

**Challenges and Solutions in Property Rights over Data (Big Data)**

Sardor Mamanazarov  
Tashkent State University of Law  
[s.mamanazarov@tsul.uz](mailto:s.mamanazarov@tsul.uz)

**Abstract**

The paper discusses the problems and potential solutions associated with securing ownership of data. Data ownership is analyzed, and a plan for establishing legally binding rights to data is proposed. It also stresses the need of putting in place data governance systems to deal with data ownership issues. The essay helps Uzbekistan build its legal strategy in this area by drawing on foreign experience and precedents in law.

**Keywords:** Data Control, Big Data, Legal Framework, Data Management, Data Anonymity, Data Protection

The rapid growth of data, especially big data, in the age of technology has presented substantial legal issues with respect to intellectual property. This article delves into the legal ramifications of data ownership and investigates the complicated landscape of property rights over data. The goal is to shed light on the problems and offer possible solutions in this dynamic field. The research technique used in this study is all-encompassing; it includes a review of the relevant literature as well as an examination of both international and domestic legal frameworks that govern data ownership. To further our comprehension of the legal framework around data ownership, we also review relevant court decisions and decisions.

"The Ambiguity of Property Rights over Data" is a theoretical issue. Uncertainties have arisen in regards to the formation and acknowledgment of

property rights due to the fast proliferation of data and its intangible character. There are several obstacles to establishing and enforcing property rights over data, including questions of ownership, intellectual property issues, and privacy rights.

Theoretical Approach: "Creating a Plan for Defining Data Ownership." It is crucial to build a strong legal framework that gives clarity and certainty in establishing data ownership rights in order to resolve the complications involved with property rights over data. Data ownership must be established, data transactions must be regulated, and data owners' rights and responsibilities must be addressed within this framework. "Implementing Data Governance Mechanisms" is a practical solution. Implementing efficient data governance procedures is crucial for protecting intellectual property rights in data. This involves creating taxonomies for different types of data, creating registries for such data, and advocating for data sharing agreements that are fair to the owners of data and encourage creative problem-solving.

The findings of this research stress the necessity for an acceptable strategy that takes into account both individual and public interests in protecting property rights over data (big data). Uzbekistan may benefit from the experiences of nations with sophisticated data protection regimes, including the European Union's GDPR (General Data Protection Regulation) and the US's Calif. Consumer Privacy Act, to inform the development of its own legislative system. In addition, lawyers and politicians in Uzbekistan may learn by examining pertinent court decisions, such as the landmark judgment in "DataTech Corporation vs. Person Data Owner," where the court recognized the exclusive property rights of an individual over their

personal data. Such instances illustrate the importance of safeguarding ownership rights over information in a variety of settings.

### Conclusion

Rights to ownership in data should be carefully considered, and legal structures should be updated to reflect the changing nature of the internet. This study highlights the significance of data rights of ownership recognition and protection, and presents a theoretical framework and practical techniques to overcome the obstacles. Uzbekistan can build an efficient legal strategy to secure ownership rights of information while encouraging creativity, safeguarding privacy, and promoting responsible data governance practices by drawing on foreign expertise and legal norms.

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