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INNOVATSION G'OYA
VA YECHIMLAR**

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WHAT CAN UZBEKISTAN LEARN FROM CHINESE SMART COURTS?

Murodova Sojida

Master's Student of Tashkent
State University of Law,
Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Abstract. The worldwide need for judicial modernization drives courts to improve their operational efficiency and transparency and accessibility standards. China leads the world with its groundbreaking "smart courts" initiative which stands as one of the most extensive judicial digitalization projects worldwide. China launched a fast-paced implementation of artificial intelligence and big data analytics and blockchain technologies for judicial system transformation starting in 2016. Developing nations such as Uzbekistan can learn important lessons from China's smart court development because the country has implemented major judicial reforms since President Shavkat Mirziyoyev took office in 2016. This thesis investigates China's smart court system while evaluating Uzbekistan's judicial framework and reform path to determine which technological solutions and implementation methods Uzbekistan could implement while considering its distinct political and legal and social environment.

Keywords: Smart courts, judicial digitalization, E-SUD system, artificial intelligence in judiciary, blockchain evidence, judicial informatization, legal technology, digital transformation, Uzbekistan judicial reform, case management systems, digital evidence repositories, access to justice, judicial automation, court modernization, remote trials, natural language processing (NLP), China judicial reform, technological readiness, public legal services, phased implementation strategy, legal infrastructure, institutional capacity-building, judicial independence.

O'ZBEKISTON XITOYNING "AQLLI SUDLARI" DAN NIMALARNI O'RGANISHI MUMKIN?

Murodova Sojida

Toshkent davlat yuridik
universiteti magistranti,
Toshkent, O'zbekiston

Annotatsiya. Bugungi kunda sud tizimining zamonaviylashtirilishi global zaruratga aylangan bo'lib, bu jarayon sudlarning operatsion samaradorligi, shaffofligi va fuqarolar uchun ochiqqligini oshirishni taqozo etadi. Bu borada Xitoy o'zining "aqlli sudlar" tashabbusi bilan yetakchilik qilmoqda. Mazkur loyiha dunyodagi eng keng qamrovli sud raqamlashtirish tashabbuslaridan biri hisoblanadi. 2016-yildan boshlab Xitoy sun'iy intellekt, katta ma'lumotlar tahlili va blokcheyn texnologiyalarini sud tizimiga tez sur'atlar bilan joriy eta boshladi. Rivojlanayotgan davlatlar, xususan O'zbekiston, Xitoyning "aqlli sudlar" tajribasidan muhim saboqlar olishi mumkin. Chunki Prezident Shavkat Mirziyoyev rahbarligida 2016-yildan buyon mamlakatda yirik sud islohotlari olib borilmoqda. Ushbu maqolada Xitoyning "aqlli sud" tizimi tahlil qilinadi hamda O'zbekistonning mavjud sud-huquqiy tuzilmasi va islohot yo'nalishlari baholanadi. Maqola davomida O'zbekistonning o'ziga xos siyosiy, huquqiy va ijtimoiy muhitini inobatga olgan holda, qanday texnologik yechimlar va bosqichma-bosqich joriy etish strategiyalarini qo'llashi mumkinligi muhokama qilinadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Aqlli sudlar, sud raqamlashtirilishi, E-SUD tizimi, sud tizimida sun'iy intellekt, blokcheyn dalillari, sud axborotlashtirilishi, yuridik texnologiyalar, raqamli transformatsiya, O'zbekiston sud islohotlari, ish yuritish tizimlari, raqamli dalillar bazasi, adolatga kirish, sud avtomatlashtirish, sud tizimini modernizatsiya qilish, masofaviy sud jarayonlari, tabiiy tilni qayta ishlash (NLP), Xitoy sud islohotlari, texnologik tayyorgarlik, ommaviy yuridik xizmatlar, bosqichli joriy etish strategiyasi, huquqiy infratuzilma, institutsional salohiyatni rivojlantirish, sud mustaqilligi.

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China's smart court initiative emerged from a series of policy directives aimed at judicial informatization. On July 9, 2014, the Supreme People's judicial of China ("SPC") released its fourth five-year judicial reform plan. One of the main goals of the reform, which is one of President Xi Jinping's administration's top priorities, is to increase judicial independence and professionalism by granting judges greater autonomy and authority in rendering decisions free from local government intervention. This initiative has progressed through multiple phases, evolving from basic computerization to the current integration of advanced technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and cloud computing. Moreover, the Chinese smart court system integrates a range of advanced technological components designed to enhance judicial efficiency, consistency, and accessibility.

One foundational element is the electronic case filing (e-filing) system, which enables litigants to submit cases online. This platform automates several preliminary procedures, including identity authentication, case categorization, and the initial review of evidence. The implementation of this system has led to a substantial reduction in filing times, decreasing what once took hours to mere minutes.

A second component involves AI-assisted judicial decision support tools, which employ machine learning algorithms to analyze large databases of prior judicial decisions. These tools provide judges with recommended precedents, sentencing guidelines, and case evaluation metrics, thereby facilitating more informed and consistent decision-making. However, as Wang and Chen emphasize, such tools serve an auxiliary role and do not supplant judicial discretion. In addition to this, there is another critical innovation is the development of blockchain-based digital evidence repositories, which are used to preserve the authenticity and traceability of electronic evidence. These systems mitigate the risk of data tampering and bolster evidentiary integrity in digital proceedings.

Remote trial platforms constitute a further advancement, enabling court hearings and testimonies to be conducted virtually. This approach has been particularly effective in lowering litigation costs and expanding access to justice for individuals residing in remote or underserved regions.

