

Text of the breach of the treaty or withdrawal from it: It is a notification issued by the individual or collective will and is an expression of the desire to be released from the provisions of the treaty and this is subject to conditions. A state party to a treaty can decide by its own will to withdraw from the treaty by putting an end to the existence of the treaty in relation to it if the treaty is bilateral or after the state's commitment itself if the treaty is multilateral. The treaty can stipulate the possibility of withdrawal and set conditions for that. These conditions often relate to the necessity of notifying the withdrawing state and respecting the deadlines, considering that in most cases withdrawal is not immediate, such as the UNESCO treaty, which stipulated the possibility of withdrawal, but this does not occur until two years after the date of notification of the intention to withdraw. However, if the treaty does not address the possibility of withdrawal, this is not possible in principle unless the state wishing to withdraw is able to establish evidence that the parties intended to allow this when concluding the treaty or that this possibility is inferred from the nature of the treaty, such as: (The Charter of the United Nations did not address the possibility of withdrawal, but it did not stipulate the impossibility of this and the impossibility occurred. Explaining this by the possibility of that, i.e. withdrawal, although in reality no withdrawal has occurred).

Text on the suspension of the treaty: Article 57 of the Vienna Convention permits the suspension of the treaty for all its parties or for a specific party, as we find in economic treaties.

2- Implicit text on the reasons for termination: This picture includes several forms that also permit the termination of the treaty

Termination through the full implementation of the treaty: Here, termination occurs due to the achievement of the desired goal, and that is by the full implementation of the obligations by the members of the treaty, such as the border, or the repayment of a loan, then the treaty is terminated by the completion of the demarcation process or the settlement of those debts.

Termination of the treaty or withdrawal from it without prior permission: We may not find this permissibility in stipulated treaties. However, it remains a matter, but the provisions of the treaty stipulate the necessity of the members' commitment to implementing their obligations.

Second: Termination of the treaty for a subsequent agreement Since the treaty is a contractual act that requires its termination, we can come to an agreement, and this agreement can come explicitly or implicitly

1 Explicit agreement: This is in accordance with Article 54 of the Vienna Convention regarding the permissibility of the treaty ending with the consent of all parties.

Two or more parties may propose to suspend the treaty by agreement between some of the parties only according to Article 58

1-1 Two or more parties to a collective treaty may conclude an agreement to suspend the provisions of the treaty temporarily and only between them, as follows: If the possibility of this suspension is stipulated in the treaty If this suspension is not included in the treaty

2-1 Other than that, i.e. the case governed by paragraph (1-1) and unless the treaty stipulates otherwise, the parties concerned must bring the other parties to the agreement.

2- Implicit agreement: "There is no difference in the text of Article 54 between the explicit termination and the implicit termination of the treaty. The first paragraph of Article 59 of the Vienna Convention explicitly permits the termination of the treaty implicitly understood from the conclusion of a subsequent treaty. The treaty is considered implicitly terminated if it is realized: It appears from the subsequent treaty or is proven in another way that the parties intended the subject matter to be governed by this treaty.

Section Two: External, involuntary reasons for the termination of the treaty. These reasons are numerous and

varied, but they agree in that they are not based on the explicit or implicit will of the parties to the treaty, but rather are due to the occurrence of emergency events subsequent to the conclusion of the treaty that lead to its termination. First: External causes resulting from the behavior of the parties: 1– Fundamental breach of the provisions of the treaty: The failure of one of the parties to the treaty to implement the treaty is considered a defect at the international level, as a breach of the international obligation imposed by an international legal rule. The article of the Vienna Convention codifies the customary rule regarding the termination of the treaty as a result of its breach, as follows: 1–1 – Requiring a fundamental breach of the treaty: The third paragraph of the article precisely defines this breach and its nature to ensure stability in the treaty. The breach therein was as follows: Reneging on the treaty in a manner not permitted by this agreement Violating a basic text to achieve the subject and purpose of the treaty 2– 1– Consequences of a fundamental breach of the treaty: This breach entitles the other parties, by collective agreement among themselves, to suspend the treaty in whole or in part, whether in the relationship between them and the state that breached its provisions or in the relationship between all parties It entitles those who are particularly affected by this breach to adhere to it as a basis for suspending the treaty In whole or in part in the relationship between it and the breaching state. Any other party except the breaching party is entitled to rely on this breach as a basis for stopping the work in whole or in part with respect to it if the nature of this treaty makes the fundamental breach of its provisions by one of the parties fundamentally change the position of each party with regard to its future obligations. 2– The effect of war on international treaties: Here the type of treaty is closely linked to the effect of war, so the difference is as follows: 1–2 War may terminate a bilateral treaty between warring states, such as trade and friendship treaties, based on the theory of change in circumstances. 2–2 However, treaties concluded specifically for wartime, such as treaties that stipulate the avoidance of certain weapons during war, remain. 3–2 Treaties that establish permanent objective centers that are invoked against all in war, war does not affect the situations arising from them. 4–2 The continuation of multilateral treaties that concern all states in force, and all that a state of war has to do with them is to stop working between the belligerents. 3– Subsequent exchange: The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties does not address this issue, but subsequent exchange can be taken into consideration in the matter of amendment because the treaty gradually expires due to its non-application among members by custom, but the judiciary does not generally support it.