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USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LEGISLATION

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Abstract:

The article examines the current issue of implementing artificial intelligence (AI) in legislative processes, both in international practice and within the context of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Examples of the application of artificial intelligence in the legislative activities of various countries are analyzed, and its advantages - increasing the effectiveness, transparency, and scientific validity of rule-making - are highlighted. At the same time, potential risks, including issues of algorithmic bias and data confidentiality, are addressed. Special attention is paid to the steps being taken in Uzbekistan to create a regulatory and institutional framework for the implementation of AI in the public administration system, including the legislative sphere. It is concluded that the implementation of AI as a strategic tool for the digital transformation of legislative activity is necessary.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, lawmaking, digitalization, big data analysis, bias and confidentiality of the artificial intelligence system, forecasting, public administration, digital technologies.

The current stage of Uzbekistan's development is linked to profound digital transformations that encompass all spheres of state and public life. In this context, the issue of introducing artificial intelligence (AI) into legislative processes is particularly relevant. This is not just a technological innovation, but a powerful tool capable of dramatically increasing the effectiveness, transparency, and scientific validity of legislation.

Why is this important today?

In the context of the rapid growth of the volume of normative-legal information, the increasing complexity of social relations, and the need for prompt response to the challenges of the time, the traditional mechanisms of lawmaking are no longer fully functioning. Artificial intelligence is capable of taking on the analytical burden - quickly processing data arrays, identifying legal contradictions, offering optimal formulations, as well as forecasting the possible legal consequences of new norms.

Nevertheless, there is also a critical view. A number of researchers draw attention to potential risks associated with the application of AI in lawmaking. The main concern is the insufficient transparency of algorithms, which can lead to biased interpretation of data or decision-making based on incomplete or distorted information. In addition, the issue of ensuring the protection of personal data, which AI systems can use for analysis and forecasting, remains relevant.

Different countries actively use AI in lawmaking. Let us consider in more detail the experience of some states.

Thus, the Italian Senate uses artificial intelligence to classify laws and amendments to them, verify textual, but also semantic similarities, and identify related draft laws that amendments can similarly affect [1].

The active use of artificial intelligence systems in parliamentary activity is observed in the South African Republic, which is located in another continent. The Parliament of South Africa uses so-called "chatbots" to assist its members in providing parliamentary information, such as the status of a specific bill, resolution, issue, or supervisory processes. These chatbots are actively used for natural language processing (NLP) and play a more technical role in the legislative process of South Africa [2; 255-270].

In Estonia, AI is used for forecast analysis in healthcare and educational policy development. As noted by Professors Kerikmyae and Pärn-li, an AI-based law analysis system was implemented in the Estonian Parliament at the end of 2023, which helps deputies verify future legislative acts and identify potential conflicts with existing laws [3; 201-205].

The US House of Representatives has introduced an artificial intelligence tool to automate the process of analyzing differences between bills, amendments, and existing laws, helping lawmakers to see the impact of amendments contained in bills they promote through the legislative process. Using NLP technology, this tool is capable of interpreting fragments of legal norms contained in draft laws, with the interconnection improving as the technology is used more frequently [4].

Algorithmic bias, data confidentiality, and the need for human oversight are actively discussed in the European Parliament. Thus, in March 2024, the EU adopted a law on artificial intelligence, which developed ethical

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principles for AI, as outlined in the European Commission's White Paper on Artificial Intelligence. At the same time, one of the main areas where AI has been implemented is natural language processing (NLP) for document analysis [5].

As of 2024, natural language processing algorithms (NLP) are being successfully applied to analyze a significant volume of legislative documents, political materials, and public consultations in multiple languages. These technologies allow you to effectively extract information, create brief overviews, and identify key topics and moods. For example, the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) uses NLP tools to process and analyze over 800,000 documents in 24 official EU languages, significantly reducing the time required for interlingual information gathering.

Brazil's experience is interesting. Here, in November 2023, in the city of Porto Alegre, a law was adopted, created by ChatGPT at the request of a member of the legislative body, Ramiro Rosario, and adapted to the norms of the country's legislation. Only after the law was already adopted did everyone learn that it was prepared by artificial intelligence [6].

Nevertheless, as Michael A. Livermore emphasizes, the use of such technologies may be accompanied by problems related to the opacity of machine learning algorithms, which, in turn, may increase the risk of strengthening existing biases in the legal system [3; 201-205]. At the same time, the problem of transparency and accountability needs to be addressed both in the technical and legal spheres before the introduction of the AI system into legislation.

Besides the risk of bias, there is serious concern about data privacy and security issues, as modern AI systems often operate on open digital platforms, making them vulnerable to cyberattacks.

Despite existing risks, the implementation of AI in various legal systems can significantly increase the level of citizen engagement in the legislative process. According to OECD research conducted in 2019 [7], the use of AI tools for public engagement contributed to a 23% increase in citizen participation in the lawmaking process compared to traditional approaches. Furthermore, according to a 2020 World Economic Forum survey, 78% of government representatives expressed the opinion that artificial intelligence is capable of significantly improving the quality and effectiveness of public service delivery, including legislative activity.

