

Tasks and Responsibilities of Diplomatic Representatives According to International Law

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Abstract—This study examines the legal foundations, historical development, and contemporary functions of diplomatic representation under international law. The methodology used for analysis is Analyze diplomatic documents for cultural practices, textual functions, and social contexts using refined comparative methods. Emphasizing diplomatic representation evolution from customary practices and temporary envoys to codification according to international agreements such as the 1961 Vienna Agreement on Diplomatic Relations and the 1963 Vienna Agreement on Consular Relations. These conventions formalized the privileges, immunities, and obligations of diplomatic representatives, ensuring that diplomacy operates within a framework of sovereignty, reciprocity, and mutual respect. The analysis highlights the diverse roles of ambassadors, consuls, attachés, high commissioners, and other envoys who, beyond serving as symbols of state sovereignty, actively engage in political, economic, cultural, and humanitarian affairs. Their responsibilities encompass negotiation, crisis management, protection of nationals abroad, facilitation of trade and investment, policy reporting, and the promotion of cultural exchange. Historically, diplomacy has demonstrated adaptability to global transformations, from the Peace of Westphalia and the conference of Vienna to the foundation of international organizations such as the United Nations, reflecting its central role in shaping international order.

Keywords—Ambassadors, Consuls, Diplomacy, International law, Representation.

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the first international legal systems that primarily draws from international custom is the law governing diplomatic envoys (Behrens, 2017). 1815 saw the adoption of the Vienna Regulations on the Status of Diplomatic Representatives. The Havana Convention on Diplomatic Privileges and Impunity (Immunities) of 1928 and the La Chappelle Convention of 1818 established this status as the focus of international accords. A number of bilateral convention, such as the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the 1963 Convention on the Regulation of Consulates, in addition to these accords, there is still a pressing need to make the regulations official of diplomatic relations due to the evolution of diplomatic missions' roles, which now include safeguarding national interests, as well as the start of the international organization era with the founding of the League of Nations and later the United Nations. According to international accords and regulations that specify the rights and immunities accorded to diplomatic envoys, diplomatic representation is an expression of a state's sovereignty and independence and also an affirmation of its legal identity in relation to other states)

Luke, 1919).

According to international law, diplomacy's duties include: first, obtaining information about the economic and political leadership of the region; second, projecting a favorable image; and third, carrying out the sending state's policies. Since their reports and messages are among the main sources that form the basis of foreign policy, diplomacy serves as the state's eyes and ears abroad. Another goal of diplomacy is to present a modern picture of the state. These are all significant because they aid in forecasting both domestic issues and shifts in international policy. They want international support for their policies and actions. Official explanations are given to local media by foreign embassies. In addition, diplomats oversee the delivery of economic aid, negotiate military rights, facilitate foreign investment and trade, and provide the information and support that the state needs while abroad (Denza, 2016).

The importance of the paper lies in its being thorough research on Tasks and responsibilities of diplomatic representatives according to international law, international law is crucial to maintaining diplomats' roles because it provides them with the legal protection, they need to perform their jobs in host nations in a free and secure manner. This

includes giving them diplomatic immunity, which shields them from detention or legal action and guarantees that their diplomatic responsibilities are carried out without hiccups (Bjola and Kornprobst, 2018). In addition, international law is essential to protecting diplomats and allowing them to carry out their responsibility of fostering positive and stable international relations.

In accordance with international accords, what are the fundamental responsibilities of diplomatic representatives? In carrying out their duties, what legal obligations do diplomatic representatives have? How are diplomatic immunity and the legal safeguards that shield diplomatic representatives from prosecution in the host nation governed by international law?

The research consists of an introduction and three chapters. The first discusses the system of diplomatic representation and its concept. The second chapter addresses the historical background of the conferences that issued diplomatic law. The third chapter addresses the main tasks and functions performed by diplomats. The conclusion includes the researcher's conclusions.

The aim of this research is to focus on promoting friendly relations between states. It also examines the privileges and immunities granted to diplomatic representatives, while adhering to international law. Furthermore, it considers the development of diplomatic law and its practical applications within the international context.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. The Diplomatic Representation System and Its Concept

A diplomatic mission included an ambassador, embassy counselor, consul, deputy consul, minister plenipotentiary, military attaché, commercial attaché, resident representative, and a high commissioner.

