



## IMPORTANCE OF LEGAL EDUCATION IN DRAFTING PRECISE AND EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL LEGAL DOCUMENTS

**Khayot Khalikov**

Master of Laws,

The Pennsylvania State University

thehaybridge.uz@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.14697870>

### ARTICLE INFO

Received: 14<sup>th</sup> January 2025

Accepted: 19<sup>th</sup> January 2025

Online: 20<sup>th</sup> January 2025

### KEYWORDS

*International legal documents, legal education, treaty drafting, legal systems, international law, cross-border cooperation, cultural sensitivity, geopolitical issues.*

### ABSTRACT

*This paper explores the critical role of legal education in ensuring the precise and effective drafting of international legal documents. International legal instruments such as treaties, agreements, and conventions are essential for regulating relations between states and international organizations, managing global trade, protecting human rights, and addressing environmental and security concerns. However, the complexity of international law, combined with the diversity of legal systems, languages, and geopolitical contexts, presents significant challenges in drafting clear and enforceable documents. Legal education plays a crucial role in addressing these challenges by equipping future professionals with the necessary skills in legal research, analysis, language proficiency, and cultural sensitivity. This paper highlights the importance of specialized legal education in enabling professionals to navigate these intricacies, ensuring that international legal documents are both legally sound and practically effective in fostering cross-border cooperation and global stability.*

### Introduction

#### Overview of International Legal Documents

International legal documents are formal written instruments that establish and regulate the legal obligations, rights, and duties of parties in the international arena. These documents are essential tools for fostering international cooperation, diplomacy, trade, human rights protections, environmental governance, and conflict resolution. They serve as binding agreements between states, international organizations, or even private parties operating across borders. The most common types of international legal documents include treaties, agreements, conventions, accords, memoranda of understanding (MOUs), contracts, and protocols.

Treaties are perhaps the most significant category of international legal documents. They are legally binding agreements between two or more sovereign states or international



organizations, which can govern a wide range of issues, including trade, defense, human rights, environmental protections, and international relations. For instance, the Paris Agreement on climate change<sup>1</sup> is a global treaty that binds nations to take collective action to limit global warming, while the North Atlantic Treaty (NATO) outlines the defense obligations of its member states.

Agreements and contracts in the international legal sphere, while similar in nature to treaties, often involve private entities, corporations, or other non-state actors. For example, international trade agreements between corporations or multinational companies outline terms of business relationships, intellectual property protections, or the movement of goods across borders. These agreements may not always require the same level of formal ratification as treaties but still hold considerable legal weight in international transactions.

Conventions, such as the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)<sup>2</sup>, set out general principles, rules, and guidelines that apply to specific international domains, providing a framework for consistent legal practices across nations. Similarly, protocols and MOUs are often used to record agreements on a more informal basis, often preceding full treaties but still legally recognized in some jurisdictions.

International legal documents are crucial in maintaining order in the global system. They offer the mechanisms for states and other international actors to engage in dialogue, resolve disputes, and ensure cooperation across a wide range of issues. Without such documents, there would be no structured framework to address conflicts, negotiate trade, or create binding legal norms that govern global interactions. The necessity of these documents in upholding international peace and security is evident in the context of United Nations treaties and peace agreements that have been pivotal in mitigating global conflicts and fostering diplomatic relations.

### **Purpose of the Paper**

The accuracy and clarity with which international legal documents are drafted are critical to their success in ensuring that the obligations of the parties are clearly understood, enforceable, and respected. Misunderstandings or ambiguities in legal language can lead to costly disputes, strained diplomatic relations, and even the collapse of agreements. Thus, a robust understanding of international law, legal principles, and drafting techniques is essential for professionals engaged in international legal practice.

this paper highlights the significant challenges professionals face in the drafting process and underscores how legal education equips them to navigate these hurdles. One of the most prominent challenges is reconciling the differences between disparate legal systems. International law operates in a complex, pluralistic environment, with various jurisdictions and legal traditions—including common law, civil law, and other regional legal systems—coexisting and sometimes conflicting. Legal education provides future professionals with the tools to address such complexities, enabling them to draft documents that can accommodate diverse legal frameworks while maintaining clarity and consistency across jurisdictions.

