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**IMPLEMENTING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN THE
PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE TO HANDLE APPEALS: ADVANTAGES AND
PROBLEMS (BASED ON THE EXAMPLE OF THE RUSSIAN
PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE)**

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Abstract

This article analyzes the legal, organizational, and practical aspects of introducing artificial intelligence (AI) technologies into the system of handling appeals by individuals and legal entities in prosecutorial bodies. The possibilities of using AI for sorting, classifying, automatically analyzing appeals, and preparing template documents are examined based on the experience of the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation. The article highlights advantages of AI implementation such as increased speed, transparency, improved quality of analysis, and reduced human workload.

At the same time, it addresses risks including information security issues, protection of personal data, algorithmic impartiality, and the undefined legal status of AI-generated outcomes. The author proposes legal and organizational recommendations to improve the practice of integrating AI into prosecutorial activities, ensuring effective and safe implementation.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence; prosecutor's office; appeals; digitalisation; information security; algorithmic impartiality; Russian prosecution system; electronic appeals; automated analysis; legal framework.



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Introduction

In modern society, the efficiency of state administration and law enforcement agencies largely depends on the extent to which digitalisation processes have been implemented. In particular, the process of accepting, registering, sorting, reviewing, and resolving appeals of individuals and legal entities in the prosecutor's office requires very high accuracy and promptness not only from the perspective of legal guarantees but also in terms of practical mechanisms. Therefore, in recent years, digitally transforming the appeals handling system, expanding opportunities for citizens to file appeals, and ensuring transparency has become one of the strategic tasks facing many countries.

AI technologies play a distinct role in this process. Global experience including practices established in the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation shows that using AI can significantly facilitate tasks such as the rapid sorting of appeals, automatic classification, identifying repetitive or misdirected appeals, improving the quality of analysis, and drafting template response documents. In addition, AI makes it possible to prevent human factor-related errors, increase objectivity in decision-making, and optimise the work of prosecutors.

At the same time, introducing AI into the law enforcement sphere requires a rigorous legal approach, transparent algorithms, and strengthened personal data protection mechanisms. Issues such as algorithmic impartiality, the legal status of AI-driven decisions, ethical standards, and information security remain unresolved problems. From this point of view, applying AI in prosecutorial activities is a multifaceted, critical, yet promising area of research.

Methodology

This study aims to comprehensively elucidate the legal, organizational, and practical aspects of introducing AI technologies into the process of handling appeals in the prosecutor's office. For that reason, the methodological approach adopted is interdisciplinary, encompassing scholarly approaches in law, information technology, and public administration.

First, the **dialectical method** was used in the article. Through this method, the dynamic development of legal relations in the field of handling appeals and the



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evolutionary characteristics of prosecutorial activity under conditions of digital transformation were examined. New legal categories, risks, and transformative processes arising from AI implementation were analyzed in interconnection.

Second, a comparative legal analysis method played a key role in the research. The practice of using AI in handling appeals, the normative-legal bases, and the degree of technology integration in the Prosecutor's Office of the Russian Federation were compared with the existing system in Uzbekistan. Comparative analysis made it possible to determine which legal mechanisms are effective in implementing AI and which provisions could be incorporated into Uzbek legislation.

Third, an empirical analysis of the practical application of AI technologies was conducted. Open data on automated systems, data analysis platforms, and appeal-sorting algorithms introduced in the Russian prosecutor's office were studied. Statistics on AI's impact on decision-making processes, the reduction of human involvement, and the decrease in error rates were also analyzed.

Fourth, source-study and normative analysis methods were applied. National and foreign legal acts on information security, personal data protection, algorithm transparency, and digitalisation of prosecutorial activities, as well as academic articles and recommendations of international organizations were examined. This allowed for drawing scholarly conclusions regarding the legal status and regulation of AI.

Fifth, a systems approach and functional analysis were used to evaluate the socio-legal impact of implementing AI in prosecutorial activities. This provided an opportunity to comprehensively assess the roles of AI in the appeals handling system, its institutional role, and the relationships among interested parties.

The methods employed in this research served to objectively, scientifically, and thoroughly highlight the advantages and problems of introducing AI technologies in the prosecutor's office.



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Research Results

At present, AI technologies are developing rapidly and are being applied in all areas of society. In particular, digitalisation processes in state administration and law enforcement are accelerating, with various information systems being introduced into operations.

