

A STATEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL LAW**Nuriddinova Dilnura Dilshodbek qizi**

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Abstract

This statement provides a comprehensive overview of the role, sources, and functions of international law in the contemporary global order. It defines international law as the normative framework governing relations between sovereign states and other international actors, emphasizing that its binding force derives primarily from state consent. The statement examines the principal sources of international law—treaties, customary international law, and general principles of law—and identifies the key actors within the system, including states, international organizations, and individuals. It surveys major branches such as international humanitarian law, human rights law, and the law of the sea, and addresses the distinctive decentralized nature of enforcement, which relies on reciprocity, reputation, and collective action rather than a centralized coercive authority. Ultimately, the statement argues that despite its unique challenges, international law provides the essential legal architecture for maintaining peace, protecting human dignity, facilitating cooperation, and ensuring predictability in international relations.

Keywords

Public International Law; State Sovereignty; Sources of International Law; Treaties; Customary International Law; Opinio Juris; International Organizations; State Responsibility; International Humanitarian Law; International Human Rights Law; Law of the Sea; International Criminal Law; Enforcement of International Law; Reciprocity; United Nations; International Court of Justice; Use of Force; Pacta Sunt Servanda; Jurisdiction; Immunities.

Annotatsiya

Ushbu bayonot zamonaviy global tartibda xalqaro huquqning o'рни, manbalari va funksiyalariga oid keng qamrovli sharhni taqdim etadi. Unda xalqaro huquq suveren davlatlar hamda boshqa xalqaro subyektlar o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni tartibga soluvchi normativ tizim sifatida ta'riflanadi va uning majburiy kuchi asosan davlatlarning roziligidan kelib chiqishi ta'kidlanadi. Bayonot xalqaro huquqning asosiy manbalari — xalqaro shartnomalar, xalqaro odat huquqi va huquqning umumiy prinsiplari — ni tahlil qiladi hamda tizimning asosiy subyektlari sifatida davlatlar, xalqaro tashkilotlar va shaxslarni ko'rsatib beradi.

Shuningdek, unda xalqaro gumanitar huquq, inson huquqlari huquqi va dengiz huquqi



kabi asosiy yoʻnalishlar koʻrib chiqiladi hamda ijro etishning oʻziga xos markazlashmagan xususiyati yoritiladi. Bu tizim markazlashgan majburiy kuchga ega organlarga emas, balki oʻzaro manfaatdorlik (reciprocity), obroʻ-eʻtibor va jamoaviy harakat mexanizmlariga tayanadi.

Xulosa qilib aytganda, mazkur bayonot xalqaro huquq oʻziga xos murakkablik va muammolarga ega boʻlishiga qaramay, tinchlikni saqlash, inson qadr-qimmatini himoya qilish, hamkorlikni rivojlantirish hamda xalqaro munosabatlarda barqarorlik va oldindan aytib boʻladiganlikni taʼminlash uchun zarur boʻlgan asosiy huquqiy tuzilmani yaratishini asoslab beradi.

Kalit soʻzlar

Ommaviy xalqaro huquq; Davlat suvereniteti; Xalqaro huquq manbalari; Xalqaro shartnomalar; Xalqaro odat huquqi; *Opinio juris* (huquqiy majburiyat hissi); Xalqaro tashkilotlar; Davlat javobgarligi; Xalqaro gumanitar huquq; Xalqaro inson huquqlari huquqi; Dengiz huquqi; Xalqaro jinoiy huquq; Xalqaro huquqni amalga oshirish (ijro etish); Oʻzaro manfaatdorlik (reciprocity); United Nations; International Court of Justice; Kuch ishlatish; *Pacta sunt servanda* (shartnomalarga rioya qilinishi shart); Yurisdiksiya; Immunitetlar.

Аннотация

Настоящее заявление представляет собой всесторонний обзор роли, источников и функций международного права в современном глобальном порядке. Международное право определяется как нормативная система, регулирующая отношения между суверенными государствами и другими международными субъектами, при этом подчеркивается, что его обязательная сила главным образом основана на согласии государств. В заявлении рассматриваются основные источники международного права — международные договоры, международное обычное право и общие принципы права, — а также определяются ключевые участники системы, включая государства, международные организации и физических лиц.

Кроме того, анализируются основные отрасли, такие как международное гуманитарное право, право прав человека и морское право, а также раскрывается специфическая децентрализованная природа механизма обеспечения соблюдения норм. Эта система опирается не на централизованный принудительный орган, а на взаимность, репутационные механизмы и коллективные действия.

В конечном итоге утверждается, что, несмотря на присущие ему сложности, международное право формирует необходимую правовую архитектуру для поддержания мира, защиты человеческого достоинства, содействия сотрудничеству и обеспечения предсказуемости в международных отношениях.

Ключевые слов

Публичное международное право; Государственный суверенитет; Источники международного права; Международные договоры; Международное обычное право; *Opinio juris* (убежденность в юридической обязательности); Международные организации; Ответственность государств; Международное гуманитарное право; Международное право прав человека; Морское право; Международное уголовное право; Обеспечение соблюдения международного права; Взаимность (reciprocity); United Nations; International Court of Justice; Применение силы; *Pacta sunt servanda* (договоры должны соблюдаться); Юрисдикция; Иммуниеты



Introduction. International law constitutes the normative architecture of the global community. It is the body of legal rules, principles, and standards that bind sovereign states and other international actors in their mutual relations. Founded on the concepts of sovereignty, consent, and reciprocity, it provides the essential framework for international order, cooperation, and the peaceful resolution of disputes. As the international legal system has evolved, it has expanded to address not only traditional interstate relations but also the rights and responsibilities of individuals and the functioning of international organizations.

