

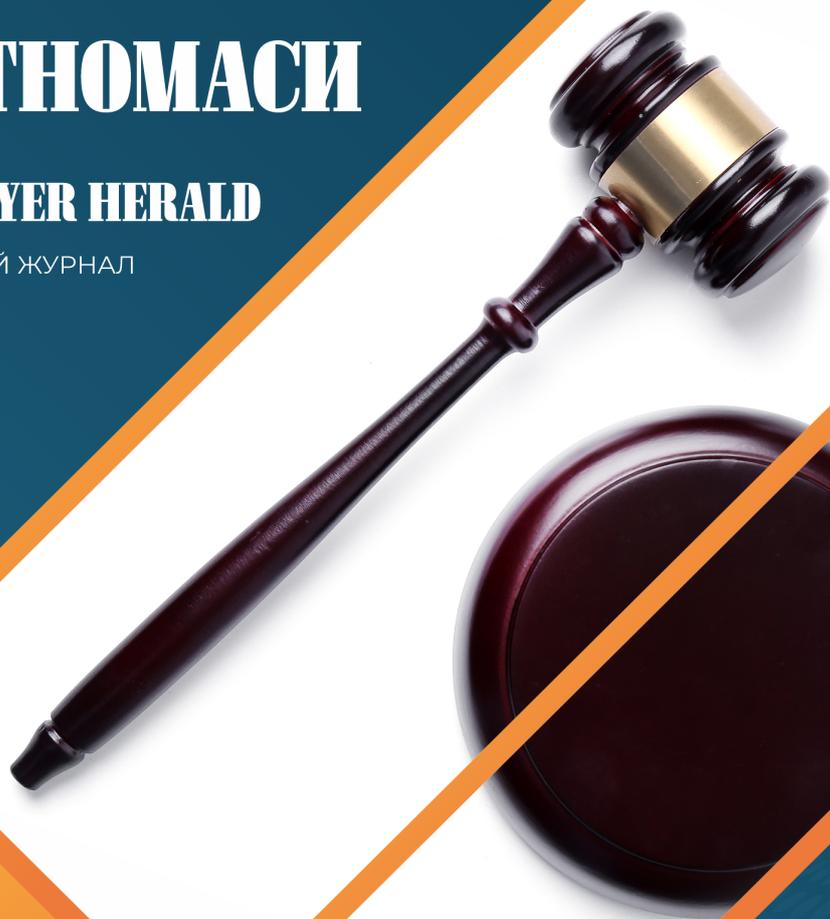
ISSN: 2181-9416



# ЮРИСТ АХБОРОТНОМАСИ

ВЕСТНИК ЮРИСТА \* LAWYER HERALD

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Doi Journal 10.26739/2181-9416

# ЮРИСТ АХБОРОТНОМАСИ

5 СОН, 3 ЖИЛД

## ВЕСТНИК ЮРИСТА

НОМЕР 5, ВЫПУСК 3

## LAWYER HERALD

VOLUME 5, ISSUE 3



TOSHKENT-2023

# Мундарижа

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# ЮРИСТ АХБОРОТНОМАСИ ВЕСТНИК ЮРИСТА LAWYER HERALD

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## ROBOTICS LEGAL CIVIL REGULATION IN UZBEKISTAN: PIONEERING A PATH FOR THE FUTURE

**For citation (иктибос келтириш учун, для цитирования): YUSUPOV S.** Robotics legal civil regulation in Uzbekistan: pioneering a path for the future // Юрист ахборотномаси – Вестник юриста – Lawyer herald. № 5 (2023) P. 50-57.

 5 (2023) DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.26739/2181-9416-2023-5-6>

### ANNOTATION

This article explores the multifaceted benefits of robotics in Uzbekistan and the legal world. It discusses how the adoption of robotics technology can contribute to economic growth, workforce development, efficiency in agriculture, improved healthcare, and enhanced security in Uzbekistan. Simultaneously, it highlights the importance of legal frameworks in addressing issues such as intellectual property, liability, data privacy, and ethical considerations. The legal world plays a crucial role in shaping the responsible and ethical use of robotics while safeguarding the rights and interests of individuals and society.

