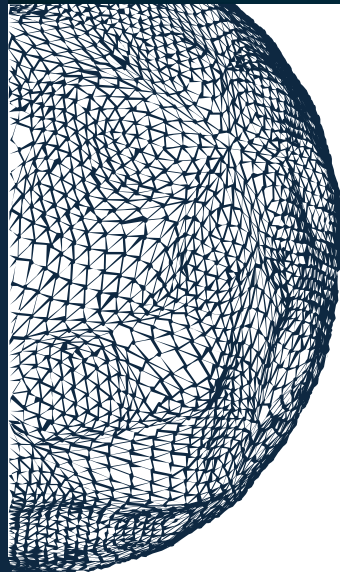
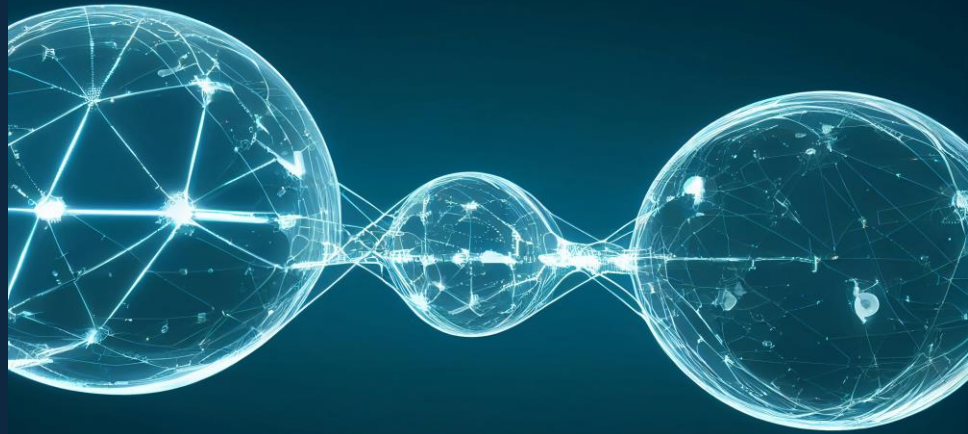


REGULATION OF
ARTIFICIAL
INTELLIGENCE IN
KAZAKHSTAN AND
UZBEKISTAN



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Regulation of Artificial Intelligence in Kazakhstan

In the Republic of Kazakhstan (“Kazakhstan”) there is no single legal act regulating artificial intelligence (“AI”). Currently, the following documents have been adopted:

❑ Resolution of the Government dated July 24, 2024, No. 592 "On Approval of the Framework for the Development of Artificial Intelligence for 2024 - 2029" (hereinafter referred to as the "Framework")

- During the Framework implementation period, government envisages creation of a favorable realm which promotes active, responsible, and safe use of AI capabilities.

On 29.02.2025, the following draft laws on AI issues were submitted to the Majilis of Kazakhstan:

❑ Law "On AI" (draft)

- ❑ Aims to support the development of AI and stimulation of its implementation in various fields to improve the quality of human life and increase economic efficiency.

❑ Law "On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts on AI" (draft)

- Amends the laws “On the Protection of Consumer Rights”, “On Personal Data and Their Protection”, “On Informatization”, “On Mass Media” with regard to AI issues.

❑ Law "On Amendments to the Code on Administrative Offenses" (draft)

- Introduces provisions on liability for violation of AI legislation.

❑ draft Digital Code

- The draft Digital Code has been developed to regulate public relations arising in the digital realm between government agencies, legal entities and individuals in the process of implementing and/or using digital technologies and/or solutions.

Definition of AI in national legislation

The draft Law of Kazakhstan “On AI” defines AI as follows:

Artificial intelligence is an information and communication technology which allows simulating or surpassing human cognitive functions to perform intellectual tasks and find solutions.



Draft Law "On AI"

The draft law "On Artificial Intelligence" ("Law on AI ") defines :

- the terms and definitions in the field of AI;
- principles, goals and objectives of regulating public relations in the field of AI;
- powers of government agencies with regard to AI;
- rights and obligations of owners and holders of AI systems, data libraries and users;
- regulatory position of AI systems;
- issues of **intellectual property rights** to the pieces of work created using AI systems;
- issues of compensation for **damage** caused by AI systems;
- issues of state support in the field of AI.

Intellectual property rights to works created using AI systems

- According to the draft Law on AI, regulation of legal relations related to the creation and use of copyright objects shall be carried out in accordance with the legislation on copyright and related rights.

Compensation for damage caused by AI systems

- According to the draft Law on AI, compensation for damages caused by AI systems shall be regulated by the Civil Code.
- The draft Law on AI also allows for a voluntary insurance of liability for damages caused by AI systems and risks associated with their use in accordance with the legislation on insurance and insurance activities.

