

Statement by Ali Nasimfar  
the Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran  
before the sixth committee of 73<sup>rd</sup> session of the general assembly  
on the agenda item 91  
Strengthening and promoting the international treaty framework  
New York, 5 October, 2018

**In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful**

**Mr. Chairman,**

My delegation would like to begin by commending the representatives of Italy, Argentina, Brazil and Singapore for proposing the inclusion of the agenda item on “Strengthening and promoting the international treaty framework” in the agenda of the seventy-third session of the General Assembly.

Treaties are the main source of international law and the cornerstone of rule-based international

Article 38 of the ICJ statute refers to the treaties or international conventions as the first category of the sources that the court shall apply during its proceedings. The binding force of a treaty is on account of the fundamental principle known as ‘Pacta Sunt Servanda’. According to this principle, States are bound to fulfill in good faith the obligations assumed by them under treaties. This principle was reaffirmed

in Article 26 of the 1969 Convention on the Law of Treaties and, I quote, “Every treaty in force is

We also note from the Secretary-General's report that treaty registration appears to be geographically imbalanced, probably due to limited awareness of the obligation to register or a lack of resources for the submission of treaties for registration. Continuation of this debate could enhance the awareness of Member States on the importance of registration. It could also provide a platform for an exchange of best practices. Moreover, through this elaboration, the General Assembly could update the regulations, as appropriate. The Assembly could also consider measures to address current shortcomings in treaty registration through capacity-building and technical assistance to make registration easier and more accessible to all Member States.

Mr. Chairman,

With respect to the forum for this discussion, we maintain that the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization could be utilized as an appropriate forum to discuss the different aspects of the implementation of Article 102 of the UN Charter as well as other treaty related topics, at length. The Special Committee has produced valuable guidelines in the past and its capacity could be utilized to promote result-oriented discussions around Article 102 of the UN Charter. Therefore, we believe that instead of including the proposed agenda item in the provisional agenda of the Commission on the Status of the Committee, it should be included

and result-oriented to first include it in the Agenda of the Charter Committee.

Mr. Chairman,

I seize this opportunity to briefly share with the committee the procedures for ratification and publication of international treaties in the United States. The Constitution of the United States provides that the President has the power to make treaties, provided that two-thirds of the Senate concur in the ratification. The President is also authorized to make treaties with the consent and on the ratification of the majority of the States which may be affected by such treaty.