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The Experience of Using Artificial Intelligence in Civil Litigation in The Anglo-Saxon Legal System: A Comparative Legal Analysis

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Abstract

The rapid development of digital technologies in the world is having a significant impact on all spheres of state and social life, including the legal system and the activities of the judiciary. In the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, modern technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data (Big Data), machine learning (Machine Learning), and neural networks are widely used in the fields of public administration, economy, medicine, education, and law. In particular, the introduction of digital technologies in the activities of the judiciary is becoming an important factor in increasing the efficiency of justice, reducing the time for considering court cases, and expanding the opportunities for citizens to apply to court.

Keywords: Reduce, justice, court, particular.

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1. Introduction

The rapid development of digital technologies in the world is having a significant impact on all spheres of state and social life, including the legal system and the activities of the judiciary. In the context of the Fourth Industrial Revolution, modern technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data (Big Data), machine learning (Machine Learning), and neural networks are widely used in the fields of public administration, economy, medicine, education, and law. In particular, the introduction of digital technologies in the activities of the judiciary is becoming an important factor in increasing the efficiency of justice, reducing the time for considering court cases, and expanding the opportunities for citizens to apply to court.

In recent years, artificial intelligence technologies have become not only a technical tool, but also an important element of the practice of regulating legal relations and applying law. In particular, the practice of using artificial intelligence in the processes of analyzing judicial practice, automatically preparing legal documents, sorting electronic evidence, automatically distributing cases, predicting the possible outcomes of court decisions, and resolving online disputes is expanding.

In modern conditions, one of the main tasks facing the judicial system is to ensure the speed, openness and transparency of justice. The annual increase in the number of court cases, the complexity of legal relations and the increasing burden on the courts create the need to use new technological solutions. From this point of view, artificial intelligence technologies are recognized as an important tool for modernizing the activities of the judicial system.

The experience of foreign countries shows that artificial intelligence technologies allow increasing the efficiency of the activities of judicial authorities, automating procedural actions and reducing errors associated with the human factor. However, the use of these technologies also raises a number of legal and ethical problems. In particular, the issues of transparency of court decisions, protection of personal data, impartiality of algorithms, guaranteeing human rights and ensuring the independence of judges are currently at the center of scientific discussions.

Countries belonging to the Anglo-Saxon legal system, in particular the USA and Great Britain, have advanced experience in implementing artificial intelligence in the judicial system. The precedent-setting nature of judicial practice in these countries and the presence of a large volume of court decisions have created a favorable environment for the effective use of artificial intelligence in the processing and analysis of legal information. Therefore, studying the experience of these countries is of great scientific and practical importance in the process of improving the national legal system and digitizing judicial activities.Artificial intelligence is becoming a powerful transformative factor that has a significant impact on various areas of social life, including legal systems. In common law countries, the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies into the process of civil litigation presents unique opportunities and, at the same time, complex problems. Common law systems rely primarily on judicial precedents. In contrast, in civil law systems, as noted above, codified legislation and general legal principles are the main sources of judicial decisions. This difference has a significant impact on the mechanisms for introducing artificial intelligence in civil law systems and its legal regulation, in particular, in procedural automation, evidence assessment, and the formation of judicial conclusions.

In recent years, the development of digital technologies has brought new opportunities to public administration and law enforcement. In particular, artificial intelligence technologies are emerging as an important tool for increasing the efficiency of the judicial system, reducing the time it takes to review cases, and reducing errors associated with the human factor.

The Anglo-Saxon legal system is based on judicial precedent, and judges rely on previous judicial practice in the decision-making process. The large volume of court decisions has led to the need to use artificial intelligence to analyze them.

Today, artificial intelligence is used in the following areas:

* analysis of judicial practice;

* preparation of legal documents;

* sorting of electronic evidence;

* automatic allocation of cases;

* forecasting court decisions;

* creation of online dispute resolution platforms.

Such technologies serve to save time and resources of judicial bodies, increase the transparency of the judiciary, and expand citizens' access to a fair trial.

Today, the practice of digitizing judicial processes and widely using artificial intelligence tools has been formed in countries with the Anglo-Saxon legal system, such as the USA, Great Britain, Canada, and Australia. The experience of these countries is also of great importance for other countries.

The main goal of using artificial intelligence in civil proceedings is to improve the chances of obtaining justice, as well as to increase the efficiency and quality of court proceedings. The ability of artificial intelligence to independently process input data, (semi-)independently learn, interact with the environment and adapt based on previous experience can be effectively used to improve the efficiency and quality of legal proceedings.

There are artificial intelligence applications used in civil proceedings for various purposes and scopes. These applications and systems are included in different classifications, which is due to the fact that the use of artificial intelligence in judicial systems is not implemented in a uniform manner.

The European Union is paying serious attention to establishing effective control mechanisms for the design, development and use of artificial intelligence tools. This requires ensuring that they do not pose a threat to fundamental rights and freedoms, in particular the right to a fair trial.

