

## LEGISLATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN REGULATING THE FIELD OF INTERNET SECURITY

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### ANNOTATION

While the article applauds the legislative initiatives implemented in Uzbekistan, it also raises important points of concern. It mentions the challenges of keeping the legislation up to date with rapidly evolving technologies and the need for continuous monitoring and revision. Additionally, the article calls for increased awareness and education about internet security among citizens to fully realize the benefits of the legal framework.

**Keywords:** Legislation, Internet Security, cybercrime, data protection, cooperation.

It is important for any regulations related to prohibited sources on the internet to respect individuals fundamental human rights, including freedom of expression and privacy. Any measures taken should be necessary and proportionate to achieve legitimate aims, such as preventing illegal activities or protecting national security. It is also important to engage in open dialogue with stakeholders, including civil society organizations and technology experts, to develop effective and rights-respecting policies.

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Informatization" [1], the main directions of state policy in the field of informatization are the followings:

- the realization of the constitutional rights of every citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan to freely receive and disseminate information, providing access to information resources;
- the creation of all favorable, comprehensive conditions for access to international information networks and World Wide Web.

In particular, the relevant ministries and agencies in Uzbekistan are currently working on creating conditions for the free access to foreign social networks and messengers on the territory of the Republic.

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Principles and Guarantees of Freedom of Information" [2] regulates information security measures and is considered



fundamental, based on which public relations are regulated when receiving, using, storing data in the field of information technology, including information security.

In accordance with Article 14 of this Law, the information security of society is achieved by ensuring the development of the foundations of a democratic civil society, freedom of the media, prevention of illegal information and psychological impact on public consciousness.

The Republic of Uzbekistan, by Resolution No.127-I of the Oliy Majlis (Parliament) from August 31, 1995 [3], acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights - the United Nations Covenant based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In 2020, the delegation of Uzbekistan headed by Akmal Saidov, First Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis, Director of the National Center for Human Rights, took part in the 128th Session of the United Nations Human Rights Committee (HRC), held in Geneva [4].

The delegation of Uzbekistan presented the fifth periodic report of Uzbekistan on the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

In his opening remarks, the head of the delegation Mr. A.Saidov provided detailed information about the main directions and achievements of the implementation of the provisions of the Covenant in Uzbekistan.

In the recent years, the restoration of technical access to the web resources of a number of foreign publications and human rights organizations has been ensured. The websites of Voice of America, Eurasianet, BBC, Deutsche Welle, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Reporters Without Borders (Reporters Sans Frontières), etc. are among them [5].

In the "Press Freedom Index" for 2022 [6], Uzbekistan improved its position by 24 points compared to last year's rating.

Uzbekistan's approach to Internet regulation can be considered more liberal compared to other developed countries. Access regulation (content restriction) is carried out in the following areas:

- the protection from negative impact on the younger generation and the protection of personal, personal data;
- protection against content that qualifies as terrorist, extremist, radical or hateful contents.



In this context, we will give an overview of the articles of the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan, in accordance with which an access to illegal content or an Internet resource containing such information is regulated.

In accordance with the Article 121 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Informatization" —

The owner of a website and/or a page of a website or other information resource, including a blogger, shall be obliged not to allow the use of his website and/or a page of a website or other information resource on the Internet, on which public information is posted, for the following purposes

- the propaganda of war, violence and terrorism, as well as the ideas of religious extremism, separatism and fundamentalism;
- the distribution of information that incites national, racial, ethnic or religious enmity;
- the propaganda of pornography, a cult of violence and cruelty, as well as incitement to commit suicide and other prohibited content.

As in the whole world, an urgent problem is a protection of children from the traumatic impact on their fragile psyche of negative information that can develop vicious tendencies in a child.

Due to the lack of life experience and their fragile psyche, the children are more than others exposed to influence through computer games, mobile communications, advertising, and especially through the World Wide Web of the "Internet".

The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection of Children From Information Harmful to Their Health" [7], namely the Article 16, classifies information harmful to the health of children.

In addition, according to the Article 18 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Restriction of Distribution and Use of Alcoholic and Tobacco Products" [8], advertising of alcoholic and tobacco products is not allowed. Along with this, the Article 23 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Advertising" [9] prohibits the advertising of tobacco, tobacco products and alcoholic beverages of any strength. According to the "Regulations on the Procedure for Registration and Use of Domain Names in the Domain "UZ" [10] (registered by Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 23, 2008 under number No.1830), the domain name administrator (website owner) shall be liable for posting information that violates the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The domain name administrator shall be obliged to take immediate measures, within his technical capabilities, to eliminate the offense connected with his domain name as soon as he becomes aware of it.



The procedure for restricting access to Internet websites outside the “UZ” zone containing information dissemination of which is prohibited by the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan is defined by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Measures to Improve Information Security in the World Information Network Internet" No.707 dated September 5, 2018 [11].

In the event of violation with legislative requirements, access to websites and/or pages of websites on the Internet is restricted by a specifically authorized agency in precise line with national legislation.

The state's information policy aims to create an integrated and self-sufficient national information system that takes into account current worldwide trends in the growth and enhancement of information resources, technologies, and systems.

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