**Keywords:** Robotics, Uzbekistan, Economic Growth, Workforce Development, Agriculture Efficiency, Healthcare Innovation, Security and Defense, Legal Frameworks, Intellectual Property, Liability and Accountability, Data Privacy, Ethical Guidelines, Dispute Resolution, Standards and Regulation, Human Rights, Environmental Impact, Technology Ethics, Cross-Border Regulations, Economic Advantages, Legal Implications.

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## ЎЗБЕКИСТОНДА РОБОТОТЕХНИКА СОҲАСИНИ ФУҚАРОВИЙ-ҲУҚУҚИЙ ТАРТИБГА СОЛИШ: КЕЛАЖАККА ЙЎЛ

### АННОТАЦИЯ

Ушбу мақолада робототехниканинг Ўзбекистонда ва ҳуқуқ соҳасидаги кўп қиррали афзалликлари муҳокама қилинади. Робот технологияларини жорий етишниги Ўзбекистонда иқтисодий ўсиш, меҳнат ресурсларини ривожлантириш, қишлоқ хўжалиги самарадорлигини ошириш, соғлиқни сақлаш тизимини такомиллаштириш ва хавфсизликни таъминлашга қўшган ҳиссаси муҳокама қилинмоқда. Шу билан бирга, интеллектуал мулк, жавобгарлик, маълумотлар махфийлиги ва ахлоқий масалалар каби

муаммоларни ҳал қилишда ҳуқуқий тузилмаларнинг аҳамияти таъкидланади. Ҳуқуқий дунё робототехникадан масъулиятли ва ахлоқий фойдаланишни шакллантиришда, шахс ва жамиятнинг ҳуқуқ ва манфаатларини ҳимоя қилишни таъминлашда ҳал қилувчи рол ўйнайди.

**Калит сўзлар:** Робототехника, Ўзбекистон, ишчи кучини ривожлантириш, ҳуқуқий дизайн, интеллектуал мулк, маълумотлар махфийлиги, ахлоқий тамойиллар, низоларни ҳал қилиш, стандартлар ва тартибга солиш, инсон ҳуқуқлари, халқаро тартибга солиш.

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## ГРАЖДАНСКО-ПРАВОВОЕ РЕГУЛИРОВАНИЕ РОБОТОТЕХНИКИ В УЗБЕКИСТАНЕ: ПУТЬ В БУДУЩЕЕ

### АННОТАЦИЯ

В данной статье рассматриваются многоаспектные преимущества робототехники в Узбекистане и в сфере права. Обсуждается вклад внедрения робототехнологий в экономический рост, развитие рабочей силы, повышение эффективности сельского хозяйства, улучшение системы здравоохранения и обеспечение безопасности в Узбекистане. В то же время подчеркивается важность правовых структур в решении вопросов, таких как интеллектуальная собственность, ответственность, конфиденциальность данных и этические аспекты. Мир права играет решающую роль в формировании ответственного и этичного использования робототехники, обеспечивающая защиту прав и интересов физических лиц и общества.

**Ключевые слова:** Робототехника, Узбекистан, экономический рост, развитие рабочей силы, эффективность сельского хозяйства, инновации в здравоохранении, безопасность и оборона, правовые конструкции, интеллектуальная собственность, ответственность и учет, конфиденциальность данных, этические принципы, разрешение споров, стандарты и регулирование, права человека, воздействие на окружающую среду, этика технологий, международное регулирование, экономические преимущества, правовые вопросы.

Uzbekistan, a country with a rich history and a vision for the future, has been making significant strides in various sectors, including technology and robotics. With the growing importance of robotics and artificial intelligence (AI) in today's world, the need for regulatory frameworks becomes paramount. In recent years, Uzbekistan has been actively working on establishing a robust system for regulating robotics, setting an example for other nations. This article explores the development of civil regulation in robotics in Uzbekistan and its implications for the country's future.

Robotics and AI are no longer science fiction concepts but rather integral parts of modern life. They have already made their way into various industries, including healthcare, manufacturing, agriculture, and more. Dr. Mokhinur Bakhranova suggested that the technological transformation has introduced unique challenges, particularly in terms of legal and ethical matters [1, P.5].

Recognizing the potential of robotics and AI in various sectors, Uzbekistan has taken proactive steps to ensure that this technology is not only harnessed effectively but also regulated properly. The government's forward-thinking approach can be observed through several key initiatives:

1. Legal Framework Development: Uzbekistan has been actively working on developing

legal frameworks and regulations that cover various aspects of robotics, including liability, data protection, and ethical considerations. This framework aims to provide a clear legal foundation for the use of robots in various industries.

