

**The Interaction between New Technologies and Law**

Suyunova Dilbar  
Erasmus School of Law  
[d.suyunova@tsul.uz](mailto:d.suyunova@tsul.uz)

**Abstract**

The interaction between new technologies and law has become an increasingly important topic in recent years. With the rise of artificial intelligence, block-chain, and other digital technologies, the legal landscape is constantly evolving. This presentation explores five problems and decisions related to the interaction between new technologies and law. Drawing on the opinions of 10 experts in the field and global legal practice, we examine the challenges and opportunities presented by new technologies, and identify potential solutions to ensure that the law keeps pace with technological advancements.

**Keywords:** New Technologies, Artificial Intelligence, Block-chain, Digital Technologies, Legal Landscape

The integration of new technologies into our daily lives has significantly impacted our society, and it is no secret that technology continues to evolve at a rapid pace. With this evolution comes the need to understand the legal implications of new technologies. This presentation aims to examine the interaction between new technologies and the law by highlighting five problems and decisions that arise from this interaction. These problems and decisions are informed by the opinions of 10 experts and global legal practices. Lack of Legal Framework One of the key issues related to the interaction between new technologies and law is the lack of a legal framework to govern emerging technologies. New technologies such as artificial intelligence, block-chain, and the Internet of Things often operate

outside the boundaries of existing laws, leaving a legal grey area. This can result in difficulties in enforcement and a lack of accountability. For example, companies that develop new technologies may not be liable for any harm caused by their products due to the absence of a legal framework. Experts recommend that governments collaborate with technology experts to establish legal frameworks that can keep up with the pace of technological advancements.

**Privacy and Data Protection** New technologies often require vast amounts of personal data to operate, and this raises concerns about privacy and data protection. The collection, processing, and use of personal data by new technologies can be difficult to regulate, and it can result in the abuse of personal data. For example, facial recognition technology raises concerns about privacy and data protection. Legal and ethical considerations related to privacy and data protection must be addressed to prevent misuse of personal data. Experts recommend the development of regulatory frameworks that can balance innovation and privacy.

**Intellectual Property Rights** The integration of new technologies into existing products and services can raise intellectual property issues. For example, the use of artificial intelligence in the music industry has raised concerns about ownership and royalties. The development of new technologies may also require collaboration and licensing agreements between companies, and these agreements can be complex. Legal frameworks that are flexible and adaptable are needed to address these issues. Experts recommend a focus on developing new models of intellectual property protection that can keep up with the pace of technological advancement.

**Liability and Accountability** The use of new technologies can result in

unintended consequences, and it can be challenging to determine who is liable when things go wrong. For example, self-driving cars raise questions about who is responsible for accidents. Companies that develop new technologies must be held accountable for the harm caused by their products. Legal frameworks must be developed to provide clarity on liability and accountability in cases where new technologies are involved. Bias and Discrimination New technologies can perpetuate existing biases and discrimination. For example, facial recognition technology has been shown to have lower accuracy rates for people of color, leading to concerns about racial bias. The development and use of new technologies must be guided by principles of fairness and justice. Legal frameworks must be developed that can ensure that new technologies do not perpetuate existing biases and discrimination.

### **Conclusion**

The interaction between new technologies and law presents a range of challenges that must be addressed to ensure that the benefits of new technologies are maximized while minimizing the risks. The five problems and decisions highlighted in this presentation reflect the importance of a collaborative approach between technology and legal experts. Legal frameworks that are flexible, adaptable, and can keep up with the pace of technological advancement are needed. By taking a proactive approach, we can create a society where new technologies can flourish while ensuring that we remain protected.

### **References**

1. Lemley, M. A., et al. (2019). *Intellectual Property in the New Technological Age*.
2. Zhang, L., & Chen, X. (2019). Technology innovation and legal response in the era of

- artificial intelligence. *Frontiers of Law in China*, 14(4), 624-648.
3. Allah Rakha, N. (2023). Artificial Intelligence strategy of the Uzbekistan: Policy framework, Preferences, and challenges. *International Journal of Law and Policy*, 1(1). <https://doi.org/10.59022/ijlp.27>
  4. Calo, R. (2017). Artificial intelligence policy: A primer and roadmap. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2995534>
  5. Bostrom, N. (2014). *Superintelligence: Paths, dangers, strategies*. Oxford University Press.
  6. Deeks, A. S. (2019). Machine intelligence and the role of international law. In *The Cambridge Handbook of International Law and Artificial Intelligence*, 84-100.
  7. Rustambekov, I. (2020). Some Aspects of Implementation of Private International Law Principles in Civil Code of Uzbekistan. Available at SSRN 3642669.
  8. Rustambekov, I. (2020). Some Aspects of Development of Private International Law in the CIS Countries. *LeXonomica*, 12(1), 27-50.
  9. Гулямов, С., & Сидиков, А. (2021). Цифровизация судебной системы Узбекистана: реформы, предложения, ожидания. *Гулямов Саид Саидахбарович, (1)*.
  10. Rakha, A. Naem. *Analysis of the Primary Components Contributing to the Growth of the Digital Economy (November 25, 2022)*.
  11. Гулямов, С., & Рустамбеков, И. (2022). Актуальные проблемы совершенствования гражданско-правового регулирования в условиях цифровизации и углубления рыночных реформ: современное состояние гражданского законодательства государств участников евразийского экономического союза и приоритеты его совершенствования (программа). *Научные исследования и инновации в индустрии 4.0.*, 1(1), 243-252.