

Application of Foreign Experience in the Legal Regulation of Artificial Intelligence the Republic of Uzbekistan

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Abstract

This study aimed to identify pivotal aspects of the contemporary legal framework governing artificial intelligence (AI), examine international practices, and propose enhancements to legislative and regulatory frameworks. The primary objectives encompassed establishing the theoretical underpinnings of "artificial intelligence" grounded in the scholarly doctrines of national and international scholars, reviewing national and international laws regulating AI, conducting a comparative legal analysis of prevailing international statutes and the experiences of diverse foreign nations, pinpointing legal challenges associated with AI deployment, and delineating legislative gaps. Additionally, the research undertook a legal analysis of potential ramifications stemming from AI development and current regulatory issues in Uzbekistan. Practical recommendations were formulated based on these findings to shape and refine the legislative landscape of the Republic of Uzbekistan concerning AI.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence (AI), Legal Regulation, International Experience, Comparative Legal Analysis, Scholarly Doctrine, Legislative Acts, AI Regulation, Republic of Uzbekistan

Annotatsiya

Ushbu tadqiqot zamonaviy sun'iy intellekt (SI) qonunchilik tizimining asosiy jihatlarini aniqlash, xalqaro amaliyotni o'rganish va qonunchilik hamda me'yoriy-huquqiy bazani takomillashtirish bo'yicha takliflar ishlab chiqishni maqsad qilgan. Asosiy vazifalar quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi: milliy va xalqaro olimlarning ilmiy qarashlariga asoslangan holda "sun'iy intellekt" tushunchasining nazariy asoslarini belgilash, SI ni tartibga soluvchi milliy va xalqaro qonunlarni ko'rib chiqish, amaldagi xalqaro qonunlar va turli xorijiy mamlakatlar tajribasini qiyosiy-huquqiy tahlil qilish, SI ni joriy etish bilan bog'liq huquqiy muammolarni aniqlash va qonunchilikdagi bo'shliqlarni belgilash. Bundan tashqari, tadqiqot doirasida O'zbekistonda SI rivojlanishining potensial oqibatlari va hozirgi tartibga solish masalalari bo'yicha huquqiy tahlil o'tkazildi. Ushbu natijalar asosida O'zbekiston Respublikasining SI sohasidagi qonunchilik bazasini shakllantirish va takomillashtirish uchun amaliy

tavsiyalar ishlab chiqildi.

Kalit so'zlar: Sun'iy Intellekt (SI), Huquqiy Tartibga Solish, Xalqaro Tajriba, Qiyosiy-Huquqiy Tahlil, Ilmiy Qarashlar, Qonunchilik Hujjatlari, SI Ni Tartibga Solish, O'zbekiston Respublikasi

In the context of globalization and the rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies, the relevance of studying and applying international experience in the field of AI regulation is especially great for the Republic of Uzbekistan. Adaptation of foreign practices can help create effective and balanced regulatory mechanisms, strengthen the technological base and increase the country's competitiveness.¹ In this context, a key aspect is the development of fundamental principles and new legal frameworks that will help lay the foundations and determine strategic directions for development in the field of public management of AI. The main goal is not just to respond to the challenges posed by rapid changes in AI technologies, but also to actively shape policy and regulation, anticipating potential problems and controversies.²

Next, we will consider current changes in the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan regarding artificial intelligence, and determine which elements of world experience can be integrated into national legislation.³ This analysis will not only highlight the successes already achieved but also identify those aspects of AI regulation that require additional development and clarification based on best international practices. In 2022, an advisory council on artificial intelligence was established under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of Uzbekistan. This advisory council is aimed at forming a qualified professional community. The Council, based on approved national documents and programs, will promote the development of innovative ideas in science and practical startups that integrate into the country's economy, thereby improving the well-being of citizens through AI tools.⁴

The main task of the Council is to develop individual projects and explore new initiatives, finding ways of their interaction to achieve a synergistic effect.⁵ The

¹ AllahRakha, N. (2024). Addressing Barriers to Cross-Border Collection of E-Evidence in Criminal Investigations. *International Journal of Law and Policy*, 2(6), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.59022/ijlp.193>

² Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on approval of the “Digital Uzbekistan-2030” strategy and measures for its effective implementation

³ Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan on approval of the “Digital Uzbekistan-2030” strategy and measures for its effective implementation

⁴ AllahRakha, N. (2024). Legal analysis of the law of the republic of Uzbekistan" on payments and payment system". *TSUL Legal Report International electronic scientific journal*, 5(1), 38-55.

