

**THE ROLE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE ENFORCEMENT OF
ECONOMIC COURT DECISIONS**

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Annotation: *The article analyzes the prospects for updating and optimizing the process of rendering court decisions through the use of digital technologies. Taking into account the current societal demands and development trends, the main directions, advantages, and challenges of implementing digital technologies in the judicial decision-making process are examined. Within the framework of the study, the role and potential of modern digital technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data analytics, and blockchain in optimizing judicial processes are discussed. Moreover, the article considers how the application of these technologies can enhance the transparency of court decisions, improve the speed and efficiency of judicial proceedings, and strengthen public confidence in the judicial system.*

Keywords: *digitalization, judgment, legal technologies, judicial efficiency, automated systems, electronic justice.*

The 21st century is a period of rapid development of information technologies. Digital technologies are influencing the progress of every field, which, in turn, requires changes in all areas of society, including the legal system. The process of rendering court decisions is no exception.

The global trends in digitalization, especially the advancement of modern technologies such as artificial intelligence, blockchain, and big data analytics, are opening new opportunities for the judicial decision-making process. These technologies have the potential to improve the efficiency of courts, accelerate and enhance the transparency of judicial proceedings, as well as facilitate the storage and access to court documents.

However, there are specific challenges associated with the introduction of digital technologies into the judicial system. Examples include data security, protection of personal information, as well as concerns regarding the legality and fairness of AI-based decisions. Therefore, this scientific study aims to identify the advantages of using digital technologies in the judicial system, the problems encountered in this process, and to seek solutions for these issues.

This research also analyzes international experiences and prospects for renewing and optimizing the judicial decision-making process through digital technologies, using Uzbekistan as a case study. This, in turn, can contribute to the further development of Uzbekistan's legal system and the formation of a modern, transparent, and efficient judiciary that meets contemporary demands.

The main goal of this study is to analyze the possibilities of digitalization in the process of issuing court judgments and to develop ways to make the judicial system more efficient and transparent.

To achieve this, the following tasks need to be addressed:

To study the significance of digitalization processes in issuing court judgments and analyze their impact on efficiency and transparency;

To study and compare the practice of digitalization in the judicial systems of Uzbekistan and other countries;

To identify technical and organizational constraints that may arise during digitalization and find solutions;

To analyze the legal and ethical aspects of the digitalization process;

To develop practical recommendations for implementing digitalization in Uzbekistan's judicial system [13].

Key aspects of digitalization include:

1. Automated management of data in the judicial decision-making process, which involves storing documents electronically, automating case management, and creating databases.

2. Conducting court sessions and document circulation electronically, which increases the speed and efficiency of judicial processes.

3. The ability to adopt and publish court decisions online, allowing citizens to quickly and easily access court rulings.

4. Use of digital signatures and protection of information communication to ensure document authenticity.

5. Storing and presenting evidence in digital format in court cases, which enhances evidence management efficiency.

6. Providing citizens and lawyers with online access to case information and interaction capabilities.

7. Expanding capabilities for automatically generating and analyzing judicial statistics and reports [14].

Based on the above, the advantages of digitalization include faster and more efficient judicial processes, reduced human error, fairness and transparency in issuing court judgments, and strengthened public confidence in the judiciary.

Many developed countries have implemented electronic judicial systems to manage court cases. These systems allow for automation of court processes, online submission of applications, and electronic presentation of court documents. During the pandemic, many countries began conducting online court sessions, enabling the continuation of judicial proceedings.

Some developed countries have started using artificial intelligence and specialized algorithms in issuing court decisions. These technologies help analyze data and optimize judicial decisions.

Blockchain technology has begun to be used to ensure the reliability and transparency of legal documents.

Thus, the experiences of foreign countries in applying digitalization in the judicial decision-making process can serve as examples for the development and modernization of Uzbekistan's judicial system.

Although blockchain technology is mainly associated with cryptocurrencies, its application in the legal field is expanding. Blockchain has several key features, each of which helps ensure the reliability and transparency of legal documents.