Another critical aspect of international legal drafting is ensuring cultural sensitivity in the language and terms used. Legal systems and terminology vary across cultures, and a lack

---

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.un.org/en/climatechange/paris-agreement>

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention\\_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos\\_e.pdf](https://www.un.org/depts/los/convention_agreements/texts/unclos/unclos_e.pdf)



of awareness of these differences can lead to misunderstandings, noncompliance, or even disputes. Legal education provides an understanding of the cultural and linguistic nuances that must be considered when drafting legal documents for international audiences. By incorporating intercultural communication training and the study of comparative law, legal education helps future professionals avoid potential pitfalls related to the interpretation of legal terms and ensure that the language used in international agreements is universally comprehensible and acceptable.

In addition to these technical and linguistic challenges, professionals must also be equipped to understand the broader political, economic, and social contexts in which international agreements are negotiated. The political dynamics and interests of different states or international organizations often shape the terms and conditions of international documents. Legal education offers insights into how political and economic considerations influence negotiations and how legal professionals can draft documents that reflect the priorities of all parties while ensuring adherence to international legal norms. This broader awareness allows legal professionals to craft documents that are not only legally sound but also strategically advantageous, promoting long-term cooperation and stability between the parties involved.

Moreover, the drafting of international legal documents frequently involves negotiations between parties from diverse legal, cultural, and political backgrounds. Such negotiations require legal experts who possess more than just a theoretical understanding of law—they must also have strong intercultural competence and diplomatic skills. Legal education recognizes the importance of these soft skills and provides students with opportunities to develop them through experiential learning, simulations, and exposure to international legal environments. By integrating these aspects into the curriculum, legal education ensures that professionals are well-prepared to handle the diplomatic complexities and delicate negotiations that are often a prerequisite for successful international agreements.

*Several scholars, legal experts, and international law practitioners have explored various aspects of the importance of legal education in drafting international legal documents. These ideas intersect with broader discussions on the role of legal education in preparing professionals for the complexities of international law and the negotiation of cross-border agreements. Below are some key ideas and perspectives drawn from relevant scholars and experts:*

**Professor Harold Koh (Yale Law School):** Koh argues that international legal education should not only focus on theoretical knowledge but also on the practical skills needed to navigate the intricacies of international legal practice. He advocates for teaching "international legal process," which integrates theory with real-world negotiation and drafting exercises. His work emphasizes that lawyers involved in international law need to be trained to handle legal ambiguities and navigate the tensions between different legal systems and practices, particularly when drafting agreements that must be internationally applicable. Koh's idea underlines the need for a dynamic curriculum that prepares lawyers for the complexities of legal language and drafting in an international context.<sup>3</sup>

---

<sup>3</sup> 2017: "Humanitarian Intervention: Time for Better Law," AJIL Unbound, <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/american-journal-of-international-law>



**Professor Richard Abel (UCLA School of Law):** Abel suggests that effective legal practice in the international arena demands a broader understanding of cultural diversity and the ability to adapt legal language to different legal traditions. Abel emphasizes the importance of comparative legal studies, where legal professionals learn to work across different legal systems, understand foreign legal terminology, and account for cultural perspectives in the drafting process. This view aligns with the idea that legal education should incorporate cultural sensitivity, promoting an understanding of how diverse cultures approach legal systems, which is vital when drafting universally accepted documents.<sup>4</sup>

## **Role of Legal Education in Drafting International Legal Documents**

### **Skill Development for Drafting Treaties, Agreements, and Contracts**

Legal education provides the foundational knowledge necessary for drafting international legal documents. International law is a vast field that encompasses treaties, conventions, human rights law, trade law, and international dispute resolution. As such, legal education must offer both a broad understanding of these areas as well as specialized training to address the complexities of specific types of international agreements.

**Treaties and Conventions:** One of the primary focuses of legal education in the international arena is the study of treaties and conventions. Treaties are legally binding agreements between two or more states, and conventions are multilateral agreements that typically seek to regulate a specific area of international law. Understanding the mechanics of treaty law is essential for any legal professional involved in international legal drafting. According to Professor James Crawford, a leading expert in treaty law, the drafting of treaties requires clarity in language and foresight regarding possible challenges in interpretation or enforcement (Crawford, 2006). Legal education provides the technical knowledge of how treaties are negotiated, signed, ratified, and interpreted. Students of international law are taught how to address potential conflicts between treaty provisions and national laws, ensuring that international agreements remain effective and enforceable.