Scope of the Law on AI

- According to the draft Law on AI, it regulates public relations in the field of AI arising on the territory of Kazakhstan between government agencies, individuals and legal entities.
- Thus, it appears that the Law on AI will apply to both foreign and domestic AI systems.

Liability for Violation of AI Legislation

Kazakhstan plans to introduce an article on violation of the legislation on AI into the **Code on Administrative Offenses**. According to the planned amendments, violation of the legislation of Kazakhstan on AI in the form of failure by owners or holders of AI systems to inform users about the synthetic results of the activity of the generative AI system which may mislead them, failure by owners or holders of AI systems to manage the risks of AI systems which have resulted in a negative impact on the health or well-being of people, creation or dissemination of prohibited information, discrimination or violation of human rights and other harm, if this action (inaction) does not contain elements of a criminal offense, entails a fine for individuals in the amount of 15, for medium-sized businesses - 30, for large businesses - 100 monthly calculation indices ("**MCI**").

The actions mentioned above, performed repeatedly within a year after the imposition of an administrative penalty will entail a fine for individuals in the amount of 30, for small businesses - 50, for medium-sized businesses - 70, for large businesses - 200 MCI, with **suspension or prohibition of the activities of the AI system**.

- the introduction of a ban on the use in public places of technological means for collecting biometric data and identifying the PD subject as well as the use of collected biometric data and identification information, except for the purposes of maintaining public safety, intelligence, counterintelligence, law enforcement, as well as the implementation of security measures to ensure the safety of protected persons and objects, and also except in cases where separate consent has been obtained from the PD subject;
- as a general rule, the introduction of a ban on automated processing of PD, as a result of which the PD subject acquires, changes or terminates their rights, legitimate interests, a threat of harm to life, health and property is created, with the exception of obtaining the consent of the PD subject, as well as in other cases established by law;
- introduction of obligations for the owner and/or operator, as well as a third party in connection with the automated processing of PD.

Law dated June 19, 2024 "On Mass Media"

- Kazakhstan plans to introduce a rule that the distribution of mass media products created by an AI system shall be permitted only if information about such products is provided in accordance with the Law on AI.

Other changes legislation on AI

Law dated May 4, 2010 "On the Protection of Consumer Rights"

- Kazakhstan plans to introduce an obligation for the seller (performer, manufacturer) to inform consumers about the presence of AI system components in goods and about the provision of services using AI.

Law dated May 21, 2013 "On personal data and their protection"

The following changes are planned:

- introduction of the concept of automated processing of personal data ("**PD**"), which is the processing of PD by an information technology object, excluding the participation of the owner and/or operator, as well as a third party in the processing;
- introduction of a ban on no-purpose extraction of PD from publicly available sources.

Draft Digital Code

The new Digital Code is expected to introduce a systematic approach and comprehensive regulation of public relations in the digital realm, will be aimed at codifying industry legislation in the field of digital technologies, will eliminate the problem of having cumbersome, contradictory and unstable legislation, and will also act as a "single window" of access to the main provisions for regulating public relations in the digital realm for citizens and businesses.

The currently available draft of the Digital Code contains provisions in the field of AI regulation which overlap with the provisions of the draft Law on AI, but according to information on the website of the Majilis of Kazakhstan, the draft has not yet been submitted for its consideration. It is planned that the Digital Code will create a [framework](#) aimed at establishing the basic principles in the field of digitalization.

Regulation of AI in Uzbekistan

The main acts regulating AI in the Republic of Uzbekistan (“Uzbekistan”) are:

- ❑ **PD-6079 – Presidential Decree "On the Approval of the Strategy 'Digital Uzbekistan – 2030' and Measures for Its Effective Implementation," No. 6079 dated October 5, 2020.**
 - A starting point for the digitalization of regions and sectors.
- ❑ **PR-4996 – Presidential Resolution "On Measures to Create Conditions for the Accelerated Introduction of AI Technologies," No. 4996 dated February 17, 2021.**
 - Establishment of a State Research Institute for AI Research and Implementation.
- ❑ **CMR-475 – Cabinet of Ministers Resolution "On the Organization of the Activities of the Research Institute for the Development of Digital Technologies and AI," No. 475 dated July 31, 2021.**
 - Organization of the Activities of the Research Institute.
- ❑ **PR-5234 – Presidential Resolution "On Measures for the Implementation of a Special Regime for the Application of AI Technologies," No. 5234 dated August 26, 2021.**
 - A special regime was introduced for IT Park residents to support AI technologies,
 - Benefits and preferences are provided for a period of 5 years.
- ❑ **CMR-717 – Cabinet of Ministers Resolution "On the Approval of the Regulation on the Procedure for the Organization and Functioning of the Special Regime for Supporting AI Technologies," No. 717 dated November 29, 2021.**
 - Defines the procedure for submitting applications to obtain the status of a participant in the Special Regime for AI.
- ❑ **PP-358 – Presidential Resolution "On the Approval of the Strategy for the Development of AI until 2030," dated October 14, 2024.**
 - Stimulating economic growth through AI,
 - Approves the Strategy for the Development of AI Technologies until 2030.

