



USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNOLOGIES TO ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PARLIAMENTARY OVERSIGHT

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Annotation: *This article analyzes the role and importance of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies in improving the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight. The introduction of information technologies into parliamentary activities plays a key role in ensuring transparency, accountability, and efficiency in public administration processes. The study examines international experiences and highlights the main directions and practical opportunities for applying artificial intelligence in parliamentary oversight within the context of Uzbekistan.*

Keywords: *parliamentary oversight, artificial intelligence, digital parliament, public administration, efficiency, Uzbekistan.*

Introduction

Parliamentary oversight is an integral element of the democratic governance system, through which the legislative body monitors the activities of the executive branch and other state institutions, thereby maintaining the balance among the branches of power.

In recent years, digital transformation processes in public administration have intensified, creating a growing need to apply modern technologies in parliamentary activities.

Artificial intelligence (AI) technologies open up new opportunities for improving parliamentary oversight by processing, analyzing, and predicting large volumes of data and by digitalizing decision-making processes. In particular, AI algorithms can enhance the speed and accuracy of parliamentary hearings, MPs' inquiries, government reports, and the monitoring of law enforcement.



The purpose of this study is to identify the opportunities for increasing the efficiency of parliamentary oversight in Uzbekistan through the application of AI technologies.

Methods

According to Stanford University's AI Index Report 2024, in recent years, legislation related to artificial intelligence (AI) has significantly increased on a global scale. Between 2016 and 2023, parliaments in 127 countries adopted a total of 123 laws that address various aspects of AI. These laws cover a wide range of issues, including educational reforms, preventing discrimination in AI algorithms, and developing AI-focused educational programs[3]. This demonstrates a growing recognition of the need for regulatory and legal frameworks to ensure the responsible development and deployment of AI technologies.

The research employed the following scientific approaches:

1. Theoretical analysis of scholarly literature, international experiences, and national legislation related to parliamentary oversight and artificial intelligence.
2. Comparative analysis of the “digital parliament” experiences of developed countries such as Estonia, the United Kingdom, and South Korea with the current situation in Uzbekistan.
3. In-depth study of data flows, reports, and MPs' inquiries in parliamentary activities from the perspective of AI technology application.

The object of research is the oversight functions of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis (Parliament) of the Republic of Uzbekistan, its existing digital systems, and the possibilities for their modernization based on AI technologies.

Results and Discussion

Artificial intelligence technologies can strengthen parliamentary oversight in several key areas. Through the improvement of these technologies, it becomes possible to automatically process draft laws, government reports, and budget data, thereby providing MPs with analytical summaries. AI can also analyze MPs' inquiries and the performance of executive agencies.



Moreover, by analyzing discussions on social networks and in mass media using AI tools, it is possible to align the parliamentary agenda more closely with real social needs. AI can also help assess the socio-economic impacts of draft laws in advance and identify potential corruption risks.

The Estonian Parliament, Riigikogu, has integrated the use of a large language model-based system called “HANS” into its operations with your assistance, employing it to automatically transcribe all parliamentary sessions, including plenary meetings and committee speeches. For plenary sessions, the word-for-word text generated by AI is reviewed and corrected by editors before being published online. In committees, the digitally generated transcripts are used by staff to manually prepare official minutes. The error rate in “HANS” is approximately 5%, which can vary depending on the speakers and the context of the meeting. This process has simplified the recording of speeches during plenary sessions[1].

As the Estonian Parliament advances in digital technology, it also plans to explore other advanced AI applications, such as generating automated summaries of committee meetings. To address issues of reliability and accuracy, the Parliament employs a dual approach: developing the technology in a “laboratory mode” to understand its capabilities and limitations, while simultaneously involving leaders and politicians in discussions based on AI requirements. Estonia prioritizes human oversight, with committee staff reviewing, editing, and finalizing AI-generated text. This mitigates concerns about AI replacing human judgment, and ensures AI is used only for tasks that can be automated, as well as for rapid analysis and insight gathering[4].

The UK Parliament utilizes open data platforms for analytical monitoring of MPs’ activities, while South Korea applies AI to automatically process and critically assess government reports. These examples provide valuable lessons for Uzbekistan, although it may still be premature to fully integrate AI into its parliamentary system.

It is worth noting that in Uzbekistan, the “Digital Parliament” concept is being gradually implemented within the Oliy Majlis. However, current digital systems are mostly limited to document circulation and electronic archiving.



Conclusion

Artificial intelligence (AI) technologies offer significant opportunities to enhance the effectiveness of parliamentary oversight. Automated transcription, analysis of meetings and speeches, and rapid summarization of committee work contribute to more transparent and timely political processes. At the same time, the limitations of technology, such as error rates and context-dependent inaccuracies, highlight the necessity of combining AI outputs with human oversight.

The experience of Estonia demonstrates that an effective approach involves leveraging AI capabilities to the fullest while preserving human expertise. Conducting laboratory-mode testing, involving politicians and leaders, and implementing editorial and final review processes help ensure the reliability of the technology. As a result, AI serves as a supportive tool in parliamentary work, improving the quality of decision-making through automated processes and rapid analysis.

In the context of Uzbekistan, the effective introduction of AI technologies requires several key factors: establishing a unified digital data base, integrating the information systems of the parliament and the government, developing digital skills among MPs and staff, and strengthening the legal framework for data security.

Thus, the gradual implementation of AI technologies within the framework of the “Digital Parliament” concept will elevate the oversight functions of Uzbekistan’s parliament to a new qualitative level. In the future, the further development of AI has the potential to make parliamentary operations even more transparent, efficient, and effective. However, when implementing these technologies, human oversight, ethical considerations, and legal standards must remain a priority. In this way, AI can not only enhance operational efficiency but also play a crucial role in strengthening the transparency and accountability of democratic institutions.



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