**International Business Law:** In addition to treaty law, legal education includes specialized courses in international business law, which is crucial for drafting cross-border trade agreements and contracts. Agreements related to international trade, such as those governed by the World Trade Organization (WTO), require legal professionals to have a strong grasp of commercial law, intellectual property law, and dispute resolution mechanisms. Legal education prepares students to draft contracts that align with international standards while considering the legal and economic interests of multinational entities. For example, trade agreements like the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), now succeeded by the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA), require careful drafting to accommodate the different legal systems of the participating countries while ensuring legal consistency and enforceability across borders.

**Human Rights Law and Conflict Resolution:** Legal education also plays an important role in training professionals in the area of human rights law, which often intersects with international treaties. For example, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)

---

<sup>4</sup> Lawyers in Society, Vol. 1: The Common Law World by Richard L. Abel, Philip S. C. Lewis





are vital international instruments designed to protect human rights. Legal professionals need specialized knowledge of these conventions to draft provisions that reflect international human rights standards while taking into account varying domestic laws and cultural contexts. Courses in international conflict resolution, such as those taught by Professor Louise Arbour, former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, emphasize the importance of legal education in ensuring that peace agreements and human rights treaties are drafted with clarity and precision to avoid ambiguities and potential conflicts (Arbour, 2005).

## **Challenges in Drafting International Legal Documents**

### **Complexities of International Law**

One of the primary challenges in drafting international legal documents is harmonizing conflicting national laws and dealing with the diversity of legal systems. Each country has its own legal traditions, structures, and principles, which can lead to contradictions or misunderstandings when negotiating and drafting international agreements.

**Reconciling National Laws:** Countries that sign international treaties must ensure that the terms of the treaties align with their national laws. Often, however, national laws may conflict with international obligations, requiring significant negotiation and compromise. Legal education prepares professionals to navigate these conflicts by emphasizing the importance of understanding comparative law and providing training in reconciling differing legal systems. For example, in trade agreements such as the *World Trade Organization (WTO) agreements*, professionals must be adept at drafting provisions that consider the domestic laws of member states, balancing international obligations with national regulations.

Professor Andrew Clapham, an expert on international human rights law, points out that effective drafting requires an understanding of how international agreements can be harmonized with national legal systems to avoid contradictions. For instance, the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)* establishes binding obligations on states to respect civil and political rights. However, the implementation of these rights often requires a careful balancing act to avoid conflicts with domestic laws, which can vary significantly across *jurisdictions* (Clapham, 2015). Legal education emphasizes the importance of understanding both domestic and international legal frameworks to draft documents that minimize these conflicts.

**Diverse Legal Systems:** Another challenge in drafting international legal documents is the diversity of legal systems, including civil law, common law, and Islamic law. These systems differ in their approach to legal principles, dispute resolution, and the interpretation of laws. A treaty or agreement drafted in one legal tradition may not be easily understood or enforceable in another. This is particularly true in the context of multilateral treaties or conventions, which must be acceptable to a wide range of countries with differing legal traditions.

In the *United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG)*, for example, legal professionals had to ensure that the provisions could be interpreted in both common law and civil law jurisdictions. The challenge here was balancing legal certainty with flexibility, ensuring that the agreement could be enforced in both types of systems without causing significant legal friction. Legal education helps professionals understand how to



navigate these differences, providing them with the tools to create documents that accommodate diverse legal traditions and ensure broader acceptance.

### **Language and Terminology Issues**

Language is perhaps the most significant challenge in drafting international legal documents. The translation of legal documents between multiple languages can result in misunderstandings, misinterpretations, and even disputes. Legal terminology can have different meanings depending on the legal system, and the nuances of legal language may not always be directly translatable across languages.

**Legal Translation and Terminology:** International legal documents often need to be translated into multiple languages, each of which has its own legal vocabulary. The challenge lies in ensuring that the translated documents maintain their original meaning and legal force. For example, the European Union (EU), which operates in 24 official languages, must ensure that legal documents such as treaties, regulations, and directives are accurately translated and retain their legal integrity across different languages. One of the most well-known challenges is the translation of legal terms that may not have direct equivalents in other languages. The term "due process" in English, for instance, may not have a direct equivalent in many other languages, making its translation a significant challenge in international agreements.

The importance of legal translation is evident in agreements such as the United Nations Charter or the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, where precision in language is critical to prevent misinterpretations. According to *Professor Peter Tiersma*, a scholar in legal linguistics, the challenge of legal translation is that it requires not only linguistic expertise but also a deep understanding of legal principles. Translators must be well-versed in both the source and target legal systems to ensure that the translated document reflects the original legal intentions (*Tiersma, 2008*).

