

INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE PROTECTION OF DIPLOMATIC AGENTS

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Annotation. In this article, we explore the international legal intricacies of diplomatic protection, tracing the evolution from ancient practices to modern treaties like the Vienna Convention. It addresses the balance between diplomatic immunity and state security, the inviolability of diplomatic premises and correspondence, and contemporary challenges such as cybersecurity and terrorism.

Keywords. Diplomatic Immunity, Vienna Convention, International Law, Cybersecurity, Diplomatic Correspondence, Legal Immunity, Sovereignty, Consular Relations, Enforcement Mechanisms, Terrorism and Diplomacy

Introduction

A great deal of co-existence has been put in motion in efforts to convene divergent views in dialogue and communal endeavor, as evidenced in the domain of world politics and authority. The diplomatic representatives' exchange has occurred following international agreements for several years. The connections work together to create this delicate fabric we know as peace throughout the world (U.S. Department of State, 2019). Diplomatic protection evolved through different authorities and protocols, the preservation of a country's diplomatic agents, one's residing in a foreign country, and the buildings and land used for that purpose. This could be attributed to the two governments needing each other's help.

Due to today's geopolitical environment, ensuring security for the ambassadors, official residences, and communication systems is important. Diplomats from other countries are employed to get people working together, help resolve conflicts peacefully, and provide important facts to others. The legitimacy of diplomatic missions and the sovereignty of the sending state depend on the protection of embassies and consulates. Private diplomatic calls hide the same details and protect against deferential interferences, while personal diplomacy doesn't let public citizens know (U.S. Department of State, 2019). The subject of the conversation will now turn to the very safeguards that assure the validity of international law and, thus, the frail global equilibrium. This research will explain the exceedingly complicated international legal peculiarities of diplomats, their facilities, and these individuals' correspondence.

This paper will explore the history of diplomatic Immunity and how it is expanded through international organizations and many countries' jurisdictional grants. We will

also examine the legal basis of diplomatic Immunity to fill the information gaps. With further examination of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961), other international laws and treaties, as an aid to understanding the rights of diplomatic officers regarding diplomatic Immunity, housing, and their right to communication. Cybersecurity is one of several contentious issues complicating relations between China and the United States.

Historical Evolution of Diplomatic Immunities

Diplomatic Immunity can be traced back to ancient cultures such as the Romans or Greeks in the classical period and has evolved over the centuries. The Vienna Conference on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 established a framework for diplomatic Immunity known today as the Vienna Convention, which was a major step forward for diplomatic relations across the world because both the United Nations and the League of Nations played a significant role in implementing the concept of combining state sovereignty with partnership in a global society. Major gains in the development of diplomatic rules and regulations and the idea of Diplomatic Immunity began during the Congress of Vienna (1815) with the first internationally accepted rules of modern diplomatic Immunity. Consular Immunity was addressed by the Vienna Conference on Consular Relations of 1963, which included the privilege of keeping the consul's body free of violence or using courts of laws against them. These XVI International agreements, treaties, and regulations allow for the development of modern diplomatic security to enhance the cooperation of states on worker safety, money, and state communications. One must know the rare and exceptional diplomatic documents to get Diplomatic Immunity.

Legal Foundations of Diplomatic Immunities

Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961)

The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations is a treaty adopted in Vienna in 1961 that gives the assurance of protection to diplomats and their families during an international conflict. In addition, it contains the rules that represent international law about the behavior of diplomats on diplomatic missions. This Agreement was created because of two main reasons. The first reason is that diplomatic immunities have decreased since technology has been improving, such as the development of new weapons used in wars that could cause diplomats to be vulnerable. Second, people have been moving around different countries, mixing up worldwide. Still, the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations solves this problem by creating a law where embassies must respect international policies to protect diplomats from violence (UNTC, 2018). The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations is significant in its increasing adaptation to shifting geopolitics, the comprehensive discussion of diplomatic Immunity it offers, and the legality it establishes over diplomatic bonus.

Relevant International Treaties and Conventions

Diplomatic Immunity, the most crucial right, underpins sovereign state interactions. It is the only factor that permits diplomatic agents, because of their state, to participate in the international community on a level playing field and engage in mutually beneficial cooperation necessary for their states' international affairs. An ambassador is insulated from the host country's laws; thus, they can participate in foreign government operations without being penalized. The embassy is an ambassador's home or office. Consular officers have extensive discretion. However, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963) regulated their techniques and granted Immunity (UNTC, 2018).

