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Review of the Book "Particularităţile creării şi aplicării de către state a normelor de drept internaţional" [The particularities of the creation and application by states of the norms of international law], Author – Dumitriţa Florea, Lumen Publishing House, Iasi, 2022

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Abstract: The work entitled "Peculiarities of the creation and application by states of the norms of public international law" emphasizes the analysis of the role of the state in the formation of international legal norms. This scientific approach is an integral part of the doctrine of public international law and details issues related to the ways of creating and applying the norms of public international law and the participation of sovereign states in the process of creating international legal norms.
Currently, we are witnessing a transformation of international rules, a fact that generates close observation and analysis of the dynamics of international relations. It is almost impossible to have a good understanding of the current status of international law and its role, without placing its evolution within the international society that actually constitutes its natural environment. International society encompasses a plurality of component elements that seek unity, beyond their diversity, both at the level of states and at all levels of human activity.

Keywords: *particularities; creation; application; norms; international law.*

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The approach to the topic is current and is required in the new context of tense international relations that reverberate throughout the international community due to the tensions created by some actors of international law. In addition, the work highlights the importance of the fundamental principles of public international law, the particularities of the creation and application by states of the norms of public international law in the context of scientific investigations, the normative framework in the field of the creation and application of the norms of international law by states, the bilateral and multilateral collaboration of the states in the process of creating international legal norms, the participation of the states in the extra-conventional formation of the norms of international law and of course highlighting the role of the states in the enactment of international legal norms.

Of course, the transformation and development of public international law through its norms is a long stage and a difficult and complicated process. We know that the most significant contribution in the development of this process of creation and application of international legal norms belongs to the states, which are individualized by the fact that they are the only sovereign subjects. The sovereignty of states allows them to become full members of international society, capable of participating in the international normative process, having the ability to express their consent regarding the binding nature of international law norms (Mazilu, 2010).

The work highlights the legal nature of the international legal order governed by the significant contribution of states to the creation and application of public international law norms. In this context, the concept of legal order is not only an attribute of the internal level of law, since any legal order, any national/state public law order is interposed against other such orders in the plan of existence of an international society and increasingly the most internationalized as an effect of a quasi-total globalization. As such, symmetrical to an internal legal order, in the doctrine it was stated that there is a general international legal order, with certain particular notes that are given by the very nature of public international law, by its specific way of creation as a normative field. Starting from such a generic definition, in the current doctrine of public international law, the legal order signifies the set of legal norms (both those of a customary nature - rank I norms in the development of public international law, and those of rank II, in other words norms conventional), as well as the institutions to which such norms are related and whose purpose is the organization and ordering of the universal international society and its subassemblies (regional societies, which is equivalent, in doctrine, to the recognition of regional areas of public

international law, such as, for example, European public international law (also called Central European public international law), a Latin American public international law - in order to establish peace and justice, to promote development, as, in the current conception, admits this perspective of Catholic doctrine - or Islamic public international law). However, regardless of whether we also take into account the doctrinal and constructional particularities of such regional systems of public international law or if we consider only universalism as an essential property of public international law today, contemporary doctrine accepts today, almost unanimously, that the finality all these legal systems/subsystems represent the international legal order, a complementary concept to the internal/state/national legal order.

We note that, just like the norms of the internal law of the states, the norms of the international law come from different sources, but unlike the sources of the internal law, the sources of the international law know a less rigorous systematization, a situation explained by the fact that, at the international level, no there is a constitutional mechanism, i.e. a legislative body, which would be tasked with creating the norms of international law, and in addition, there is a lack of a judicial system with mandatory competence for their interpretation. The analysis of the issue of the sources of international law has its starting point in art. 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

Public international law and the internal law of states are two distinct systems of norms and two types of law, with different regulatory objects, sources and methods. Although different, the two systems intertwine through the states, which are creators of both international and domestic law norms and which ensure their application both in the internal order of the states and in the international order. Through the acceptance by the state, based on the free agreement of the will, of the norms of international law, they become binding and are to be applied on its entire territory and for the entire population. The rules of international law thus acquire legal value equal to that of the rules of internal law of the states (Miga-Beşteliu, 2001).

As a result of the long historical evolution in the international arena, a society of states was created whose relations are called to be regulated by international law. The main significance of the existence and functioning of this society has the aspects of maintaining a certain legal and social order. At the same time, for the international community, issues related to the maintenance of that order have a greater importance for international law than for the national legal order, or, in international life, universal

supranational bodies, having authority before sovereign states, are missing (Weston Burns et al., 1997).

Due to the diversification of this field, the emergence of new legal subjects and new areas of application, a series of trends have been manifested in the development of international law: first of all, there has definitely been a metamorphosis of classical international law in - a right of the entire international community.

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