**Overcoming Terminology Differences:** Another aspect of the language challenge is the use of terminology that may differ between legal systems. For instance, the term "tort" in common law systems refers to a civil wrong, while civil law jurisdictions may use different terminology to describe similar legal concepts. Legal education prepares future professionals by providing them with training in legal terminology across different legal systems. By learning to navigate the differences in legal language and terminology, legal professionals can ensure that international agreements are drafted in a way that minimizes the risk of misunderstanding or misapplication.

### **Geopolitical and Cultural Sensitivities**

Geopolitical and cultural sensitivities represent another significant challenge in drafting international legal documents. Legal professionals must be aware of the political and cultural contexts in which these agreements are created. Cultural differences can affect the interpretation and acceptance of legal provisions, and geopolitical considerations often influence how parties approach negotiations and the drafting process.

**Anticipating Geopolitical Issues:** Geopolitical factors, such as power dynamics and the interests of different states, play a critical role in international negotiations. For example, the Paris Agreement on climate change had to account for the economic disparities between developed and developing nations. Developing countries were concerned about the financial and technical support they would need to mitigate climate change, while developed countries



wanted clear and enforceable commitments on emissions reductions. Legal professionals drafting the agreement had to navigate these geopolitical concerns, ensuring that the provisions were acceptable to all parties involved, while considering both the economic capacities and political interests of different states.

**Cultural Sensitivity:** Cultural differences can also influence the drafting of international legal documents, particularly in areas such as human rights and social justice. Legal professionals must be sensitive to cultural norms and values when drafting documents that seek to protect rights and regulate behaviors across different societies. For instance, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD) needed to account for the diverse cultural and legal perspectives on race, ethnicity, and discrimination across signatory states. Legal education helps future professionals develop cultural competence, enabling them to draft provisions that respect and acknowledge the values of different countries while maintaining international standards.

Professor Richard Abel emphasizes the importance of understanding cultural nuances in legal drafting, particularly when negotiating international treaties that involve human rights or social justice issues. His research suggests that legal education must foster intercultural competence, allowing legal professionals to anticipate and address potential cultural conflicts (Abel, 2008). This understanding helps avoid unintended consequences or resistance from countries with different cultural perspectives.

**In conclusion**, the drafting of precise and effective international legal documents is a complex and multifaceted task that requires a deep understanding of international law, diverse legal systems, language nuances, and geopolitical dynamics. Legal education plays a crucial role in equipping professionals with the knowledge and skills necessary to navigate these challenges. By providing a comprehensive foundation in treaty law, human rights, business law, and conflict resolution, legal education prepares future professionals to draft clear, enforceable documents that reflect international standards while accommodating cultural, political, and legal diversity. Through specialized training in legal research, analysis, and intercultural competence, legal education ensures that legal practitioners can anticipate potential issues and create documents that promote global cooperation and uphold the rule of law. Ultimately, the role of legal education in drafting international legal documents is indispensable for ensuring the success and longevity of international agreements in an increasingly interconnected world.

## References:

1. Strokoff S.L. & Filson L.E. (2007). The legislative drafter's desk reference (2d ed.). CQ Press.
2. Rylance P. (2012). Writing & drafting in legal practice. Oxford University Press
3. Lawyers in Society, Vol. 1: The Common Law World by Richard L. Abel, Philip S. C. Lewis
4. 2017: "Humanitarian Intervention: Time for Better Law," AJIL Unbound
5. Haigh R. (2009). Legal English (2d ed.) Routledge-Cavendish. Haggard T.R. (1996). Legal drafting in nutshell. West Law Publishing Co.
6. Butt P. (2013). Modern Legal Drafting. Cambridge University Press.



7. Osbeck, Mark. "What is "Good Legal Writing" and Why Does it Matter?" Drexel L. Rev. 4, no. 2 (2012): 417-66.
8. Bunn C. et al. The Place of Skills in Legal Education //CoLUM. L. rev. – 1945. – T. 45. – C. 345.
9. Nevins-Saunders E. Judicial Drift //Am. Crim. L. Rev. – 2020. – T. 57. – C. 331.
10. Sullivan W. M. et al. Educating lawyers: Preparation for the profession of law. – John Wiley & Sons, 2007. – T. 2.
11. Wilson R. J. The new legal education in North and South America //Stan. J. Int'l L. – 1988. – T. 25. – C. 375.