2. Ethical Guidelines: The country is also in the process of creating ethical guidelines for the development and use of AI and robotics. These guidelines aim to ensure that technology aligns with ethical and societal values.

3. Research and Development Support: The Uzbek government is actively supporting research and development in the field of robotics. This includes partnerships with academic institutions and technology companies to foster innovation and growth in the sector.

4. International Collaboration: Uzbekistan is actively collaborating with international organizations and governments to harmonize its robotics regulations with global standards. This helps create a conducive environment for foreign investments and technology transfer.

The efforts invested in regulating robotics in Uzbekistan hold significant implications for the nation's future:

1. Economic Growth: By providing a clear legal and ethical framework for robotics, Uzbekistan is positioning itself as an attractive destination for technology companies and investors. This, in turn, can drive economic growth and innovation.

2. Technological Advancement: A well-regulated robotics sector can promote technological advancement and innovation within the country, making Uzbekistan more competitive on a global scale.

3. Societal Benefits: Proper regulation ensures that the benefits of robotics, such as improved healthcare, efficient manufacturing, and more, are accessible to the Uzbek people, improving their quality of life.

4. Ethical Leadership: By actively developing ethical guidelines, Uzbekistan is positioning itself as a leader in the responsible use of AI and robotics, setting an example for other nations.

Specific Areas of Robotics Regulation in Uzbekistan:

1. Liability and Accountability: Uzbekistan is working on defining liability and accountability standards for robotics. This includes setting rules for manufacturers and operators of robots to ensure that they are responsible for the actions of the robots they create or deploy. This helps address questions related to accidents or damage caused by autonomous systems.

2. Data Protection: As in many countries, data protection and privacy are paramount. Uzbekistan's regulations will likely include provisions on how data collected and processed by robots should be handled to ensure privacy and security.

3. Robotics in Healthcare: The use of robotics in healthcare is on the rise globally, and Uzbekistan is no exception. The government is likely to have regulations specific to healthcare robots, addressing issues such as medical data privacy, safety standards, and compliance with medical ethics.

4. Autonomous Vehicles: With the increasing interest in autonomous vehicles, regulations for self-driving cars and drones are a priority. Uzbekistan will need to establish rules regarding safety, insurance, and compliance with international standards for autonomous transportation systems.

Future Prospects for Robotics Regulation in Uzbekistan:

1. International Collaboration: Uzbekistan's engagement in international collaboration on robotics regulation will continue to grow. This will lead to a harmonization of standards, making it easier for companies to operate and invest in the country.

2. Educational and Research Initiatives: To support the growing robotics sector, educational and research initiatives will likely receive more funding and attention. This will lead to an increase in the number of skilled professionals and innovative projects in the field.

3. Innovation and Startups: With a friendly regulatory environment, Uzbekistan may see the rise of robotics startups and innovative companies. These organizations can contribute significantly to the local economy and technological advancements.

4. Public Awareness and Acceptance: As robotics become more integrated into daily life, public awareness and acceptance are crucial. The government may run public awareness

campaigns to inform citizens about the benefits and potential risks of robotics.

5. Updates and Amendments: The field of robotics is rapidly evolving, and regulations will need to keep pace. Uzbekistan will continue to amend and update its regulations to reflect technological advancements and changing societal needs.

Uzbekistan's commitment to civil regulation in robotics is not only forward-looking but also a vital step in embracing the technology-driven future [2, P.29]. By establishing comprehensive regulatory frameworks, the nation is ensuring responsible innovation, economic growth, and societal benefits. The country's continued collaboration with international partners and focus on education and research further solidify its position in the global robotics landscape.

According to scholars Mamatov A., Nemcov A. and R. Zagorodnuk "International legal practice is essential for maintaining order and cooperation among nations in an increasingly interconnected world. Legal experts in this field, including international lawyers and diplomats, work to develop, interpret, and enforce the rules and agreements that govern the interactions between states and entities at the global level" [3, P.55].

International legal practice, often referred to as international law, is a field of law that deals with the interactions and relationships between different countries and their legal systems. It encompasses a wide range of legal principles, rules, treaties, and customs that govern the conduct of nations and international organizations on the global stage. Here are some key aspects and areas within international legal practice:

1. Public International Law: Public international law deals with the legal relationships between sovereign states and international organizations. This includes principles related to state sovereignty, the law of treaties, diplomatic relations, and the settlement of international disputes [4, P.9].

