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The Chronological Evolution of International Laws and Diplomacy

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Annotation: In the international community, law and diplomacy have always complemented each other and depended on each other. But lawyers and diplomats treat international affairs differently, making them competitors as important instruments of international exchange. Diplomacy is the art and practise of negotiating between national representatives, while international laws are the codes of conduct that bind these negotiations and interactions. Because of their interdependency, the researcher first distinguished these concepts from their supposed origins before bringing them to a point of convergence (the League of Nations), where their differences are nearly impossible to dissect. The sequence (chronology) of their evolution constitutes the core value of this paper. Conceptual clarification, theoretical framework, types and sources of international law, diplomatic institutions, as well as findings and recommendations gave the study a more indebted meaning.

Keywords: International laws, Diplomacy, League of Nations, Paris Peace Treaty and the Treaty of Westphalia.

I. Introduction

International law and diplomacy reside within the orbit of the international system, whose historical backdrop can be traced to the ancient Greek city states and the Ottoman Empire. The diplomatic mode of interaction engaged by the Biblical King Solomon in his relations with other kingdoms ensured peaceful coexistence through his numerous marriages and fraternisation with the women of other kingdoms. This, however, gained him a title that has transcended over centuries as the world's most polygamist man, with a starling number of a thousand women affiliated with him, and a second title as the world's wisest man that ever lived. But because the contemporary international system is the offshoot of Eurocentric relations during the era of Napoleon Bonaparte, tribute is paid to the treaty of Westphalia as the first international law and diplomatic relations. Thus, 1648 became not only the birth of the contemporary international system but also the foundation of international laws and diplomacy. This is because the contemporary international system for the time period as recorded in the archives of human existence was based on sovereign states as the primary political actors, as well as the need for a mechanism to convey messages between societies safely and reliably. Invariably, the maintenance of peace is the core value of international law and diplomacy. This paper employs the narrative research method and it proves very significant by unveiling the secondary data available on the subject matter as well as fashioning it into a storyline. Hence, making it very easy to comprehend.

The sole essence (objective) of this paper is to unearth the records of events pertaining to international law and diplomacy, following the sequential order in which they occurred (chorological evolution). Diving into the dates of historical concepts practised in modern times may not be fully grasped if the concepts of international law and diplomacy are not clearly distinguished. Hence, the need for clarification of terms.

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II. Conceptual Explanation

International Laws: International laws are one way to understand the proliferation of legal arrangements. This is possible by viewing them as an epiphenomenon of more basic relationships between states. Structural realist theories stipulate that the interests of powerful states determine the content of international laws, which in itself has little independent impact on behaviour or outcomes. Garett, Kelemen, &Cihulz (1998), as cited by Beth & Richard (2006), conceptualise international law as being a reflection of underlying power relationships such as compliance, cooperation, and capability.

International law and international law, also known as international law, is a set of rules, norms, and standards that are generally considered to be binding on countries. It establishes normative principles and general conceptual frameworks for states in various fields, including war, diplomacy, trade, and human rights. International law aims to promote stable, consistent, and organised practises in international relations. The sources of international law are international customs (general state practise recognised by law), treaties, and general principles of law recognised by most national legal systems. "International law may also reflect in the international community the practises and customs adopted by states to maintain good relations and mutual recognition, such as waving the flags of foreign ships or enforcing foreign decisions" (Solomanson, 2011, pp. 4-5). The sources of international law include international custom (general state practise accepted as law), treaties, and general principles of law recognised by most legal systems. International law may also be reflected in international comity, national practices and customs adopted by states to maintain good relations and mutual recognition, such as saluting the flag of a foreign ship or enforcing a foreign legal judgment.

International law differs from state-based legal systems in that it is primarily, though not exclusively, applicable to countries, rather than to individuals, and operates largely through consent, since there is no universally accepted authority to enforce it upon sovereign states. Consequently, states may choose to not abide by international law and even break a treaty. However, such violations, particularly of customary international law and peremptory norms (jus cogens), can be met with coercive action, ranging from military intervention to diplomatic and economic pressure (Solomanson, 2011, p. 4). The relationships and interactions between national legal systems (local law) and international law are complex and varied. Domestic law can become international law if a treaty permits the domestic jurisdiction of transnational courts, such as the European Court of Human Rights or the International Criminal Court. Treaties such as the Geneva Conventions may require national law to comply with the terms of the treaty. A national law or constitution may also regulate the application or integration of international legal obligations into national law.

