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DIGITALIZATION OF COURT PROCEEDINGS AS A METHOD OF ANTI-CORRUPTION ACTION

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Introduction: Corruption remains one of the greatest threats to the rule of law and public safety. It undermines the foundations of legal supremacy, casts doubt on the functioning of state institutions, and erodes citizens' trust in the government. In the current context of rapid technological development and the increasing flow of information to criminal justice bodies, traditional methods of combating corruption have often proven ineffective.

Digital technologies in the judiciary can transform the methods of investigating and preventing corruption crimes as a means of enhancing transparency and efficiency. Developing electronic registries through information systems and applying data analysis algorithms create new opportunities for identifying and strengthening enforcement mechanisms.

The idea of this article is focused on studying various digital solutions, such as electronic court proceedings, monitoring and analytical systems, and automated tools for assessing corruption risks. Particular attention is given to the impact of digitalization on the transparency and accessibility of court information, as well as the ability to monitor the actions of law enforcement agencies. The relevance of this study lies in promoting the rule of law and fostering democratic initiatives in public life, which are global priorities.

First and foremost, their primary focus is the individual – their life, health, freedom, rights, and interests.

As President Kassym-Jomart Tokayev has emphasized, in order to establish the rule of law and ensure its genuine supremacy, it is first necessary to eliminate corruption. Anti-corruption policy is the activity of the state aimed at combating manifestations of corruption. Corruption, on the other hand, poses a significant threat to national security, hinders the functioning of state authority based on law and order, and obstructs economic development. Corruption in Kazakhstan has reached a high level, undermining the principles of equality and social justice, creating difficulties in the country's economic development, and impeding the effectiveness of state administration and local self-government. Moreover, corruption erodes public trust in the government and significantly hinders Kazakhstan's economic progress, making the implementation of anti-corruption practices essential [1].

Worldwide, the introduction of new information technologies has proven effective in implementing anti-corruption practices. In addition, in situations where citizens are reluctant to actively participate in anti-corruption efforts, the use of information technology tools can serve as a powerful means to engage the public in combating corruption. With the development of the information society, there has been a growing number of international studies dedicated to the role of information and computer technologies as catalysts in anti-corruption efforts. Research on the interconnection between the introduction of innovative technologies in the public sector and the level of corruption shows that the involvement of e-government has contributed to a reduction in corruption cases.

Materials and Methods. When studying the use of digital technologies in criminal proceedings, a survey method can be applied, involving structured questions to gather the opinions, preferences, and experiences of investigators, researchers, and law enforcement specialists. To obtain qualitative information on the adoption of digital technologies and their impact, structured interviews can be conducted with key participants, including judges, lawyers, public safety officials, and anti-corruption experts. To assess changes in processes and outcomes, it is recommended to use the method of analyzing ongoing court cases before and after the introduction of digital technologies. For example, reports from law enforcement agencies, judicial bodies, and anti-corruption organizations can be studied to collect statistics and analyze the results of technology implementation. All these types of research allow for a deeper exploration of the possibilities and prospects of applying digital solutions in court practice. When studying the use of digital technologies in criminal cases, a dialectical method can be employed to analyze the contradictions associated with their use, as well as the relationship between the positive and negative aspects of implementation.

In other countries, AI-based tools are being developed and implemented for anti-corruption purposes. However, in our context, there is still no empirical analysis of these automated systems for detecting and preventing corruption. In this regard, this article examines the use of digital technologies in criminal justice. During the research on this topic, a number of external sources were analyzed. For example, the scientific studies of David R. Johnson [2], Catherine O'Neil [3], and Kate Crawford [4] were focused on exploring digital technologies for the collection and analysis of evidence. In his work Law and Borders: The Rise of Law in Cyberspace, scholar David R. Johnson noted that territorial legislatures and law enforcement agencies consider this new environment highly dangerous. However, established territorial authorities could still learn to rely on the self-regulation efforts of cyberspace participants, who increasingly focus on ideas, information, and services in this new digital marketplace [2]. Catherine O'Neil, an American mathematician and author of Weapons of Math Destruction, studies the impact of artificial intelligence on society and its potential risks. She notes that computer-based digital technologies can increase transparency in court proceedings [3]. In Artificial Intelligence Society, Kate Crawford emphasizes that for democracy to function effectively, people must pay attention to socially significant issues [4].

The use of digital technologies in criminal proceedings is actively developing worldwide and introducing new tools in the fight against corruption. Research has shown that digital technologies enable courts to increase efficiency and

transparency, reduce corruption risks, and ensure fair justice. Singapore implemented an electronic document management system, which significantly shortened case processing times and reduced the risk of corruption [5].

In South Korea, an online platform was created for submitting complaints about corruption, which led to an increase in previously unreported violations. The United States also uses artificial intelligence to analyze financial transactions and detect suspicious activities [6]. In addition, different countries have their own specific features in the use of digital forms in criminal proceedings. For example, in the U.S. criminal court system, an electronic document management system has been established. Previously, parties had the right to submit criminal case materials to the court electronically; now they are required to do so.