Regional agreements such as the 1954 Organisation of American States Convention on Diplomatic Asylum help international laws. It helps with pacts and agreements; it regulates world peace and harmony. This makes it significant when structuring something larger; the widespread impact is just mind-blowing. Various movements and systems arise from this normal law; hence, differing parties being dealt with in varying areas oblige diverse methods. It is often assumed that customary international law and formal treaties shape diplomatic Immunity.

International law firms from nations' customary consistent practice. Diplomatic inviolability has always been a practice used throughout the periods. With or without agreements, customary international law is the basis for diplomatic Immunity. It is versatile for changing international relations. This is possible if you understand the law regulating a diplomatic agent, property, and communications and the interrelationship formal treaties and customary practices have.

Immunities for Diplomatic Personnel Personal Immunities

Diplomatic Immunity depends on the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, which specified the privileges of a diplomatic mission that allow the diplomat to perform their duties without fear of coercion or harassment by the host country. Diplomatic Immunity also applies to family members of the diplomats. Diplomatic Immunity does not depend on the individuals who hold the diplomatic office. Diplomatic Immunity is defined in the Diplomatic Relations Act of 1964, a British statute based on the convention that grants foreign diplomats Immunity from the jurisdiction of all British courts (LII, 2019). Diplomatic Immunity can be waived by the government that has accredited the diplomat in question. However, this is normally not done unless the individual has committed a serious offense unconnected with their diplomatic status.

Diplomatic Immunity is a form of legal immunity that ensures diplomats are given safe passage and are considered not susceptible to lawsuits or prosecution under the host country's laws, although they can still be expelled. It was agreed as international

law in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961), though the concept and custom have a much longer history. The concept and custom of diplomatic immunity dates back thousands of years to ancient Sumer, where carriers of official messages and emissaries exchanged between kings were offered Immunity from harassment, intimidation, and harm. These types of immunities come in two types—functional and personal.

Functional Immunities

Functional immunity shields diplomats' official actions from legal action. Because of this Immunity, the receiving state cannot legally punish diplomats for their work. Ambassadors are not accountable for their actions when negotiating, representing their sending state, or attending official activities. This Immunity permits ambassadors to conduct diplomatic activities freely, building confidence and dialogue between states (LII, 2019). Diplomats cannot be made to testify or participate in receiving state legal actions. Diplomats enjoy administrative and civil judicial Immunity. Legal procedure immunity and functional immunities allow diplomats to work uninterrupted. Clear available Immunity is needed to enable diplomatic and international contacts.

Immunities for Diplomatic Buildings

Inviolability of Diplomatic Premises

According to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, to be inviolable is one of the essentials of diplomatic installations. They cannot enter, search, or impede an embassy or consulate. This protection is not just protection of the buildings but also of the diplomatic mission's legitimacy (Duxbury, 2017). Due to that protection, diplomatic premises may evolve into international corporate safe havens.

Inviolability exceptions exist in the Vienna Convention. The receiving state may violate diplomatic facility inviolability if embassy activities threaten the security or peace of that host state. This extraordinary, limited embargo must have been due to a genuine immediate necessity. Responding to noteworthy incidents that endanger national security or public order while demonstrating restraint in defining what is not.

Balancing Diplomatic Inviolability and Host State Security Concerns

Finding the balance between the receiving state's legitimate security concerns and diplomatic premises' inviolability has never been easy. The receiving state enjoys the right under the Vienna Convention to take security precautions for the mission and the personnel. At the same time, diplomatic protection is a basic function of the mission under the convention. It is a matter of constant contact and cooperation between the diplomatic mission and the authorities of the receiving state that such a delicate balance can be maintained (Duxbury, 2017). Having an effective communication channel in place and following norms will prevent misunderstandings and, at the same time, ensure that the security measures are appropriate to the threat. This is the very difficult balance between the diplomatic mission's independence and the host state's duties when

looked at against the background of growing interdependence at the global level. This problem finds its equivalent in balancing the security of diplomatic missions and states where they are located.

Immunities for Diplomatic Mail Inviolability of Diplomatic Bags

Diplomatic Immunity depends on suitcase inviolability. Diplomatic bags hold the diplomatic mission's official documents and items. These bags are exempt from inquiry, search, and seizure by the receiving state under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (DiploFoundation, 2013). Thanks to this protection, diplomatic delegations can discuss sensitive data without the risk of hacking.

The Vienna Convention restricts diplomatic luggage inviolability to prevent misuse. Only mission-related objects and clear marks are allowed in the bags. The receiving state can request an explanation of the diplomatic bag contents. However, major public safety threats can waive this inviolability. These exceptions are carefully designed to meet the recipient state's security needs while protecting diplomatic confidentiality.

