



GENERAL RULES AND THEORETICAL FEATURES OF THE REGULATION OF ONLINE LAW AND THE ISSUE OF LIABILITY

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 6 th February 2025 Accepted: 4 th March 2025	This article provides an overview of the general rules and theoretical features of the issue of online legal regulation and liability, as well as an analysis of the indicators of online network usage by regions of the world.

Keywords: online law, private law, freedom and security, online platform, civil and political law.

Private international law on the Internet is a very important and relevant area of law in today's world, covering rights and obligations on the Internet. In particular, it is divided into legal and regulatory factors that cover a number of aspects, including the protection of personal data, ensuring security and protection measures, the right to access the Internet, and many others. In other words, it is necessary to regulate the fundamental rights, freedoms, and obligations associated with the Internet, an area where fundamental social relations will be formed in the coming years. The main goal of this should be oriented towards the principle of development.

Private international law on the Internet is a set of legal rules and laws aimed at protecting and ensuring the fundamental rights of users through the Internet and electronic technologies. The concept of online private international law has become widespread in foreign terminology with the phrase "online international human rights", which basically refers to a system and set of capabilities designed to provide information and assistance on private rights via the Internet through a global organization and additional resources. This system helps to protect human rights internationally through communication, information, and assistance.

The basic principles of private international law online are as follows:

- Freedom and security:

It is important to create a free and safe environment for all users when they use online networks. Living in a democratic society, the right to seek information and freely use online social networks is a personal right of every citizen. In this regard, it is also of great importance for the state to ensure the freedom and security of its citizens to use online networks. Freedom means that a person has the ability to act freely and is free from the intervention of other factors. That is, when entering into an online relationship, one of the most important priorities is for

both parties to be free to each other, to make their own decisions independently, and to freely choose the services they prefer. Security - protecting and keeping personal information safe. Also, ensuring the ability to protect against malware, viruses, hacking, and other online threats. Based on numerical statistics, the right to use the Internet and the degree of Internet freedom vary from country to country. In particular, if we look at Freedom House's annual report on the level of Internet freedom, Uzbekistan scored 27 points out of 100 in Freedom House's Internet Freedom Report. This indicator also indicates that it has dropped one point compared to 2023. Iceland has the highest score in this report with a score of 95, followed by countries such as Estonia, Costa Rica, and Canada. Most notably, Georgia, with a score of 77, is ranked among the "Free Internet" countries by Freedom House, surpassing even the most powerful countries such as Germany, Japan, and the United States. Uzbekistan is ranked after Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and even Belarus on this list.

- Expression of views:

UN Member States ratified the UN Human Rights Council's "Resolution on Freedom of Expression on the Internet" in 2012. It also set out a number of obligations for states to ensure that everyone has unrestricted access to the Internet.

In particular, as UN Special Rapporteur Frank La Rue has emphasized, "While access to the Internet is not recognized as a human right, States must ensure access to the Internet for the exercise of freedom of expression, as well as other rights and freedoms, through the Internet." This reflects the fundamental principle of freedom of information and expression. The right to access and use the Internet can be defined as a separate individual right. For example, it is appropriate to consider that the right to access and use the Internet, along with other individual rights, is both guaranteed and ensured by the state.

- E-commerce and fulfillment:



In today's modern world, it is an ever-growing process for users to conduct their business activities, become electronic customers, and make electronic payments through online platforms. An example of e-commerce is eBay, which is currently the largest online auction and store in the world. In Uzbekistan, the e-commerce platform "Vibo Market" is an example. The most important aspect of online shopping is the ability to access a wide range of products and services. That is, trading via the Internet allows you to be anywhere in the world and expand your personal business or clientele in the global market. In addition, online shopping offers customers the opportunity to shop at times when they don't have time to shop in person, while maximizing convenience and speed. Also, the buyer has the right to compare and contrast prices while sitting at home. For this reason, this term became

popular immediately after the advent of computers in the 1950s and 1960s. Initially, electronic commerce consisted of exchanging information between various services for ordering transport tickets, as well as preparing flights. In particular, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on this process, namely, if we look at the digital evidence, the Internet usage rate increased by 35% in 2020. According to the analysis, Latin American countries, in particular Brazil and Argentina, are becoming the fastest growing markets for online retail in the world. However, despite this, Asian countries, especially countries such as South Korea, Taiwan, Malaysia, and the Philippines, continue to occupy the leading positions in the world in terms of the share of online purchases via the Internet. As evidence of this, in 2021, 45% of the Malaysian population made purchases over the phone.