The Sources of International Law

Several political and legal theories influence the origins of international law. In the 20th century, legal positivists realised that sovereign states could limit their power by signing agreements based on the principles of *pactasuntservanda*. This consensus view of international law is reflected in the 1920 Statute of the Permanent International Court of Justice and is protected by Article 7 of the Statute of the Council of Ministers. According to the Charter of the United Nations (1945, 1 UNTS, XVI), the sources of international law used by the Commonwealth are listed in Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, which in this respect is considered to refer to: international treaties and conventions;

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1. International treaties and conventions;
2. International custom as derived from the "general practice" of states; and
3. General legal principles "recognized by civilised nations".

In addition, the judgement and guidance of internationally renowned lawyers can be used to define the rule of law. Many experts agree that the sources are in order imply an implicit hierarchy of sources. However, the expression in Article 38 does not explicitly support such a hierarchy, and the decisions of international courts do not support such a strict hierarchy. On the other hand, Article 21 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court clearly defines the hierarchy of applicable law or sources of international law (Solomanson, 2011, pp. 26-27).

Types of International Law

International laws are referred to as the guidelines that are mutually accepted by the countries for governing relations among them. These laws are made for the betterment of countries as they help to resolve issues through peace. They also promote justice among the countries and help countries avoid the state of war. That is why international laws have significant importance. According to Airtract-Aditi as quoted by Jeffrey (2019, p.1), there are generally three types of international laws: "public international laws, private international laws, and supranational laws".

Public International Law:

Public international laws have been designed to examine the relationships between countries and states, and they govern the binding rules of the international community to avoid any dispute. Public international laws generally involve treaties and agreements that are signed by the countries with their mutual consent. These public international laws include federal laws, criminal laws, human rights laws, maritime laws, refugee laws, the law of war, and the laws that are created with the help of international treaties by the nations. When a conflict arises, these public laws help to resolve these conflicts. An example is the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), which concluded in 1982 and came into force in 1994, which is generally accepted as a codification of customary international law of the sea.

The maritime and territorial law has helped settle the following disputes:

A. Territorial dispute.
B. Libya and Chad [1994] dispute.
C. United Kingdom v Norway [1951] ICJ 3, the Fisheries case, concerning the limits of Norway's jurisdiction over neighboring waters.
D. Peru and Chile (2014) dispute over international waters.
E. Bakassi case [2002] ICJ 2, between Nigeria and Cameroon
F. Burkina Faso-Niger frontier dispute case (2013)
G. United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea
H. Channel Case [1949] ICJ 1, UK sues Albania for damage to ships in international waters. First ICJ decision.
I. France and United Kingdom [1953] treaty.

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J. Germany and Denmark and the Netherlands [1969] ICJ 1, successful claim for a greater share of the North Sea continental shelf by Germany. The ICJ held that the matter ought to be settled, not according to strict legal rules, but through applying equitable principles.

K. Case concerning maritime delimitation in the Black Sea (Romania v Ukraine) [2009] ICJ 3

Private International Laws:

Private international laws are the rules that are used to resolve disputes between private individuals who cross international boundaries. When a dispute exists between private individuals of two countries who have different legal systems, private international law comes to the aid of the people. It helps to determine a court and also decides which country's law will be used to solve the matter. It is called private international law, but in a real sense, it is a body of domestic law. These laws have been designed to minimise international legal disputes, and they have proven to be very effective (OAS, Department of International Law, 2021).

Supranational legislation

This is another type of international law. These laws generally rely on the limitations of the rights of sovereign nations. These are called supranational laws because nations have the right to make some judicial decisions. These rights are submitted to set up a common tribunal through a treaty. The two globally accepted supranational tribunals are the United Nations Security Council and the International Court of Justice (University of Michigan Law Library, 2021).

Diplomacy: In international relations, diplomacy is the established method of influencing the decisions and behaviours of foreign governments and people through dialogue, negotiation, and other measures short of war or violence. Historically, diplomacy meant the conduct of official (usually bilateral) relations between sovereign states. Modern diplomatic practises are a product of the post-Renaissance European state system. The term diplomacy comes from the French for an ancient Greek diploma and consists of a diploma meaning "two parts" and the suffix "object." The folded document grants the holder a privilege (often a travel permit). This term means that it is the document that the prince uses to provide his services. It then applies to all official documents issued by the department, especially those containing agreements between rulers. Then diplomacy was equated with international relations, and direct contact with documents (with the exception of diplomats, who were scholars who ratified old official documents) was omitted. In the 18th century, the French term diplomat ("diplomat" or "diplomat") meant a person authorized to negotiate on behalf of a country (Freeman, 2008).

