



Specific Aspects of The Use of UAVS By the Employees of The Interior Affairs

**Mansur Mirkomilovich
Magrubov**

*Ichki ishlar vazirligi MOMB xodimi
krasavchikjon@mail.ru*

ABSTRACT

The legal basis of the use of drones by the internal affairs body in our country and some problems encountered in their use.

Keywords:

unmanned aerial vehicles, drone, monitoring, legal framework, guidance, problems.

Introduction

The main tasks of internal affairs bodies are to protect the rights, freedoms and legal interests of citizens, the property of individuals and legal entities, the constitutional system, to ensure the rule of law, the safety of individuals, society and the state, as well as to prevent and prevent crimes.

As a result of mass demonstrations taking place in the world today, mass disturbances are occurring. As a result of this, the property of various states and citizens has been seriously damaged, and the rights of citizens have been violated.

Literature Analysis And Methodology

Based on the experience of developed countries and other countries, the internal affairs and law enforcement bodies of our country should be equipped with new types of technologists and techniques and be able to resist them.

Based on the above, law enforcement officers (military personnel) in our country are provided with a material and technical base in order to protect the rights of citizens and ensure public safety.

On June 7, 2024, during his visit to the Coordination and Monitoring Center of the Department of Public Security of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the head of our state said: "Today, the role of artificial intelligence is expanding in all fields. Along with programs that provide convenience to people, cybercrime and fraud methods are also increasing. In order to prevent, identify and expose such crimes, an internal affairs officer must be more advanced and intelligent." - they emphasized.

Today, unmanned aerial vehicles, which have changed the tactics of modern warfare, are like a plague among the technologies of the 21st century. Analyzing scientific research, I came to the conclusion that today, from the creation of drones to the present day, no perfect regulatory legal document has been developed.

However, in order to ensure its own safety, each country has developed a regulatory legal document related to its national legislation and regulates the use of drones.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that there is no field left where drones have not penetrated today. It's no secret that the use of drones brings significant benefits in some areas.

The use of drones in our country, i.e. remotely controlled flying machines, started in 2014. But their active entry into our country coincides with 2016. In our country, individuals are prohibited from using drones. Legal entities can only use them in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 7, 1993 No. 863, the Air Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan (hereinafter referred to as the Air Code) and the Cabinet of Ministers dated November 15, 2022. It is regulated by Resolution No. 658.

On the territory of our country (as of December 1, 2024), the following legal organizations are allowed to use drones.

List of organizations to which a conclusion has been issued on the permission for the use of civil aviation drones¹:

1. Samarkand Institute of Archeology named after Ya. Gulomov (Decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, No. 485 of 31.08.2022);
2. DUK "UZGASHKLITI" (Resolution No. 150 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 12, 2016);
3. National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan (MTRK) (Resolution No. 150 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 12, 2016);
4. Main Department of Scientific and Production Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage Objects of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Decree No. 252 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 13, 2017);
5. The State Committee for Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Decree No. 258-F of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2017);
6. « Uzbekoziqovetkholding" Holding Company (Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 258-F of March 14, 2017);
7. State unitary enterprise "Geoinnovation Center" under the State Committee for Land Resources, Geodesy, Cartography and State Cadastre of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Decision No. 663 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 15, 2018);
8. State Forestry Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Decree No. 791-F of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 26, 2018);
9. The State Forestry Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Decree No. 791-F of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated September 26, 2018);
10. Geology and Mineral Resources Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Decision No. 4078 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 26, 2018);
11. "Ziya" media center under the International Islamic Academy of Uzbekistan (Decree No. 25 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 14, 2019);
12. The Council of Farmers, Farmers' Households and Homestead Land Owners of Uzbekistan (Decree No. 64-f of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 30, 2019);
13. Association for effective organization of cultivation and industrial processing of licorice and other medicinal plants (Decree No. 138 of February 15, 2019 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan);
14. State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Resolution No. 347 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated April 22, 2019);
15. On approval of the concept of environmental protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan until 2030 (Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan 2019.10.30 No. PF-5863);

¹ <https://www.uzcaa.uz/uz/drones>

16. State enterprise "Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combine" (Decree No. 14-F of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 18, 2021);
17. "UZAEROSPACE" LLC (Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 384-F of July 12, 2021);
18. "UZAEROSPACE" LLC (Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 384-F of July 12, 2021);
- 19.;
20. "Geology-markshaderlik service" DK (Decision No. 4078 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 26, 2018);
21. "National PR Center" under the Ministry of Tourism and Sports of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Decision No. 2666 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 2, 2016);
22. "Uzdaverloikha" state scientific-design institute of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Decision No. 5006 of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 24, 2021);
23. "Enter Engineering Ptd.Ltd" (Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. 663-F dated November 1, 2021) is allowed to use.

