

## THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW NORMS IN THE LEGAL SYSTEM OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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**Annotation:** The article presents an analysis of information and sources on a scientific basis about the criminal legislation in force in our country and its practical application, as well as the role of international legal norms in these processes and the methods of its implementation in the legal structure of our country.

**Keywords:** National legislation, normative legal norms, international law, citizenship, criminal procedure.

### INTRODUCTION

The first President of our country, Islam Karimov, said in his speech at the joint meeting of the Legislative Chamber and the Senate of the Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on "The concept of deepening democratic reforms and the development of civil society in our country": "The most important way of democratic renewal of our country at the current stage is one of its goals is consistent democratization and liberalization of the legal system aimed at strengthening the rule of law and legality, reliable protection of individual rights and interests. In a word, further improvement of the foundations of the legal state in our country and raising the legal consciousness and culture of the population remain a decisive task for us. The 21st century is characterized by the strengthening of historical legitimacy, as well as the internationalization of the life of human society. Despite the existence and diversity of state borders, the mutual relations of countries in a single international society are growing. International relations have a great impact not only on the life of states, but also on every individual. The system of international relations is regulated by international law, a specific field of law. To a greater or lesser extent, it affects various relations between states, individuals and legal entities. The influence of international law on national law and the internal life of the state is also increasing.

Law is a system of generally binding social norms established or approved by the state. It includes legal relations and basic rights of the citizen, which are strengthened, guaranteed and protected by the state. Law appears in a society organized as a state and strengthens property relations, the mechanism of economic relations, performs the task of distributing labor and its products among members of society in certain dimensions and forms (civil rights, labor rights); determines the formation, procedure, and activity of competent bodies, state administration bodies, determines the way in which disputes should be resolved, measures to combat the violation of existing social relations (criminal law, procedural law), affects various forms of relations between individuals (family law) .

## Discussion and results

The concept of international law means public international law. Legally regulates the legal relations of states (subjects) participating in international public law-international relations. International public law determines the basic international principles of international relations between states. International public law represents inter-state national relations, states and international organizations, the basic rights, duties and freedoms of citizens on an international scale, international law and other relations related to the resolution of international disputes and disagreements.

International law is a set of public legal principles and norms that regulate relations between states and other participants (subjects) in international dialogue. In contrast to the domestic law of the state, the object of international law is international, or more precisely, interstate relations, which go beyond the competence of a separate state in terms of its content. Unlike domestic law, there are no legislative bodies responsible for creating and enforcing international law. States are the main subjects of international law. The norms of international law created by their mutual agreement express the agreed will of the states. This is the peculiarity of international law. Various international treaties, agreements, agreements, conventions, declarations, UN documents are the normative basis of international law.

International legal norms are not the same according to their content and form. They can be classified on the basis of:

### 1. By legal force:

- imperative clear, understandable morality (behavior)

sets limits (norms). In accordance with Article 53 of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, norm *jus cogens* (peremptory norm of general international law) is a norm of general international law accepted and recognized by the international community of states, from which no deviation is possible. It cannot be changed, it can only be modified by the norm of general international law in this context. The difference between the norm of *jus cogens* and other types of norms of an imperative nature is that any rejection of the norm of *jus cogens* renders the actions of states irrelevant. *Jus cogens* norms must be applied and observed in any field of international relations. *Jus cogens* norms are norms of general international law and their main principles; - dispositive norms, states may waive them by mutual agreement, if this waiver does not conflict with the rights and legal interests of other states.

### 2. According to the scope of application:

- universal norms, defining relations involving all countries or the majority of countries in the world. For example, the UN Charter, the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations; regional norms, which determine the relationship of participation of states in one geographically located area. As an example, the Treaty on the Council of Europe of 1992 applies to these norms. Historically, regional norms were universally manifested, and new ones were created based on their experience on the basis of previous norms. Now this process is still going on. At the same

time, universal norms help the development of the regional system, providing them with rich experience; local norms regulate the relationship between two or more subjects of international law.

3. According to the description of exposure:

- prohibitive;
- authorizing;
- authorizer.

4. According to its function in the system: material and procedural: the procedural norm organizes the processes of creation and implementation of international law.

5. According to the source:

- simple;
- contractual;
- norms of decisions of international organizations.

There are also reference norms, which require reference to provisions contained in other norms. Organizational norms, which are considered to be several norms of different types, are also distinguished. Their task is to regulate the activities of international bodies and organizations. There are also several classifications of international law. International law has its own subject of action. These are interstate relations, in general, relations between all subjects of the international legal system. Norms of international law are created through agreements concluded by its subjects. International law, like domestic law, provides for the use of state coercion to ensure compliance with international norms. International legal norms reflect the complex processes in the mutual relations of national states.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, it should be said that the process of unification of national legislation and harmonization with advanced international standards is the most important task of improving national legislation, but the proposed norms will help:

1. Unification of national legal norms and their harmonization with international norms;
2. Improving the legal meaning of terms and concepts used in national legislation, by ensuring their precise definition and uniform application at the national and international levels.

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