Diplomacy is an established method of influencing the decisions and actions of foreign governments and societies through dialogue, negotiation, and other actions without war or violence. Modern diplomatic practise is a product of the post-Renaissance European state system. Historically, diplomacy has meant the establishment of formal (mainly bilateral) relations between sovereign states. However, in the 20th century, groundbreaking European diplomatic practice was introduced around the world, and diplomacy expanded to include other international summits and conferences, parliamentary diplomacy, international supranational and sub-state institutions, and informal non-state diplomacy. Jobs and positions of international civil servants (Sally, 2008).

III. Theoretical Framework

This study is drawn from the natural law approach, an aspect of international legal theory. International legal theory comprises a variety of theoretical and methodological approaches used to explain and analyse the content, formation, and effectiveness of international law and institutions

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and to suggest improvements. The natural law approach argues that international norms should be based on axiomatic truth. 16th century natural law writer Francisco de Vittoria, professor of theology at the University of Salamanca, talks about just war, Spanish rule in the Americas, and the rights of Native Americans.

In 1625, Hugo Grotius argued that nations as well as individuals ought to be governed by universal principles based on morality and divine justice, while the relations among polities ought to be governed by the law of peoples, the jus gentium, established by the consent of the community of nations on the basis of the principle of pactasuntservanda, that is, on the basis of the observance of commitments. On his part, Emmerich de Vattel argued instead for the equality of states as articulated by 18th-century natural law and suggested that the law of nations was composed of custom and law on the one hand, and natural law on the other. During the 17th century, the basic tenets of the Grotian or eclectic school, especially the doctrines of legal equality, territorial sovereignty, and independence of states, became the fundamental principles of the European political and legal system and were enshrined in the 1648 Peace of Westphalia, which invariably became the foundation of contemporary international laws and diplomacy.

A Sequential Excavation of Historical Facts on the Evolution of International Law:

Basic concepts of international law, such as treaties, can be traced back thousands of years. Early examples of treaties include, around 2100 BC, an agreement between the rulers of the city-states of Lagash and Umma in Mesopotamia, inscribed on a stone block, setting a prescribed boundary between their two states. Around 1000 BC, an agreement was signed between Ramses II of Egypt and the king of the Hittites, establishing "eternal peace and brotherhood" between their two nations (dealing with respect for each other's territory and establishing a form of defensive alliance). The ancient Greeks, before Alexander the Great, formed many small states that constantly interacted. In peace and in war, an inter-state culture evolved that prescribed certain rules for how these states would interact. These rules did not apply to interactions with non-Greek states, but among themselves, the Greek inter-state community resembled, in some respects, the modern international community (Clark, 2015). The Roman Empire did not develop international law because it operated independently of external rules in relation to territories that were no longer part of the Empire. However, the Romans passed municipal laws regulating the relationship between Roman citizens and foreigners. These laws, known as jus gentium (as opposed to jus civile, governing interactions between citizens), codify certain concepts of basic justice and establish specific rules for objective and independent "laws of nature" (Foster, 1909)). This concept of jus gentium of justice and natural law has survived and is reflected in modern international law. For the first time, rules of conduct between large international communities became indispensable, and because there was no ruling empire or religious leaders to mediate and guide international relations, much of Europe was inspired by the Roman Empire's Justinian Code and the Catholic Church's canon law (Troy, 2016).

As international trade, research, and military action become more interesting and complex, the need for common international customs and practise becomes more and more important. The Hanseatic League, with more than 150 branches in modern Germany, Scandinavia, and the Baltic States, has developed many useful international practices, in particular to facilitate trade and communication. Italian city-states developed diplomatic rules when they began sending ambassadors to foreign capitals. Treaties, which are binding agreements between governments, have become a useful tool for protecting trade. Meanwhile, the horrors of the Thirty Years' War sparked protests against the rules of the fight to protect civilians (History.com editors, 2009).

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In the 16th century in Spain, the first attempts at formulating autonomous theories of international law took place. The most famous early theorists were the Roman Catholic theologians Francisco de Vitoria and Francisco Suarez. Suarez stands out especially in this respect and distinguishes between ius inter gentes and ius intra gentes, which are derived from iusgentium (the right of the people). Ius inter gentes is in accordance with modern international law. In 1625, Hugo Grotius wrote "de iure belli ac pacis," the first systematic treatise in international law on the laws of war and peace. An important aspect of Grotius' place in international law is that he no longer relies solely on natural law but also recognises that states can establish legal rules that bind each other (iusvoluntarium).

