

THE CURRENT STATE OF DIGITAL LAW IN FINLAND: MODERN REFORMS AND DIGITAL SOCIETY

Hasanova Sevinch Normuhammadovna

Westminster International University in Tashkent

student

sevinchh48@gmail.com

ANNOTATION

Finland is recognized as one of the world leaders in the field of digital transformation. The country is continuously updating its digital legal system, taking significant steps towards protecting citizens' rights and ensuring the safe use of modern technologies. Digital law is a set of laws regulating information technology, the Internet, and digital services. It plays a crucial role in protecting personal data, safeguarding online services, and ensuring the stability of the digital economy in modern society.

Keywords: *European Union, online platform, digital law in Finland, “Know Your Customer”, DSA.*

FINLANDIYADA RAQAMLI HUQUQNING BUGUNGI HOLATI: ZAMONAVIY ISLOHOTLAR VA RAQAMLI JAMIYAT

Hasanova Sevinch Normuhammadovna

Toshkent Xalqaro Vesminster universiteti

talaba

sevinchh48@gmail.com

ANNOTATSIYA

Finlandiya davlati raqamli transformatsiya sohasida dunyoda yetakchilaridan biri sifatida tan olingan. Mamlakat raqamli huquq tizimini doimiy yangilab, fuqarolar huquqlarini himoya qilish va zamonaviy texnologiyalardan xavfsiz foydalanishni ta'minlash yo'lida katta qadamlar qo'yimoqda. Raqamli huquq – bu axborot texnologiyalari, internet va raqamli xizmatlarni tartibga soluvchi qonunlar majmuidir. U zamonaviy jamiyatda shaxsiy ma'lumotlarni himoya qilish, onlayn xizmatlar va raqamli iqtisodiyotning barqarorligini ta'minlashda asosiy rol o'ynaydi.

Kalit so'zlar: *Yevropa Ittifoqi, onlayn platforma, Finlandiyada raqamli huquq, “Know Your Customer”, DSA.*

СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ ЦИФРОВОГО ПРАВА В ФИНЛЯНДИИ: СОВРЕМЕННЫЕ РЕФОРМЫ И ЦИФРОВОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО

Хасанову Севинч Нормухаммадовну

Ташкентский международный Вестминстерский университет

студент

sevinchh48@gmail.com

АННОТАЦИЯ

Финляндия признана одним из мировых лидеров в области цифровой трансформации. Страна постоянно обновляет систему цифрового права, предпринимает значительные шаги по защите прав граждан и обеспечению безопасного доступа к современным технологиям. Цифровое право - это совокупность законов, регулирующих информационные технологии, Интернет и цифровые услуги. Она играет ключевую роль в обеспечении защиты персональных данных, онлайн-сервисов и устойчивости цифровой экономики в современном обществе.

Ключевые слова: *Европейский Союз, онлайн-платформа, цифровое право в Финляндии, “Know Your Customer”, DSA.*

Finland is a leading nation in digital transformation, continuously updating its legislation and adhering to the highest international standards. This creates a solid foundation for the country's development as a digital society.

The personal data protection system in Finland meets the highest international standards. “Know Your Customer” (KYC) rules are strict, requiring users to register, verify their identity, and have their place of residence checked. Access to digital games is completely prohibited for individuals under 18 years of age. A centralized self-exclusion system has been developed for problem gamblers.

1. KYC rules – verification of identity and place of residence is a mandatory process.

2. Age restriction – access to digital electronic platforms is prohibited for those under 18 years of age.

3. Self-limitation – a special centralized protection system for problem gamblers.

4. Advertising control – strict restrictions on advertising and bonuses, and responsible promotion.

In Finland, a new draft law consisting of more than 400 pages was presented in July 2024. This comprehensive document covers all aspects of digital law and is expected to be considered in parliament in the spring of 2025. The draft law underwent extensive consultations with the general public and all interested parties. In Finland, programs for informing and educating citizens about digital rights are actively being implemented. The general public is continuously informed about the safe use of online services and the protection of personal data. There is a rapid legal aid system in place to address digital rights violations, and citizens can always obtain professional assistance to protect their rights. Finland's constitution, section 12, states that "Everyone has the freedom of expression. Freedom of expression entails the right to express, disseminate and receive information, opinions and other communications without prior prevention by anyone. More detailed provisions on the exercise of the freedom of expression are laid down by an Act. Provisions on restrictions relating to pictorial programmes that are necessary for the protection of children may be laid down by an Act."