In blockchain, data is stored in a decentralized manner, distributed among multiple computers (nodes). The absence of a central controlling authority guarantees the independence and security of the data. Each block records the history of transactions and is linked immutably in the blockchain's secure chain, ensuring document immutability and consistency.

Data stored in blockchain is publicly accessible and can be verified by any user, which ensures transparency and easy access to information. Blockchain's cryptographic technologies guarantee data security. Each block is connected to the previous one using special computational algorithms, making tampering with the blockchain almost impossible.

Using "smart contracts" in blockchain allows for automatic execution of transactions when certain conditions are met. This enables the automation and increased efficiency of legal processes.

There are various approaches worldwide to the use of digitalization systems in the judicial sphere. Below are examples of digitalization systems used in some countries:

In the USA, electronic document exchange (e-filing) is widely used in courts. This allows lawyers and citizens to submit documents online. During the pandemic, US courts shifted to online hearings, enabling faster and more efficient judicial proceedings.

In Europe, the European Union's Justice Portal provides a unified online platform with information about court cases, enabling access to legal aid. Many European countries have digitized inter-court document exchange.

In South Korea, AI-based systems are used in courts, assisting in decision-making. These technologies speed up the issuance of court decisions and help ensure fairness. [7]. In Singapore, most judicial processes and legal services are conducted online, increasing judicial efficiency and convenience for citizens. In India, courts are striving to implement electronic judicial systems to accelerate court proceedings and make them more transparent.

The digitalization process of the judicial system is also being extensively implemented in Uzbekistan. Several innovations currently being introduced include:

Videoconferencing for court hearings, enabling participation outside traditional courtrooms. Automatic allocation of cases among judges, increasing efficiency in case management. Electronic issuance of court decisions, which are then enforced compulsorily, speeding up enforcement.

Online complaint submission, allowing citizens to file appeals electronically if dissatisfied with court rulings. The exchange of information between courts and other ministries and agencies is now carried out through integrated information systems, which reduces paperwork and speeds up processes [2].

Of course, there are some technical and organizational constraints in implementing the digitalization process, including the following:

1. Lack of necessary technical infrastructure and resources for digitalization. This includes powerful computer systems, reliable internet connections, and modern software.
2. Issues related to data protection and cybersecurity. Strong encryption and security measures are required to ensure the confidentiality of legal information.
3. Rapid changes in technology and limitations associated with introducing new technologies. This requires continuous system updates and staff training.
4. Insufficient knowledge and skills among court staff and legal professionals in using digital systems.
5. Challenges faced in transitioning from traditional working methods to digitalized systems within the judicial system.
6. Limited financial resources required for implementing digitalization (especially for lower and mid-level courts).

The impact of digitalization on the judicial decision-making process can be considered in the following key aspects:

Digitalization speeds up the judicial decision-making process because electronic document circulation is much faster than traditional paperwork. Rapid data processing and quicker decision-making increase the overall efficiency of courts.

Automating processes saves time and costs because less time is spent and fewer staff are required. This particularly allows courts to allocate less time for drafting decisions amid current workloads.

Thus, practical recommendations and future directions for utilizing digitalization opportunities to improve the judicial decision-making process may include:

Development of digital infrastructure and technologies: Developing modern digital infrastructure and technologies for the judicial system, such as powerful servers, reliable internet connections, and security systems. Training and professional development: Providing training and increasing the qualifications of court staff and legal professionals for effective use of digitalized systems. Enhancing cybersecurity measures: Strengthening cybersecurity measures to protect information and defend against cyber-attacks. Creating user-friendly interfaces: Developing electronic interfaces and software solutions that are convenient and easy to understand for users.

Artificial intelligence and automation: Applying artificial intelligence and automated systems in issuing court decisions and other judicial processes. Implementation of blockchain technology: Using blockchain technology to ensure the reliability and transparency of legal documents and court decisions.

Expansion of electronic judiciary: Expanding the possibilities for conducting court hearings online, thereby making judicial proceedings more efficient and faster.

Integration: Increasing integration and information exchange capabilities with the information systems of various ministries and agencies.

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