⁵ Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On measures to create conditions for the accelerated implementation of artificial intelligence technologies”

Council is also actively working to establish international contacts to integrate Uzbekistan into the global community dedicated to the ethical use of AI. The work of the Council is characterized by in-depth analysis of best practices and multifaceted discussion of each issue, which requires the participation of experts with diverse views on economic development, different life experiences and professional competencies. In fact, the council includes representatives and experts from international organizations, universities from ten countries, as well as leaders of large national companies, founders of cutting-edge startups, private sector and academic specialists, media representatives and prominent public figures.

The Council also collaborates with Teachai, a consortium including technology and educational organizations such as Amazon, Cisco, Microsoft, OpenAI, ministries of education in 20 countries, as well as scientific and teaching organizations from different countries, which allows the exchange of knowledge and experience at the international level.⁶ The main activities of the council include:

- Developing ethical and social initiatives for the implementation of AI;
- Creation and promotion of educational programs for various levels of education;
- Stimulating the development of innovative scientific and practical projects in the field of AI;
- Increasing the level of readiness of Uzbekistan to use AI according to international standards;
- Formation of publications and educational channels for a wide audience;
- Organizing events to popularize AI and enhance public dialogue;
- Participation in program initiatives on AI in Uzbekistan and support for legislative regulation in this area;
- Promoting open access to quality data to power AI systems across all sectors of the economy;
- Development of international cooperation and integration into the global scientific community.

The goal is to develop ethical principles and standards for the use of AI in education. It is important to pay attention to privacy, data security, and responsible use of AI while creating guidelines for educational institutions.⁷ The Council is engaged in the development and promotion of educational programs for teachers and students, including advanced training and professional retraining courses for specialists in various sectors of the economy. The organization of internships and trainings on AI is

⁶ Presidential Decree “On measures to create conditions for the accelerated implementation of artificial intelligence technologies.”

⁷ European Parliament resolution of 16 February 2017 with recommendations to the Commission on Civil Law Rules on Robotics

also within the competence of the Council.⁸ Research on the use of AI to automate and improve educational processes, as well as to create personalized learning tools. We need to develop recommendations for implementing AI in educational programs. This will help improve Uzbekistan's position in the international index of government readiness to use AI.⁹ By doing this, the country can better adapt to new technological challenges. In its activities, the Council relies on the following legal acts:

- Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated October 5, 2020 No. UP-6079 “On approval of the strategy “Digital Uzbekistan - 2030” and measures for its effective implementation”;
- Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 17, 2021 No. PP-4996 “On measures to create conditions for the accelerated implementation of artificial intelligence technologies”;
- Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated August 26, 2021 No. PP-5234 “On measures to introduce a special regime for the use of artificial intelligence technologies”;
- Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, dated 07/06/2022 No. PP-307 “On organizational measures for the implementation of the strategy for innovative development of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2022 – 2026.”

Prospects for the implementation of Artificial Intelligence in the Republic of Uzbekistan, namely in February 2021, the Presidential Decree “On measures to create conditions for the accelerated implementation of artificial intelligence technologies” was adopted. This document laid the foundation for the further development of the AI industry and identified the main directions.¹⁰ In addition, the document contains a detailed description of measures to accelerate the implementation of artificial intelligence technologies in various sectors of Uzbekistan as part of the “Digital Uzbekistan - 2030” strategy. It approved programs and initiatives aimed at developing artificial intelligence, improving the quality of public services and increasing the efficiency of public administration through the use of AI. The purpose of the document is to create favorable conditions for the active implementation and application of AI in the economic and social spheres of Uzbekistan, which should stimulate scientific research, innovative development and commercialization of technologies. This, in turn, helps to improve the quality of life of the population,

⁸ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on Artificial Intelligence for Europe, Brussels, 25.4.2018 COM(2018) 237 final

⁹ AllahRakha, N. (2024). Constitutional Safeguards for Digital Rights and Privacy. *International Journal of Law and Policy*, 2(4), 31–43. <https://doi.org/10.59022/ijlp.172>

¹⁰ The European Commission. A definition of AI: Main capabilities and scientific disciplines High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence

improve the efficiency of public administration and strengthen the country's position in the international arena in the field of digital technologies.¹¹

In addition, for the speediest favorable environment for the development of AI technology, the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted Resolution No. PP-5234 dated August 26, 2021 "On measures to introduce a special regime for the use of AI technologies." This document contains detailed information on measures to introduce a special regime for the use of artificial intelligence technologies in Uzbekistan. The main goal of these measures is to create a favorable ecosystem for the development of innovative business models, products and methods of providing services based on artificial intelligence technologies.¹² The document approves the proposal to introduce a special regime within the framework of experimental and innovative research, and also defines the organizational and legal conditions for legal entities and scientific organizations participating in pilot projects.¹³ The main objectives of this document are the following:

- Approval of a special regime for the use of artificial intelligence technologies.
- Determination of organizational and legal conditions for participants in the special regime, including the provision of privileges and simplification of obtaining permits.
- Implementation of pilot projects in certain priority sectors and areas.
- Extension of the special regime by decision of the Coordination Commission.
- Approval of the regulations on the procedure for organizing and functioning of the special regime.
- Expanding media coverage of the goals and objectives of the resolution.