Unlike ordinary information systems, AI incorporates mechanisms that mimic cognitive processes characteristic of human thinking and is distinguished by its ability to quickly analyze large volumes of data. The activities of prosecutorial bodies are no exception to this trend. There are active discussions in academic and practical circles about the possibilities of using AI technologies in prosecutorial oversight and in handling appeals.

Prosecutorial bodies play an important role in protecting the rights of individuals and legal entities and ensuring the rule of law. Working with appeals of individuals and legal entities is of particular importance in their activities and constitutes a significant portion of the overall workload. For example, in 2024 the prosecutorial authorities of the Republic of Uzbekistan undertook specific measures to ensure unconditional compliance with the requirements of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On Appeals of Individuals and Legal Entities”. Special attention was paid to systematically carrying out oversight activities aimed at ensuring that appeals are reviewed in a timely, complete, and impartial manner and that those guilty of legal violations are held inevitably accountable.

Regarding identified law violations, more than 4,000 prosecutorial oversight acts were applied (over 3,000 in 2023), and 1,704 persons were subjected to disciplinary, administrative, or material liability (712 persons in 2023). A total of 273,703 appeals were resolved directly by prosecutorial bodies (264,448 in 2023). Serious attention was given to receiving citizens, including in-person meetings by prosecutors in the field, resulting in 372,501 citizens being received (360,300 in 2023).

Through appeals, individuals can protect their rights and interests and point out shortcomings in the activities of state bodies. Modern information technologies, including AI, create broad opportunities to organize the processes of accepting, reviewing, and resolving these appeals more efficiently.



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By introducing AI into prosecutorial activities, it is possible to achieve a number of advantages in handling appeals, such as increasing promptness in review, automating data analysis, and assisting in decision-making for typical cases. However, this novel approach also raises legal and ethical issues, for example information security, algorithmic impartiality, respect for human rights, and others. Implementing AI in the prosecutor's office primarily serves to improve the efficiency of the appeals review system. AI can ease labor-intensive processes requiring human effort by automatically sorting, categorizing, and analyzing large volumes of appeals. For instance, it was recorded that over 6.3 million appeals were received by the Russian prosecutor's office in 2023. It is evident that AI systems can greatly assist in the initial perusal and synthesis of such a massive dataset.

In particular, AI can automatically classify appeals by certain criteria and analyze which issues citizens complain or petition about most frequently across different regions and topics. This enables a comprehensive "real-time" view of pressing issues troubling the public and provides a basis for quickly formulating corresponding measures.

Information systems with AI not only analyze appeals but can also automatically prepare various template document drafts related to them. For example, in the "Nadzor-WEB" information system being implemented in the Russian prosecutor's office, functions are being developed to automatically generate standard types of decisions and letters with AI assistance such as prosecutorial act decisions, statements of claim, response letters to the petitioner, or letters forwarding the appeal to the competent authority.

As a result of such automation, tasks like drafting documents that usually require a lot of time and resources are accelerated, and staff are able to focus their attention on analytical and strategic tasks. In this way, AI technologies simplify processes and significantly reduce prosecutors' workload.

Using AI in the appeals handling process also helps increase public satisfaction with the activities of state bodies. Firstly, the timeframes for reviewing appeals are shortened, and prompt electronic control is established over the execution of each appeal. Moreover, by improving mechanisms for electronic submission of appeals and feedback, an open and transparent dialogue is formed between the prosecutor's



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office and the public. In Russia's digitalisation concept, one of the main goals for the prosecutor's office was indeed to create a unified digital platform for interaction with citizens, society, and organizations, ensuring transparency of processes and increasing public satisfaction.

Thus, through an AI-enabled appeals review system, a citizen can quickly know at what stage their application is and be informed of the outcomes. This in turn strengthens public trust in state bodies and helps raise legal culture in society.

It must be emphasized that although AI is capable of performing some tasks inherent to human thinking, the purpose of its introduction is not to completely eliminate the human factor, but rather to use it as an assistive tool to ease human labor and support decision-making. In prosecutorial work, AI technologies serve as an "electronic assistant" by conducting preliminary analysis of appeals, swiftly retrieving relevant information from the legal database and practice, and thereby helping to increase the substantiation level of the prosecutor's decision.

