

**FIDELITY AND PROTECTION OF PERSONAL
DATA IN INTERNATIONAL PRIVATE LAW GDPR****Dadasheva Akida Abdujabbarovna,**Tashkent State Transport University,
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Abstract: This article analyzes the importance of protecting and safeguarding personal data in the current digitalization process, the legal framework for ensuring data security through laws, and the foundations of personal data protection in both foreign and national legislation. It also highlights the increasing significance of individuals being able to control their personal data.

Keywords: Information, personal data, personal privacy, digital technologies, information system.

Introduction. With the advancement of information technology, the legal significance of personal data, ensuring its protection through legal and regulatory documents, and safeguarding it have become increasingly important. Human rights are a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that has historically been central to political, legal, ethical, religious, and philosophical discussions. Traditionally, fundamental rights such as personal privacy, inviolability of the home, and confidentiality of correspondence are not granted by the state but are inherent rights that individuals possess from birth. The state's role is to recognize and guarantee these rights through legislation. The constitutional guarantees of the right to privacy have become one of the most important legal issues today. Through constitutional guarantees, various contradictions and inconsistencies in legislation can be eliminated and properly interpreted.

At the international level, constitutional foundations for the right to privacy have been established following international legal norms. The rapid development

of the digital space has made privacy protection an increasingly pressing issue. The protection of personal data by law is shaped by the interests of individuals, commercial organizations, government institutions, law enforcement agencies, and national security services. Organizations that collect and process personal data must now comply with relevant legislation, as failing to do so can lead to legal consequences.

International Regulations on Data Protection. Article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states: *"No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home, or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honor and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks."*

The emergence of universal and regional international treaties protecting privacy rights, along with the development of legislation, has been a key driving force in legal progress. The right to life, liberty, and personal privacy is guaranteed by Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948. The declaration emphasizes that protection against unauthorized interference in personal and family matters is a fundamental principle in the development of privacy rights.

The right to personal data protection is a specific aspect of the broader right to privacy and is recognized as a first-generation human right. As such, it is enshrined in both international and domestic laws and is upheld by the judiciary. The right to privacy ensures that individuals have control over their personal space and are protected from external interference by other individuals or the state. This is why the confidentiality and protection of personal data must be guaranteed as a constitutional right.

Furthermore, the rapid development of technology, including artificial intelligence and biometric identification, necessitates continuous updates to the legal framework to address emerging threats and protect privacy. One of the most critical

aspects of ensuring the right to privacy is safeguarding personal data. The increasing reliance on automated information systems to collect and distribute personal data has led to new challenges in data protection in the digital environment. Many countries have established legal frameworks for the protection of personal and general data, not only within their own jurisdictions but also in cooperation with other nations.

Global Perspectives on Data Protection. Statistics show that out of 194 developed countries, 137 have enacted laws to protect personal data and privacy rights. In Asia and Africa, 57% of countries have adopted such laws. Europe is one of the leading regions in data protection, ensuring that European Union (EU) member states safeguard their citizens' information rights. In the United States, data protection is regulated by a combination of federal laws and state-specific legislation. Brazil has developed more than 40 public and private data protection documents. In 2020, China introduced the "Personal Data Protection Law," which established a comprehensive data management platform.

Similarly, Russia has made significant efforts to legally protect personal information, and Uzbekistan has also prioritized legal safeguards for its citizens' privacy rights and personal data protection.

On May 25, 2018, the EU's **General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2016/679** came into force, replacing the **1995 EU Directive on Data Protection** that had been in effect for over 20 years. The GDPR sets common rules for personal data processing across all EU member states, adapting to technological advancements that have impacted data protection in recent years.

Article 4 of the GDPR defines personal data as *"any information relating to an identified or identifiable natural person."* This includes data that directly or indirectly distinguishes an individual from others, such as name, identification number, address, and other unique attributes. Furthermore, the GDPR specifies that personal data also includes factors such as physical, psychological, genetic,

religious, economic, cultural, and social identity. Compared to other legal frameworks worldwide, European legislation provides the most detailed and comprehensive regulations on personal data protection.

The GDPR outlines key principles for data processing, including:

- **Lawfulness** – Personal data must be collected and processed according to legal provisions.
- **Fairness** – Organizations handling personal data must do so in an ethical manner.
- **Transparency** – Data subjects must be informed about how their data is used.

However, there are ongoing debates and differing interpretations of the fairness and transparency principles, particularly regarding state control over data regulation.

Conclusion. The right to privacy and the protection of personal data are deeply interconnected. Ensuring personal data security in the digital environment plays a crucial role in safeguarding privacy rights. The advancement of information technologies has made it essential to update data protection regulations continuously.

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