

All things considered, I would like to say that it is extremely important to adopt a law in which a procedure of passing, a uniform term and its definition of these administrative acts will be unified for all administrative bodies. Furthermore, this will help to ensure the principle of legal certainty and increase the level of trust to the public authorities.

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THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW IN REGULATING INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The research urgency is caused by necessity of a clear definition in the sphere of international law in the national legal system and hierarchy of the legal sources, practices in the event of conflict with domestic law.

It is well known that domestic, i.e. national law and international law are two different, independent systems, which have their qualifying features. These systems differ from each other in principles and purpose of existence, the conditions of occurrence of the law, subjects, objects, forms, guarantee of validity of legal norms [3, p. 11].

International law is a system of legal principles and rules of treaty and customary nature, which govern the relationship between States and other subjects of international law to ensure peace and cooperation.

International law was born with the emergence of states and the emergence of international relations. In fact, there is an interstate right, which is created by the states and governs mainly inter-state relations.

International law is the set of rules generally regarded and accepted in relations between nations. It serves as a framework for the practice of stable and organized international relations. International law is consent-based governance. It means that a state member may choose to follow the international law or to break its treaty [2]. This is an issue of state sovereignty. International laws are consent-based. Violations of customary international law and peremptory norms (jus cogens) can lead to wars.

The relations regulated by norms of international law, include the relationship between States, between States and international intergovernmental organizations, between States, between international intergovernmental organizations. Along with the international inter-state relations are the international relations of private nature between legal entities and individuals of different States (so-called relationship "with a foreign element" or "international element"). These relations constitute the subject of international law.

International relations are rather diverse degree which allows you to investigate the complexities of relationships between different countries and apply this understanding to the world of work.

In the era of globalization of international relations, new areas of international cooperation are emerging; existing cooperation deepens and expands. This is accompanied by the strengthening of the role of international law as a regulator of relations between states. Knowledge and understanding of the foundations of international law today are extremely relevant not only to a lawyer but also to an ordinary citizen. Relevant knowledge provides an opportunity to understand events taking place in the world, to evaluate them and make conclusions on their own.

Nowadays, some scholars and politicians are reporting about the crisis in the area of international law. Not all states are observing the norms of international law, there are many rules of international law that contradict one, international courts in settling disputes lay not only international

treaties, but also political expediency, economic relations. But if one agrees with this statement, it should be noted that the crisis will not lead to the disappearance of international law, on the contrary, it will lead to a new stage in the development of international law [1].

Consequently, international law is a unique system of law, since its very essence lies in the impossibility of forcing the subject to comply with the norms, the consent of which he was not obliged to provide. When creating the norms of international law, the entities agree on the content of the rules and agree to provide legally binding force to it. Legal regulation of international relations is an absolute necessity, therefore recognition of the binding force by international law is determined by the needs of the life of the international community and the interests of the states. The proof of the legally binding force of international law is the existence of such an imperative norm as the principle of faithful fulfillment of obligations arising from the principles and norms of international law.

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