

Uzbekistan and international law

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Abstract International law is an authoritative legal system that is recognized and followed by states around the world. The preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan also strengthens the recognition of the primacy of international law and its universally recognized principles. This means that the Republic of Uzbekistan firmly declares that the principles and rules of international law take precedence over the national law of the country. Therefore, a thorough study and knowledge of international law is the primary task of lawyers and specialists in all fields of social sciences. The emergence of our independent state in the international arena and its full participation in international relations requires a thorough study of the relevant international legal institutions and criteria. In recent years, the role of international law as a means of fair regulation of international relations has been growing worldwide.

Keywords: Uzbekistan, international law, international organizations, borders, state system, law, principles, constitution.

INTRODUCTION

Influenced by the ideas and principles of international law, a new way of thinking has emerged in the international community: in particular, the ideology of using force in relations or threatening to use force is being replaced by the ideology of peaceful settlement of disputes by international law. Understanding and mastering the essence, internal structure, basic principles and branches of international law is a necessity for all officials and specialists engaged in foreign policy and economic activities of Uzbekistan, diplomatic relations. In addition, young professionals trained in this field must have a thorough knowledge of the basics of international law. Public international law mainly regulates interstate relations. Contrary to public international law, there is also "private international law". Private international law is an integral part of the national legal system and regulates social relations related to the foreign element. By

"international law" in this textbook, we mean "public international law". The term "international law" is used in three senses. In the first sense, international law is a set of norms of international law in action in the objective sense. International law is a constantly evolving independent legal system, consisting of legal norms governing interstate relations. International law consists of a specific system of legal norms that express the agreed will of states and other subjects of international law. The system of international law consists of a set of international legal norms, institutions and its branches.

"Independence and sovereignty have allowed us to enter the world community, to establish equal and mutually beneficial relations with all countries." Prior to independence, the former center controlled all international relations, and Uzbekistan was tasked with showcasing the "prosperous Soviet East" to foreign visitors. It was independent only in the name of Uzbekistan and, like other allied republics, was excluded from the processes taking place in the international community. Such a disruption, especially in the exclusion of the world economic system, was against the national interests of Uzbekistan. After the collapse of the USSR, the international community of Uzbekistan was cut off. Today, the Republic of Uzbekistan, like the Karakhanids, Khorezmshahs, Amir Temur and Temurids, as well as the Uzbek khanates, independently determines and implements its foreign policy. From the very first steps on the path of independent development, Uzbekistan declared in the Declaration of Independence of June 20, 1990, that it was "committed to the universally recognized principles of international law." The Declaration reflects the following important aspect of the relationship between sovereignty and human rights: state sovereignty serves the highest goal - the protection of human rights and freedoms. The Preamble to the 1992 Constitution also states that the people of Uzbekistan will adopt the Constitution "in recognition of the supremacy of universally recognized rules of international law." At the heart of these words is a

completely new approach to social development, the idea of a close relationship with the world community - the community responsible for the struggle to save human lives. The Constitution of Uzbekistan clearly reflects the positive impact of international law on its basis, that is, the recognition of the fundamental rights, freedoms and duties of man and citizen in accordance with the universally recognized principles and norms of international law and in accordance with this Constitution. provided and guaranteed.

This will allow Uzbekistan to become a full member of the most influential international organizations, the general diplomatic recognition of our sovereign state in the world, the establishment of bilateral and multilateral political, economic, cultural and legal ties and the implementation of an independent foreign policy. allowed to increase. The foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan is an independent policy of an equal member of the world community, a sovereign state that, together with other states, creates the legal order of the XXI century. Uzbekistan is actively involved in building a new international legal order at the global, European and Central Asian levels. During the years of independence, the Republic of Uzbekistan has become an independent and prestigious factor in international politics, relying on its political, economic, rich cultural and spiritual potential. By the beginning of 2004, 131 states had recognized Uzbekistan's independence, and diplomatic relations had been established with 113 of them. There are embassies of 44 countries and representative offices of 20 major international organizations in Tashkent. In turn, Uzbekistan has opened 40 missions abroad (including 28 embassies). Today, Uzbekistan is a full member of 53 influential international organizations and actively participates in their activities. Thus, in the XXI century, Uzbekistan has every reason to become one of the leading centers of international and regional politics.

