

# The Concept of International Treaty and Their Role in The System of International Relations

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**Annotation.** This article defines the concept of international law, its features and the essence of their content, the subject of international law; the concept of sources of law of international agreements; entry into force, promulgation and registration of international agreements; allows for a detailed study and identification of their species.

Today, it is difficult to find an area of international relations that is governed to some extent without agreements. The agreements provide for political and military cooperation, economic and financial ties, cooperation in science, technology, culture, environmental protection and other areas. International organizations are established and operate on the basis of agreements. Agreements also play an important role in regulating the national system of the state.

The term "contract" can have both general and specific meanings. The term "international treaty" in its general sense encompasses the widest range of international instruments. In the practice of some countries, the term "agreement" always means a contract. As a specific term, "contract" usually means a less formal document than "contract" and is related to a broader scope of the subject. There is a general tendency to apply the term "agreement" to bilateral or limited multilateral agreements. It applies in particular to documents of a technical or administrative nature signed by representatives of public authorities and not subject to ratification. Typical agreements deal with economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation, as well as financial issues such as the prevention of double taxation. In particular, in international economic law, the term "agreement" is also used to describe broad multilateral agreements (such as commodity agreements). Today, most international environmental documents are defined as agreements.<sup>1</sup>

An international treaty is an agreement governed by international law concluded by states or other subjects of international law.

In order to qualify an agreement as an international agreement, it does not matter whether it is concluded orally or in writing, whether such an agreement is contained in one or more documents. The status of an international agreement does not depend on its specific name: agreement, convention, charter of an international organization, protocol, pact. To determine whether a document is an agreement, it is necessary to analyze its content, that is, to determine whether the parties intend to assume international legal obligations. There are cases where contracts are even called declarations or memoranda, although traditionally documents with such a name are not contracts.

An international agreement can be concluded in the form of a single document or several documents (for example, the exchange of notes).

The Agreement shall be concluded in the languages of all Contracting Parties or in one or more languages agreed between them. Agreements concluded within international organizations are concluded in the official languages of these organizations.

Distinguish between "contracts-contracts" and "contracts-laws". The first defines the mutual obligations of the parties. The second sets out general rules of conduct that are not based on relationships. A typical example of such "treaty-laws" are human rights treaties. Interstate

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<sup>1</sup> Book - Sources of international law (Part I - The Law of Treaties)

(concluded on behalf of states) and intergovernmental (concluded on behalf of the highest executive bodies of states) international agreements are also highlighted.

International agreements are one of the most important sources of international law. Issues related to international treaties form an independent branch of international law - the law of international treaties. The main source of norms for this area is the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties. However, the Convention applies only to treaties between States and only to treaties entered into in writing.

At present, the law of international treaties is mainly codified in the following three universal conventions: the first - the Vienna Convention on the Law of International Treaties (1969). The second - the Vienna Convention on Treaties between States and International Organizations or International Organizations (1986). Third - the Vienna Convention on the Succession of States to Treaties (1978).<sup>2</sup>

The object of an international agreement is the relationship of the subjects of international law to the renunciation of material and intangible benefits, actions and deeds. Any object of international law may be the object of an international treaty. As a rule, the object of the contract is reflected in the name of the contract.

The purpose of an international treaty is what the subjects of international law intend to achieve or achieve by concluding an agreement. The purpose is usually defined in the preamble or first clauses of the contract.<sup>3</sup>

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The agreement may enter into force on the date of its signing or provide for additional state internal procedures (ratification, etc.). In the second case, it comes into force after the exchange of documents on the implementation of such procedures. A multilateral agreement enters into force, as a rule, after a certain number of states have submitted to the depositary (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the Secretariat of the State specified in the agreement) documents on the implementation of internal procedures. relevant international organization). Such documents shall then enter into force for each subsequent State upon submission.<sup>5</sup>

The entry into force and application of an international treaty usually coincides with the same time. But there are exceptions. For example, the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of an Armed Conflict provides that it shall enter into force upon the submission of a ratification or accession instrument. can only be used in the event of an armed conflict. In some cases, international agreements also provide for the entry into force of their terms after a certain period of time. If an international agreement provides for an appropriate provision or the parties have agreed otherwise, the agreement may be applied temporarily, even before its entry into force. The experience of such a temporary application can be observed in the example of the decision made by its participants on the agreement on the establishment of the Economic Union (MDH). An international treaty, like law, has no retroactive force. The formal proclamation of an international treaty is of great practical importance. From now on, it will become an integral part of the country's legal system and will be mandatory for all government agencies. International

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<sup>2</sup> Korean Mission to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, D.C., 1921–1922. (1922). *Korea's Appeal to the Conference on Limitation of Armament*. Washington: U.S.

• <sup>3</sup> Government Printing Office. [OCLC 12923609](#)  
• **Nicolson, Harold**. (1936). *Diplomacy*, 1st ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press. [OCLC 502863836](#)

<sup>4</sup> Text of lectures on the subject "Law" Bukhara - 2007

<sup>5</sup> • Korean Mission to the Conference on the Limitation of Armament, Washington, D.C., 1921–1922. (1922). *Korea's Appeal to the Conference on Limitation of Armament*. Washington: U.S.

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treaty registration is an important tool that restricts access to secret agreements. In accordance with the requirements of the B M T Charter, this Any international agreement to which a member of the Organization is a party must be registered and declared by the Secretariat. There is a sanction for non-registration, according to which the parties to such an agreement may not refer to this agreement in any body of the UN T. [www.ziyouz.com](http://www.ziyouz.com) library In other words, an unregistered contract is not considered legally available for B M T. However, this does not imply that the contract is binding on the parties concerned. Registration of international agreements is also provided for in the charters of regional organizations.<sup>6</sup>

### References

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<sup>6</sup>Fundamentals of Modern Theory of International Law: A Textbook for Legal Higher Education Institutions / 1.1. Lukashuk, A.X. Saidov; - T .: Publishing House of the National Society of Philosophers of Uzbekistan, 2007. 392 p.