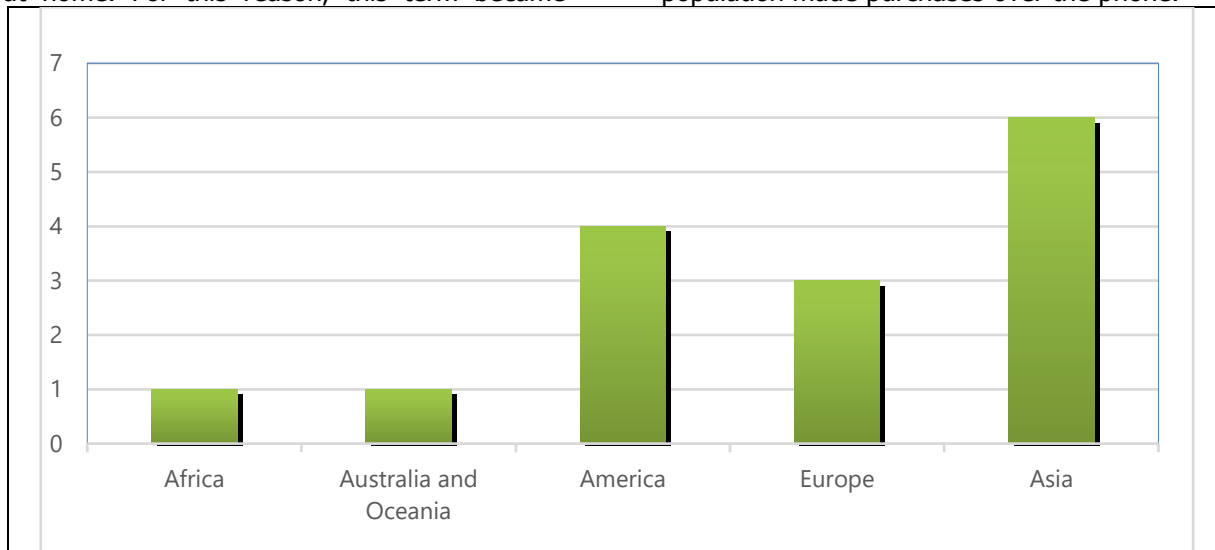


Figure 1. Global online usage by region in 2023¹

Across the world, Asia is expected to lead the world in e-retail sales, reaching \$2.1 trillion by 2023. The figure is expected to reach \$1.1 trillion in the Americas and \$828 million in Europe. Africa, Australia and Oceania had relatively small e-commerce revenues, accounting for \$43.9 billion and \$52.9 billion, respectively. As mentioned above, during the pandemic, the world has become more confident that it is possible to work from home. In particular, online shopping has become widespread during this period. This is a convenient and affordable method for everyone, and it has been positively evaluated by the population.

- Privacy and Personal Data Protection:

The principles of ensuring the confidentiality of users' personal data, ensuring their compliance with their privacy policies, and prohibiting the unauthorized distribution of personal data are an essential part of this procedure. If we look at Article 29 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is emphasized that everyone has the right to seek, receive and disseminate information of their choice. However, it was noted that these rights do not apply to the protection of the rights and freedoms of others, public safety and order, as well as to the disclosure of information recognized as a state secret and other secrets, which are directed against the existing constitutional order. In addition, there are the following restrictions on the use of the Internet:

¹ Ruslanbek o'g'li, Ruzmetov Shoxzod. "INTERNETDAN FOYDALANISH HUQUQI: O'ZBEKISTON VA JAHON TAJRIBASI." INNOVATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS IN SCIENCE 2023, no. 21 (2025)



1. Not to disclose information that may cause administrative or material damage;
2. Not to violate the privacy of a person, that is, not to collect or distribute information about his personal life that constitutes a personal or family secret without the consent of the person in violation of the law;
3. Not to spread false information, that is, not to spread false information that degrades or discredits a person, or threatens public order or security².

