



LEGAL REGULATION OF TELEMEDICINE IN UZBEKISTAN

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Article history:	Abstract:
<p>Received: 20th February, 2026 Accepted: 17th March 2026</p>	<p>This article examines current issues of the legal regulation of telemedicine in the Republic of Uzbekistan. The author analyzes the current state of the legislative framework, identifying key regulatory acts governing the digitalization of healthcare. Special attention is paid to systemic problems hindering the full implementation of telemedicine technologies: the absence of a specialized law, the uncertainty of the legal status of remote medical services, and issues of legal liability of doctors. Based on the analysis of national legislation and scientific opinions, specific ways to improve legal norms are proposed, including the need to adopt a law "On Telemedicine" and the standardization of protocols for the protection of patients' personal data.</p>
<p>Keywords: Telemedicine, digital healthcare, legal regulation, Republic of Uzbekistan, e-health, medical law, personal data, remote consultation, medical liability, information technologies in medicine</p>	

The current stage of healthcare system development is characterized by the active implementation of digital technologies, among which telemedicine holds a special place. Telemedicine is a form of providing medical services using information and communication technologies that allows for remote consultation, diagnosis, monitoring of the patient's condition, and interaction between medical professionals.

In the context of the geographical remoteness of certain regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan, as well as the need to improve the accessibility and quality of medical care, telemedicine acquires special socio-legal significance. It acts not only as a technological innovation, but also as an object of administrative and legal regulation, requiring the formation of a clear regulatory framework regulating the issues of responsibility, the protection of patients' personal data, and the standardization of medical services.

Scientific literature notes that the digitalization of healthcare and the development of telemedicine services are a sustainable trend in the transformation of modern medical systems and require comprehensive legal regulation, including both national and international standards¹.

Separate studies emphasize that the development of telemedicine in Uzbekistan is linked to

the processes of healthcare digitalization and the implementation of electronic medical systems, which contribute to improving the efficiency of medical services and enhancing the population's access to specialized care². The legal regulation of telemedicine in the Republic of Uzbekistan is comprehensive and is formed on the basis of a number of regulatory legal acts regulating the sphere of healthcare, digitalization, and information protection. The basic constitutional basis is the provision on the right of every citizen to health protection and to qualified medical care. This right is implemented through a system of state guarantees, including the introduction of modern forms of medical services, including telemedicine technologies.

Of particular importance is the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the Protection of Citizens' Health," which enshrines the general principles of organizing medical care, the rights of patients, and the permissibility of using modern information technologies in the process of providing medical services. This law forms the legal basis for the development of remote forms of medical interaction and digital medical services. The Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Personal Data" plays an important role in regulating telemedicine, as telemedicine activities are directly related to the processing of sensitive medical information. In this context, the requirements for

¹ Jaloliddin Askarov. Digital medicine and law. (2023). International Journal Of Law And Criminology, 3(01), 11-

15. <https://doi.org/10.37547/ijlc/Volume03Issue01-03>

² Matkarimov, S. . (2025). THE ROLE OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND TELEMEDICINE IN

TRANSFORMING COLOPROCTOLOGICAL CARE IN UZBEKISTAN. *Development and Innovations in Science*, 4(4), 64–70. извлечено от <https://econferences.ru/index.php/dis/article/view/27158>



protecting medical confidentiality, ensuring the confidentiality and security of information systems are of particular importance.

In addition, it is worth noting the legislation in the field of communications and telecommunications, including the Law "On Telecommunications" and the Law "On Communications," which provide the technical and legal basis for the transmission of medical information in digital form and the functioning of remote medical platforms.

In scientific literature, it is emphasized that telemedicine in Uzbekistan has already been formed as part of the electronic healthcare system, however, its legal regulation remains fragmentary. Researchers note the need to develop a special law "On Telemedicine," which would enshrine the concept of telemedicine service, the status of a doctor in remote consultation, and the legal consequences of electronic medical opinions³.

Some authors indicate that the main problems remain the issues of medical personnel's responsibility for remote treatment, the legal force of electronic diagnoses, and the protection of patients' personal data. In this regard, telemedicine is considered as an interdisciplinary institution requiring simultaneous regulation by medical, administrative, and information law norms⁴.

Despite the active development of digital technologies in the healthcare sector, telemedicine in the Republic of Uzbekistan is still at the stage of comprehensive legal regulation. This necessitates the existence of a number of systemic problems that hinder its full implementation in the practice of providing medical care.

One of the main problems is the lack of a special law on telemedicine. Today, regulation is carried out fragmentarily - through the norms of legislation on the protection of citizens' health, information technologies, and personal data protection. However, these acts do not contain a clear definition of the telemedicine service, which leads to legal uncertainty in its status and procedure for providing it.

