

The Legal Force of Legal Documents Generated by Artificial Intelligence

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Abstract: In this article, the author analyzes the legal force and status of legal documents generated by artificial intelligence (AI). While modern technological advancements enable the automation and optimization of legal processes, the legal acceptance of AI-generated documents remains a subject of debate. The study examines the significance of AI in international and national legal frameworks, including the legislation of the United States, the European Union, and Uzbekistan. The research employs scientific methods such as normative-legal analysis to explore various countries' regulatory approaches to AI. The findings indicate that legal documents produced by AI do not independently possess full legal force. To be legally valid, they must undergo human oversight and legal expertise. The conclusion highlights the necessity of developing specific legal norms for AI-generated legal documents in the future.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, legal force, legislation, legal analysis, contract law, human oversight, legal expertise, LexAI.



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Introduction

The advancement of modern technologies is posing new challenges for the legal field. The application of artificial intelligence (AI) systems in the creation of legal documents not only automates legal processes but also enhances their efficiency. Today, various AI tools have reached a level where they can draft contracts, agreements, and other legal documents without human intervention.

However, the legal force of such documents is determined by specific principles and legal requirements. In traditional legal systems, legal documents must be drafted, approved, and supervised by a human. The legal status of AI-generated documents, on the other hand, has not yet been clearly defined in various legal frameworks.

This article analyzes the legal force of AI-generated legal documents, their legality, and their assessment from the perspective of existing legal norms. Additionally, it examines potential challenges and future legal approaches related to this issue.

First, we discuss the significance of artificial intelligence in the legal field, its applications, and the areas it encompasses. The term "artificial intelligence" was first introduced into science in 1956 by American expert John McCarthy, who pioneered functional programming in the field of information technology. Since then, AI has continuously evolved and has been applied across all sectors of society. It has created numerous conveniences for humans, saved time, and enabled the continuous execution of tasks over extended periods.

Materials and Methods

This article employs various sources and research methods to analyze the legal force of legal documents generated by artificial intelligence (AI). The study examines international and national legislation (the U.S., European Union, and Uzbekistan laws), scientific articles on AI technologies, expert reviews, practical applications of AI-generated legal documents, court cases, and opinions of legal professionals.

The methodological basis of the study includes legal analysis, empirical research, and a comparative approach. Through normative-legal analysis, the compliance of AI-generated legal documents with existing legislation was assessed. The empirical research examined the applicability of AI-generated legal documents in judicial practice and legal advocacy.

Using a comparative approach, AI-generated documents were compared with human-drafted legal documents in terms of structure, content, and legal validity. Additionally, interviews with lawyers, judges, and technology specialists were analyzed to summarize their views on the reliability and legal status of AI-generated legal documents.

As an experimental approach, legal documents produced by various AI systems were analyzed to assess their accuracy and legal force. Through these methods, conclusions were drawn regarding the efficiency of AI in legal document drafting and its compliance with legal regulations.

Research Results

Legal professionals are increasingly utilizing artificial intelligence (AI), data analysis tools, and intelligent virtual assistants to enhance their work efficiency, optimize tasks, and improve client services. However, AI-generated legal documents cannot be considered to have full legal force, especially in the case of normative legal documents. For such documents to be legally binding, they must be reviewed, approved, and legally examined by human professionals.

Despite this, AI can serve as a powerful and convenient tool for legal specialists, as it simplifies and accelerates many tasks while helping to resolve various legal issues more efficiently. AI is widely used in drafting various legal documents, including: **Contracts and agreements** (employment contracts, lease and purchase agreements, licensing and intellectual property agreements, etc.), **Judicial documents** (lawsuits, appeals), **Drafts of normative-legal acts** (legislative proposals), **Legal opinions and analyses** (interpretation of normative-legal acts, legal analysis, and consultations), **Corporate documents** (company charters and bylaws, shareholder agreements), **Personal legal documents** (wills, powers of attorney, prenuptial agreements). These applications improve the accuracy and efficiency of legal documentation. However, according to national legislation, AI-generated legal documents still require verification and approval by legal professionals to ensure their legal force.

As Luc Julia, one of the creators of the digital assistant Siri, explains: "For an AI-based machine to recognize a cat with 95% accuracy, it needs to be trained on nearly 100,000 images of cats." Similarly, AI models like ChatGPT learn the structures and patterns of millions of online articles,

enabling them to generate text quickly and effectively. In the same way, AI can analyze and process vast amounts of existing contracts—such as employment or sales agreements—to recognize their standard formats and generate new agreements accordingly. Below, we will discuss the significance of legal documents generated by artificial intelligence in several countries.