First of all, the most important issues of the diplomatic service are regulated by the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The Constitution: first, strengthens the basic principles of the foreign policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Article 17); secondly, it recognized the supremacy of universally recognized principles and norms of international law over national legislation (Introduction); thirdly, it established the system of foreign relations bodies of Uzbekistan. In addition, Uzbekistan has adopted a number of special laws on foreign policy and diplomatic law. Such laws include: the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the establishment of diplomatic ranks and ranks" (1992) and "On the appointment and recall of heads of diplomatic missions of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad" Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan (1992). Among these laws are the Law "On the Procedure for Appointment and Recall of Heads of Diplomatic Missions of the Republic of Uzbekistan Abroad" and the Law "On the Establishment of Diplomatic Degrees

and Positions for Diplomatic Staff of the Republic of Uzbekistan" in Uzbekistan. forms the legal basis for the organization of the diplomatic service. If the first law determines the procedure for appointment and recall of heads of diplomatic missions of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and other generally accepted international legal norms and rules, the second law Defines the levels and careers of diplomacy for diplomats of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The head of the diplomatic mission of the Republic of Uzbekistan abroad is appointed and recalled by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Nominations for this position shall be submitted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan in coordination with the relevant agencies.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall nominate the head of the diplomatic mission approved by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the country where the mission is located (in writing) and ask for his consent (agreement).

The appointment of the head of the diplomatic mission of the Republic of Uzbekistan is made with the official consent of the country where the mission is located. Information on a candidate for the post of head of a diplomatic mission is confidential until a response is received from the country where the mission is located. Credentials signed by the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan and signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan for submission to the Head of State of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan before departure to the country of appointment of the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary or Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary prepares The Plenipotentiary Representative of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall receive a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the host country. The head of the diplomatic mission of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be recalled by the decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the following cases:

- 1) change of the head of the diplomatic mission;
- 2) when the head of a diplomatic mission is declared an inappropriate person (*persona nongrata*);
- 3) severance of diplomatic relations between the states;
- 4) when a state of war is declared between states;

The universally recognized principles and norms of international law are enshrined in the Constitutions of modern states, and the legislature and the executive and the judiciary must conform to these principles. They are also reflected in Chapter IV of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The principle of sovereign equality enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan guarantees

the identity of states, respect for their independence, guarantee of rights and freedoms, free choice of their political, economic and cultural system, independent observance of their laws and administrative rules. indicates The Constitution of Uzbekistan states that the priority principles of international law in international relations are the right of peoples to self-determination. It should be noted that these principles are the rules governing the functioning of states in international relations. The principle of sovereign equality in international relations means that each state enters into relations with other states independently and voluntarily, that is, the accession of a particular state to international organizations in accordance with the requirements of international law, multilateral, especially allied participation in agreements means having the right to be neutral. Based on this principle, Uzbekistan participates equally in solving many problems of international relations, especially regional security

One of the characteristic features of the modern age in which we live is the development of international legal and political relations. These relations define the essence of world development, the characteristics of peoples and nations form the content of relations, effectively influence the development of interstate cooperation. The development of international legal and political relations depends on the results of legal activity. The emergence of states has also led to the formation of relations between them. It's objective. No country can develop in isolation from the world community. International political relations are an integral part of international relations. These relations are based on the formation of states and the formation of relations between them. Different forms of cooperation, especially legal and political cooperation, are reflected in the views of politicians and statesmen. Legal relations are one of the peculiarities of international relations. Today, it is important to avoid military and political conflicts in international relations. Because the fate of humanity, the fate of world civilization depends on the degree of security. That is why the prevention of the threat of World War II, the implementation of measures aimed at stopping the arms race play an important role in relations between states. Now the world community and peoples are realizing that no one can win military superiority. The need to combat international terrorism plays an important role in international legal relations. Terrorism is one of the most devastating socio-political events of the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, negatively affecting the sustainable development of international relations. The development of international legal relations depends on the various conflicts that arise in these relations and their resolution. Such conflicts occur in a variety of contexts in international political relations for a variety of reasons. The factors that give rise to them are manifested in the

development of international political relations, at a specific level, and have an impact on these relations. Conflict is a driving force in international political relations, as it is in all spheres of society.

Interstate political and diplomatic relations are one of the features that form the basis of the historical development of mankind. The concept of diplomacy refers to students, mutual and interstate relations. Deepening the comprehensive integration of our country into the world community, aimed at ensuring the participation of our country in international relations, will serve to deepen the study of foreign policy and diplomatic relations in the new era. Current issues in diplomacy cannot be solved without studying the socio-economic, political and cultural development of foreign countries from a historical point of view. A thorough knowledge of world history allows one to take full advantage of the achievements and experiences of human civilization, to understand universal values, and to trace the historical roots of the problems that exist around the world.

RESEARCH PARKS

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