Analyzing Public Feedback: Generalizing and analyzing the opinions and comments submitted during the public discussion of draft laws.

3) Identifying Corruption Factors: Detecting potential corruption-related elements within draft laws.

4) Compliance Check and Gap Analysis: Determining the compliance of draft laws with existing legislation, and identifying legal gaps and collisions (conflicts of laws) in the legal regulation.

The analysis of international and foreign experience has demonstrated that Artificial Intelligence technology is currently becoming an essential tool in legal activities, especially in law-making. Therefore, the introduction of AI into the legislative process of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan is not only a step toward modernization but also a strategic necessity under the conditions of rapid digital transformation of society. This will enable the creation of more stable, comprehensive, and harmonized legal norms, and enhance both the quality and transparency of legislative activities.

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