For example, in advanced foreign practice (as seen in China), a "robot prosecutor" system was piloted in certain instances. It was reported that this system could analyze thousands of similar cases from the database regarding a particular situation and provide a recommendation for an indictment conclusion. Such systems cannot fully replace humans and must be approached with caution; however, their existence demonstrates how extensive AI's capabilities are.

In conclusion, introducing AI into the process of handling appeals in prosecutorial bodies yields the following advantages:

- 1) **faster sorting and review of appeals**, with fewer unnecessary bureaucratic delays;
- 2) **timely detection and prevention of legal violations**, by automatically analyzing the issues and lawbreaking raised in appeals;
- 3) **automation of drafting typical decisions and response letters**, which lightens the heavy workload on prosecutorial staff;
- 4) **improved electronic interaction with the public**, establishing transparent oversight over the resolution of appeals by individuals and legal entities, thereby strengthening public trust in government agencies.



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It should be noted separately that there are a number of **problems and risks associated with implementing AI technologies in the activities of the prosecutor's office**, which must be addressed before an effective system can be established.

First of all, **information security** becomes a matter of primary importance. Prosecutorial bodies work with a large amount of personal data about individuals and legal entities, as well as confidential information contained in appeals. When this information is digitized and uploaded to information systems, robust cybersecurity measures are required to protect it. At present, many organizations do not have sufficiently reliable mechanisms to protect personal data, and in some cases client information is observed to be stored in open databases. If appeals received by prosecutors and the data aggregated from them are processed by AI, it is imperative to fully guarantee data confidentiality and protection from external intrusions.

In the Russian experience, building a stable and uninterrupted digital infrastructure for prosecutorial bodies and ensuring a high level of information security were set as one of the primary goals in their digitalisation program. Therefore, in Uzbekistan as well, during the introduction of AI technologies, it is necessary first and foremost to develop regulatory requirements and technical measures to protect integrated information systems, databases, and communication channels, and to ensure cybersecurity.

The second major problem is **gaps in legal regulation**. Many countries have not yet fully developed clear legal norms regarding the use of AI in their legislation. In the Russian experience, as of 2022, it was noted that the absence of a specific federal law regulating the use of “artificial intelligence” technologies made it difficult to exercise prosecutorial oversight in this area. In other words, if laws do not explicitly state who is responsible for decisions made by AI, the legal force of such decisions, or mechanisms for reviewing them, the practical use of such technologies leads to legal uncertainty.

Currently in Uzbekistan, there is likewise no separate law “On Artificial Intelligence” nor any special normative act defining the procedure for using AI in prosecutorial activities. To implement a system of reviewing appeals with AI assistance in practice, an appropriate legal foundation is required. In particular, the



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procedural status and acceptable scope of actions such as automatic analysis of electronic appeals and, if necessary, preparation of automatic draft decisions based on them must be clearly defined in legislation. Otherwise, questions may arise regarding the legal status of documents and conclusions prepared with AI participation and responsibility for them, potentially leading to legal disputes.

Furthermore, the issue of **who will bear responsibility** for errors or legal violations that occur as a result of using AI needs to be clarified in legislation.

On the international level, efforts are underway to solve these problems. For example, the 2025 declaration of the BRICS States' Attorneys General calls for supporting the regulation of AI through the creation or improvement of national legislation and international mechanisms in this sphere. Based on this approach, establishing the legal foundations for the use of AI technologies is also an urgent matter for our country.

Ethical and methodological issues are also noteworthy.

Firstly, an important question is how to ensure **impartiality and fairness** in decisions made by AI algorithms. AI programs operate based on the data they are trained on; if there are any gaps or biases in that data, the algorithm may replicate those biases and influence decisions accordingly. Therefore, international ethical standards for AI usage demand respect for human dignity and prohibit any form of coercion or classificatory discrimination.

Any recommendation produced by an automated system must not be treated as a final decision and must be reviewed and legally evaluated by a prosecutor. For instance, even if an AI evaluates a particular appeal as “insignificant” and recommends rejecting it, the fairness of this decision must be checked and confirmed by a human prosecutor. Otherwise, there is a risk that some appeals might go unaddressed due to an AI error, resulting in a violation of the rights of the petitioners.

