

INFORMATION AND LEGAL RELATIONS OF THE E-STATE IN THE CONCEPT OF E-GOVERNMENT

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| ABSTRACT | KEYWORDS |
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| <p>This article analyzes the essence, structure and features of the information and legal relations that arise within the framework of the concept of e-government. In the E-state system, the legal basis of information exchange, the mechanisms of digital interaction between state bodies, citizens and economic entities are considered. The state and improvement directions of the regulatory framework regulating information security, protection of personal data and the activities of State Information Systems are established.</p> | <p>e-Government, E-State, Information and legal relations, digital transformation, information security, personal data, public services, digital law.</p> |

Introduction

Annotatsiya

Ushbu maqolada elektron hukumat konsepsiyasi doirasida yuzaga keladigan axborot-huquqiy munosabatlarning mohiyati, tuzilishi va xususiyatlari tahlil etiladi. E-davlat tizimida axborot almashuvining huquqiy asoslari, davlat organlari, fuqarolar va xo'jalik yurituvchi sub'ektlar o'rtasidagi raqamli o'zaro ta'sir mexanizmlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Axborot xavfsizligi, shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish va davlat axborot tizimlari faoliyatini tartibga soluvchi me'yoriy-huquqiy bazaning holati va takomillashtirish yo'nalishlari belgilanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: elektron hukumat, e-davlat, axborot-huquqiy munosabatlar, raqamli transformatsiya, axborot xavfsizligi, shaxsiy ma'lumotlar, davlat xizmatlari, raqamli huquq.

Аннотация

в данной статье анализируются сущность, структура и особенности информационно-правовых отношений, возникающих в рамках концепции электронного правительства. В системе электронного государства рассматриваются правовые основы обмена информацией, механизмы цифрового взаимодействия между государственными органами, гражданами и хозяйствующими субъектами. Установлены состояние и направления совершенствования нормативно-правовой базы, регулирующей информационную безопасность, защиту персональных данных и деятельность государственных информационных систем.

Ключевые слова. электронное правительство, электронное государство, информационно-правовые отношения, цифровая трансформация, информационная безопасность, персональные данные, государственные услуги, цифровое право.

The rapid development of digital technologies in the 21st century has led to fundamental changes in the field of public administration. Electronic government (e-government) is a modern form of providing services to citizens and business entities by means of information and communication technologies, as well as implementing internal administrative management. Significant progress is being made in this direction in the Republic of Uzbekistan: the single portal my.gov.uz, the EPIGY system, digital certificates and other electronic services are deeply penetrating the lives of citizens.

However, along with the expansion of digital governance, new legal problems are also emerging. Social relations arising in the electronic environment require an approach different from traditional legal regulatory mechanisms. The category of information-legal relations is one of the central concepts that form the theoretical and legal basis of the e-government system. Information-legal relations are social relations regulated by legal norms in the information sphere. They are characterized by the following features: information participates as an object; subjects have special rights and obligations; relations are guaranteed and protected by the state.

Information and legal relations in the e-government system can be classified as follows:

- By the composition of subjects: relations of the type “state - citizen”, “state - legal entity”, “state body - state body”;
- By direction: relations of information provision, information receipt, information processing and storage, information exchange;
- By nature: procedural (service provision procedure) and substantive-legal (rights and obligations to information) relations;
- From the point of view of information security: relations of data protection, cybersecurity and ensuring confidentiality.

Information and legal relations in the e-government sector in Uzbekistan are regulated by several main regulatory documents. The Law “On Electronic Government”, the Law “On Informatization”, the Law “On Personal Data” and the Law “On Electronic Digital Signature” constitute the legal foundation of this area. In addition, the Strategy of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan “Digital Uzbekistan - 2030” sets out prospects for further improvement of e-government. An analysis of this regulatory framework reveals a number of structural problems. In particular, the boundary between the concepts of “information” and “data” is not clearly defined; the issue of compensation

for damage arising in the process of providing electronic services is not sufficiently regulated; and the norms regulating the activities of systems based on artificial intelligence are still at the stage of formation. The main subjects of information and legal relations in the e-government system are:

State bodies perform two roles in the e-government system: as service providers (providing electronic services to citizens) and as information processors (collecting, storing and processing information about citizens and organizations). The combination of these two roles entails serious legal responsibility - state bodies assume the obligation to ensure the accuracy, security and confidentiality of information. Citizens participate in e-government relations as both service recipients and information holders. Their basic rights include: the right to free access to state information resources; the right to own, use and dispose of their personal data; guarantees of information security and privacy; the right to equality in enjoying digital services. However, in practice, due to digital illiteracy, lack of infrastructure and language barriers, some citizens cannot fully exercise these rights.

