

Business Correspondence

Module 3 Structure and style of
memorandums, contracts/agreements

Theme 1. Personal development

Academic/institutional agreement.

Memorandums of understanding.

Statement for cooperation.

memorandum of understanding

memorandum of understanding

общ. меморандум о понимании/взаимопонимании/договорённости, протокол о намерениях (*сравни: memorandum of agreement автор: alex*)

воен. меморандум о взаимопонимании, меморандум о согласованных пунктах

Memorandum of Understanding

бизн. меморандум договорённости (*MOU*), меморандум о согласованных пунктах (*MOU*)

memorandum of understanding

юр. меморандум о договорённости

экон. меморандум о соглашении

сах.ю. меморандум взаимопонимания

Memorandum of understanding

хим.оруж. меморандум о понимании (*MOU*)



Подсказка:

Для перевода отдельного слова из редактора Word установите в редакторе курсор на требуемом слове и нажмите комбинацию клавиш ALT-Z



ENG

1:33 AM
1/27/2016

- A **memorandum of understanding (MoU)** describes a [bilateral](#)) describes a bilateral or [multilateral](#)) describes a bilateral or multilateral agreement between two or more parties. It expresses a convergence of will between the parties, indicating an intended common line of action. It is often used in cases where parties either do not imply a legal commitment or in situations where the parties cannot create a legally enforceable agreement. It is a more formal alternative to a [gentlemen's agreement](#).

- Whether or not a document constitutes a binding contract depends only on the presence or absence of well-defined legal elements in the text proper of the document (the so-called "four corners"). Whether or not a document constitutes a binding contract depends only on the presence or absence of well-defined legal elements in the text proper of the document (the so-called "four corners"). The required elements are: offer and acceptance. Whether or not a document constitutes a binding contract depends only on the presence or absence of well-defined legal elements in the text proper of the document (the so-called "four corners"). The required elements

- U.S. private law

In [private](#) U.S. law, MoU is a common synonym for a [letter of intent](#). One example is the [MoU between Bush and Kerry for the 2004 debates iii](#).

- Inside a company or government agency

Many companies and government agencies use MoUs to define a relationship between departments, agencies or closely held companies. In the United Kingdom, such an MoU is often called a *concordat*. An example is the 2004 [Concordat between bodies inspecting, regulating and auditing health or social care](#). An example is the 2004 Concordat between bodies inspecting, regulating and auditing health or social care. The term is often used in the context of [devolution](#). An example is the 2004 Concordat between bodies inspecting, regulating and auditing health or social care. The term is often used in the context of devolution, for example the 1999 concordat between the central [Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs](#). An example is the 2004 Concordat between bodies inspecting, regulating and auditing health or social care. The term is often used in the context of devolution, for example the 1999 concordat between the central Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs and the Scottish [Environment Directorate](#).

- In public international law

In international relations, MoUs fall under the broad category of [treaties](#). In international relations, MoUs fall under the broad category of treaties and should be registered in the [United Nations](#) treaty collection. In practice and in spite of the United Nations' Legal Section's insistence that registration be done to avoid 'secret diplomacy', MoUs are sometimes kept confidential. As a matter of law, the title of MoU does not necessarily mean the document is binding or not binding under international law. To determine whether a particular MoU is meant to be a legally

- **Advantages**

- One advantage of MoUs over more formal instruments is that, because obligations under international law may be avoided, they can be put into effect in most countries without requiring parliamentary approval. Hence, MoUs are often used to modify and adapt existing treaties, in which case these MoUs have factual treaty status. The decision concerning ratification, however, is determined by the parties' internal law and depends to a large degree on the subject agreed upon. MoUs that are kept confidential (i.e., not registered with the UN) cannot be enforced before any UN organ, and it may be concluded that no obligations under international law have been created. As was obvious in *Qatar v. Bahrain*, disputes may arise concerning the status of the document once one of the parties seeks to enforce its provisions.
- Although MoUs in the [multilateral](#) field are seldom seen, the transnational [aviation](#) agreements are actually MoUs.

- Examples include:
- The *Memorandum of Understanding Relating to the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems* on May 26, 1972 signed by US President [Richard Nixon](#) signed by US President Richard Nixon and the [Soviet Union](#) signed by US President Richard Nixon and the Soviet Union updating the [Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty](#)
- The agreement between the [Cayman Islands](#) The agreement between the Cayman Islands and [Cuba](#) under which Cayman immigration officers must give Cuban refugees two choices: disembark and be repatriated back to Cuba, or continue on their way with no help [\[citation needed\]](#)
- The *Memorandum of Understanding on Hijacking of Aircraft and Vessels and Other Offenses* between the US and [Cuba](#), meant to criminalize hijacking in both countries (February 3, 1973)
- The [Agreed Framework](#) between the U.S. and North Korea over nuclear weaponry on October 21, 1994
- The [Oil for Food program](#) The Oil for Food program, for which [Iraq](#) signed an MoU in 1996

- The agreement between the government of [Indonesia](#)The agreement between the government of Indonesia and the [GAM](#)The agreement between the government of Indonesia and the GAM in the [Aceh](#) peace process, 15 August 2005.
- The agreement between the [UK](#)The agreement between the UK and [Jordan](#)The agreement between the UK and Jordan, [Libya](#)The agreement between the UK and Jordan, Libya and [Lebanon](#)The agreement between the UK and Jordan, Libya and Lebanon regarding potential extradition of suspects (commonly [terrorists](#)The agreement between the UK and Jordan, Libya and Lebanon regarding potential extradition of suspects (commonly terrorists suspects) who if they are to be tried, must be tried fairly and in a manner similar to the [European Convention on Human Rights](#)The agreement between the UK and Jordan, Libya and Lebanon regarding potential extradition of suspects (commonly terrorists suspects) who if they are to be tried, must be tried fairly and in a manner similar to the European Convention on Human Rights, for example withholding from using evidence obtained through the use of [torture](#)The agreement between the UK and Jordan, Libya and Lebanon regarding potential extradition of suspects (commonly terrorists suspects) who if they are to be tried, must be tried fairly and in a manner similar to the European Convention on Human Rights, for example