



MODERN INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW

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Abstract: *One of the functions of international criminal law as an independent branch of public international law is to regulate cooperation between subjects of international law to bring perpetrators to criminal liability for committing international crimes and crimes of an international nature.*

Key words: *international criminal law, international criminal responsibility, problems of international justice, International Criminal Court.*

Introduction

In the extensive scientific heritage of Professor V.S. Komissarov has works devoted to the problems of international criminal law and international criminal liability, including for the commission of crimes of a terrorist nature. They also touch on issues of "state terrorism".

The development and complication of international relations inevitably lead not only to the interaction and convergence of national criminal legal systems, but also to the formation of a supranational (international) legal mechanism regulating relations between states in the fight against crime, better known as international criminal law.

Main part.

International criminal law is a system of international legal norms regulating relations related to the fight against the most dangerous crimes that encroach on international peace and the security of mankind, individual elements of the international legal order, and the national interests of two or more states. It can also be defined as an independent branch of public international law, which is a system of generally recognized international legal principles and norms governing cooperation between subjects of international law to prevent and bring perpetrators to justice for committing international crimes and crimes of an international nature.

International criminal law has its roots in the distant past, and its development was initially associated with interstate cooperation in the field of combating crimes falling under treaty jurisdiction. In historical terms, there are different periods of development of international criminal law, which in most cases are associated with the evolution of the institution of extradition and the development of norms establishing the rules of war, which leads to the convergence of international criminal law with extradition and military criminal law. However, the formation of international criminal law as an independent branch of public international law, representing a coordinated system of interrelated norms, principles and institutions, as well as the current conceptual and categorical apparatus that reveals the nature of regulated relations, has been occurring since the end of the XIX century, which is largely due to the convergence of legal systems, recognition at the international level of the need to establish restrictions and prohibitions regarding methods, means and methods of waging war, creating guarantees of legal protection for the civilian population in conditions of armed conflict. In turn, the forerunners of the intensification (both in law-making and law enforcement terms) of the development of international criminal law were world wars, growing geopolitical confrontation, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, the emergence and rapid spread of new criminogenic threats



(international terrorism, drug trafficking, organized crime).

The central institution of modern international criminal law is the institution of international criminal liability, which is a system of one-type international norms that establish the grounds and procedure for applying negative measures to individuals who have committed international crimes in the form of imposing obligations of a criminal legal nature on the part of the international community. The history and practice of international relations knows examples of bringing individuals to criminal liability for committing international crimes at the international (supranational) level. For example, at various times, as a result of the work of international *ad hoc* tribunals, war criminals of Nazi Germany, militaristic Japan, and senior officials responsible for crimes against humanity committed in Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia were brought to international criminal responsibility.

Recognition of relations associated with the implementation of international criminal responsibility as a subject (side of the subject) of international criminal law raises even more questions about the objectivity of the phenomenon itself and the sufficiency of its law enforcement potential to combat acts of concern to the entire international community.

Conclusion

In conclusion, it should be noted that international criminal law is, of course, an independent branch of public international law. Its progressive development is dictated by the desire of states to ensure strong foundations of the international legal order through the criminalization of acts that cause the greatest concern to the international community. At the same time, one cannot fail to recognize the problematic issues inherent in international criminal law, which is largely due to negative political processes occurring in the context of globalization and leading to a decrease in the effectiveness of legal regulation of relations in the fight against international crimes.

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