Entrepreneurs and legal entities enter into information and legal relations in the e-government system in many areas, including tax reporting, licensing, public procurement, and others. Their obligations include ensuring the reliability of information, providing information in a timely manner and in a format that is appropriate. In return, they have the right to use state information resources, reduce the administrative burden, and demand simplification of business processes. The most important and sensitive aspect of information and legal relations in the e-government system is the issue of personal data protection.

While the collection of large amounts of personal data by state bodies (biometric data, financial status, health status, etc.) on the one hand improves the quality of service, on the other hand poses a serious threat to the privacy of citizens. In international practice, this problem is solved through the principle of "data minimization" — state bodies should collect only the necessary information. The European Union's GDPR regulation is the best example in this regard. Uzbek legislation also needs to converge with these international standards.

From the point of view of ensuring information security, e-government systems must meet three main requirements: confidentiality (only authorized persons can access data), integrity (data is stored without modification) and availability (continuity in the operation of the system). Violation of these requirements not only harms citizens, but also undermines the reputation of the state. Based on the analysis, the following problems and proposals for their solution were developed: Problem: Fragmentation of the regulatory framework. Proposal: Development of a single codification in the field of e-government - the "Information and Digital Governance Code".

Problem: Weak mechanisms for protecting personal data.

Proposal: Establishment of an independent data protection authority and implementation of the principles of the GDPR in national legislation.

Problem: Digital inequality - the inability of part of the population to use electronic services.

Proposal: Maintaining electronic services in parallel with traditional services; strengthening digital literacy programs.

Problem: Gaps in legal regulation in the exchange of information between states.

Proposal: Strengthening the system of bilateral and multilateral international treaties.

As is known, the important strategic documents adopted for the creation and development of New Uzbekistan - “Digital Uzbekistan - 2030”, “Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026” and the “Uzbekistan - 2030” strategy set a number of goals and objectives, such as the digital transformation of all territories and sectors, the expansion of digital technologies, the further development of digital infrastructure, as well as achieving entry into the top 30 countries in the UN e-government development ranking by 2030 and transforming the country into a regional “IT hub”. Uzbekistan pays great attention to the development of digital infrastructure and services, and significant results are being achieved in a short period of time. In particular, as a result of the introduction of new technologies and digitalization of the main system of our country's e-government - the Unified Interactive Public Services Portal ("My.gov.uz"), as of October 2024, more than 60 percent of public services are provided through "My.gov.uz", and the number of public services on this e-government platform has reached 675. The achievements in this area have been recognized by the international community, in particular in the UN e-Government Development Index published this year. In this ranking, published every two years by the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, based on a defined methodology, Uzbekistan has risen six places and for the first time joined the group of countries with a “very high” e-Government Development Index. The ranking examines important aspects of digital transformation, such as the level of integration of digital government, effective digital policies, and the provision of electronic services in 193 UN member states.

If according to the results of 2022, Uzbekistan ranked 69th in this international ranking with a value of 0.7265, then in 2024 it rose by 6 places to 63rd place with an index of 0.7999. In this regard, the assessment of our country in the UN e-Government Development Index with an index of 0.7999 indicates that it has exceeded the target index value of 0.75 in the “Digital Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy for 2025. In addition, the latest study (2022) on the GovTech Maturity Index, conducted every two years by the World Bank, highly assessed the digitization of public administration, the possibilities of using e-government and digital services in Uzbekistan. It is important that our country has risen by 37 places in the GovTech Maturity Index compared to 2020, taking 43rd place out of 198 countries and being included in category “A”, that is, in the group of countries with the highest GovTech maturity in all criteria. Also, according to the “GovTech Enablers” index, Uzbekistan is among the four leading countries in the world in terms of digital skills and innovations in public services. Also, the “Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy envisages expanding the scope of digitalization of public services, introducing the “Service State” system for the population, digitizing public services based on the principles of “3 steps”, “user-friendly”, “all in one mobile application” in order to eliminate bureaucratic procedures in relations between citizens and the state, and transitioning to the “Digital Government” system, ensuring that all documents and relations are in digital form, as a new stage of the “e-government” system - ISSN: 3030-3540 261 www.in-academy.uz CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT STUDIES Volume 2, Issue 10, September 2025 In addition, the Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence Technologies by 2030, approved by the relevant resolution of the President of Uzbekistan, also aims to increase the share of services provided on the Unified Interactive State Services Portal based on artificial intelligence to 10 percent. In order to effectively implement these priority tasks and plans, as well as the “Digital Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy, including the digital transformation of all regions and sectors, a methodology for assessing the state of digital transformation in state and economic and