The Westphalian treaties of 1648 were a turning point in establishing the principle of state sovereignty as a cornerstone of the international order. At this point, the researcher intends to create a divergence from analysing international law and explore diplomacy as a concept and practice. After establishing their historical accounts, the researcher will bring both concepts to a point of convergence (the League of Nations), not only highlighting their modes of evolution but also exhuming their areas of overlap (Britannica, 2021).

Historical Exploration of Diplomacy Chronically

The existence of diplomacy as a practise has its roots in the first city-states. This is because emissaries were sent only for specific negotiations and would return immediately after their mission concluded. These special people were usually relatives of the ruling family or of very high rank in order to give them legitimacy when they sought to negotiate with the other state. In the 7th and early 8th centuries, the papal agents called the "Aphohisiani" were the first recognised diplomats in the evolution of modern diplomacy given their specified duties and permanent residency in Constantinople. Their responsibilities were encouraged by the relationship between the Pope and the Byzantines, but due to the conflicts between the Pope and the Emperor (king) in the 8th century, an example of which is the Iconoclastic controversy, led to the breaking down of these close ties (Britannica, 2020).

The Papal agents and their responsibilities paved the way for modern diplomacy that ensued in a pattern of diplomacy witnessed in the 13th century. Its origin is rooted in Northern Italy during the early Renaissance. Milan, under Francesco Sforza, established permanent embassies in other city-states in Northern Italy. Many modern diplomatic traditions, such as the transfer of ambassadorial powers to the head of state, originated in Italy. This practise spread from Italy to other European powers. Milan sent its first representatives to the French court in 1455. However, Milan refused to accept the French representative for fear of espionage and a possible invasion of the country. As foreign powers such as France and Spain intensified Italy's political intervention, the need to receive envoys was recognized. Soon, all the great powers of Europe will exchange representatives (Britannica, 2020).

Spain was the first country to send a permanent representative when it appointed an ambassador to the English court in 1487. In the second half of the 16th century, missions remained the norm. During this period, many modern diplomatic agreements were developed. The highest level representative is the ambassador. At the time, ambassadors were almost always noblemen. The members of the nobility changed depending on the prestige of the country to which they were sent. Standards of justice for ambassadors have emerged, requiring large residences and lavish parties and playing an important role in the judicial life of the host country (Britannica, 2020).

In Rome, in the most important post of Catholic ambassador, French and Spanish officials sometimes received up to 100 people. Ambassadors can also be very expensive in smaller

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locations. Small states send and receive envoys equivalent to ambassadors. Each country's ambassadors are ranked according to a complex and conflicting code of priorities. Countries are usually classified as sovereign. For Catholic countries, the Vatican's envoys are the most important, followed by the royal envoys, and then by the principalities and kingdoms. Representatives of the republic are considered inferior messengers (Devereux, 2011).

At the time, the ambassadors were members of the royal family with little foreign or diplomatic experience and had to support the embassy staff. These experts go on longer business trips and are much more familiar with the host country. The embassy staff consists of a wide variety of employees, including those dedicated to espionage. The embassy's need for qualified personnel was met by university graduates, which led to an increase in the number of students studying at European universities in international law, modern languages, and history. At the same time, almost all European countries created a permanent ministry of foreign affairs to coordinate the work of embassies and staff. These services are not up to date. Many of them have external and internal responsibilities (Stanzel, 2018). By 1782, England had two departments with often overlapping powers. These early foreign departments were also much smaller. In contrast, France, which had the largest foreign ministry, had only 70 full-time employees in the 1780s. Elements of modern diplomacy gradually spread to Eastern Europe and reached Russia in the early 18th century. The entire system was badly damaged by the French Revolution and the war that followed. The revolution will impose on the common people those who have been defeated by the diplomacy of the French state and the revolutionary army. The priority area has been deleted. Napoleon also imprisoned several British diplomats accused of forgoing diplomatic immunity and conspiring against France. He cannot wait for the often slow, official diplomatic process. After the fall of Napoleon, the Vienna Parliament established an international system with diplomatic ranks in 1815 (Britannica, 2020). Supremacy disputes between nations (and their respective diplomatic classes) lasted for over a century after World War II, until the rank of ambassador became the norm. But before then, diplomacy experienced many changes accelerated by World War I. Due to the Russian revolution of 1917, the communist government of the new Soviet Union abolished diplomatic ranks and published the secret treaties it found in the czarist archives. This it did with the aim of discrediting friendly relations between rulers. This often happens regardless of the interests or views of those who rule or influence the ruler. The People's Committee for Foreign Affairs (known as the Russian abbreviation Narkomindel) immediately established a press office and the International Bureau of Revolutionary Propaganda (Britannica, 2020). When Russia was in peace talks with Germany, it replaced propaganda with a lack of power and openly called on urban workers in other countries to put pressure on the government. He also founded the Communist International (also known as the Third International) as a nominally independent organization that interferes with the politics of capitalist countries in a way that no embassy can.

