

# UZBEKISTAN: PROVIDING A LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR INFORMATION SECURITY

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## **ABSTRACT**

This article discusses the creation and improvement of a legal framework in the field of information security in Uzbekistan. As a product of rapid development of the global mass media, the World Wide Web and activities of other television and radio resources, information and information technologies are becoming powerful ideological and political phenomenon of the 21st century. Nowadays, humanity progress have reached such a high level where not military force, but intellectual ability, perception, innovative ideas and new technologies are of higher importance. Realization of activities on formation of global information community by the world community countries is one of the peculiarities of current period. Because, the modern concept of human rights and freedom reject the all kind of hurts and harms which can be done by society or others to people.

**KEYWORDS:** Information Threat, Information Security, Information Security Objects, Information Security Resources, Threat to Information Security

## **INTRODUCTION**

One of the main tendencies of human development in 21st century is considered to be the usage of ICT in all aspects of society and as its base, development of informatization process is a significant task nowadays. The opportunities of modern information communication technology are infinite, ICT has been developing rapidly and its application matters have become one of the superior directions of country's strategic tasks, while terms like information, information circulation, informatization, information resources, information security are becoming more common in our every day lives. The 21st century is known as the age of globalization and ICT in the world of civilization. Integration of national politics and economics is gradually rising to a global level. Along with this, development of ICT is conquering all aspects of sociopolitical, political and cultural life of integrating countries.

**Main part** Emergence of information security issues is directly related to one of the properties of world's scientific and technological progresses, global information revolution. As a result of global information revolution new information technology and global communication tools are being spread rapidly almost everywhere, global information platform of an international community or the global information environment is being formed. However, achievements of information revolution can be used not only for positive purposes, but also they may be used by some countries to try to dominate over other countries in an international level and to impede in other

country's internal affairs. As a consequence of this, issues of information security are gaining in significance.

However, the results of information revolution can be used in negative aspects also where one country is dominating over another country in global arena, trying to intervene into internal affairs of countries. This negative part created the global contradiction sphere where the information revolution can affect the country in the regional and also in the global arena. That's why the issue of information security became the global concern of today's world.

Expansion of internet networks is considered to be a product of computerization, informatization and globalization processes. In these circumstances, it is required to create a unique in the world intercontinental information exchange infrastructure that will serve as an international legal and cultural-informational base. While the world security system is emerging speedily, we can witness the world community gradually transferring their military methods from force application to a new fundamental model, from traditional military to ICT methods. As a product of rapid development of the global mass media, the World Wide Web and activities of other television and radio resources, information and information technologies are becoming powerful ideological and political phenomenon of the 21st century. New criteria and components of security related to information factors are constantly changing the international activity methods. Nowadays, humanity progress have reached such a high level where not military force, but intellectual ability, perception, innovative ideas and new technologies are of higher importance. Realization of activities on formation of global information community by the world community countries is one of the peculiarities of current period.

## **MATERIAL METHOD**

**Information threat** can be defined as following: It is a state of society where threat formed in information system by order or spontaneously adversely affects a country, community and an individual.

**Information security** is protection of vital benefits of an individual, community and a country from information wars, interventions and disinformation threats. The point of information security is to protect countries' information resources and the legal rights of people and communities dealing with information systems.

**Information security resources** are country's resources of computer software, information in the form of documents (library, archive, fond), knowledge and information and other types of organizations.

**Threat to information security** is a collection of factors directly allowing the harm to activity, preservation and development of societal information atmosphere, as well as collection of factors hindering the activities of individual's, society's and country's national interests in the sphere of information technology.

**Demolition of information and information standing order** is illegal gathering and using of information; deliberately spreading the information in a wrong way; downloading information illegally; stealing information.

Components of information security: 1) Security state of information environment, in this state it is being formed and develops for good of society and citizens; 2) In the state of information infrastructure security information is used precisely for the right purpose and while being used it does not affect the system negatively; 3) State of information being secure itself, in this state it is very difficult or impossible for its properties such as secretiveness, integrality, convenience to be destroyed [1].