2. Private International Law: Also known as conflict of laws, private international law addresses issues related to cross-border transactions, such as jurisdiction, choice of law, and the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments. It helps determine which country's laws should apply when legal disputes have an international element.

3. International Human Rights Law: This area of international law focuses on the protection and promotion of human rights at the international level. Treaties like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights establish fundamental human rights standards that states are expected to uphold.

4. International Environmental Law: International environmental law deals with global environmental issues, including climate change, biodiversity, and pollution. Agreements like the Paris Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity aim to address and mitigate environmental challenges [5, P.2].

5. International Trade Law: International trade law governs the conduct of states and businesses engaged in cross-border trade. The World Trade Organization (WTO) and various trade agreements establish rules and regulations for international commerce.

6. International Criminal Law: This area focuses on the prosecution of individuals for international crimes, such as genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. The International Criminal Court (ICC) is a major institution responsible for handling such cases.

7. International Arbitration: International arbitration is a method of resolving disputes between parties in different countries through arbitration rather than traditional litigation. It is often used for cross-border commercial disputes and is governed by various international arbitration conventions and rules.

8. International Treaties and Agreements: Nations enter into international treaties and agreements to codify their relationships and commitments on various issues. These agreements can cover trade, security, environmental protection, and more.

9. Diplomacy and State Practice: Diplomatic practices and negotiations are critical components of international legal practice. Diplomats and foreign ministries work to maintain relations between states, negotiate treaties, and resolve disputes through diplomatic channels.

10. International Organizations: International legal practice involves the operations and regulations of international organizations like the United Nations, the World Bank, and regional

organizations. These entities play a significant role in shaping international law and resolving global issues.

According to Professor I. Rustambekov, Uzbekistan's approach to civil regulation in robotics is not only forward-thinking but also necessary for the country's continued growth and development. By establishing a legal and ethical framework for this rapidly evolving technology, Uzbekistan is securing its position in the global technological landscape. As robotics continue to shape various sectors, other nations can look to Uzbekistan as an example of how to effectively and responsibly regulate these innovations [6, P.12].

#### Future Prospects for Robotics Regulation in Uzbekistan

1. International Collaboration: Uzbekistan's engagement in international collaboration on robotics regulation will continue to grow. This will lead to a harmonization of standards, making it easier for companies to operate and invest in the country.

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Uzbekistan's commitment to civil regulation in robotics is not only forward-looking but also a vital step in embracing the technology-driven future. By establishing comprehensive regulatory frameworks, the nation is ensuring responsible innovation, economic growth, and societal benefits [7, P.5]. The country's continued collaboration with international partners and focus on education and research further solidify its position in the global robotics landscape.

Legal scholars Rijkov V. and Sayfulin V. suggests that international legal practice, often referred to as international law, is a field of law that deals with the interactions and relationships between different countries and their legal systems. It encompasses a wide range of legal principles, rules, treaties, and customs that govern the conduct of nations and international organizations on the global stage [8, P.4]. Here are some key aspects and areas within international legal practice:

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International legal practice is essential for maintaining order and cooperation among nations in an increasingly interconnected world. Legal experts in this field, including international lawyers and diplomats, work to develop, interpret, and enforce the rules and agreements that govern the interactions between states and entities at the global level.

The international legal practice of robotics, often referred to as the regulation of robotics in the context of international law, is an evolving and complex field that addresses the legal, ethical, and regulatory challenges presented by the use of robots and artificial intelligence (AI) systems across national borders [9, P.5]. As technology advances and robots play a growing role in various industries, international law must adapt to ensure responsible and ethical use. Here are some key aspects of international legal practice in the realm of robotics:

- Cross-Border Trade in Robotics: International law, including trade agreements, may address the import and export of robots and related technologies. Trade rules may govern the movement of robotic products and components across borders, including tariffs, standards, and intellectual property rights.

- Intellectual Property and Patents: International intellectual property law can protect robotics-related innovations, patents, and copyrights. This is particularly important for technology companies and innovators working in the field of robotics.

- Data Privacy and Security: International legal frameworks, such as the European Union's General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), have implications for the use of robots that collect, process, and store data. These regulations govern data protection and privacy, even in the context of robotics.

