
REFLECTION OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS IN THE FIELD OF LABOR MIGRATION IN THE NATIONAL LEGISLATION OF UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT: The expression of international standards in the field of labor migration in the national legislation of Uzbekistan was analyzed using theoretical and practical examples and statistical data.

KEYWORDS: Labor migration, international standards, national legislation.

INTRODUCTION

The fact that the socio-economic reforms carried out in the sphere of labor in Uzbekistan have developed measures aimed at Legal Regulation of Labor Relations not only for its citizens but also for foreign citizens working from foreign countries is one of the steps forward for the future.

Today, thousands of foreign citizens and stateless persons are carrying out labor activity at enterprises with the participation of foreign investments in the Republic of Uzbekistan carrying out the entrepreneurial activity. This in turn encourages the state to develop measures aimed at solving problematic issues related to the labor activity of migrants entering from abroad. Today, Uzbekistan provides labor rights for foreign citizens entering from all corners of the world with the aim of engaging in labor activity in accordance with international standards on conventions and Labor adopted by the International Labour Organization (ILO), carries out legal reforms in this regard in the field of regular improvement of national legislation.

THE MAIN FINDINGS AND RESULTS

In particular, as defined in Article 37 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan: “each person has the right to work, to choose a free profession, to work in fair working conditions and to protect against unemployment in the manner prescribed by law”[1]. This legal norm fully

corresponds to the universally recognized norm, which states in Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of human rights: "everyone has the right to work, to choose work for himself freely, to have fair and favorable conditions of work and to be protected from unemployment [2]." In the national legislative acts, this norm is also expressed in a number of normative-legal acts – the Labor Code, the laws "On employment" (New Edition) [3], "On labor protection" [4].

Today, the Republic of Uzbekistan, as a member of the international community, participates in the activities of the UN and the International Labour Organization, and in this regard, the ratification of international agreements and treaties on human rights, primarily on labor relations complicated by a foreign element, the imposition of norms and rules on them on our national legislation is vital

Although the legal aspects of issues in this area have so far been analyzed by legal scholars of our country, the developing labor relations as a result of the mutual integration of states set us the task of deepening research in this area taking into account this factor.

Taking into account the work of foreign citizens from the point of view of the analysis of international legal regulation, a group of special IOM conventions and recommendations aimed at regulating the relations of workers in the field of migration can be singled out separately. In particular, Convention No. 97 "On Migrant Workers" of 1949, Recommendation No. 143 "On Migrant Workers" of 1975, recommendation No. 86 "on Migrant Workers" of 1964 "on employment policy", recommendation No. 122 "on employment policy" of 1984 and recommendation No. 169 "On Employment Policy" of others. At the same time, the project "Informal Information System" was approved, which was introduced at the initiative of the IOM during the IOM regional conference in 1995. The framework of this project is characterized by the fact that the countries of Central and Western Europe are integrated into the establishment of mutual cooperation in the field of international labor migration.

Above, among the international documents in the field of labor migration as the main international document of the 1949 IOM General Conference

The Convention "On Migrant Workers" adopted at the 32nd session (No. 97) can be referred to. The Republic of Uzbekistan is not included in this document on this day.

The main purpose of the adoption of this convention is to ensure the legal migration of workers and to create the basic conditions for granting national treatment to migrants. The basic norms of the 1949 Law are an expression of the establishment of a printout proceeding from the

norms of national legislation in the field of providing wages to migrants, providing paid labor leave, observing working hours and rest time.

According to this convention, it is forbidden to expel a migrant who has entered the territory of the country for permanent residence, as well as his family members from the territory of the country as a result of illness or disability increased during the labor process after arriving in this country.

The norms of this convention are complemented by the recommendation "on labor migrants", adopted in 1949, which provides for the standard contracts with migrant workers, as well as permanent and temporary ones with refugees and settlers.

Another of the international documents in the field of labor migration dated 1975 is the Convention No. 143 "on equal opportunities for migrants and provision of the same treatment of abuses and labour in the field of migration". Most of the participants in this convention are considered to be countries that are interested in bulki exports, and not imports of the labor force. In particular, among the countries that have ratified this convention are Venezuela, Guinea, Kenya, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and others [5].

Although this convention has not been ratified by more than 15 states, it can also be seen that its significance is high when the majority of the norms of this convention are reflected in the national legislation of the states.

In 1975, the participants of the convention adopted in their labor legislation the obligations of workers to observe the fundamental rights of man in relations with migrant workers. At the same time, the norms established in the convention also establish norms of responsibility for the restriction of illegal migration, the illegal use of the labor of foreign citizens. The principle of the national regime in the convent is aimed at limiting the rights of migrants to engage in certain labor activities in foreign countries, this situation is aimed at ensuring the supremacy of the right of national laborers and ensuring security in these states.

At present, the issues of regulation of labor rights of foreign citizens in Uzbekistan and regulation of labor activities of citizens of our country in foreign countries are regulated on the basis of national normative-legal acts adopted in accordance with the norms of legal acts adopted by the ILO. At the same time, a special agency for external labor migration in the Republic of Uzbekistan was established to coordinate relations in this field.

CONCLUSION

As can be seen from the above, Labor Relations complicated by the foreign element are regulated in Uzbekistan on the basis of national normative-legal documents adopted on the basis of universally recognized norms of international law, in this process, special attention is paid to the following: first, in our national legislation, the rights of foreign citizens in the sphere of labor with This in turn is in full compliance with the requirements of international legal documents; second, the fact that the activities of citizens of foreign countries in free economic zones and enterprises with the participation of foreign investments are determined by special legislation, indicates that our legislation in this regard is carried out in a different way; thirdly, the fact that today in our country special attention is paid to the process of drawing up a bilateral agreement on temporary labor activity of citizens of one state with foreign countries on the territory of another state, shows its positive effect on the regulation of Labor Relations complicated by a foreign element.

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