The development trend of AI in domestic lawmaking

Since the beginning of the digitalization process, the Republic of Uzbekistan has achieved tangible success in integrating modern technologies into the public administration system. According to the results of the latest three-year UN "Electronic Government Development Index," Uzbekistan has risen 18 positions and ranked 69th among 195 countries, and in 2024, it rose to 63rd place, and in the ranking of the "online services" index, Uzbekistan ranked 59th [8]. Thanks to this, Uzbekistan has become one of the countries with the highest growth rates.

The development of AI technology in Uzbekistan is a requirement of the times. Taking this into account, on February 17, 2021, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures to Create Conditions for the Accelerated Implementation of Artificial Intelligence Technologies" was adopted. This document laid the legal foundation for the further development of AI technologies, defining its main directions, which include: developing a strategy for the development of artificial intelligence; developing a regulatory framework; widespread application of artificial intelligence technologies; creating a domestic ecosystem of innovative developments; creating conditions for software developers using artificial intelligence technologies in access to digital data; forming the investment attractiveness of scientific works and developments in the field of artificial intelligence; ensuring access for domestic enterprises and specialists to information resources and competencies in the field of artificial intelligence; developing the necessary educational environment; developing international cooperation in the field of artificial intelligence and its application technologies [9].

Also, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Approving the Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies until 2030" (PP No. 358 dated 14.10.2024) was adopted.

According to the Decree, the Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies until 2030 has been approved, which provides for:

Target indicators for the development of artificial intelligence technologies, which should be achieved by 2030, including:

- bringing the volume of created software products and services based on artificial intelligence to 1.5 billion US dollars;
- bringing the share of services provided on the Single Portal of Interactive Public Services (my.gov.uz) based on artificial intelligence to 10 percent;
- bringing the number of scientific laboratories operating in the field of artificial intelligence to 10 units, as well as launching high-performance computing servers;
- achieving Uzbekistan's entry into the top 50 countries in the Government AI Readiness Index [10].

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By September 1, 2025, a "big data" database will be created to provide necessary data for projects and scientific and practical research, with all information security measures taken in accordance with the requirements of legislative acts.

By May 1, 2026, computing power facilities designed for data processing will be launched within the framework of artificial intelligence technology implementation projects.

Also, within the framework of the "Digital Court" concept, Uzbekistan intends to completely abandon paperwork. To implement this ambitious task, an Information Technology Center will be established under the Supreme Court. This center will develop software, implement artificial intelligence, and ensure cybersecurity of court proceedings. It is also planned to establish electronic data exchange between courts and businesses, which should accelerate the consideration of cases related to entrepreneurial activity.

In Uzbekistan's legislative circles, the implementation of artificial intelligence in various spheres, including public administration, is actively discussed. In April 2025, the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis adopted in the first reading a draft law aimed at the legal regulation of the use of AI.

The draft law defines the concept of "artificial intelligence," establishes the main directions of state policy in the areas of its development and application, and also establishes the functions of the authorized body.

The document provides for mandatory marking of information resources created using AI technologies. Moreover, such resources and information systems operating on their basis must not violate human rights, their life, health, freedom, honor, dignity, and other inalienable rights.

The draft law also prohibits making decisions regarding human rights and freedoms solely based on conclusions formed by artificial intelligence systems.

In addition, the document introduces liability for the illegal processing of personal data using artificial intelligence technologies, as well as their dissemination in the media and on the Internet.

While there are no direct references to the use of AI directly in parliamentary work in open sources, the adoption of this draft law demonstrates Uzbekistan's commitment to integrating AI into government processes. This can include using AI to analyze draft laws, forecast the consequences of legislative initiatives, and improve the effectiveness of legislative activity.

Thus, despite the lack of specific mention of implementing AI in parliamentary work, Uzbekistan's legislative initiatives in the field of AI indicate progress in this direction.

The introduction of artificial intelligence into the legislative process in Uzbekistan is not just a step towards modernization, but a strategic necessity in the context of rapid digital transformation of society. In today's world, where the volume of legal information is increasing at an unprecedented rate, traditional methods of lawmaking no longer provide the necessary efficiency, accuracy, and scientific validity in the development of normative legal acts.

AI is capable of performing analytical tasks that humans cannot achieve within a limited timeframe: identifying gaps in legal regulation, checking compliance between draft laws and current legislation, and modeling the consequences of regulatory decision-making. Such functions will allow for improving both the quality and transparency of legislative activity.

Of course, ethics, privacy, and oversight issues must be carefully addressed to ensure security and fairness in the use of AI. However, ignoring its potential means falling behind global trends, losing competitiveness, and reducing the effectiveness of public administration.

Thus, the introduction of artificial intelligence in lawmaking is an objective step forward that will allow Uzbekistan to form a modern, dynamic, and sustainable legal system that meets the challenges of the 21st century.

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