Another aspect is **staff and infrastructure readiness**. Implementing AI is not limited to purchasing technology; it also requires training qualified personnel who will manage and use it. At a meeting chaired by President Sh. Mirziyoyev, proposals for introducing digital technologies and AI into the prosecutor's office were discussed. On this basis, a special Presidential decree was adopted on November 3,



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2025, approving the “Digital Prosecutor’s Office – 2030” strategy and outlining broad measures for its implementation.

The experience of Russia and other countries shows that no matter how complex implementing AI may be, it should be carried out step by step with a scientifically grounded approach rather than postponed. Indeed, in the current century, where the development of digital technologies is advancing rapidly, it has become an integral requirement for prosecutorial bodies to continuously improve their activities using modern tools in order to uphold the rule of law and justice.

Conclusion

Based on the above analysis and conclusions, the following proposals for integrating AI technologies into national legislation and prosecutorial practice are put forward:

1. Strengthening the Legal Framework. It is crucial to develop a base of normative-legal acts regulating relations associated with the use of AI technologies. Recently, relevant amendments and additions were introduced into national legislation defining the concept of artificial intelligence, the main directions of state policy in the field, and the duties of the competent authority. Now, it would be appropriate to clearly specify in the Law “On the Prosecutor’s Office” the fundamental principles and scope of using information technologies, including AI, in prosecutorial activities. This should explicitly articulate at the statutory level the legal status of decisions and conclusions formed by AI, the mandatory human oversight of automated recommendations, as well as norms allocating responsibility for technical malfunctions or errors. At the same time, in line with international recommendations, it is necessary to enshrine guarantees at the legislative level to ensure respect for human rights and freedoms in the use of AI and to prevent bias and discrimination in algorithms.

2. International Cooperation and Experience Exchange. It is necessary to strengthen cooperation with international organizations and other countries’ prosecutor’s offices on matters of introducing AI into prosecutorial activities. In particular, within the framework of the International Association of Prosecutors (IAP), there are programs developed among member countries on collecting and analyzing digital evidence and on ethics of AI usage. Active participation of



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representatives of the Uzbekistan prosecutor's office in such forums and seminars presenting our own experiences and studying foreign practices would be highly beneficial.

Additionally, it is possible to establish information exchange on implementing AI technologies through bilateral cooperation memoranda with neighboring countries and key partners' prosecutorial agencies (for example, within BRICS member states such as Russia, China, etc.). Notably, the BRICS Attorneys General's declaration stipulates that by the end of 2024 all member states should compile information on digital solutions used in their prosecution services and share experiences. International cooperation will allow us to select the most effective and secure technologies suited to our needs, saving time and resources.

3. Ethical Code and Public Oversight. Taking into account the ethical aspects of using AI in law enforcement, a special internal ethical code or guideline could be adopted for the prosecutorial system. It would outline the principles that prosecutors must follow when using AI (for example, always providing an independent legal assessment rather than unconditionally following automated recommendations, using the technology in ways that do not harm citizens, preventing bias in algorithmic decisions, etc.).

Moreover, to increase public trust, transparency should be ensured when introducing new electronic systems for handling appeals. For example, it would be advisable to create a mechanism whereby citizens submit their appeals through a special portal and can track the progress of their appeal, providing comments or additional information if necessary. In doing so, even though the handling of appeals is automated, the name of the official responsible for each decision (the prosecutor) should be clearly displayed, and citizens should always know the current stage of their appeal.

Another way to ensure public oversight is to report to the public via the mass media on the initial results after the new system is introduced. For instance, openly publishing indicators such as how the speed of appeal reviews has changed and how much time has been saved compared to old methods will help both to evaluate the effectiveness of the reform and to further improve it.



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In conclusion, it should be noted that the issue of introducing AI in handling appeals at prosecutorial bodies is currently in a phase of gradually transitioning from discussion to practice. The above proposals are scientifically and analytically grounded, and their implementation will undoubtedly serve such noble goals as elevating prosecutorial activities to modern standards and ensuring justice and promptness in reviewing public appeals. In this process, while taking into account international standards and foreign experience, it remains crucial to adhere to national interests and the principle of the rule of law. AI is a demand of the times; if we use its capabilities wisely, the prosecutorial bodies can reach a new level in fulfilling their duties, and the legal protection of citizens can be ensured more reliably.

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