Definition of AI and neural networks in the legislation of Uzbekistan.

The Strategy operates with the following key definitions:

AI – a set of technological solutions that enable the simulation of human knowledge and skills (including self-learning and problem-solving) and the achievement of results comparable to those of human intellectual activity when performing specific tasks,

Neural network – one of the methods of machine learning, representing a mathematical model and hardware-software system based on the principles of formation and functioning of neural connections in a biological organism.

Draft Law on AI : Key Provisions

On April 15, 2025, the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis of Uzbekistan adopted in the first reading a draft law regulating the use of AI technologies.

Key Provisions of the Draft Law:

Definition of AI: The draft law provides a definition of the term AI and outlines the main directions of state policy in this area,

Labeling of AI-generated content: It introduces a requirement to label information resources created using AI technologies before their publication in mass media or on the Internet,

Processing of personal data: The draft law establishes liability for the unlawful processing of personal data using AI technologies, as well as for their dissemination in mass media or on the Internet. The draft law provides for the introduction of administrative liability for the violation of this requirement,

Protection of human rights: The draft law establishes a prohibition on the use of AI for the creation of systems and materials that may violate fundamental human rights, such as life, health, freedom, and dignity. The draft law also provides that, when making decisions affecting human rights and freedoms, one must not rely solely on the conclusions generated by AI-based systems.

Control and subordinate legislation: Following the adoption of the draft law, the adoption of subordinate acts is planned, which will detail the procedure for labeling AI-generated content. In addition, corresponding amendments to the Law "On Informatization" and the Code of Administrative Responsibility are expected.

International companies developing or implementing AI in Uzbekistan should pay attention to the following aspects:

Areas of Application: AI is being introduced into agriculture, industry, energy, transportation, the banking sector, healthcare, education, and public administration.

Infrastructure: Conditions are being created in Uzbekistan for the accelerated adoption of AI, including the development of state standards and the establishment of specialized data centers.

Human Resource Development: Courses and academic disciplines dedicated to the practical application of AI in various sectors are being introduced in Uzbekistan, contributing to the training of qualified specialists.

Ethics and Personal Data Security: Special attention is given to data protection and compliance with security standards, as well as regulatory requirements regarding the storage of personal data of Uzbek citizens, which must be stored on servers physically located within the territory of Uzbekistan.

Furthermore, based on the Presidential Resolution "On Measures for the Implementation of a Special Regime for the Application of AI Technologies" No. PP-5234 dated August 26, 2021, participants of the special regime are entitled to the **benefits and preferences** granted to IT Park residents under the Presidential Decree "On Measures for the Fundamental Improvement of Conditions for the Development of the Information Technology Sector in the Republic" No. UP-5099 dated June 30, 2017, and are valid until January 1, 2028. These benefits include exemptions from:

- Payment of all taxes and mandatory contributions to state target funds,
- Payment of social tax ,
- Payment of customs duties (excluding customs fees) for the import of goods for own needs, including:
 - Equipment,
 - Components,
 - Parts,
 - Assemblies,
 - Technological documentation,
 - Software not produced in Uzbekistan, according to lists approved in the prescribed manner.

Within the framework of the Presidential Resolution "On Measures to Create Conditions for the Accelerated Introduction of AI Technologies" No. PP-4996 dated February 17, 2021, pilot projects were implemented for the introduction of AI in sectors such as agriculture, banking, finance, transportation, healthcare, pharmaceuticals, energy, taxation, and others. For example:

- The use of AI for monitoring the activities of commercial banks and facilitating their compliance with regulatory requirements (SubTech and RegTech), as well as for analyzing the quality of banking services and assessing credit risks,
- The application of AI for analyzing and forecasting the needs for medicines and medical devices.

Issues of Liability for the Consequences of AI

In Uzbekistan, AI cannot bear liability, as it does not possess legal capacity and is not considered a subject of legal relations. Liability for its use falls on the person utilizing the AI, as only they are capable of consciously assessing their actions and their consequences.

The unlawful use of AI may entail liability under the Criminal Code of Uzbekistan, including Article 168 (fraud), Article 278-2 (unauthorized access to computer information), Article 278-6 (creation, use, or distribution of malicious software), Article 278-7 (unauthorized access to a telecommunications network), and others.

Moreover, liability may arise under Article 149 (infringement of copyright or inventors' rights) and Article 141-2 (violation of personal data legislation) when AI is used to create or reproduce copyright-protected content without the rights holder's permission, or to collect, process, or transmit personal data without the data subject's consent.



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