

Legal Tech Development in Uzbekistan: Problems and Solutions

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ABSTRACT

In the scientific article, the issues leading to the development of legal tech are discussed in detail. Based on the current legislation, existing problems regarding the development of legal tech have been identified and suggestions have been developed.

KEYWORDS: *Legal tech, cyber law, law tech, digitization, law.*

Nowadays, we cannot imagine our life without digital technologies. All parts of social life are undergoing intense digitization.

To achieve sustainable development, we need to deeply master digital knowledge and information technology, which will allow us to take the shortest path to achieve comprehensive development. In today's world, digital technologies play a crucial role in all fields [1].

According to the 2020 report "The Future of Jobs 2020" of the World Economic Forum, by 2025 digitalization will lead to the loss of 85 million jobs in 26 countries of the world. By this time, companies will divide the work equally between people and machines[2].

The Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6079 of October 10, 2020 on the approval of the "Digital Uzbekistan - 2030" strategy and measures for its effective implementation, in particular, the development of the field of public administration in our country, It is envisaged to further expand high-quality and high-demand electronic state services at the country level, and to gradually transfer all state services to digital form[3].

Digitization is a global trend and its implementation is one of the main directions of our country's policy. It is a difficult issue to change the legal framework for the regulation of the digital economy without studying the new phenomena that arise in the era of digitization[4].

The development of information and communication technologies leads to the emergence of a new electronic or virtual space, which leads to the formation of new social relations that are not limited by time and space. These new social relations create the need for legal regulation[5].

In the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan of May 19, 2020 "On measures to further improve the activities of judicial bodies and institutions in the implementation of the state legal policy" No. PF-5997 Wide introduction of digital technologies in the activities of judicial bodies and institutions and the implementation of the "virtual justice" system through digitalization of public services is envisaged [6].

As it was mentioned, now information technologies managed to penetrate into any field. The legal field is no exception. Legal Tech (legal technology) is legal technology, which is considered one of the most advanced areas of modern jurisprudence. Developed countries are making good use of these information technology programs in their legal practice.

Legal Tech is a new field of science created by combining the fields of jurisprudence and information technology, covering the legal field with digital technologies, providing automated

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legal services, and solving legal issues with the help of digital technologies. Currently, this field introduces the following advanced technologies to jurisprudence:

artificial intelligence;

"big data" large data;

automated legal service;

robot lawyers;

"cyber justice" digital justice;

blockchain technology [7].

On the other hand, it should also be said that in the scientific works of national scientists, the opinions that "Blockchain is a global registry running on computers and provided by volunteers around the world (Tapscott, D. and Tapscott, A., 2016)." occurs[8].

Implementation of the tasks specified in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 29, 2020 "On additional measures for the fundamental improvement of legal education and science in the Republic of Uzbekistan" No. PF-5987 In accordance with paragraph 33 of the graph, the Legal Tech laboratory at the Center for Legal Initiatives and Innovations of the Tashkent State Law University was established.

In accordance with Appendix 1 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan Resolution No. 409 dated June 25, 2020, the "Introduction of digital technologies in public administration and justice bodies" state institution "E-Government Project Management Center" under the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications Development of the Republic of Uzbekistan department" is operating [9]. In addition, in accordance with the Decision of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 17, 2021 "On measures to create conditions for the rapid introduction of artificial intelligence technologies" PQ-4996, Information technologies and communications The Research Institute for the Development of Digital Technologies and Artificial Intelligence under the Ministry of Development was established[10].

In general, the complex of changes characteristic of the information society significantly In paragraph 14 of the program of measures for the study and introduction of artificial intelligence technologies in 2021-2022 of this decision, the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications Development, the Ministry of Innovative Development, the Academy of Sciences and Higher and Secondary Special Education Development of an explanatory dictionary on artificial intelligence by the Ministry of Education in the State language, and paragraph 15 provides for continuous "hackathons" and competitions in order to encourage researchers to write practical algorithms in the field of artificial intelligence[11].