Lastly, the system incorporates automated document generation technologies, supported by natural language processing (NLP) algorithms. These tools facilitate the drafting of standardized legal documents and judicial decisions, thereby enhancing procedural uniformity and reducing administrative burdens.

The implementation of smart court technologies in China has led to measurable enhancements in both judicial efficiency and public accessibility to legal services. Empirical data from pilot courts indicate a 39% average reduction in case processing times between 2016 and 2021. Similarly, the rate of online case filings witnessed a substantial rise, increasing from under 10% in 2017 to over 60% by 2022, reflecting widespread adoption of digital legal infrastructure. In terms of operational efficiency, courts that fully integrated smart technologies experienced a 30% reduction in administrative costs, highlighting the cost-saving potential of automation and digitization. Furthermore, public engagement with the judicial system improved markedly; citizen satisfaction with court services increased by 25 percentage points in regions where smart court technologies were actively implemented.

Since the inauguration of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev in 2016, Uzbekistan has also embarked on a comprehensive program of judicial reforms aimed at strengthening judicial independence, improving institutional efficiency, and restoring public confidence in the legal system. A central framework for these reforms was articulated in the Strategy of Actions on Five Priority Development Directions of Uzbekistan for 2017–2021, which identified judicial modernization as a foundational pillar of national progress

Among the most notable reform initiatives are the restructuring of judicial appointment and selection procedures, designed to bolster both the independence and the professional competence of judges. Additionally, the establishment of specialized administrative courts has enabled more effective adjudication of disputes between citizens and state authorities, thereby enhancing legal accountability and protecting civil rights. The judiciary also undertook initial steps toward digital transformation, including the introduction of electronic case management systems aimed at improving transparency and procedural efficiency. Furthermore, significant efforts have been directed toward enhancing judicial training and continuing professional development, in recognition of the judiciary's evolving role in a rapidly modernizing legal environment. While Uzbekistan has made initial strides toward judicial digitalization, its progress remains modest in comparison to more technologically advanced models, such as China's smart court system.

According to the 2024 Government AI Readiness Index by Oxford Insights, Uzbekistan has made substantial progress in AI preparedness, climbing 17 positions to rank 70th out of 193 countries, making it the highest-ranked in Central Asia and third in South and Central Asia, after India and Turkey. The index assesses 40 indicators across three pillars: Government, Technology Sector, and Data & Infrastructure. Uzbekistan scored 64.71 in Government Institutions, 33.5 in Technology Sector, and 62.14 in Data & Infrastructure. It achieved a perfect score of 100 in the "Vision" subcategory, reflecting a strong national commitment to AI development. In the "Governance and Ethics" subcategory, it scored 58.57, and in "Data Availability," an impressive 84.05—well above global averages. The most notable development to date is the "E-SUD" electronic case management system, launched in 2018. This system constitutes the core of digital operations within the Uzbek judiciary; however, its functionality remains limited primarily to economic courts, offering only basic services such as case registration and tracking. There are some challenges associated with justice sector:

1. Inadequate technological infrastructure, particularly in rural and underserved regions, limits the reach and consistency of digital systems.
2. A shortage of qualified IT professionals with specialized knowledge in judicial processes hampers the effective development and integration of legal technologies.
3. Budgetary constraints restrict the acquisition, maintenance, and scaling of necessary technological infrastructure.
4. Institutional resistance to change, especially among judicial personnel accustomed to traditional paper-based procedures, further slows reform momentum.
5. Incomplete or underdeveloped legal frameworks governing the admissibility and handling of digital evidence continue to create procedural ambiguity. These challenges suggest that while the foundations for digital transformation have been laid, Uzbekistan's judicial

digitalization efforts require sustained investment, legal reform, and institutional capacity-building to achieve meaningful and lasting impact.

Rather than attempting to replicate China's comprehensive smart court ecosystem in its entirety, Uzbekistan would benefit from adopting a phased and prioritized implementation strategy. Key initial priorities should include:

1. **Enhanced Case Management Systems:** Augmenting the current E-SUD platform by integrating advanced workflow automation functionalities, while ensuring compatibility and interoperability with other governmental digital systems

2. **Digital Accessibility Initiatives:** Drawing on China's experience in developing intuitive mobile applications for court services to address Uzbekistan's geographic challenges, particularly in remote and underserved regions such as Karakalpakstan

3. **Evidence Digitization Frameworks:** Introducing secure digital evidence repositories incorporating robust authentication protocols, inspired by China's blockchain-based frameworks but adapted to fit Uzbekistan's legal and procedural environment.

4. **Judicial Analytics Capacities:** Establishing standardized data collection methodologies and analytical tools to systematically monitor court performance and identify inefficiencies, modeled on China's judicial big data platforms but appropriately scaled for Uzbekistan's judicial system

To conclude, Uzbekistan stands at a critical juncture in its judicial reform agenda, with digital technologies presenting significant opportunities to enhance transparency, efficiency, and access to justice. While China's smart court model offers valuable technical insights and best practices, successful adoption in Uzbekistan requires strategic adaptation to local legal, institutional, and resource contexts. By selectively integrating China's technological innovations in line with Uzbekistan's specific reform priorities, the judiciary can accelerate modernization efforts while mitigating risks associated with rapid digital transformation. Ultimately, sustainable success will depend on a carefully calibrated approach that respects Uzbekistan's unique legal culture, developmental constraints, and institutional capacities.

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