

## Regulatory and Legal Acts in the Field of Information and Communication Technologies in Ensuring State Security

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**Abstract:** This article provides brief information on regulatory and legal acts in the field of information and communication technologies in ensuring state security.

**Keywords:** state security, information and communication technologies, constitution, law, cybersecurity, threats, politics.

Information and communication technologies have made it possible to penetrate deeply into every sphere of society, automate information exchange and management processes in public administration, as well as radically change the lifestyle of citizens. At the same time, the development of information and communication technologies creates new threats and risks in the information sphere. These risks can directly affect state security. Therefore, it is necessary for the state to create a strong regulatory and legal framework regulating the information technology sector and constantly improve it.

During the years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted a number of regulatory and legal acts to ensure information security and regulate information and communication technologies. These documents are regularly updated in accordance with the requirements of the time and serve to practically ensure the concept of state security.

Regulatory and legal acts regulating information technologies and state security are presented in the table.

Document name Year of adoption Main purpose Impact on state security

1. Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan 1992 Guarantees freedom of access and dissemination of information Ensures personal integrity, national security, state secrets and information balance
2. Law "On Informatization" 2003 (2019 edition) Regulates information systems, resources and security measures Strengthens the stability and security of information systems on a legal basis
3. Law "On Electronic Government" 2015 Implementation of digital public administration Ensures digital security of management systems
4. Law "On Personal Data" 2019 Protection of citizens' personal data Prevents unlawful influence and manipulation through data
5. Cybersecurity Concept (National Strategy) 2018 Raising cybersecurity to the level of state policy Cyberattacks, technological threats and external influences creates mechanisms for combating
6. Presidential Decree No. PQ-4851 2020 Establishing cybersecurity centers, training personnel in the field Creating an organizational and legal framework and strengthening systemic security
7. Articles of the Criminal and Administrative Codes Various years Establishing responsibility for cybercrime, illegal dissemination of information and other dangerous actions Serves to prevent violations in the information sector

As can be seen from this table, the regulatory and legal framework regulating information and telecommunications technologies in Uzbekistan is sufficiently broad and consistent. These documents:

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ensure information sovereignty, enable secure information exchange between state bodies, protect citizens' personal data, and create a legal framework against technological threats.

In addition, they are harmonized with international standards and play an important role in the implementation of modern approaches to national security.

The main tasks and significance of the system of regulatory and legal documents

Ensuring information security. Regulatory documents determine the requirements for protecting information systems and databases. This protects the state and citizens from cyberattacks, data theft and corruption.

Protecting citizens' right to information. Laws ensure the rights of citizens to freely receive information and freely express their opinions, but maintain a balance so that these rights do not violate state security and public order.

Ensuring the reliability and stability of information systems. Regulatory documents increase the efficiency of digital platforms of state administration systems, guarantee their safe and uninterrupted operation.

Compliance with national and international standards. The legislation of Uzbekistan is based on international standards, as well as the experience of partner countries, thereby ensuring national security in the global information space.

Regulatory and legal documents of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the field of information and communication technologies are an important tool in ensuring state security. These documents are formed in accordance with the requirements of the time and are regularly improved. They are aimed not only at ensuring information security, but also at increasing efficiency in state administration, protecting citizens' information rights and regulating the fight against new threats in the field of cybersecurity. At the same time, these documents are harmonized with international norms and standards and are of great importance in strengthening the digital sovereignty and national security of Uzbekistan.

State security is the basis of the political, economic, social and technological stability of any sovereign state. In the 21st century, the development of information and communication technologies creates new opportunities in this area, as well as threats and dangers. Therefore, the article provides an in-depth analysis of the theoretical and conceptual aspects of ensuring state security.

First, the connection between state security and information and communication technologies was widely revealed. In particular, based on the experiences of foreign countries - China, the Russian Federation and South Korea, it was shown how technologies are used in security policy. While the Chinese experience is aimed at ensuring security through the introduction of centralized control and operational analysis systems using information and communication technologies, the Russian experience is based on the idea of state sovereignty and "digital independence". South Korea, on the other hand, combines advanced technologies with civil society, maintaining a balance between openness and security. These experiences, in turn, provide important practical experience for Uzbekistan in shaping security policy using information and communication technologies.

Secondly, the theoretical concepts, types of information and communication technologies and their direct relationship with state security were analyzed. The capabilities of information technologies to receive, transmit, store and protect information have become an important weapon in the military, economic, cultural and information spheres of the state.

Thirdly, the system of the main regulatory legal acts ensuring information security in the Republic of Uzbekistan was studied. Starting from the Constitution, the Law "On Informatization", the Laws "On Electronic Government", "On Personal Data", Presidential Decrees and the Concept of Cybersecurity strengthen the legal basis for protecting state security through information and communication technologies.



It can be concluded that ensuring state security can be achieved not only through military force or political means, but also through advanced information and communication technologies, international experience and effective legislation.

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