

INTERNATIONAL LAW DOCUMENTS

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Annotation: International Law is complex and specialized field. It is crucial for the elimination of violations of economic, social and cultural rights for international organizations, including international financial institutions, to correct their policies and practices so that they do not result in deprivation of economic, social and cultural rights. This article provides some basic information about International law documents.

Key words: Law, international, national, documents, legal, politics, community, countries, constitution.

The United Nations Charter sets out the fundamental principles of modern public international law, notably: Promotion of human rights; The strict limitation on the right to use force against other states; The strict prohibition on the acquisition of territory by force. The three major theories that are included in international law are a Realist Theory, Fictional Theory, and Functional Theory. International law differs from state-based legal systems that it is primarily—though not exclusively—applicable to states, rather than to individuals, and operates largely through consent, since there is no universally accepted authority to enforce it upon sovereign states. Consequently, states may choose to not abide by international law, and even to breach a treaty. However, such violations, particularly of customary international law and peremptory norms, can be met with disapproval by others and in some cases coercive action (ranging from diplomatic and economic sanctions to war).

The relationship and interaction between a national legal system and international law is complex and variable. National law may become international law when treaties permit national jurisdiction to supranational tribunals such as the European Court of Human Rights or the International Criminal Court. Treaties such as the Geneva Conventions require national law to conform to treaty provisions. National laws or constitutions may also provide for the implementation or integration of international legal obligations into domestic law. Sources of international law have been influenced by a range of political and legal theories. During the 20th century, it was recognized by legal positivists that a sovereign state could limit its authority to act by consenting to an agreement according to the contract principle *pacta sunt servanda*. This

consensual view of international law was reflected in the 1920 Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, and remains preserved in Article 7 of the ICJ Statute. The sources of international law applied by the community of nations are listed under Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, which is considered authoritative in this regard: International treaties and conventions; International custom as derived from the "general practice" of states; and General legal principles "recognized by civilized nations".

Additionally, judicial decisions and the teachings of prominent international law scholars may be applied as "subsidiary means for the determination of rules of law". Many scholars agree that the fact that the sources are arranged sequentially suggests an implicit hierarchy of sources. However, the language of Article 38 does not explicitly hold such a hierarchy, and the decisions of the international courts and tribunals do not support such a strict hierarchy. By contrast, Article 21 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court clearly defines a hierarchy of applicable law (or sources of international law).

Nation-states observe the principle of *par in parem non habet imperium*. 'Between equals there is no sovereign power'. This is affirmed in Article 2 of the UN charter, which holds that no state is in subjection to any other state. John Austin therefore asserted that "so-called" international law, lacking a sovereign power and so unenforceable, was not really law at all, but "positive morality", consisting of "opinions and sentiments...more ethical than legal in nature. Because the bulk of international law comes from treaties, which are binding only on the parties that ratify or accede to them, If legislation is the making of laws by a person or assembly binding on the whole community, there is no such thing as international law.

For treaties bind only those who sign them. On the subject of treaty law, Charles de Gaulle stated that "Treaties are like pretty girls, or roses; they last only as long as they last". Since states are few in number, diverse and atypical in character, unindictable, lacking a centralised sovereign power, and their agreements unpoliced and decentralised, then, says Wight, 'international society is not a society at all. The condition of international relations is best described as international anarchy;' While in domestic politics the struggle for power is governed and circumscribed by law, in international politics, law is governed and circumscribed by the struggle for power. (This is why) international politics is called power politics. War is the only means by which states can in the last resort defend vital interests...the causes of war are inherent in power politics. Hans Morgenthau believed international law to be the weakest and most primitive system of law enforcement; he likened its decentralised nature to the law that prevails in preliterate tribal societies. on violence is what makes domestic law enforceable; but between nations, there are multiple competing sources of force.

The confusion created by treaty laws, which resemble private contracts between persons, is mitigated only by the relatively small number of states. For example, it is unclear whether the Nuremberg trials created new law, or applied the existing law of the Kellogg Briand pact. Morgenthau asserts that no state may be compelled to submit a dispute to an international tribunal, making laws unenforceable and voluntary. International law is also unpoliced, lacking agencies for enforcement. He cites a 1947 US opinion poll in which 75% of respondents wanted "an international police to maintain world peace", but only 13% wanted that force to exceed the US armed forces. Later surveys have produced similar contradictory results.

Strengthening the basic rights, freedoms and duties of people and citizens in a separate section is highly appreciated by international experts. In particular, according to the analysis of experts, the constitutions of the world mention a total of 117 types of human rights. French Constitution 13, US Constitution 35, British constitutional document 44, German. and Japanese basic law 48 types of rights are mentioned. 55 types of rights are reflected in the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The international community always gives priority to the issue of ensuring human rights and freedoms. About 70 international conventions, declarations and pacts on human rights have been adopted by the United Nations, more than 160 by the General Assembly of the Council of Europe, more than 30 by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and more than 70 by UNESCO. today there are about 400 international legal documents on human rights. It should be emphasized that the universally recognized principles and basic rules developed by the international community regarding human rights and freedoms are embodied in our law.

Reference:

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