Modern criminal justice in the United States is adapting to the latest technological developments and is evolving through their implementation. In the United Kingdom, police investigations conducted by officers make full use of all modern electronic equipment and computer technologies to identify reliable information. In Canada, all created documents are fully registered for case review and monitoring, and the web interface allows participants to access packages of disclosed information [7]. Germany's Criminal Procedure Code does not exclude the use of weak artificial intelligence for automated searches of electronic archives of criminal cases and other databases (Rasterfahndung, Article 98a of the German Criminal Procedure Code). A feature of Austrian criminal proceedings is the investigative measure of data comparison (Datenabgleich, Article 141-B of the Austrian Code of Criminal Procedure). This measure involves the automatic comparison of data in databases that store information about potential suspects with other databases, with the aim of identifying a specific person [8].

The Chinese practice of using video recordings in investigative actions and its orientation toward automating the criminal investigation process is noteworthy. This practice can be applied in criminal cases involving serious and especially serious crimes. In our view, the use of these measures in domestic criminal proceedings can help ensure the rights of participants, particularly suspects, since video recordings can be used as a tool for their protection.

The use of information technologies in criminal proceedings allows for the conservation of material and financial resources while ensuring citizens' access to justice and the transparency of the judiciary.

In continental countries, foreign legislation primarily implements electronic document management and e-judiciary systems, online legal procedures, and the legal regulation of the collection of electronic information tools with varying degrees of completeness. The legal status of electronic information and its use in mass media, videoconferencing technologies, and "electronic criminal procedures," as well as the use of artificial intelligence technologies in criminal cases and investigative crimes, are established. In general, previous studies on the use of information technologies in criminal proceedings, as well as on strengthening the legal status of electronic information tools and their use in mass media, remain highly relevant for improving the work of law enforcement agencies.

According to V.N. Lebedev, an important aspect of using artificial intelligence in law enforcement agencies is identifying and addressing the risks that arise from the application of technologies and systems. He emphasized the importance of classifying these technologies and systems for this purpose [9].

However, additional research is required to fully realize the potential of these technologies. Based on this, the scientific novelty of the article lies in assessing the effectiveness of using digital technologies in criminal proceedings and their impact on the level of corruption. Based on this, it involves a comprehensive approach to using digital technologies in criminal cases to combat corruption. This approach integrates various aspects, including the implementation of automated systems for processing evidence, documentation, research, and decision-making, as well as the development of training and retraining programs to enhance the qualifications of law enforcement personnel. The use of digital technologies to conduct anti-corruption efforts is a key focus.

Overall, the introduction of systems to monitor and control the activities of law enforcement personnel-including analyzing their work, identifying conflicts of interest, and preventing misuse-can be effectively implemented through the use of information technology resources.

Conclusion. In conclusion, digitalization and all its positive aspects are clearly evident, but they do not only have a beneficial effect on specific cases. The handling of such information is closely linked to the protection of human rights and legal interests, so the use of information technologies must not infringe on individual rights. In other words, in the widespread adoption of digitalization, care must be taken to maintain traditional accessibility.

Overall, the modernization of criminal proceedings and their transition to electronic formats can be considered one of the main priorities for the work of law enforcement agencies in the coming years. From the perspective of citizens participating in criminal proceedings, the shift to an electronic-digital mode will be an important factor in strengthening public trust and addressing issues in criminal case management. The introduction of digital technologies into criminal proceedings can be of great importance as a tool for combating corruption, since digitizing processes can facilitate access to justice for citizens, particularly those facing geographic, social, or economic barriers. This reduces the likelihood of corrupt practices, which in turn can create fair conditions for all members of society. Furthermore, the implementation of digital technologies in criminal proceedings, ensuring transparency and efficiency through digital means, can significantly increase citizens' trust in law enforcement agencies and the judicial system.

Digital technologies can also encourage citizens to participate in monitoring and oversight of government activities, thereby strengthening civil society. In conclusion, the article emphasizes that further research and development in the field of digital technologies and applications will promote new ideas and solutions for combating corruption.

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Аннотация: Коррупцияга қарши курашишга қаратилган жиноят процессида рақамли технологияларни тадқиқ этиш кўп қиррали соҳа ҳисобланади. Мақоланинг долзарблиги жиноят процессида замонавий рақамли технологиялардан фойдаланишни ўрганишнинг амалий аҳамияти билан белгиланади.

Калит сўзлар: шаффофлик, рақамлаштириш, мониторинг тизими, коррупция, рақамли технологиялар.

Аннотация: Исследование цифровых технологий в уголовном судопроизводстве, направленных на противодействие коррупции, представляет собой многогранную область. Актуальность статьи заключается в практической значимости изучения использования современных цифровых технологий в уголовном судопроизводстве.

Ключевые слова: прозрачность, цифровизация, система мониторинга, коррупция, цифровые технологии.

Abstract: The study of digital technologies in criminal proceedings aimed at combating corruption is a multifaceted field. The significance of this article lies in the practical importance of researching the application of modern digital technologies in criminal proceedings.

Keywords: transparency, digitalization, monitoring system, corruption, digital technologies.