Artificial intelligence technologies are widely used in the Anglo-Saxon legal system as a tool to support decision-

making in modern judicial systems. In particular, in the USA and Great Britain, AI-assisted adjudication, case management and risk assessment algorithms play an important role in increasing the efficiency of proceedings in civil courts.

The UK judicial system is one of the leading countries in the field of digital transformation. The country has widely implemented an electronic justice system, online appeals and remote court hearings.

Artificial intelligence is mainly used in the process of considering civil cases for the following purposes:

* automatic verification of procedural documents;

* search and analysis of court decisions;

* online dispute resolution;

* provision of legal advice services.

In the UK, online platforms have been created for the pre-trial resolution of small civil disputes, which allow the parties to resolve the dispute without going to court. This serves to reduce the burden on the courts.

At the same time, the country has developed ethical principles for the use of artificial intelligence, which are aimed at ensuring the principles of human rights, fairness and transparency.

In the USA, it is argued that the use of artificial intelligence in the legal sphere will serve to reduce the burden on the legal system, while at the same time creating more accurate, efficient and impartial legal processes.

Artificial intelligence has fundamentally changed the methods of applying and evaluating law in the USA, especially in 2016, when the “Data-Driven Justice” project was launched by US President Barack Obama, which aimed to find more just solutions in the legal system through data analysis and reduce unjustified disputes before the court. As a result of this integration process, lawyers and legal researchers have been able to find legal sources and court precedents much faster and more accurately with the help of artificial intelligence. Because artificial intelligence serves to automate legal research processes.

Litigation Predictive Analytics uses historical data and trends in case law to predict the outcome of litigation, helping parties make strategic decisions about whether to pursue alternative dispute resolution or litigation.

In Contract Review and E-Discovery, AI accelerates contract review and electronic evidence screening by automatically identifying relevant documents and contract provisions.

The lack of a federal law on AI in the United States has led to criticism that there is a lack of legislation and oversight mechanisms and that AI could have a negative impact on human rights. At the same time, the limited scope of legislation and oversight mechanisms in the United States has facilitated the widespread use of AI in litigation. Data shows that AI is used more widely in civil litigation in the United States than in many European countries. The US justice system is recognized as a leader in the use of artificial intelligence as a tool to support the judicial process. In particular, it helps judges to develop an analytical approach to decision-making.

Artificial intelligence models used in legal data research accelerate the analysis of legal literature, legislation and case law, increasing access to legal information in various jurisdictions. Among them, databases such as LexisNexis, Westlaw, Any Law, JustisOne, Droit.org and Alexsei demonstrate the effectiveness of artificial intelligence in optimizing the legal process and research.

Artificial intelligence applications used in the assessment of case materials ('eDiscovery' practice) in the United States allow for the pre-trial analysis of documents and information submitted by plaintiffs, which in turn serves to optimize legal proceedings.

Applications and systems are being developed that can automatically transcribe court decisions and statements made during hearings. This system can correctly identify legal abbreviations and references. Currently, such speech recognition and transcription systems are used in civil litigation in countries with an Anglo-Saxon legal system.

The ROSS application in the US reduced the workload of court staff by answering frequently asked questions about the judicial system and increased the public's access to legal information. Indeed, ROSS Intelligence was one of the first advanced AI research platforms in the US legal field, helping lawyers find answers to questions, search for legal materials and analyze case law. It helped improve the quality of legal services by helping to save money and time. However, ROSS Intelligence has also

had problems, such as being sued for using legal content without a license. For example, a federal judge in Delaware ruled on February 10, 2026 that a former rival of Thomson Reuters (TRI.TO) could not create a competing AI-based legal platform by copying the company's content and technology under US copyright law. The decision by U.S. Court of Appeals Judge Stefanos Bibas was made against Ross Intelligence, a defunct legal research company, and is the first U.S. court decision on the issue of “fair use” in copyright claims involving artificial intelligence. As for the use of artificial intelligence as a decision-maker, it is not applicable in civil litigation in countries with common law systems. In October 2022, the Supreme People’s Court of China issued a special ruling setting out the procedures for the use of artificial intelligence in the judicial sphere. This ruling strictly states that when using artificial intelligence, judicial authorities must adhere to constitutional principles and procedural rights, and that artificial intelligence decisions must only be auxiliary in nature. That is, it is emphasized that a person – a judge or prosecutor – remains the decisive entity in analyzing the evidence in a case or preparing draft legal documents, while artificial intelligence serves only as an auxiliary tool for analyzing data and making decisions. At the same time, the resolution notes that the reliability and impartiality of artificial intelligence systems and programs must be constantly monitored, and information security and personal data protection must be ensured when using them. Such a procedure, on the one hand, encourages innovation, and on the other hand, ensures that the use of artificial intelligence is directed in a way that does not undermine the principles of the rule of law, impartiality, accountability, and justice.

In Estonia, there have also been reports of an artificial intelligence judge model aimed at resolving small claims. However, the Estonian Ministry of Justice has stated that these reports are not reliable and that the emphasis is on the development of information technologies aimed at easing the workload of judges.