The number of ICT crimes has been growing progressively in the last decade compared to other types of crimes. Firstly, ICT crime brings maximum profit with a minimum cost to ICT thieves. Secondly, organized crime groups are showing more interest to secret information of government and business systems to provide safety for themselves. Thirdly, ICT crimes are related to many socio-legal factors in a global level. In light of globalization, IT sphere is not only becoming a place for international partnership, but also it is becoming a place for counter-strike and movements.

The issue of information security can be seen in political, conference agendas more often, and drawing more and more attention of international organizations. The General Assembly of United Nations accepted the resolution A/KE8/54/49 on December 23, 1999. This resolution oversees the fact that modern information technologies can be used not only for development and security purposes, but also for negative purposes.

The following Laws of Republic of Uzbekistan were accepted: «About protection of country's secrets» (07.05.1993); «About the legal protection of computers and database software» (06.05.1994); «About the telecommunications» (20.08.1999); «About the principals and guarantees of information security» (12.12.2002); «About the digital signature» (11.12.2003); «About the informatization» (11.12.2003); «About exchange of electronic documents» (29.04.2004); «About electronic commerce» (29.04.2004); «About electronic payment» (16.12.2005), «About protection of information in automatic banking system» (04.04.2006). The purpose of the law of Republic of Uzbekistan about telecommunication (20.08.1999) [2] is to control the social relationship in the sphere of telecommunication creation, usage and development. The main tasks of the law about the principals and guarantees of information freedom are to abide the rules of principals and guarantees of information freedom, to provide the right of free use, spreading, saving and searching of information. The 14th article of the law states the following methods of ensuring the information security of society: to develop the principles of democratic civil society, to assure freedom of mass media; not to allow to destruct and morally effect the social mind by using mass; to preserve and enhance

the moral, cultural and historical heritage of society, to protect scientific and high technological potential of the country; to establish a running system against information expansion which leads to isolating the national identity, minimization of cultural and historical heritage, instability of social political situation, destruction of peace between religions. Fit to new reality, the law about informatization serves as a legal base for development of communication technology and created a base for inflow of foreign investment. Moreover, it laid a foundation for development of distant learning, telemedicine, electronic commerce and electronic payment.

Law «About electronic numbered signature» [3] with following to the conditions has guaranteed the equality and the acceptance of electronic numbered signature in the electronic document and the personal signature in the paper. In this law the protection of information of the owners of electronic numbered signature 's key has also been reflected. Acceptance of Law «About the circulation of electronic documents» has created the legal framework in the area of implication of the electronic document circulation and has given opportunity to exchange instantly and has increased the effectiveness of electronic documents. The law also has helped to minimize the percentage of blank paper participation in the exchange. This law has clearly showed the legal status of electronic document and its requisites and also the participants of electronic document circulation, document receiver, sender, saving and protection.

In order to relate the legal foundation of development of e-trade in Uzbekistan, law «About etrade» and law «About electronic payment» have been signed. These laws have stated the norms of the protection of electronic system participations and their privacy and the information related to the electronic payment systems. Law «About information protection in automatized banking system» [4] has also stated the norms of information protection in the banking systems, and also the legal framework of information protection. The law has also stressed out about requirements of information protection in automatized banking system. The current law ensures the legal protection of information owner; the methods of limitation in permitting of personal information usage in automatized banking systems and also it allows identifying the roles and requirements of the delegated government body which will be in charge of data and information protection in the automatized banking system. Additionally, law «About mail communication» [5] and law «About Radio frequencies» which has significant role in making society more informational-centred, and also forming legal framework which has controlled the communication and information infrastructure and radio frequency spectre. **CONCLUSION**

It can be stated that today strong legal foundation of information freedom has been established in Uzbekistan. Verily, today country's economic, political, social and other spheres' dependency on the information and communication systems is dramatically increasing. Government bodies are requiring the quick exchange of information and communication. Therefore, the information security should be

considered as the entire social existence of human being, and the information security concept should be attached to the human rights concept. Because, the modern concept of human rights and freedom reject the all kind of hurts and harms which can be done by society or others to people.

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