Diplomacy, at its essence, is about relationship management and maintaining an international style. Changes in the political order, economic environment, and technological advances have profound impacts on diplomacy (Corneliu and Markus, 2018). The word diplomacy is often used as a synonym for negotiation (Badawi, 1989). These rules and norms govern communication between diplomats, so diplomacy is the art of negotiation in international meetings and conferences and in concluding treaties and agreements (Alison and Simon 2016).

The word diplomacy has Greek roots; in Latin, it means a hypocritical man who is double-sided; but diplomacy in French is derived from envoy or delegate (Stephanie, 2016). In the modern age, the exchange of resident ambassadors also emerged and was widespread among states (Shuhe, 2011). With the advent of social consciousness and legal norms, diplomats were only mission for particular negotiations and would come back right away once their assignment was over (Wheeler and Reus-Smit, 2015).

In the early eighteenth century, diplomacy was greatly restricted because of the French Revolution (1789–1799), during which British diplomats were charged with plotting against France and put in jail. Following the fall of the

Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte, the Congress of Vienna of 1815 decided an international system of diplomatic dispute resolution that continued until after the Second World War (1939–1945) (Khalikova, 2013).

Diplomacy can be summarized as only being practiced between persons permitted by international law, and includes not only political matters but also goes beyond them to encompass economic, commercial, cultural, and military concerns. The diplomatic corps comprises the heads of missions, their secretaries, attachés, including military, naval, and commercial attachés, and all other members who are part of the diplomatic establishment of their respective countries (Ernest, 1922).

Diplomatic missions and ambassador

A diplomat mission is responsible for all its members' conduct and for the affairs and management of the whole task. The head diplomat of the mission might be an ambassador or a minister plenipotentiary, and a chargé d'affaires. The mission includes several assistants, such as advisers, secretaries, and diplomatic attachés. There are also technical attachés, such as military, commercial, cultural, and journalist attachés, and the diplomatic members are under the control of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Badawi, 1989).

The highest-ranking diplomatic representative in a foreign nation is an ambassador. "His/Her Majesty's Ambassadors" is how Britain addresses its ambassadors. Their entire title is ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and they are always referred to as His/Her Excellency (Berridge and James, 2003), and they organize protocols with the sovereignty of the host country (Mackie, 2013).

The ambassador resides in the capital of the host country, and the government allows it to have sovereignty over the specific plot of land on which the embassy is built. The ambassador and all employees under his or her authority enjoy diplomatic immunity granted to them by the host country under international law (Al-Hamawi, 1948).

Consul, deputy consul, and high commissioner

Consuls are diplomats who are sent by their own government to another country to take care of the interests of their country and the legitimate rights of its citizens, have full diplomatic immunity, and provide information on the commercial and scientific movement in the host country and the granting of ordinary passports and visas (Abu Haif, 1962). Consuls are of four ranks: Consul-general, consul, vice consul, and consular representative, and are appointed under their specialization by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Badawi, 1989).

Deputy consul is a diplomatic rank lower than that of consul and higher than consular agent. A deputy consul is considered the responsible officer in any consular mission, generally given the name of consul-general, and is authorized to exercise consular functions in the vicinity of the consular mission concerned through the instructions of the head of the consular mission (Muhammad, 1968). The major function of deputy consuls is related to commercial relations and the protection of nationals (William, 2010)

A minister plenipotentiary is a diplomatic representative of his or her country, follows the ambassador's rank, heads

a diplomatic mission, and has the full powers or authority to conduct business in the mission or commission. They are envoys of the head of state, or the sultan, and have the right to make direct contact with officials of the state in which they are dependent (Mohamed, 2010).

High commissioner representation for countries is noteworthy. In countries that are members of the Commonwealth, for example, the British Government is represented by a high commissioner (Mackie, 2014).

Resident minister, embassy attaché, and residency

In some nations, such as those in South and Central America and the Balkans, which may have only recently gained independence or are thought to have a lower international standing, a resident minister serves as a representative (Mackie, 2014).