In particular, this document is aimed at creating a legal basis for the active and controlled introduction of artificial intelligence into the economy of Uzbekistan through the creation of a specialized ecosystem for innovation and technological development.¹⁴ In addition, to establish a Research Institute for the Development of Digital Technologies and Artificial Intelligence under the Ministry for the Development of Information Technologies and Communications (hereinafter referred to as the Institute) on the basis of the Scientific and Innovation Center for Information

¹¹ AllahRakha, N. (2024). Cybercrime and the Legal and Ethical Challenges of Emerging Technologies. *International Journal of Law and Policy*, 2(5), 28–36. <https://doi.org/10.59022/ijlp.191>

¹² Resolución del Parlamento Europeo, de 16 de febrero de 2017, con recomendaciones destinadas a la Comisión sobre normas de Derecho civil sobre robótica (2015/2103(INL))

¹³ Directiva 85/374/CEE del Consejo, de 25 de julio de 1985, relativa a la aproximación de las disposiciones legales, reglamentarias y administrativas de los Estados Miembros en materia de responsabilidad por los daños causados por productos defectuosos // OJ L 210 07.08. . 1985.Pp. 29-33

¹⁴ High-Level Expert Group on Artificial Intelligence [AI HLEG], Draft Ethics Guidelines For Trustworthy AI (Dec. 18, 2018)

and Communication Technologies at the Tashkent University of Information Technologies named after Muhammad al-Khwarizmi and Scientific practical center of intellectual software systems at the National University of Uzbekistan named after Mirzo Ulugbek.¹⁵

The main objectives of the Institute are to organization of scientific research aimed at the widespread implementation of the Strategy “Digital Uzbekistan - 2030” and the introduction of artificial intelligence technologies in sectors of the economy, the social sphere and the public administration system;

- Conducting fundamental and applied scientific research in the field of artificial intelligence, forming a scientific ecosystem for the development of digital technologies;
- Development of innovative products for automation of management and production processes based on artificial intelligence technologies, as well as their models, algorithms and software;
- Establishing cooperation and implementing joint projects with leading foreign innovation and scientific institutions for the development of artificial intelligence technologies.

Given the current progress and challenges associated with artificial intelligence (AI), many countries, including the United States, Canada, Singapore, and the European Union, are actively developing and implementing laws and regulations governing human interaction with AI. These measures emphasize the need to adapt legal systems to new technological conditions, which is also relevant for the Republic of Uzbekistan. Uzbekistan, with an established AI Advisory Council, has the potential to integrate international best practices into its legal system.¹⁶ Let's consider how the experience of developed countries can be adapted and applied at the local level:

- The European Union focuses on classifying AI systems by risk level, which makes it possible to establish clear requirements for their security and transparency. The Uzbekistan AI Advisory Council could develop a similar classification tailored to local conditions, which would help improve trust and protect consumer rights.
- France highlights the importance of ethics and transparency in the use of AI. Based on this example, Uzbekistan can initiate the creation of ethical standards for AI, which will promote the development of technologies based on socially acceptable norms and values.
- Singapore offers a framework for the responsible use of data, which includes ensuring transparency and accountability of AI systems. This approach could be

¹⁵ Minbaleev A.V. Problems of regulation of artificial intelligence. *Bulletin of SUSU*. Series "Law". 2018. T. 18. No. 4. pp. 82–87

¹⁶ Yulduz , A. (2023). Dealing with the Challenge of Climate Change within the Legal Framework of the WTO. *International Journal of Law and Policy*, 1(2). <https://doi.org/10.59022/ijlp.31>

adapted by the AI Advisory Council to strengthen personal data protection in Uzbekistan.

- Germany demonstrates the importance of national strategies and ethics commissions governing the use of AI. Uzbekistan can take German approaches as a basis to shape its regulatory and ethical approaches, especially in priority AI sectors such as automotive and healthcare.