In addition, according to Annex 4 of the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 658 in 2022, the Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No. 150 of May 12, 2016 "On Measures to Regulate the Use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles in the Airspace of the Republic of Uzbekistan" Amendments and additions to the decision, paragraph 1.1, are described in the following version:

"Exceptionally, the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Emergency Situations, the State Security Service, the Border Troops and the State Security Service, the state unitary enterprise "UzGASHKLITI", the National Broadcasting Company of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan The Ministry of Tourism

and Cultural Heritage was allowed to purchase, import, store and use unmanned aerial vehicles (their components and spare parts) in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan for the performance of departmental tasks.

Discussion

Based on the world experience, it can be said that the use of drones by the internal affairs bodies has a good effect.

Today, the use of drones in the provision of public safety by law enforcement agencies of Asian countries is becoming popular.

For example, in order to prevent the spread of the "Coronavirus" disease from drones, the Chinese state police will require people to wear masks on the streets in 2020, control the roads to hospitals, measure people's temperatures with the help of thermal imaging cameras mounted on drones, and even certain in some areas, they also carried out disinfection works.² Starting from June 2024, the Chinese government has been using specially equipped drones to record traffic violations at intersections and pedestrian crossings in Guangzhou.³

The Swedish police have made significant progress in reducing crime and improving public safety in Europe today. Sweden started introducing new technologies and drones into the police system in 2015.⁴

At first, they studied in which areas drones can be used until 2017 without conflicting with Swedish law, in which areas of public safety and order maintenance, methods and types of use. After that, in 2018, the country officially approved the program for the use of drones by police officers, and the department of law enforcement using drones was opened under the police.

Sweden initially began training applicants from each police force in advanced training courses to operate drones, and soon issued permits to a handful of officers to operate drones. In the beginning, only a few officers operated drones, but now they make up 1% of the entire police force in the country. This means 200 people.

² В Китае начали использовать дроны для борьбы с распространением коронавируса.
<https://www.vedomosti.ru/society/news/2020/02/04/822211-kitai-besipilotniki>

³ Как дроны на улицах Китая помогают следить за ПДД на перекрестках и пешеходных переходах.
<https://www.tadviser.ru/>

⁴ <https://enterprise-insights.dji.com/ru>

Drones have been assigned to each department, and they will use them during the performance of their official duties.⁵ Currently, more than 350 police drones are ensuring the safety of citizens.

France has authorized the use of drones by law enforcement agencies to monitor the situation and protesters following the June 27, 2023, shooting death of a 17-year-old teenager by French police. The decision of the Prefecture allows only the use of drones to take pictures, record videos and transmit them.

Stanislav Sheyko, the chief expert on strategic planning of the Latvian Municipal Police of another European country, said in the "Domsкая ploshchad" show that the country's police are already using drones to ensure public safety.⁶ According to him, drones are currently used to ensure public safety, monitor traffic rules and roads, monitor snow on the roofs of buildings, catch illegal hunters and poachers, and search for people.

The law enforcement agencies of our country, including the employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, plan to use drones in the future. However, it will be necessary to make some additions and changes to the normative legal documents, and to increase the knowledge, training and qualification of employees on the use of drones.

In addition, it is natural that legal problems and conflicts arise in the use of some drones. In the future, every regulatory legal document being developed on the use of drones must take into account the fact that it does not violate the rights of the citizens of our country and, at the same time, ensures public safety.

Conclusion

If we analyze the above situation, a number of questions arise. Including,

First of all, if a violation detected on the basis of photos or videos taken by a drone is registered, can it be rejected by the courts in the future?

Of course, it is possible if the "Traffic Rules" do not provide for recording them using such technical means.

Secondly, in the "Traffic Rules" decisions, it is often stipulated that road signs and speed

recording equipment, if used, should be installed in visible areas of the road. So, if drones are used, should their signs be installed on some part of the road? If it is installed on any part of the road, it should be used only on this road. This reduces the effectiveness of controlling road rules with the help of drones.

Therefore, it is necessary to carefully consider the amendments to the legislation, including the legislation of our country, without contradicting the rights of citizens and the interests of the state. After all, drones are also planned to be used in order to control road users in our country in the future.

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⁵ <https://enterprise-insights.dji.com/ru>

⁶ <https://lr4.lsm.lv/>