The Chronological Evolution of International Law and Diplomacy from the Era of the League of Nations

The League of Nations became a symbol of convergence in the evolution of international law and diplomacy, especially in the modern political system. The League of Nations after World War I, especially during the 1920s, ensured the revival of diplomacy as a major tool of interaction in the international system and the making of new tangible international laws to ensure the peaceful coexistence, interaction (diplomacy) amongst sovereign states and lasting peace, marked by the Peace Conference. This was known as the Covenant of the League of Nations (Rafael,2010). Gilbert & Thom-Otuya (2005) are of the opinion that the Paris Peace Treaties of 1919 became the bedrock of modern diplomacy and international law despite their handicap. The Paris Conference

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required that treaties be registered with the League of Nations before they became binding. The Paris Conference adopted many of the Vienna Conference procedures, including the distinction between "power for the public good" and "power for special interests," private meetings of major power delegations, and the convening of ambassadors' meetings in Paris afterwards (Jeffrey, 2019). The most important innovation in the peace negotiations was the creation of the League of Nations, the first major permanent international body with an international administrative office. The Federation introduced bicameral parliamentary diplomacy and recognised the equality of the state in the House of Representatives and the supremacy of the great powers in the Senate. The permanent international court was established and is designed to resolve disputes between states without resorting to war. Many countries have signed treaties in which they agree to resolve differences using international arbitration rather than war. World War II ended the League of Nations with the formation of the United Nations to make amends for the errors of the League of Nations. Despite her shortcomings, the league's grand breaking laws and modes of interaction were implemented.In 1944, the United Nations was formed with nearly two hundred countries as members who agreed to follow its charter. It has been very successful as a symbol of international law and cooperation (diplomacy).

IV. Diplomacy as a Revolutionary Agent

Because of the enormous strategic and military advantages of Britain, the only way to achieve independence is to enlist the support of the enemies of Britain, France, and Spain. In November 1775, Congress established the Secret Communications Commission to communicate with future friends and supporters abroad and to send members to other important countries. In March 1776, Silas Dean was sent to France, and Arthur Lee became the "Secret Correspondent" for London. The Revolutionary American Commissioner had the power to appoint commercial agents to supply the US military, but the Continental Committee of Congress also appointed some commercial agents directly. The Treaty of Alliance with France in February 1778 gave the U.S. the momentum to engage Great Britain in a war. In June 1781, Congress named a Peace Commission, including Franklin, John Adams, and John Jay, to negotiate an end to the war. The commissioners reached an agreement with the British on November 30, 1782. Thus, the U.S.A. became the first state in the emerging international system that gained sovereignty through the instrumentality of diplomacy, paving the way for other colonised states to emerge after the First World War (Rafael, *2010)*.

International Institutions Responsible For the Maintenance of International Laws and Diplomacy

1. United Nations
2. World Trade Organization
3. International Labour Organization
4. NATO
5. European Union
6. ECOWAS
7. G7 and G20
8. OPEC
9. Organisation of Islamic Conference
10. Food and Agriculture Organization

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11. World Health Organization
12. International Court of Justice (Giuliana, 2008).

V. Criticism of International Laws and Diplomacy

1. Nation-states observe the principle of par in *parem non habet imperium*, 'Between equals, there is no sovereign power'. This is affirmed in Article 2(1) of the UN Charter, which holds that no state is in subjection to any other state. Therefore, John Austin therefore asserted that "so-called" international law, lacking a sovereign power and so unenforceable, was not really law at all, but "positive morality," consisting of "opinions and sentiments... more ethical than legal in nature" (James, 1905, PP. 128-130).
2. Regarding contract law, Charles de Gaulle said: "A contract is like a beautiful girl or a rose. They exist only as long as they exist "(*Oxford Dictionary of Quotations, OUP 1999, p. 255).*