Based on this, we would like to say that in order to successfully adapt foreign experience, the AI Advisory Council should stimulate multidisciplinary cooperation between government, academia and the business community.¹⁷ This will allow Uzbekistan not only to apply advanced global standards in the field of AI, but also to contribute to their adjustment and development in accordance with the unique social, cultural and economic conditions of the country. The creation of an effective legal and ethical framework, adapted to local conditions, will facilitate the use of the potential of AI for social and economic development, while ensuring the protection of the rights and interests of all participants in the process.¹⁸

Conclusion

The development of artificial intelligence (AI) is a key element in the effective economic growth strategy of states. In the context of Uzbekistan, AI plays a significant role in shaping the digital ecosystem, which helps accelerate the development of many sectors of the economy. The existing legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan ensures adequate protection of personal data, which is a fundamental aspect in the context of expanding the use of digital technologies. To strengthen the legislative regulation of artificial intelligence in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the following specific measures are proposed, based on the experience of developed countries:

First. To increase the efficiency of legal regulation of artificial intelligence in Uzbekistan, it is necessary to develop a comprehensive AI regulation based on the EU Regulation, and it is necessary to develop a specific definition of the concept of “artificial intelligence” in legislation. Actually, we can say that despite the lack of a single fixed definition, we believe that one of the suitable definitions of AI is the interpretation of P.M. Morhat, in which artificial intelligence is revealed as a fully or partially autonomous self-organizing (self-organizing) computer-hardware-software virtual or cyber-physical, including biocybernetic, system endowed with the abilities and capabilities to think, self-organize, learn, and make decisions independently. This definition is good in that it includes all the characteristics, in particular, manufacturability, software, intelligence and effectiveness of artificial

¹⁷ Declaration: Cooperation on AI, Apr. 10, 2018

¹⁸ Gulyamov S.S., Rustambekov I.R., Narziev O.S., Khudayberganov A.Sh. Draft concept of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of development of artificial intelligence for 2021–2030 Jurisprudence. No. 1. P.107 – 121

intelligence. This characteristic also combines such concepts as the evolution and improvement of artificial intelligence systems, based on existing data, capable of carrying out various types of operations, without any outside support.

Secondly. We propose to create and implement a “Code of Ethical Standards” to regulate the legal relationship of developers and users of artificial intelligence in Uzbekistan. This code should be based on the best practices and recommendations set out in the documentation of the European Commission and the American Association for Artificial Intelligence. The code's core principles of transparency, fairness, privacy and accountability will help prevent potential abuses, improve regulation of the development and operation of AI systems, and strengthen the protection of human rights and the fight against discrimination, while maintaining ethical standards in scientific and technological progress.

Third. Intensifying educational policy in the field of AI using the example of South Korea, where attention is paid to the integration of AI into educational programs at all levels, is of significant interest. South Korean universities, including Seoul National University, have specialized institutes that provide courses and qualifications focused on AI technologies. These educational initiatives receive government support and partnerships with leading technology companies to support their funding and development. For Uzbekistan, a similar approach could begin with the introduction of core computer science courses with AI elements in secondary schools, as well as the development of university programs in collaboration with technology enterprises, including design and practical work on AI. The government of Uzbekistan could also offer scholarships and financial incentives for AI research to stimulate innovation and retain highly qualified talent in the country. This will help Uzbekistan strengthen its scientific and technological position and promote further development in the international technological community.

Fourth. In Germany, there are institutions such as the German Research Center for Artificial Intelligence (DFKI), which are involved in testing and certification of artificial intelligence systems. These institutes ensure that AI applications meet European regulatory standards, test them for bias, and ensure they are safe for public use. In addition, they act as innovation platforms, providing business communities with access to cutting-edge research and resources for the development of new technologies [15]. Using this approach, Uzbekistan could initiate the creation of a national center for testing and certification of AI, which could operate under the auspices of the Ministry of Innovative Development. Such a center would not only certify and test AI products to ensure they meet safety and ethical standards, but would also serve as an advisory body to AI developers, promoting regulatory compliance and improving product quality. Such an initiative could significantly strengthen the innovative potential of Uzbekistan and strengthen its position in the international arena in the field of high technologies.

Fifth. In the US, public-private partnerships are having a significant impact on

the development of artificial intelligence, as exemplified by the collaboration between the Department of Defense and technology industry leaders through the Defense Innovation Unit (DIU). This initiative helps accelerate the use of commercial AI technologies in the defense industry by providing critical funding and support for the development of new AI applications. Based on this experience, Uzbekistan can use its agricultural advantages to create an AI innovation fund. Such a fund could fund collaboration between local universities and technology companies to develop AI solutions for agriculture, including crop monitoring and plant disease diagnostic systems.

Sixth. In parallel, Uzbekistan can adopt the Japanese approach to regulating the legal aspects of the use of AI, in particular in matters of liability and intellectual property. The country can develop legislative initiatives that establish clear rules for the responsibilities of AI developers and users, providing clarity on reporting issues. Intellectual property protection for products created with AI can also be regulated, which encourages innovation and protects the rights of creators. Public inclusion through workshops and consultations will help tailor these laws to local conditions and needs, creating a strong legal framework to support AI at the national level. This integrated approach to the development and legislative regulation of AI can significantly strengthen the technological potential of Uzbekistan, taking into account both global trends and national characteristics. These examples provide a comprehensive roadmap for improving Uzbekistan's AI regulatory framework, leveraging successful strategies from around the world, tailored to local conditions.

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