Documents and recordings in the possession of the authorities are public, unless their publication has for compelling reasons been specifically restricted by an Act. Everyone has the right of access to public documents and recordings.", suggesting that freedom of expression and right of access to information is highly valued in Finland.

In section 10 of Finnish constitution about the right to privacy, it is mentioned that "Everyone's private life, honor and the sanctity of the home are guaranteed. More detailed provisions on the protection of personal data are laid down by an Act. The secrecy of correspondence, telephony and other confidential communications is inviolable."

Measures encroaching on the sanctity of the home, and which are necessary for the purpose of guaranteeing basic rights and liberties or for the investigation of crime, may be laid down by an Act. In addition, provisions concerning limitations of the secrecy of communications which are necessary in the investigation of crimes that jeopardise the security of the individual or society or the sanctity of the home, at trials and security checks, as well as during the deprivation of liberty may be laid down by an Act."

The European Union (EU) is one of the most active regions in the regulation of digital law. The documents adopted by him are considered a global standard. In particular, the GDPR (General Regulation on the Protection of Personal Data) [1] serves as a benchmark for the whole world in the protection of personal data. The Digital Services Act [2] establishes the responsibility of internet platforms, obligating

them to take effective measures against illegal content. The Digital Markets Act [3] is aimed at ensuring the competitiveness of digital markets and limits the monopolization of technological giants.

Finland has developed legislation that fully complies with EU standards and actively participates in numerous joint projects on international digital security and privacy. The country plays a leading role in the exchange of experience in the field of the digital economy and online services. "International conventions, treaties, and declarations related to the Internet are aimed at ensuring legal order in the global information space, strengthening cybersecurity, protecting human rights, and developing cooperation in the use of information technologies. These documents were developed by various international organizations, including the United Nations (UN), the Council of Europe, the European Union (EU), and others." [4.-P.84].

The European Union Digital Services Act (DSA) imposes obligations on digital service providers, such as online platforms, to increase the transparency and security of their services. This law entered into force on February 17, 2024. In Finland, the powers to monitor compliance with DSA requirements are distributed between Traficom, the Office of the Data Protection Ombudsman, and the Consumer Ombudsman. The PSA requires online platforms to ensure the transparency of advertising and recommendation systems and to take into account minor users. This law will apply to the activities of digital service providers, such as online platforms and e-commerce platforms. The data protection ombudsman monitors the accuracy of ideological and social advertising on online platforms, the transparency of online advertising and recommendation systems, as well as the protection of minors. These obligations are defined in Articles 26-28 of the PSA.

Advertising on online platforms cannot be targeted based on specific categories of personal information (e.g., health status, political views, ethnicity, or religious beliefs). If the platform provider has reasonable assurance that the user is a minor, advertising using personal data should not be directed at this minor. Online platforms must provide a clear and transparent description of the recommendation systems they use. Along with each online advertisement, the main parameters that determine to which user the advertisement should be shown should be indicated. If the advertisement is shown based on parameters, the user must be informed about this and whether it is possible to change these parameters. DSA requires online service providers to ensure the privacy and security of minor users. Online services should be developed and organized taking into account minors.

DSA applies to all online intermediary services provided within the EU. Service providers located outside the EU are also required to comply with the requirements of

this law if they offer their services to EU residents. Certain provisions of the law do not apply to micro and small enterprises. Control over compliance with the DSA in Finland is mainly carried out by the Finnish Agency for Transport and Communications (Traficom). The Consumer Ombudsman monitors consumer-oriented advertising. The European Commission is responsible for overseeing large, multinational online platforms and search engines.

The World Summit on Internet Governance (WSIS), held under the auspices of the UN in 2003 and 2005, also aimed to discuss issues of building an Information Society, ensuring digital equality, and internet governance. The main directions of the summit were the development of internet infrastructure, ensuring information security, increasing digital literacy, and supporting a multilateral approach to internet management [5].

In conclusion, it can be said that Finland remains one of the world's leading countries in protecting and developing a digital society, constantly updating digital law. Open licensing, strong control, and personal data protection systems are the main pillars of digital law.

Below are the main pillars of digital law:

1. Open licensing is a transparent system that stimulates competition and innovation.
2. Strong control is an effective mechanism for monitoring and strict accountability.
3. Data protection is a guarantee of confidentiality and security at the highest standards.

To create such a modern and sustainable digital legal system in Uzbekistan, it is advisable to include the Finnish experience. The prospects for international cooperation and improvement of legislation in the field of digital law are very broad and important for our country. The digital future is not just technology, but also the protection of citizens' rights and the creation of a reliable digital environment.

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