   Because there are a few diverse and distinctive states, there is no obscure, centralised sovereignty, and their consensus is apolitical and decentralized. White says, "The international community is not a society at all. The state of international relations can be characterised as "international anarchy" (Wight, 2002, P. 109).
3. Hans Morgenthau believed international law to be the weakest and most primitive system of law enforcement; he likened its decentralised nature to the law that prevails in preliterate tribal societies. Monopoly on violence is what makes domestic law enforceable, but between nations, there are multiple competing sources of force. The confusion created by treaty laws, which resemble private contracts between persons, is mitigated only by the relatively small number of states (Morgenthau, 1976, pp. 273–275). For example, it is unclear whether the Nuremberg trials created new laws or applied the existing laws of the Kellogg-Briand pact. Morgenthau asserts that no state may be compelled to submit a dispute to an international tribunal, making laws unenforceable and voluntary. International law is also unpoliced, lacking agencies for enforcement. He cites a 1947 US opinion poll in which 75% of respondents wanted "an international police force to maintain world peace", but only 13% wanted that force to exceed the US armed forces. Later surveys have produced similar contradictory results (Morgenthau, 1976, pp. 281, 289, 324).
4. The researcher is of the opinion that international laws and diplomacy have not succeeded in promoting peaceful coexistence because sovereign states keep faulting these laws. For example, the United States of America is currently withdrawing its troops from Afghanistan; this decision will be finalised on August 30, 2021.Also, the South China dispute that involves China's fishing in the Philippines Sea was reported on March 21, 2021 by B.B.C News.

VI. Findings

The evaluation of the data available on the subject matter reveals the followings:

1. The advent of modern customary international law and diplomacy as against its normative Modern international law and diplomacy are permissive on the concept of "consent". Before World War II, a country was not considered bound by the rules if it did not formally agree to be bound or cease to comply with the rules. However, now merely consenting to an international practise is sufficient to be bound by it without signing a treaty. Customary international law applies to all countries, regardless of whether they formally agree with it. At the same time, all states, through practise and decisions, participate in the formation of customary international law. As new rules appear, the state accepts, rejects or changes them. If most countries follow

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one rule, all countries follow it. So, doing nothing is synonymous with consent. Countries that do not take any action may be bound by international law, which is not in their interest. However, customary international law can be cancelled by a treaty. For this reason, very traditional international law is formally negotiated as a treaty between states.

2. The advent of treaties as legal contracts in international politics A treaty is essentially an agreement between countries. This is a contract that the parties want to conclude. In the event of a breach of the contract, future promises are not guaranteed and its effectiveness is reduced. Thus, there is a strong incentive for countries to take treaties very seriously. The modern state is involved in a two-stage contracting process. The first step is to sign a contract. Having a signature means that one party wants to sign the contract. The second step is to ratify the treaty. The parties that have ratified the treaty are not only intended to conclude it, but are currently bound by it. This is an important distinction that is sometimes confusing. A country can be a country that has signed a treaty for years without ratification. Each country ratifies treaties differently.
3. Diplomacy and international law are the major catalysts in the emergence of new sovereign states and liberal markets. They are also the reason the international system is gearing towards becoming a global village with less sovereignty amongst states.

VII. Conclusion and Recommendations

International law and diplomacy are only partially applicable to war. Most of the rules are civil and apply to mail, commerce, shipping, air travel, etc. Most countries usually follow most of the rules because they make life easier for all parties. There are several questions about the rules. However, some of the rules of international law are highly political and highly controversial. This includes not only martial law but also issues such as fishing laws. All mission leaders enjoy the same privileges and immunities as many assistants. Diplomatic immunity arose when the emissaries of prehistoric rulers first realised that they could not safely transmit messages, gather information, or negotiate with others unless they were treated with kindness and dignity. Thus, diplomats and their families cannot be compromised, arrested, or worse, during a war. Their home is also inviolable, and many missions are carried out without exception, especially for parking tickets, but most of them, including witnesses, are outside the criminal and civil law of the host country. Foreign envoys in the host country are not taxed and are not subject to military service. His personal luggage and household items are not checked in and cannot be transported to the host country or third party transit.

Based on the findings, the paper recommended the followings:

1. Relative peace in the international system can only be achieved in a state of utopia. The next best mode of ensuring peaceful coexistence amongst diverse races and powers is the continuous enforcement of international laws and diplomacy.
2. There should be an international law created to address the extent to which an individual state can collect a loan. If done, it will serve as a means of check and balance on a United Nations member state's debt accumulation.
3. Every state should endeavour to keep the peace through the instrumentality of diplomacy and international law.

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