It follows that the use of artificial intelligence can cause many disputes and contradictions: what tasks can be assigned to artificial intelligence, how should its participation in legal relations be strengthened? Because, along with positive or neutral experiences, there are also cases where the use of artificial intelligence has led to negative consequences.

For example, in 2023, a lawyer in the USA submitted to the court a brief report on a case prepared with the help of one of the artificial intelligence models. This document contained quotes and references that were not actually present in the case materials, which led to negative legal consequences for the party that provided this information.

The above example clearly demonstrates how dangerous the use of artificial intelligence can be in the process of considering a court case. From this point of view, it is possible that even the assignment of some, relatively simple procedural tasks to neural networks will lead to errors in the judicial process. This, in turn, may cast doubt on the basic principles of judicial proceedings - legality, impartiality and fair trial. In conclusion, it should be emphasized that the development of a "robot judge" based on artificial intelligence in the Republic of Uzbekistan to replace a human judge in the small claims procedure or general court proceedings is not promising. Currently, work is underway to create information and communication technology (ICT) tools that will serve to ease the workload of judges.

In our opinion, the Supreme Court of our country should consider the possibility of simplifying certain procedural decisions, optimizing and automating procedural stages in all types of judicial proceedings, including civil proceedings, where possible. The system of proceedings based on paper and electronic documents should be partially replaced by a data-based system of proceedings. In other words, there should be no need for paper or electronic documents in cases where the information itself is sufficient. Documents should serve only as information in order to inform persons who do not use electronic means about the stages of the judicial process. The aim should be to conduct all judicial proceedings in digital form, for example, by abandoning paper case files; not preparing excessive electronic documents and optimizing and automating processes as much as possible.

One of the priorities for the future should be to limit the freedom of action of the judge to the maximum, that is, to reduce the number of decisions made at the "judge's discretion".

At the same time, it is necessary to abandon the view that the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies in the justice system poses a threat to the independence of the judiciary. On the contrary, artificial intelligence should be viewed as an analytical tool in the formation

of draft decisions, as an effective assistant in automating repetitive procedural actions and accelerating document circulation.

The results of the study show that the rapid development of digital technologies and artificial intelligence tools is shaping new approaches to the organization and implementation of the activities of the judiciary. In particular, in countries with the Anglo-Saxon legal system, the use of artificial intelligence in civil litigation is recognized as an important factor in ensuring the speed, transparency and efficiency of judicial processes.

As part of the study, a comparative analysis of the experience of the USA and Great Britain showed that in these countries, artificial intelligence technologies are widely used mainly in the analysis of judicial practice, sorting electronic evidence, preparing legal documents, automatic distribution of cases, forecasting court decisions and online dispute resolution. This, in turn, serves to reduce the terms of consideration of judicial cases, reduce court costs and expand citizens' access to justice.

At the same time, the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies in the judicial sphere also raises a number of legal and organizational problems. In particular, the issues of transparency of algorithms, clarity of decisions, protection of personal data, ensuring cyber security, compliance with the principle of impartiality in data processing, and preservation of judicial independence are of particular importance today. Therefore, the principles of human rights, legality and justice must be strictly observed in the process of introducing artificial intelligence into court activities.

An analysis of the experience of the Anglo-Saxon legal system shows that artificial intelligence should not be considered as a mechanism that replaces the judge, but as an auxiliary tool that supports the decision-making process. Because any court decision requires not only the application of legal norms, but also a comprehensive assessment of all circumstances of the case, taking into account the principles of justice and humanity. Full automation of such tasks is not possible within the framework of current technological capabilities.

The large-scale reforms being carried out in the Republic of Uzbekistan to digitize the judicial system and develop electronic justice create a solid foundation for the gradual introduction of artificial intelligence technologies in the future. However, in implementing this process, it is advisable to apply the advanced experience of foreign countries, taking into account the specific characteristics of the national legal system.

Based on this, the following scientific and practical suggestions can be put forward:

first, to create a national artificial intelligence platform that serves to analyze judicial practice and form a unified judicial practice;

secondly, the introduction of an automated system of receiving and analyzing electronic evidence;

third, establishing online dispute resolution platforms for small civil cases;

fourth, adoption of a separate normative legal document defining the legal basis and ethical standards for the use of artificial intelligence in the judicial sphere;

fifth, to train judges, judicial staff and lawyers on the basis of special training programs on the skills of using artificial intelligence technologies;

sixth, to ensure the cyber security of judicial information systems and further strengthen the mechanisms for protecting citizens' personal information.

2. Conclusion

In conclusion, the experience of using artificial intelligence in civil litigation in the Anglo-Saxon legal system shows that these technologies have great potential to increase the efficiency of judicial activity, optimize judicial processes and improve the quality of justice. However, the use of artificial intelligence can only fully serve the goals of ensuring the rule of law, justice and human rights if it is implemented as an auxiliary tool aimed at supporting the human factor and improving the quality of judicial decisions.

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