The second significant problem is the insufficient regulation of the responsibility of medical workers in the provision of remote medical care. In telemedicine, questions arise about the boundaries of

medical responsibility, especially when making preliminary diagnoses without directly examining the patient. In scientific literature, it is emphasized that the lack of special norms on responsibility in telemedicine creates legal risks for both the doctor and the patient.

The third problem is the insufficient level of legal regulation of personal medical data protection. Telemedical platforms involve processing sensitive information about the patient's health status, however, existing information security mechanisms do not always provide an adequate level of protection against leaks and unauthorized access.

In addition, the problem of technical and infrastructural unevenness is noted. In a number of regions of the country, limited access to a stable internet connection and modern digital platforms remains, which reduces the effectiveness of the implementation of telemedicine services and exacerbates digital inequality.

The problem of the lack of unified standards for the provision of telemedicine services deserves special attention. Currently, there are no unified requirements for remote consultation procedures, medical documentation processing, and the legal significance of electronic opinions, which reduces trust in this type of medical care.

Scientific research also emphasizes that the development of telemedicine requires the formation of a special legal framework that takes into account international experience and ensures a balance between innovation, patient safety, and legal certainty.

Improving the legal regulation of telemedicine in the Republic of Uzbekistan should be carried out in the direction of forming a holistic and systematic regulatory framework that ensures a balance between the innovative development of healthcare, the protection of patients' rights, and the legal certainty of medical activity.

First of all, it seems necessary to adopt a special law "On Telemedicine," which would consolidate the concept of telemedicine service, define its types, the legal status of participants in telemedicine interaction, and establish the general principles of providing remote medical care. Such an approach would eliminate the existing fragmentation of legal regulation and ensure the uniformity of law enforcement practice.

³ И. Ю. Шэй. Правовое регулирование цифровых технологий в здравоохранении. (2025). Цифровые технологии и право, 1(6), 113-119. <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/digteclaw/article/view/132570>

⁴ Е.П. Третьякова. Правовые аспекты регулирования телемедицины *Том 1, № 2* (2020) *The Digital Law Journal*// https://www.digitallawjournal.org/jour/article/view/17?locale=ru_RU



An important direction is the normative consolidation of the responsibility of medical workers in the provision of telemedicine services. It is necessary to clearly define the limits of the doctor's responsibility for remote consultation, as well as the conditions under which telemedicine consultation can be used as an independent or auxiliary tool for diagnosis and treatment.

Special attention should be paid to improving legislation on the protection of personal data in the healthcare sector. It is advisable to strengthen the requirements for the information security of telemedicine platforms, including the mandatory certification of software used to process medical information, as well as the establishment of special standards for storing and transmitting data.

In addition, it is necessary to develop unified national standards for the provision of telemedicine services. This will unify the procedure for conducting remote consultations, processing medical documentation, and giving legal force to electronic medical opinions, which will increase public and medical community confidence in telemedicine.

The development of the telemedicine infrastructure base, including ensuring equal access for the population to digital medical services, regardless of their region of residence, requires special attention. This includes further expanding internet coverage, modernizing medical facilities, and implementing modern digital platforms.

Summarizing the conducted research on the legal regulation of telemedicine in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the following conclusions can be drawn: firstly, telemedicine today has risen above the status of a supporting technological option and has become a full-fledged tool of the healthcare system capable of solving the problem of territorial inequality in access to qualified medical care. However, the current regulatory framework, which relies on general laws on healthcare and informatization, does not fully consider the specifics of digital medical interaction.

Secondly, legal uncertainty remains a key obstacle to the integration of telemedicine into national practice. The absence of a special law creates a case study regarding the responsibility of medical workers, the legal force of electronic diagnoses, and sensitive data protection protocols. The formation of comprehensive regulation should be based on the synergy of three branches of law: Medical (standards and quality), administrative (licensing and control), information (security and identification).

Thirdly, the transition from fragmentary norms to the creation of a holistic ecosystem of "digital healthcare" seems strategically important. This means not only the adoption of a specialized Law "On Telemedicine," but also the introduction of national information security standards, as well as the integration of remote services into the state health insurance system.

The introduction of international experience, particularly in the field of cross-border consulting and personal data protection, will allow Uzbekistan to create a modern legal model that meets the challenges of global digitalization. The prospects for further research lie in the detailed study of the ethical and legal aspects of using artificial intelligence in telemedicine systems and determining the limits of medical responsibility in the context of automated diagnostic processes.

Thus, the creation of a stable legal framework will become the foundation for transforming Uzbekistan's healthcare system into a high-tech, transparent, and patient-centered sector.

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