

## PREPARATION OF THE TEXT OF AN INTERNATIONAL TREATY

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### Annotation

This article discusses the main stages and principles of preparing the text of an international treaty. Legal, lexical, and stylistic aspects are discussed, as well as the importance of complying with international standards and norms. Special attention is paid to the role of negotiations and consensus between the parties, as well as the process of ratification and implementation of the treaty into national legislation.

**Keywords:** International treaty, text preparation, negotiations, legal expertise, ratification, consensus.

International treaties are an important instrument for regulating relations between States and other subjects of international law. The preparation of the text of the agreement requires a careful approach that takes into account legal, cultural and political aspects. In this article, we will look at the key stages of preparing the text of an international treaty, as well as the basic principles that must be followed in this process.

### Stages of preparation of the text of the international treaty

#### 1. Defining goals and objectives

The first step in preparing the text of an international treaty is to clearly define the goals and objectives that the parties intend to achieve. This may include establishing the rights and obligations of the parties, defining dispute resolution mechanisms, and other important aspects.

#### 2. Negotiation and consensus

At the negotiation stage, the parties actively interact, discussing the key provisions of the agreement. This process includes several important aspects:

- Discussion of key provisions: Each side represents its interests and requirements, which allows us to identify the main points of contact and disagreements. This is crucial for understanding each other's positions.
- Reaching consensus: Consensus implies agreement of all parties on the main issues. This may require considerable effort, as each party may have its own priorities and limitations. Willingness to compromise becomes a key factor in the successful conclusion of negotiations.

- Compromises: During the discussions, the parties may be forced to make concessions. This may include changing conditions, renegotiating deadlines, or even reallocating resources. The ability to find a balance between the interests of the parties is an important skill to achieve a mutually beneficial agreement.

Emotional Intelligence: Successful negotiations require not only a logical approach, but also the ability to understand the emotions and motivations of the other party. Emotional intelligence helps to create an atmosphere of trust and openness, which contributes to a more productive dialogue.

- Documenting agreements: After reaching a consensus, it is important to document all agreements in writing. This not only provides legal protection, but also serves as a basis for further cooperation.

Thus, negotiations and consensus are a complex but necessary process that requires the parties to be ready for dialogue, compromise and mutual understanding.

### 3. Legal expertise

After reaching a preliminary agreement between the parties, the next important step is to conduct a legal review of the text of the contract. This process includes several key aspects:

- Compliance with international standards: It is important to make sure that the contract complies with current international norms and standards. This not only increases the legal force of the document, but also minimizes the risks associated with possible disputes in the international arena. For example, if the parties are from different countries, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of the legislation of each of them, as well as international agreements that may be relevant to this agreement.

- Analysis of legal consequences: Legal expertise allows you to identify possible legal consequences that may arise as a result of fulfilling the terms of the contract. This

includes an assessment of the risks associated with the obligations of the parties, as well as the possible consequences in case of their violation. For example, it is important to determine in advance what sanctions can be applied in case of non-fulfillment of the terms of the contract, and how this may affect the business relations of the parties.

- Identification of ambiguities and ambiguities: Legal expertise helps to identify unclear or ambiguous formulations in the text of the contract, which may lead to different interpretations. Clarity and unambiguity of wording are key to preventing disputes in the future.

- Assessment of legal force and enforceability: It is necessary to check whether the contract is enforceable from the point of view of legislation. This includes an analysis of the conditions that may invalidate or challenge the contract in court.

- Recommendations for further development: Based on the analysis, the lawyer can offer recommendations on finalizing the text of the contract in order to eliminate the identified shortcomings and increase its legal protection.

Thus, legal expertise is an integral part of the contract preparation process, ensuring its compliance with legal requirements and minimizing risks for the parties.

#### 4. Lexical and stylistic processing

The text of the contract should be written in a clear and understandable language, avoiding ambiguities and legal terms that may be misinterpreted. It is also important to take into account the cultural characteristics of the parties.

#### 5. Signature and ratification

After the final revision of the text of the agreement, the parties sign it. This is followed by the ratification process, which may vary depending on the domestic legislation of each party. This process is important because signing indicates the parties' formal agreement to the terms of the agreement and their intention to fulfill it. However, the signing is only the first step towards the full legal force of the agreement.



The next stage is the ratification process, which can vary significantly depending on the domestic legislation of each party. Ratification is the formal approval of an agreement by the relevant authorities, which may include:

**Legislative procedures:** In some countries, the approval of Parliament or another legislative body is required for the ratification of international agreements. This ensures democratic legitimacy and the consent of the people to international obligations.

In other cases, the ratification can be carried out at the executive level, which makes it possible to speed up the process.

The preparation of the text of an international treaty is a complex and multi—step process that requires careful consideration and consideration of many factors. Compliance with international standards and norms, as well as effective interaction between the parties are key conditions for the successful preparation and implementation of an international agreement.

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