Protecting Diplomatic Correspondence

Diplomats need easy communication. It would not be easy if the information they shared were modified or used against them. Packing diplomats usually send their belongings in bags that host countries cannot search to avoid that. All objects, including luggage, are inviolable and can be kept secret. The pink leather Gucci purse used by U.S. ambassador to Italy Clare Boothe Luce 60 years ago is one of several (Stanfill, 2021). To clarify, an 'inviolable bag' is any red bag labeled 'Diplomatic Mail' with a pouch inside for letters or electronic devices. Items shipped in bags are typically coded and forwarded to other missions to be uncoded and sent to their final destination. Diplomatic Mail is confidential; thus, little is known about it. Since the best political policy for countries is respect and mutual assurance, the "Law of Diplomatic Privilege" has always granted diplomatic personnel special privileges to work around that subject. Diplomats use confidentiality to create the right environment for discussion and Agreement, including a "safe box" for diplomatic missions outside their embassies.

Diplomatic Mail Protection Issues Today

The already well-defined legal regime for the inviolability of the diplomatic bag is starting to look increasingly precarious when applied to the protection of diplomatic Mail. The use of increasingly sophisticated technologies adds to risks to the confidentiality of our diplomatic electronic communication. At the same time, many cyber threats are also a major source of concern. Finally, the use of diplomatic Immunity to engage in illicit trading, evading customs fees, etc., also figures among the risks to which the Secretary General of the Council of Europe refers. Therefore, we must work together permanently to balance preserving diplomatic privileges and these

new challenges. Indeed, suppose we are going to protect our system of diplomatic communication in a world that is rapidly changing. In that case, it is important that we at least attempt to tackle these issues and ensure that security for diplomatic Mail remains strong and is constantly updated.

Enforcement Mechanisms and Dispute Resolution

Diplomatic Immunity requires diplomatic objections. A state can protest diplomatic privilege infractions and demand redress. They can write, speak, or summon the envoy to criticize diplomatic missions. While these protests have no legal power, they can draw attention to international standards violations and spur diplomatic conversations or settlements. Diplomatic demonstrations force the offended state to resolve complaints and diplomatic immunity violations (Toshpulatov & Khudayberganova, 2021).

Diplomatic objections fail, and states can sue. International law or local law can provide justice. Diplomatic immunity violations might result in restitution or other measures. Arbitration or international tribunals can settle international disputes, whereas domestic courts can address domestic issues. Legal action to enforce diplomatic Immunity and prosecute violators helps impose it worldwide. One of the notable legal cases is the "Hostage Crisis in Iran" (1980), where hostages were taken and embassies were attacked, which resulted in a global legal case. The Vienna Embassy Siege (1979) is a great example of a case that shows the delicate relationship status that wars can cause (Scott, 2000).

Contemporary Challenges and Emerging Issues

The increased technological equipment enhances diplomatic communication since it makes cyber security more complex. Diplomatic missions are exposed to hackers, espionage, and cyber security breaches due to electronically transferring classified material. Diplomacy has a higher risk of uncontrolled communication because of international communication. Diplomatic communication needs to secure national interest privacy. Countries protect communications of diplomatic posts electronically by making encryption and cyber security measures stronger, as well as regulations. Internet communication technology makes it difficult to communicate diplomatically (Toshpulatov & Khudayberganova, 2021). Diplomatic affairs are changing, and the old diplomatic Immunity is being exposed as more diplomatic privileges exist.

Regarding terrorism, security, and foreign immunity must go hand in hand. Because of terrorists around the world, states have made it illegal to abuse diplomatic credentials. It is hard to catch terrorists who have been abused because they can hide at diplomatic places. Attackers must be punished by the law and state security, and people from other countries must not lose their protection. A full security check should always be possible for everyone; official travel and contact should always be safe. To

fight terrorism, we need more jobs in other countries that can adapt to how terrorists do things. This balance keeps officials fighting abuse even as the threat of terrorism grows.

Conclusion: International relations require diplomatic immunity to address cyberattacks, terrorism, and diplomatic privilege abuse. These ideas from the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations have helped resolve international disputes between nations of various powers. International customary law says that officials can't be charged or jailed in the country they are representing. Treaties and conventions in this area of international law are based on the idea that people should be able to respond to changes more quickly. As international protests get bigger, protesters act in ways that are expected of them.

Terrorist groups are trying to gain political power and see the host country as a defender. Investigations into terrorists can put a strain on even the freest countries. At the Vienna Embassy, a father threatened his son and wife with a gun. In 1979, sixty Americans were taken from the American Embassy in Tehran, but only a few were killed because of careful treatment and investigation.

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