local executive authorities in Uzbekistan has been developed based on the indicators of the UN International Rating for the Development of Electronic Government, and continuous monitoring is being carried out according to this methodology. In addition, last year, 100 software projects were developed within the framework of the digital transformation of priority sectors. In addition, more than 500 new IT companies were established, attracting \$475 million in foreign direct investment to the sector.

Exports of IT services and software products from Uzbekistan continue to grow rapidly, reaching \$344 million in 2023. We can say that the positive changes achieved in the sector are the result of practical steps being taken to achieve the goal of entering the top 30 countries in the UN e-Government Development Ranking by 2030, as set out in the “Uzbekistan – 2030” strategy, as well as other priority goals. At the same time, it is advisable to continue developing the infrastructure to achieve the full potential of digital transformation and transition to a “digital government” system, expand access to digital services for all citizens, increase digital literacy, effectively ensure cybersecurity of information systems of state agencies, support local IT companies, create more favorable conditions for investment in the sector, and accelerate integration into the regional and global digital technology market. In turn, the successful digital transformation of Uzbekistan will not only increase the country's technological capabilities, but also play an important role in forming digital interconnection in the Central Asian region. In this regard, Uzbekistan is actively promoting cooperation in the development of e-government and digital public services in the region by ensuring interdepartmental relations. Today, e-government in the countries of the world has become a modern tool for improving the efficiency of public administration, establishing reliable communication with citizens, and reducing bureaucratic barriers.

All countries are taking advantage of these developments to strengthen the pillars of democratic society and move towards the future. If we look at world experience, the leading countries in the e-government development index are Estonia, South Korea and Singapore, which are currently successfully implementing the digital state model. For example, in Estonia, 99 percent of government services are electronic. Another surprising aspect is that people have the opportunity to participate and vote electronically in the elections to form this government. The e-government system created in South Korea has integrated more than 5,000 electronic services, and artificial intelligence technology has been used to provide citizens with access to information, while in Singapore, their "SmartNation" program has integrated artificial intelligence, public services and blockchain, creating a modern and fully automated e-government system. The Republic of Uzbekistan is also currently taking very active steps to achieve such goals. That is, the number of services on the "My.gov.uz" platform has exceeded 700, and the country has risen to 63rd place in the UN's 2024 e-Government Development Ranking, which is a significant achievement.

Based on the above considerations, in order to further develop the "e-government" system in our country, in addition to improving the current legislation, it is also appropriate to implement the following tasks:

- to ensure the effective use of e-government services, to raise the intellectual level, legal awareness and legal culture of users of this system;

- recruitment of specialists with high intellectual potential, knowledge of several foreign languages, deep mastery and application of information and communication technologies, innovative approach to the implementation of assigned tasks, effective work with electronic documents;
- full formation of skills to ensure openness, transparency and public control of the activities of state bodies and officials, and to give priority to resolving the appeals of individuals and citizens.
- As electronic business processes are increasingly integrating all aspects of social life, including not only the executive branch, but also the activities of law and law-making and judicial bodies, the issue of forming electronic thinking is on the agenda.

Information-legal relations in the concept of electronic government are a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that forms the legal basis of modern public administration. These relations cross the boundaries of traditional legal branches and require independent legal regulation.

Uzbekistan is making great strides in developing the e-government system. However, ensuring that the formation of the legal framework does not lag behind technological progress requires joint efforts between representatives of science, law and practice. Protecting citizens' digital rights, strengthening information security and improving the quality of e-government services will remain the main pillars of this path. In conclusion, it is worth noting that digital transformation is not a technological process, but primarily a socio-legal process. Accordingly, building an e-government means forming a new legal culture, civic responsibility and transparency in public administration.

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