

SUBJECTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

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ABSTRACT

The object of international law is international, more precisely, interstate relations, which, in essence, go beyond the jurisdiction of a particular state. Unlike domestic law, there are no legislatures responsible for the development and enforcement of international law. The main subjects of international law are states. The norms of international law that arise by mutual consent express the agreed will of states. This is the peculiarity of international law. Various international treaties, agreements, treaties, conventions, declarations, and UN documents are the normative basis of international law. The following article will discuss subjects of international law and their obligations.

Key words:

International law, subject, obligation, convention, objective law.

International law regulates certain international relations, as a result of which they become an international legal relationship. Regulated by international law participants in international legal relations are called subjects of international law. Legal relations differ from other social relations in that their participants are legal entities whose subjects are defined by the rules of law, and will have obligations. A specific legal entity that is subject to the rule of law has the law as its subjective right. In international law it is always another international - the subjective obligations of the subject of the legal relationship are contradictory. The system of legal norms is called the law in the objective sense or the objective law. International law is a purely objective law. Subjects of international law - subjective law and the norms of international law participants in international legal relations with subjective obligations. Immunities and privileges of diplomatic missions of states, legal status the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, which codified the norms on The Convention is a potential participant in international legal relations, that is, all states provides an appropriate relationship between But that's the way it is between countries A and B. they are solely party to this Convention in order to carry out international legal relations as well as the existence of a specific legal fact, namely: these states and diplomatic by mutual agreement between the institutions of the permanent diplomatic mission connections need to be made. Until then, they are as relevant as any other state it is not difficult to understand that they can only be potential subjects of a relationship. Exactly such a potential opportunity is international if they have the relevant legal fact becomes a real subject of legal relations.

Subjects of international law - subjective law and the norms of international law obligations, as well as real participants in the relevant legal relationship potential parties are individuals. In international law, the term "obligation" is used instead of "duty" because the relevant obligations are social only governed by international law the consent of the potential participants in the relationship takes the form of an obligation. In particular, the legal independence of the participants in this international legal relationship from each other, an outwardly subordinate, setting the rules of conduct that are legally binding in the absence of authority. If the term "subject of international law" has long been used only in international law has been used in theory, and more recently in international legal instruments and in particular the universal conventions adopted within the framework of the United Nations. For example, in 1986 between states and international organizations or international organizations

Article 3 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties states that "one or more between states, one or more international organizations and one or more states or international agreements concluded between subjects of international law that are not international organizations It's about. " In other words,

states, international organizations and international law any social with norms and subjective rights and obligations structures are defined as subjects of international law.

Subject of international law - international law and obligations arising in accordance with the general norms of international law or the requirements of international legal instruments is the owner. It is also directly regulated by international law and may or may not enter into international legal relations is a person.

To the subjects of primary and secondary (derivative) international law in the field of international law splits. Such a distinction is an objective reality, a natural-historical process, and the present international is the result of the development of law.

The primary subjects of international law are, first and foremost, states and, in some cases, peoples and nations. They emerge as social organisms and inevitably interact establishes for itself the rules of international relations. Subjects of secondary international law are created by primary subjects. The extent of their international legal capacity depends on the will and purpose of its organizers depends It could be an intergovernmental organization or a state like free cities may have a similar structure. The organizers call them interstate on their own behalf gives the right to enter into a relationship. For a long time, states have been the sole subjects of international law from Current norms of international law still apply to most states, as well as interaction between states and international organizations and other subjects of international law regulates relationships. Therefore, states are the main subjects of international law and are the main real participants in international legal relations, as they constantly interact with each other, with international organizations and other subjects of international law.

International law does not provide a general definition of the term "state". But, this the concept is a common feature of any state legally - sovereignty stems from the concept of. In particular, any to all subjects of international law should show respect for the sovereignty of the state, non-interference in the internal affairs of states, international defines the obligations of states arising from sovereign equality in circulation. States are the basic and primary subjects of international law, as well as international is an active participant in the relationship. In the international legal sense, the state has three elements:

- first, a specific area;
- second, the population living in it;
- third, it represents the unity of a political organization (authority).

In the international arena, the state as an organization of political power, especially its supreme body is a subject of international law and acts as an official representative of the state. The main feature that characterizes it as a subject of international law is the sovereignty of the state.

The primary of the state as a subject of international law is that they are nobody are not organized by, they exist as an objective historical reality. On the other hand, States themselves are a secondary (productive) subject of international law - international organizations can form.

As a primary subject, states have the capacity of universal international law. Primary defines the role of the state as the main subject of international law. Exactly the countries are international develops the rules of law, liability for their violation, international law determines the order and functions of international organizations. These opportunities of states with nothing but the principles and norms of international law created by them unlimited. States are subject to international law in accordance with these principles and norms as a fundamental right enshrined in international instruments, in particular the Charter of the United Nations, and will have obligations. However, a list of such rights and obligations is still being worked out unpublished

The doctrine of modern international law is based on the following basic rights of states:

- independence and free exercise of their legal rights;
- recognized by international law over and within its territory to all persons and to others, subject to immunity exercise jurisdiction;
- equality with other states;
- individual and collective self-defense against armed aggression.

Main responsibilities:

- not to interfere in the internal and external affairs of other states;
- respect for human rights;

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- to establish conditions on its territory that endanger international peace should not give birth;
 - peaceful settlement of disputes with other states;
 - non-use of force or the territorial integrity of other states by force and not to encroach on political independence or in any other way contrary to international law;
 - a warning from a state or the UN that is violating its obligations or failure to assist the State in which the coercive measure is applied;
 - such as conscientious fulfillment of their international obligations

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