These restrictions are reflected not only in our Constitution, but also in international documents, in particular: Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - "Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; This right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. In addition, Article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights states: - "Everyone has the right to freedom of expression; this right includes freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, regardless of frontiers, in writing, in the press, in the form of art, or through any other media of his choice". The application of this article in practice imposes a special obligation and responsibility. For this reason, it is appropriate to impose certain restrictions on it. In particular, to protect the honor and reputation of other persons, to protect state security or public order, the health of the population or morality³.

Article 10 of the European Convention on Human Rights also details the above-mentioned norms, and the main purpose of these is to protect personal data and not to undermine the security of the state. In addition, Article 33 of our New Constitution states, "...Everyone has the right to seek, receive and impart information of their choice. The phrase "The state shall create conditions to ensure the use of the Internet, a global information network," not only imposes rights and obligations on the population, but also imposes an obligation on the state to provide this right.

Access to widely used information; Existing problems on the Internet Providing users with access to the most basic information via the Internet, that is, the ability to access and freely use news, articles, books, databases and additional information. However, today,

problems related to social events via the Internet are beginning to arise. In today's modern life, it is inevitable that the Internet will also pose a threat to our lives. With the popularity of the Internet, a number of new crimes have entered the social fabric, but these crimes have not yet been regulated by legal documents. Due to the fact that much of the information distributed on the Internet contradicts existing legal norms, many countries in this area have become convinced that there are gaps in the adoption of specific laws regarding the Internet. For this reason, while some developed and developing countries are adopting separate laws on the Internet, other countries are developing legal norms in this regard. For example, in the USA, separate legal norms prohibiting Internet casinos and child pornography have been adopted, while in Russia, Sweden, and a number of European countries, normative legal documents "On Combating Internet Piracy" have been developed, and in Uzbekistan, there are also laws "On Advertising", "On Communications", "On Electronic Commerce", "On Electronic Documents" partially regulated in the laws on the circulation⁴.

Also, various scientific articles have been published on the topic of the dangers of using social networks and various experiments have been conducted. The main goal of this is to be aware of the main problems and shortcomings that concern the whole world, including how crimes are committed through the Internet, and how relevant and important the online network is, and of course, the culture of using the Internet today spoke about one of the main factors for the day. In particular: S.V.Bondarenko, having studied virtual network communities in southern Russia, came to the conclusion that the following forms of behavior in the Internet global information search system exist: hacking, violation of confidentiality, defamation, cyberterrorism, computer pedophilia. Of course, regulating and controlling this process is one of the main obligations of the state and the entire world.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

From the above examples, it is clear that no matter how much the whole world has adapted and adapted to the Internet and online networks, its influence has had a number of negative consequences among the population, especially among young people. Thus, we live in a modern, globalized era, our every step is connected to online networks, and our work becomes

³ Ochilov X. R., Xaydarov Sh. D., Shamsidinov Z. Z. "Jinoyat huquqi" (Umumiy qism). O'quv qo'llanma – T.: TDYU nashriyoti, 2021

⁴ Temurbek o'g'li, M.U.B, 2025. O'ZBEKISTONDA ELEKTRON TIJORAT SOHASIDAGI



easier through this. To solve the problem, it is necessary, first of all, to form and develop online international legal awareness and legal culture among citizens around the world. If we talk about Internet culture, recognizing that it is a new concept, modern scholars give the following definition, namely, Internet culture is the culture of communication, receiving and transmitting information among users via the Internet. Internet freedom is not only free access to the Internet, but also the provision of the necessary conditions for its use. In addition, it is necessary to create the following conditions to ensure Internet freedom:

1. It is important that freedom of access to the Internet is provided uniformly throughout the country. That is, the level of Internet access should be the same throughout the country, and the population of remote areas should benefit from it equally;

2. The minimum cost of using the Internet by any person. That is, everyone should be able to pay for using the Internet freely, outside of their personal needs, or this service should be free of charge in general;

3. For free use of the Internet, a certain minimum speed should be set and the state should ensure its implementation. That is, the minimum speed at which the Internet can be used normally should be set and ensured. In general, this right can be exercised to a certain extent even with a low Internet speed. However, this right can also be violated as a result of a low speed.

Preventing crimes committed via the Internet, developing new legal norms on private international law online in legislation, and widely disseminating legal awareness and legal culture among the social stratum. The Internet is considered the future space. Therefore, it is natural that efforts to use, control, and benefit from it are increasing day by day. It is up to us to prevent and from emerging and developing stop its negative aspects.

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