At this point, it is worth noting that in this Decision, the activity of joint research projects of national and foreign higher education institutions and research organizations in the field of artificial intelligence, the development of international scientific research activities aimed at the development of artificial intelligence, and the development of artificial intelligence It is also decided to send young scientists conducting research activities in the field of artificial intelligence to short-term foreign scientific internships. The regulatory legal document also provides for the introduction of crowd funding mechanisms for start-up projects in the field of artificial intelligence.

In 2017, the European Union developed a set of civil legal regulations on robotics, which are of a recommendatory nature, which states that humanity is now using more sophisticated robots, bots, androids and other forms of artificial intelligence, and new industries with them. is on the verge of revolution. It is vitally important that legislatures develop legal and ethical rules for artificial

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intelligence without limiting innovation, while prioritizing the privacy and interests of all segments of society[12].

Today, a number of scientific activities in the field of legal tech are being carried out in our country, including the above-mentioned Tashkent State Law University Legal Tech laboratory, Tashkent State Law University professor S. Gulyamov's Cyberlaw.uz (<http://cyberlaw.uz/>) school of cyber law. , we can cite Dr. Ammar Younas' projects Central Asia Tech Law (<https://centralasiatechlaw.com/>)[13] .

In addition, an international conference on "Modern trends in the development of digitalization in the field of justice" held on December 15, 2021 by the Legal Policy Research Institute under the Ministry of Justice is also aimed at researching the field of Legal tech[14].

Currently, a number of developments related to legal technologies are operating in Uzbekistan: lex.uz, <https://advice.uz/uz>, <https://yurxizmat.uz/uz> and others. However, there are a number of shortcomings that hinder the development of legal tech in our country today. These include:

1. Norms, road maps, and measures in the current legal documents related to digitization of jurisprudence remain in the document. Systematic control over their implementation is insufficient. The question of who should conduct systematic control remains open?
2. The analysis of the above normative legal documents shows that the measures aimed at the development of the legal tech sector are implemented in a scattered manner. In particular, the activities of the Ministry of Information and Communications, the Ministry of Justice, Tashkent State Law University, Research Institute for the Development of Digital Technologies and Artificial Intelligence, and Tashkent University of Information Technologies are carried out without mutual agreement. A comprehensive approach to this issue is necessary.
3. Scientific research aimed at the development of legal tech, results of scientific research, junction points of projects (platforms, circles, working groups) are almost non-existent. Each state organization, scientific research centers are conducting autonomous research. In particular, the IT Park, which is receiving a lot of attention in our country today, is related to Legal tech directions in the 1 million coders projects.
4. A unified approach to the development of legal tech projects with the Ministry of Justice and other state organizations has not been developed. It is appropriate to draw up a road map with specific goals and tasks regarding this issue.
5. There is insufficient cooperation between the department and the academic schools of its professors and state organizations involved in legal tech in the development of legal tech projects. In this, first of all, it is necessary to pay attention to the activities of scientific schools in the direction of Legal tech.
6. There are also a number of shortcomings in the organizational issues of legal tech projects to be implemented by scientific research centers. In particular, the exact direction and prospective plans (mission and vision) of the projects to be implemented have not been determined. For example, artificial intelligence, big data, legal service automation, etc.
7. The list of topics and directions of scientific research carried out and expected to be carried out in the field of legal tech has not been formed by the scientific departments of higher education institutions.
8. Any scientific, practical research support mechanism that should be carried out by scientific researchers has not been revised based on a modern approach. For example: For a specific part of a legal tech project, there is no established allocation of funds for the work performed.
9. There are still a number of administrative restrictions in the implementation of legal tech projects

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together with OTM and international experts. In particular, the allocation of funds for the scientific research carried out by them, and the payment of payments are under strict financial control. This creates extra hassle for HEIs and reduces the desire to attract specialists from abroad.

10. Systematic relations with international prestigious scientific research and commercial organizations on research and development of the field of legal tech are practically not established.

In conclusion, it should be said that when digitalization is actively entering all sectors of society, the national legal system should not be left out of this technological update. Eliminating the above problems will serve to bring the legal policy of our country to a new level. The development of legal tech should be one of the main tools in the implementation of reforms in the judicial system of our country.

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