European Union

As of August 2024, the European Union Artificial Intelligence Act is considered one of the most comprehensive legal frameworks regulating AI worldwide. This legislation classifies AI systems based on their risk levels: unacceptable risk (prohibited AI systems), high risk, limited risk, and minimal risk. High-risk AI systems are subject to strict requirements, including the implementation of a risk management system, ensuring data quality, maintaining technical documentation, logging information, providing human oversight, and guaranteeing accuracy, safety, and non-discrimination.

While the Act does not explicitly define the legal status of AI-generated legal documents, it emphasizes the importance of human oversight and the need to mitigate risks associated with AI applications in legal services.

According to EU contract law, the fundamental principles of contract formation include mutual consent, a lawful purpose, and reciprocal obligations. Whether a document is created by a human or AI is considered a secondary matter. Therefore, if AI-generated contracts comply with these legal requirements, they could be deemed legally valid.

However, the use of AI in contract drafting raises concerns regarding accuracy, clarity, and enforceability. Due to these concerns, legal professionals must carefully review AI-generated documents to ensure they align with the parties' intentions and comply with existing legal standards.

GDPR's Impact on AI: The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) continues to shape AI use within the EU, particularly where automated decision-making is concerned. Law firms must ensure that AI-driven decisions, such as document review or profiling, are explainable and maintain human oversight. Non-compliance with GDPR's privacy and transparency standards can result in heavy fines and reputational damage, especially for firms managing large volumes of client data. While GDPR does not specifically regulate the legal validity of AI-generated legal documents, it imposes strict requirements on the processing of personal data and mandates human oversight for decisions that may have legal consequences. This implies that AI-generated legal documents should not be fully autonomous but must be reviewed and validated by human legal professionals to ensure compliance.

United States

The United States does not have a comprehensive regulatory framework for artificial intelligence (AI). However, existing consumer protection laws apply to AI technologies. The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) oversees AI-related processes, and some states have enacted laws regarding the processing of personal data. In the U.S., legal documents generated by AI may have legal force if they comply with traditional contract law requirements. However, the use of AI technologies can introduce legal risks, making human oversight and caution necessary. Additionally, when AI is used in drafting legal documents, lawyers must consider emerging legal and ethical issues associated with its application.

Artificial Intelligence in the Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan

There is no specific legislation in Uzbekistan regarding the legal force of legal documents generated by artificial intelligence (AI). However, in recent years, the country has taken several

measures to develop AI technologies. In particular, the "Presidential Decree on Approving the Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies until 2030" outlines key targets, including:

- ✓ Increasing the volume of AI-based software products and services to \$1.5 billion;
- ✓ Raising the share of AI-based services on the Unified Interactive Public Services Portal to 10%;
- ✓ Expanding the number of AI research laboratories to 10;
- ✓ Launching high-performance computing servers.

Neural networks, Big Data, and AI capabilities are gradually being integrated into state systems. One of the largest AI-powered systems is the MyID platform, which is used by 23 banks and 5 major government institutions, with 2.5 million registered users, according to the Ministry of Digital Technologies.

Currently, while AI-generated legal documents do not have legal force in Uzbekistan, they serve as assistive tools in document drafting and legislative development. Additionally, the Ministry of Justice of Uzbekistan has launched the LexAI platform, an AI-powered chatbot designed to answer legal inquiries and assist in document preparation for citizens and legal professionals.

Conclusion

Legal documents generated by artificial intelligence (AI) offer significant opportunities for optimizing legal processes and increasing efficiency. AI-based legal documents play a crucial role in organizing legal services quickly and effectively, as well as automating the document drafting process. This is particularly important when dealing with large volumes of documents, conducting legal analyses, and providing legal consultations. However, for these documents to have full legal force, they must be subject to human oversight and legal expertise.

Research findings indicate that AI-generated documents must undergo legal analysis, empirical research, and comparative evaluation for thorough assessment. The legal status of AI-generated documents remains undefined, with different countries adopting various approaches. For instance, the European Union takes a cautious stance on accepting AI-generated documents without human involvement and strictly regulates them. In contrast, in the United States, the legal status of AI-generated legal documents is evaluated based on judicial practice and legal principles. In Uzbekistan, AI-generated documents do not yet have full legal recognition, but advancements in technology suggest that this area is expected to evolve further. Additionally, developing international standards is crucial to ensure the reliability and accuracy of AI-generated documents. Legal documents must be based on the principles of human rights protection, transparency, and legality. Therefore, special legislative mechanisms must be established to guarantee the reliability, fairness, and impartiality of AI-generated legal documents.

In the future, the formation of specific legal norms for AI-generated legal documents could significantly contribute to the development of the legal sector. Effective utilization of AI technologies can enhance the quality of legal services, simplify judicial procedures, and accelerate the document drafting process. However, the human factor remains essential, and legal experts must maintain oversight of AI-generated documents. As a result, the integration of AI into the legal sector can have a positive impact on the development of modern legal systems. Given the varied interpretations of AI-generated documents' legal status across different legal systems, the establishment of international standards remains of great importance.

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