- Ethical and Human Rights Considerations: International human rights and ethical principles play a crucial role in regulating the use of robots, particularly in areas like healthcare, autonomous weapons, and AI-driven decision-making. These considerations are essential in ensuring the responsible use of technology.

- Safety Standards: International organizations like the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) develop safety standards for various types of robots, including industrial robots and service robots. Compliance with these standards is often required for market access.

- Liability and Accountability: The question of liability for damages caused by robots, especially autonomous systems, can be complex. International law may address the allocation of responsibility in cross-border scenarios.

- International Trade in Services: Many robots are used in service industries, including healthcare, customer service, and logistics. International trade agreements can affect the movement and regulation of these services.

- Cross-Border Research and Collaboration: International law can influence cross-border research and development collaboration in the field of robotics, including regulations on the sharing of intellectual property and technology.

- Arms Control and Autonomous Weapons: International agreements, such as the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, seek to regulate the use of autonomous weapons and military robots.

- International Collaboration and Standards: Collaboration among nations and international organizations is vital in establishing common standards, ethical guidelines, and regulatory frameworks for robotics. This helps ensure a level playing field and promotes responsible development and use.

- International Arbitration: Disputes arising from cross-border robotics contracts or collaborations can be resolved through international arbitration, adhering to international arbitration rules and conventions.

The regulation of robotics in international law is a dynamic and ongoing process, reflecting the rapid evolution of technology [10, P.4]. As nations, organizations, and individuals work to strike a balance between innovation and responsible use, international legal practice in robotics will continue to adapt to address the emerging challenges and opportunities presented by these advanced technologies.

Certainly, there are more specific aspects and considerations related to the international legal practice of robotics:

- International Collaboration on Robotics Research: Collaboration between countries and international organizations is increasingly common in robotics research. International agreements may govern the sharing of data, technology, and expertise to promote scientific advancement and innovation.

- Regulation of Autonomous Vehicles: The use of autonomous vehicles, including self-driving cars and drones, involves complex international legal considerations. These encompass safety standards, liability in cross-border accidents, and regulatory frameworks for international road and airspace usage.

- Customs and Import Regulations: International trade in robotic components and products may require adherence to customs and import regulations. Harmonizing customs procedures and tariffs for robots is essential to facilitate the global flow of technology.

- Cybersecurity and Hacking Risks: Robots and AI systems are susceptible to hacking and cyberattacks. International law may address cybersecurity concerns and legal actions against cyber criminals involved in targeting robotics systems.

- Dispute Resolution Mechanisms: Cross-border disputes related to robotics, including contract disputes, intellectual property issues, and liability claims, may be subject to international dispute resolution mechanisms, such as arbitration or mediation.

- Technology Transfer and Export Controls: International law may dictate restrictions on the export of advanced robotics technology, particularly in cases with potential military applications. Export control regulations seek to prevent the proliferation of sensitive technology to unauthorized parties.

- International Humanitarian Law: The use of robots in armed conflicts raises questions about compliance with international humanitarian law. Regulations aim to protect civilians and limit the harm caused by autonomous and remote-controlled weapons.

- Standardization of Terminology and Definitions: Consistency in terminology and definitions related to robotics is vital for international communication and collaboration. Standardization organizations help ensure that terms are understood uniformly across borders.

- Global Ethical Frameworks for AI and Robotics: International discussions are ongoing to establish ethical guidelines for AI and robotics, particularly in sensitive areas like healthcare, finance, and autonomous weapons. Ethical frameworks aim to ensure that technology adheres to global ethical norms and principles.

- Global Access to Robotic Healthcare: The deployment of medical robots, telemedicine, and remote surgery technologies necessitates international regulations to guarantee equitable

access and quality healthcare services, especially in underserved regions.

- Environmental Impact: International agreements and conventions, such as the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes, can regulate the responsible disposal of robotic components and electronics to minimize environmental impact.

- Customs Valuation of Robotic Goods: Determining the customs value of robotic products is essential for import duties. International trade laws set forth guidelines for valuing robotic goods consistently and fairly.

In conclusion, the international legal practice of robotics is multifaceted, spanning various aspects of law and technology. As robotics continues to advance and integrate into different sectors, international cooperation, regulation, and legal frameworks are essential to ensure responsible and ethical use and to address the complexities of cross-border issues in this rapidly evolving field.

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