The Sources and Legitimacy

The legitimacy of international law derives from the collective will of states, expressed through several primary sources as recognized in the Statute of the International Court of Justice:

International Agreements (Treaties): Formal, written pacts where states explicitly consent to be bound by specific rules, ranging from trade and environmental protection to human rights and disarmament. Treaties represent the most direct and clear expression of state consent and are governed by the fundamental principle of *pacta sunt servanda*—agreements must be kept.

Customary International Law: Unwritten rules that emerge from the consistent and general practice of states, carried out with a sense of legal duty (*opinio juris*). This includes foundational prohibitions, such as those against genocide, torture, and aggression. Customary law binds all states except those that have persistently objected to its development.

General Principles of Law: Fundamental principles common to major legal systems of the world, such as good faith, equity, and the principle that no one can be a judge in their own case. These principles fill gaps where treaty and custom may not provide clear guidance.

Judicial Decisions and Scholarly Writings: The rulings of international courts and tribunals, as well as the writings of highly qualified publicists, serve as subsidiary means for determining and interpreting legal rules. While not binding precedents in the common law sense, they carry significant persuasive authority.

The Subjects and Scope

While sovereign states remain the primary subjects of international law, possessing full legal personality and capacity, the modern framework acknowledges a broader community of actors.

States: Sovereign nations are the principal actors, possessing territory, population, government, and capacity to enter into international relations. They enjoy rights including sovereignty and equality, and bear responsibilities for compliance with international obligations.

International Organizations: Bodies like the United Nations (UN), the World Trade Organization (WTO), and the International Criminal Court (ICC) are created by states through treaties and possess functional legal personality to perform their mandated activities. They play increasingly important roles in facilitating cooperation, administering treaties, and arbitrating disputes.

Individuals: Historically considered only objects of international law, individuals now possess limited international legal personality. They hold rights under international human rights law, and bear direct criminal responsibility under international criminal law for genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and aggression. Individuals may also have standing before certain international tribunals and human rights bodies.

Core Principles and Functions



International law serves several critical functions in the international system, addressing matters of common concern that transcend national boundaries:

Maintenance of International Peace and Security: Through the UN Charter, international law establishes a system for the peaceful settlement of disputes and restricts the unilateral use of force, permitting it only in self-defense or as authorized by the Security Council. The Charter framework represents a fundamental achievement in regulating interstate conflict.

Protection of Human Dignity: International law sets universal standards for the treatment of all people through international humanitarian law (the laws of war) and international human rights law. International humanitarian law, codified in the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, seeks to limit the effects of armed conflict by protecting civilians, medical personnel, and those hors de combat, while restricting means and methods of warfare. International human rights law protects individuals against state abuse and imposes positive obligations on states to ensure fundamental freedoms.

Facilitation of Cooperation: International law provides the legal framework for states to cooperate on matters of mutual concern that transcend borders, including global trade, environmental protection, air and maritime navigation, and the fight against transnational crime. Multilateral treaties establish common standards and create institutions for collective action.

Provision of Stability and Predictability: By governing diplomatic relations, protecting investments, and ensuring the observance of treaties, international law creates a stable and predictable environment essential for international relations and economic interdependence. The law of state responsibility provides mechanisms for addressing breaches of international obligations.

Implementation and Compliance

Compliance with international law is not primarily secured by a centralized global police force, but through a decentralized system rooted in state interest, reciprocity, and institutional mechanisms.

Reciprocity and Mutual Benefit: States generally adhere to international law because compliance serves their rational self-interest. A state that violates its obligations risks reciprocal action by others, loss of credibility, and erosion of the trust necessary for future cooperation. This dynamic is particularly evident in treaty regimes governing trade, diplomacy, and shared resources.

Reputational Costs: A state's standing in the international community is closely tied to its reputation for honoring commitments. Violations can lead to diplomatic isolation, economic sanctions, diminished influence, and loss of soft power. States are sensitive to how they are perceived, and designation as a violator carries tangible costs.

Adjudication and Accountability: International courts and tribunals provide forums for settling disputes and holding violators accountable. The International Court of Justice adjudicates disputes between states that accept its jurisdiction. The International Criminal Court prosecutes individuals for atrocity crimes. Specialized tribunals address issues such as the law of the sea, trade, and human rights. These institutions rely primarily on state cooperation for enforcement of their decisions.

Collective Action Mechanisms: The UN Security Council possesses authority to authorize measures, including sanctions and military force, to maintain or restore international peace and



security. Regional organizations and treaty bodies may also take collective action to address violations and promote compliance.

Conclusion. International law is not a static code imposed from above, but a dynamic and evolving system built by states to manage their interdependence through mutually agreed rules and institutions. It reflects the enduring aspiration for a world governed by rules rather than by force alone. While its enforcement mechanisms differ significantly from those of domestic legal systems, its influence on state behavior is profound and essential. International law provides the fundamental legal architecture that enables peaceful coexistence, protects human dignity, facilitates global cooperation, and offers mechanisms for accountability when violations occur. In an increasingly interconnected world facing transnational challenges, the role of international law as a framework for collective action and peaceful resolution of disputes remains indispensable to the maintenance of international order.

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