



REMOTE MONITORING FORMS OF PROSECUTORIAL
OVERSIGHT OVER PRE-TRIAL INVESTIGATION IN THE CONTEXT
OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES

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Abstract. *This scientific article provides a comprehensive analysis of remote monitoring forms of prosecutorial oversight over pre-trial investigation in the context of the rapid development of digital technologies. The article also highlights the role and significance of the "Digital Prosecutor" information systems complex, "E-investigation" and "Unified Electronic Register of Inspections" information systems in the implementation of prosecutorial oversight over pre-trial investigation.*

Keywords: *prosecutorial oversight, remote monitoring, digital technologies, "Digital Prosecutor", "E-investigation", information systems, artificial intelligence, procedural independence.*

ДИСТАНЦИОННЫЕ ФОРМЫ ПРОКУРОРСКОГО НАДЗОРА ЗА
ПРЕДВАРИТЕЛЬНЫМ СЛЕДСТВИЕМ В УСЛОВИЯХ ЦИФРОВЫХ
ТЕХНОЛОГИЙ

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Аннотация. *В данной научной статье комплексно анализируются дистанционные формы прокурорского надзора за предварительным следствием в условиях стремительного развития цифровых технологий. Также в статье освещаются роль и значение комплекса информационных систем «Цифровой прокурор», информационных систем «Э-следствие» и*



«Единый электронный реестр проверок» в осуществлении прокурорского надзора за предварительным следствием.

Ключевые слова: прокурорский надзор, дистанционный мониторинг, цифровые технологии, «Цифровой прокурор», «Э-следствие», информационные системы, искусственный интеллект, процессуальная независимость.

RAQAMLI TEXNOLOGIYALAR SHAROITIDA TERGOV USTIDAN PROKUROR NAZORATINING MASOFAVIY MONITORING SHAKLLARI

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Annotatsiya. Mazkur ilmiy maqolada raqamli texnologiyalarning jadal rivojlanishi sharoitida tergov ustidan prokuror nazoratining masofaviy monitoring shakllari kompleks tarzda tahlil qilinadi. Shuningdek, maqolada “Raqamli prokuror” axborot tizimlari kompleksi, “E-tergov” hamda “Tekshiruvlarning yagona elektron reyestri” axborot tizimlarining tergov ustidan prokuror nazoratini amalga oshirishdagi roli va ahamiyati yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: prokuror nazorati, masofaviy monitoring, raqamli texnologiyalar, “Raqamli prokuror”, “E-tergov”, axborot tizimlari, sun'iy intellekt, protsessual mustaqillik.

In the context of the large-scale judicial and legal reforms being implemented in our country, the issue of digital transformation of the activities of prosecutorial bodies is of particular relevance. With the aim of further expanding efforts to ensure the rule of law, digitize anti-corruption activities, and introduce a digital oversight system, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, by Decree No. PF-204 of November 3, 2025, approved the “Digital Prosecution – 2030” Strategy. This strategic document sets forth priority tasks, including the automation of all areas of prosecutorial activity by 2030, a sharp increase in their transparency and efficiency, as well as the transition of investigative and prosecutorial supervision processes to electronic format.



Prosecutorial supervision over pretrial investigations is one of the most important institutions ensuring the legality of criminal procedural activities. The Criminal Procedure Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan provides a detailed definition of the prosecutor's powers in the investigation process, with a central role assigned to the function of supervision and coordination of investigative bodies. However, in the context of the rapid development of the digital economy and information and communication technologies, traditional forms of supervision are partially losing their effectiveness. In this regard, the scientific study of remote monitoring forms of prosecutorial supervision over investigations, as well as the determination of their legal nature, implementation mechanisms, and procedural safeguards, is of paramount importance.

Furthermore, prosecutorial supervision constitutes an independent and specific type of state activity in the Republic of Uzbekistan. Article 4 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Prosecutor's Office" enumerates priority tasks among the main areas of prosecutorial activity, including supervision over the implementation of laws by bodies conducting operational-search activities, pre-investigation inquiries, inquest, and preliminary investigation, as well as coordination of their activities in combating crime.

Traditional forms of prosecutorial supervision typically encompass the prosecutor's examination of criminal case materials, verification of procedural decisions taken by the investigator, assessment of the legality and validity of investigative actions, approval of the indictment or return of the case for additional investigation, issuance of written instructions to investigators and inquirers, as well as the prosecutor's personal participation in the investigation process.

However, practice demonstrates that traditional forms of supervision have a number of shortcomings. In particular, factors such as the considerable time required for reviewing case materials, the complexity of paper document flow, the episodic rather than systemic nature of supervision, and the significant influence of the human factor are negatively affecting the effectiveness of prosecutorial supervision. Analysis conducted in this regard shows that in 2025 alone, investigators committed



procedural violations in over 1,300 instances when making decisions, and 637 criminal cases were returned by courts for additional investigation due to shortcomings in the pretrial investigation.

