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Жинаққа студенттердің, магистранттардың, докторанттардың және жас ғалымдардың жаратылыстану-техникалық және гуманитарлық ғылымдардың өзекті мәселелері бойынша баяндамалары енгізілген.

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TOPIC: INTERNATIONAL LEGAL POLICY OF CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES IN THE FIELD OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE DEVELOPMENT

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In the modern world, Artificial intelligence (AI) is becoming an increasingly important and influential factor in various areas of human activity. In this regard, the countries of Central Asia are beginning to actively develop their policies in the field of artificial intelligence, realizing its potential for economic, social and cultural development. Artificial intelligence is changing a variety of industries, including healthcare and transportation, and has the potential to dramatically alter economies and communities throughout the world. Central Asian nations, such as Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan, are increasingly realizing the relevance of AI development and enacting legislative rules to govern its usage. This article presents a detailed review of Central Asian nations' international legal policy frameworks for AI development, including the existing environment, main problems, possibilities, and recommendations for future growth.

Central Asian countries are leading the way in using AI technology to foster innovation and economic progress. Understanding the international legal frameworks of these countries is critical as they negotiate the complicated legal and ethical ramifications of AI development. This article digs into the legal regulations that regulate artificial intelligence in Central Asia, outlining accomplishments, obstacles, and potential for collaboration and improvement.

Kazakhstan is a regional pioneer in Artificial intelligence development, prioritizing research and development activities in its legal policy frameworks in Central Asian countries. The government has put in place rules to oversee AI technology, such as data privacy legislation and standards for ethical AI use. Kyrgyzstan has also made progress in building a legislative framework for artificial intelligence, with a focus on data protection and cybersecurity. Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan are aggressively regulating AI technology within their borders. These nations have enacted laws and regulations to address a variety of AI development concerns, including intellectual property rights protection, data security measures, and AI decision-making openness.

The international legal policy of the Central Asian countries in the field of Artificial intelligence development has several key aspects. Firstly, this is legislative regulation of the use and development of artificial intelligence. The countries of Central Asia must create appropriate regulations that will define the rules and principles for the use of artificial intelligence, data protection, and privacy of citizens, as well as the ethical aspects of its use.

Secondly, an important aspect of the international legal policy of the Central Asian countries in the field of artificial intelligence is cooperation with other countries and international organizations. In the field of the development and use of artificial intelligence, it is important to exchange experiences, transfer advanced technologies, and participate in international projects. Such cooperation will allow the countries of Central Asia to strengthen their positions on the world stage and ensure sustainable development.

Finally, the third aspect of the international legal policy of the Central Asian countries in the field of artificial intelligence is ensuring security and cyber protection. With the development of artificial intelligence, the threat of cyberattacks and information security breaches increases. Therefore, Central Asian countries must pay special attention to protecting their information resources, developing cyber defense tools, and collaborating with other countries in this area.

Challenges and Opportunities:

Despite advances in building AI-related legal frameworks, Central Asian nations confront a number of implementation and enforcement issues. These problems include a lack of technical competence, limited resources for compliance monitoring, and a need for more international collaboration to successfully solve cross-border AI concerns. However, Central Asian countries have enormous prospects for using AI technology to drive economic growth and societal progress. These nations may establish themselves as significant actors in the global AI landscape by encouraging collaboration with foreign partners, investing in research and development, and cultivating a culture of responsible AI innovation.

Central Asian countries international legal policies in the sphere of artificial intelligence development play an important role in supporting responsible innovation, expanding collaboration, and ensuring cybersecurity in the digital era. It is critical for Central Asian countries to align their national legislation with international standards, form partnerships with other countries, and prioritize cybersecurity measures in order to capitalize on the transformative potential of artificial intelligence technologies while protecting citizens' interests. Central Asian nations can invest in education and artificial intelligence research to develop a trained workforce capable of inventing in this sector. This might involve building AI research centers, providing AI research scholarships, and encouraging cross-border collaboration on AI research initiatives.

Efforts to enhance AI technology knowledge among the general public, corporate sector, and government bodies should also be strengthened. This involves holding educational programs, trainings, seminars, and conferences on the subject of artificial intelligence. Central Asian nations may position themselves as significant players in the global AI industry by taking a proactive and coordinated approach to AI development, therefore driving long-term regional growth and development. To enable the successful integration of artificial intelligence into Central Asian economies and societies, governments must collaborate while keeping national laws and interests in mind.

In conclusion, Central Asian countries have the potential to play a significant role in shaping the future of AI development on the international stage. By prioritizing collaboration, innovation, and ethical considerations in their legal policy frameworks, these countries can pave the way for sustainable AI advancement that benefits both their citizens and the global community at large.

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ЮНЕСКО ВИДЫ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ КАЗАХСТАНА В ЮНЕСКО

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Казахстанская делегация в ЮНЕСКО представляет интересы страны в этой организации и участвует в различных мероприятиях, совещаниях и сессиях, связанных с охраной культурного и природного наследия, образованием, наукой, культурой и связанными с этим сферами. Делегация включает в себя представителей правительства, дипломатического корпуса и экспертов по различным областям, которые работают в тесном сотрудничестве с международным сообществом для поддержания и продвижения общих целей и ценностей ЮНЕСКО. Казахстанская делегация в ЮНЕСКО представляет широкий спектр интересов своей страны. Развитие программ и проектов по охране и сохранению исторических, архитектурных и культурных памятников, включая объекты, внесенные в список Всемирного наследия. Поддержка и развитие образовательных программ, инициатив и проектов, направленных на повышение качества образования и доступа к образовательным