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ISSUES OF INTRODUCING MODERN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES INTO THE ANTI-CORRUPTION EXPERT EXAMINATION OF NORMATIVE LEGAL ACTS

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ANNOTATION

This article analyzes the issues of introducing modern artificial intelligence technologies into the process of conducting anti-corruption expert examination of normative legal acts and their drafts. The possibilities of artificial intelligence tools in identifying corruption-generating factors, increasing the efficiency and speed of expert examination procedures, and reducing errors associated with the human factor are highlighted. Furthermore, the legal, organizational, and technical aspects of implementing these technologies in practice are examined. The author proposes the introduction of an automated system for analyzing normative legal acts and substantiates its significance in preventing corruption and improving the quality of lawmaking.

Keywords: Normative legal acts, artificial intelligence, anti-corruption expert examination, strategy, corruption-generating factors, checklist.

In recent years, the rapid development of artificial intelligence technologies worldwide has been creating new opportunities in public administration, lawmaking, and law enforcement. In particular, the introduction of these



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technologies into the processes of analyzing normative legal acts and identifying corruption-related factors is recognized as one of the important tools for improving the quality, efficiency, and objectivity of expert examinations, reducing errors associated with the human factor, and enhancing the effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts.

It should be emphasized that the positive use of artificial intelligence technologies is currently of great importance and relevance. In particular, Paragraph 79 of the “Uzbekistan–2030” Strategy, approved by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PD-21 dated February 16, 2026, “On Additional Measures to Consistently Continue Reforms and Bring Them to a New Stage within the Framework of the Priority Areas of the Country’s Development until 2030,” establishes increasing the level of digitalization and the application of artificial intelligence technologies in lawmaking processes to 70 percent as one of the priority objectives. Furthermore, ensuring that the Republic of Uzbekistan attains 50th place in the Government AI Readiness Index has also been designated as one of the key objectives.

The “Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies until 2030,” approved by Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PR-358 dated October 14, 2024, “On Approval of the Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies until 2030,” provides for the implementation of the following measures aimed at developing and improving national legislation based on international experience:

- creating a solid legal framework in the field of supporting the development of artificial intelligence technologies, taking into account research findings and the experience of developed foreign countries;



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- establishing an integrated system for regulating relations among entities involved in the widespread introduction and use of artificial intelligence technologies;
 - developing state standards and drafts of normative legal acts in the field;
 - forming institutional foundations in the field of artificial intelligence technologies;
 - strengthening the foundations for ensuring the integrity and security of information related to cloud technology services in data processing and storage centers.

In order to create a favorable environment for supporting scientific research and innovation in the field, the following measures are envisaged:

- creating the necessary conditions for conducting patent research with the participation of leading organizations in implementing priority areas of scientific research in the field and for regularly updating such research;
- simplifying processes related to conducting scientific research in the field of artificial intelligence across various sectors of the economy;
- improving the legal framework for encouraging the commercialization of the results of scientific and practical research.

For the purpose of introducing security and ethical requirements, the following measures are envisaged:

- developing ethical guidelines for artificial intelligence technologies;
- improving normative legal acts concerning the collection, storage, and processing of data, as well as ensuring their protection and security.

Now, let us turn directly to the issue of conducting anti-corruption expert examination of normative legal acts. According to Article 3 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. LRU-860 dated August 8, 2023, “On the Anti-Corruption Expert Examination of Normative Legal Acts and Their Drafts,” the



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anti-corruption expert examination of normative legal acts and their drafts is understood as a set of measures aimed at identifying corruption-generating factors contained in normative legal acts and their drafts, developing recommendations for eliminating the identified corruption-generating factors, and taking appropriate measures. Corruption-generating factors, in turn, are legal norms that create opportunities for manifestations of corruption and for the commission of corruption-related offenses. A checklist is a standard questionnaire designed to identify corruption-generating factors in normative legal acts and their drafts.

Article 4 of this Law establishes the basic principles of anti-corruption expert examination of normative legal acts and their drafts, which include:

- legality;
- independence;
- impartiality;
- mandatory conduct of anti-corruption expert examination;
- substantiation of the results of anti-corruption expert examination;
- openness and transparency.

Let us now consider the advantages of introducing artificial intelligence technologies into the process of conducting anti-corruption expert examination of normative legal acts and present our proposal in this regard.

At present, the process of conducting anti-corruption expert examination of normative legal acts and their drafts is carried out in a traditional manner, that is, using conventional methods. For example, the checklist prepared during such examinations is also completed manually. In line with modern developments, it is necessary to establish a system for analyzing documents through artificial intelligence technologies in order to identify corruption-generating factors



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contained in the relevant normative legal acts that constitute the subject matter of anti-corruption expert examination.

This approach would provide several significant advantages. First, a large volume of work could be completed within a short period of time while requiring fewer resources. Second, subjective approaches in identifying corruption-generating factors would be minimized, ensuring a more objective assessment. Third, certain corruption-generating factors would not be overlooked due to human error. Fourth, the implementation of such technologies would contribute to improving the position of the Republic of Uzbekistan in international innovation rankings. According to the results of the Global Innovation Index 2025, Uzbekistan ranked 79th among 139 countries, whereas the national Strategy has set the objective of entering the top 50 countries. Therefore, the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies into the anti-corruption expert examination of normative legal acts would not only enhance the quality and effectiveness of the examination process but would also serve as an important factor in accelerating the country's digital transformation and innovation-driven development.

In conclusion, the introduction of modern artificial intelligence technologies into the process of conducting anti-corruption expert examination of normative legal acts makes it possible to increase the effectiveness of identifying corruption-generating factors, accelerate expert examination procedures, and reduce the influence of the human factor. Artificial intelligence tools can analyze large volumes of normative legal information within a short period of time, assess corruption risks, and facilitate the early identification of potential corruption-generating factors embedded in legal norms.

At the same time, the practical implementation of these technologies requires the improvement of legal, organizational, and technical foundations, the assurance of data quality and security, and the establishment of mechanisms integrated with



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legal assessments carried out by human experts. Indeed, in the field of legal expertise, artificial intelligence cannot completely replace human specialists; rather, it serves as an effective tool that enhances their analytical capabilities and improves the quality of decision-making.

Therefore, the rational and purposeful use of artificial intelligence technologies in the anti-corruption expert examination of normative legal acts will contribute to the prevention of corruption, the improvement of the quality and transparency of lawmaking, and the further enhancement of the effectiveness of reforms aimed at ensuring the rule of law in the country. In this regard, studying advanced international practices, improving national legal mechanisms, and developing specialized intelligent platforms constitute some of the key tasks for the future.