This situation necessitates the development and implementation of new, modern forms of prosecutorial supervision. The widespread introduction of digital technologies into law enforcement, and the creation of remote monitoring systems, present opportunities to increase the effectiveness of supervisory activities, detect violations at an early stage, and prevent them.

Consequently, the “Digital Prosecution – 2030” Strategy, approved by Decree No. PF-204 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, defines the strategic goals, priority directions, long-term objectives, implementation mechanisms, and expected outcomes of the digital transformation of prosecutorial bodies.

The primary goal of the Strategy is to establish a unified policy in the field of digital transformation of prosecution authorities. To this end, the Strategy sets forth a number of tasks, including: thoroughly studying the experience of leading nations; introducing modern technologies into prosecutorial activities; optimizing and digitizing workflows by transitioning procedures to electronic form and eliminating redundant steps; integrating artificial intelligence technologies into information systems; and transitioning prosecutorial supervision over pre-investigation inquiries and investigations to electronic format.

The Strategy envisages the development of a pilot version of the “Unified Electronic Registry of Inspections” information system to monitor compliance with laws during supervisory measures conducted by regulatory bodies, with the full version to be launched by December 1, 2026. This system is designed to perform tasks such as maintaining a centralized unified record of all types of supervisory measures conducted by regulatory bodies—including inspections, monitoring, remote studies, etc.—and providing prosecution authorities with full access to materials from supervisory measures conducted by regulatory bodies.



Furthermore, the “Digital Prosecutor” complex of information systems is to be introduced into prosecutorial activities. This complex comprises the following information systems: “E-Supervision,” “E-Analysis,” “E-Press,” “Prosecutor Participation in Courts,” “E-Consultation,” “E-Human Resources,” and “Logistics.” These systems, covering all areas of prosecutorial activity, enable supervisory functions to be performed in electronic form.

In particular, the “E-Supervision” information system is a system that ensures electronic supervision over the implementation of laws in republican and local executive authorities, state institutions and enterprises, as well as joint-stock companies with a state share in the authorized capital of 50 percent or more. Its capabilities include:

- Electronic review of orders, directives, contracts, and other legal documents of state bodies and organizations, as well as their adoption and execution;
- Electronic maintenance of documents related to prosecutorial supervision measures, including inspections, and supervisory response documents issued based on their results;
- Analysis of statistical and other data in the information systems of supervised entities.

Through the “Digital Prosecutor” system, remote monitoring is conducted on compliance with legislation by state bodies and organizations, and on the conformity of adopted documents with the Constitution and laws. This enables the prosecutor, unlike traditional inspections, to exercise continuous and systematic supervision in real-time.

The “E-Investigation” information system is designed to transition all stages of criminal proceedings to electronic format and ensure electronic departmental and prosecutorial supervision over the conduct of pre-investigation inquiries and investigations.

This system enables the digitization of the following processes:

- Receipt and registration of applications, reports, and information on crimes;



- Conducting pre-investigation inquiries and maintaining case materials;
- Making decisions on initiating criminal proceedings or refusing to initiate them;
- Maintaining documentation of pre-investigation inquiries and investigative actions using visualization, videoconferencing technologies, and electronic tablets, including taking explanations and drafting protocols during crime scene inspections, investigative experiments, and confrontations;
- Maintaining criminal case files during the inquest and preliminary investigation stages, including recording procedural actions, implementing procedural document templates, signing documents using electronic digital signature keys and styluses, and storing case-related documents and materials.

One of the most critical aspects of the “E-Investigation” system is its capacity to provide advice and recommendations to investigators and inquirers on the classification of crimes, utilizing artificial intelligence technologies. This serves to improve the quality of investigations, detect violations at an early stage, and prevent them.

The implementation of the system will result in: ensuring transparency of criminal proceedings; ensuring strict compliance with procedural legislation; preventing the risk of falsification and loss of criminal case documents; saving time spent on processes related to criminal proceedings; simplifying document exchange between participants in the proceedings; and increasing the effectiveness of departmental and prosecutorial supervision.

The introduction of remote monitoring forms into the system of prosecutorial supervision over investigations raises a number of significant theoretical and practical issues. In particular, the procedural nature of remote monitoring, its impact on the procedural independence of the investigator, and the boundaries of supervision require special attention.

The object of prosecutorial supervision should be the legality and validity of the investigator's procedural actions and decisions, not the investigator's activities per se. In this regard, V.V. Ulanov contends that supervision of an investigator's



activities by the head of the investigative body or the prosecutor does not negatively affect the investigator's procedural independence. However, V.G. Mkrtchyan holds a different view, arguing that criminal procedure legislation contains norms that significantly impact the procedural independence of the investigator.

While the introduction of remote monitoring forms makes supervision more systematic and continuous, it may also pose a risk of excessive supervision and encroachment upon the creative independence of the investigator. Therefore, it is essential to clearly define the legal boundaries of remote monitoring, emphasizing that it is a tool aimed solely at ensuring legality, and should not be viewed as a factor restricting the investigator's procedural independence.

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