Embassy attachés are diplomatic employees belonging to the diplomatic corps. They perform the diplomatic, consular, ceremonial, or administrative functions nomination to them by the head of the mission. Attachés specialize in specific affairs, such as being the commercial attaché, military attaché, or cultural attaché, and others are part of the diplomatic corps. The commercial attaché is attached to a commercial department in a diplomatic mission and is responsible for all commercial and financial work (William, 2010). The functions of the commercial attaché are, first, to collect information related to the local economy's financial and monetary situation; second, to collect and study information related to the economic and commercial relations of the receiving country; and third, to collect and consider information related to commercial and banking legislation, transportation, and insurance. Commercial attachés are considered a basic aide to the mission as their task is to prepare and conduct negotiations, conclude commercial treaties, and proceed to implement them (Shami, 2007). The military attaché is related to the role of observing and assessing military developments in a foreign country. The military attaché is the counterpart of the ambassador, has a uniform and full diplomatic status (Wheeler and Reus-Smit, 2015). The role and duties of the military attaché have also expanded, making a significant contribution to conflict prevention and resolution (Berridge and James, 2003). The other function of the military attaché is to advise an ambassador on military matters and to act as a contact between the Army and the General Command, in addition to collecting and disseminating intelligence information (Zaher, 2011). The military attaché will also seek to open dialogue and direct contact on national and military occasions and celebrations held by the armed forces in the country approved by them, as well as endeavoring to sign protocols and arrange exchange visits between the military delegations of the two countries (Shami, 2007).

The residency is the official residence of a representative of the British governor-general, an agent of government, or a group or organization of intelligence agents in a foreign country (Satow, 1922). The residency is the home and offices of the head of mission, the official place for receiving delegations by and supporting the head of mission, and works with visiting trade missions or ministers. Sometimes

the residency is the place and residence of diplomatic staff and the venue for official meetings of the head of a mission or the consul-general (International Trade Centre, 2019).

B. Conferences from which diplomatic law is issued

When groups had internal autonomy and common interests, they were able to communicate with one another through representative leaders who were able to speak or negotiate on behalf of the group they belonged to. This led to the creation of temporary diplomatic relations in primitive societies. This meant that diplomatic emissaries were dispatched and received anytime a people had a legal problem or other subject of concern. Once the problem or issue was handled, the envoy returned to his or her group without permanently settling in the other group's territory.

Ancient people in the Middle East were well known for their foreign relations and active diplomacy, reaching areas from Syria to Egypt and from Indochina to Persia. However, relations among those societies were not only confined to war; on the contrary, they were characterized by peaceful coexistence, subject to regulations of agreements negotiated through efficient and reliable messengers or diplomats (Holmes and Rove, 2016). Such agreements comprised the returning of hostages, concluding military alliances against a common enemy, or enacting treaties of non-aggressions (Nicholson, 1939).

In the Greek era, diplomatic relations underwent three stages and were practiced in a variety of ways. The first level was characterized by heralds or bearers of white flags, who served as a bridge between the lower and above worlds. To convey the lord's or king's wishes on a particular topic, the diplomat herald served as a messenger. It was necessary for the herald to be a clever man. The stage of orators, which was superior to the herald stage, was the second. The diplomat orator stage is where envoys were selected from among sages, philosophers, and orators. In the third stage, the city-state system flourished, and these city-states attempted to create broad guidelines to govern their diplomatic interactions with one another (Smite and Wheeler, 2015). Therefore, it should be mentioned that the Greeks had a unique method for forming diplomatic ties. Roman diplomacy was predicated on the idea of subjugating and controlling peoples. Due to their superior military might, they were able to impose their will on tribes and peoples. It involves imposing the victor's will on the defeated and upholding it to benefit them. Treaties have to be signed in Rome by the opposing party's envoy. The Senate appointed ambassadors, selecting them from among the leading individuals at the Senate level and giving them the required mandate and instructions. The Senate heard the demands of the nations' ambassadors and accepted them. They were given a deadline to depart if they refused to meet with any diplomatic representation; if they went past that time, their diplomatic immunity was revoked. Foreign envoys received immunity and protection from attacks, and they reported back to the Senate on their missions (Nicholson, 1939).

The establishment of diplomatic relations during the Islamic era had a number of features, such as the caliph selecting the envoy based on the necessary qualifications,

which included patience, culture, and sound judgment. Their task was to provide the caliph with thorough reports on everything. The diplomatic ambassador would be welcomed at the frontiers of the Islamic state, and his entrance was marked by numerous celebrations. Before meeting the caliph, he would also spend 3 days at a guest home. After receiving paperwork from the Islamic state detailing their names, titles, and the nature of their responsibilities, the ambassadors would present them to the rulers to whom they had been assigned (Khalaf, 1987).

In the century that followed, French Emperor Francis I created a permanent diplomatic presence, and Italian city-states opened permanent embassies in Paris and London, the mission was neither standardized nor sufficient. Ambassadors frequently found themselves in terrible financial situations when they tried to entertain in a way that was appropriate for their sovereigns' dignity, particularly if the sovereigns whose dignity they were attempting to uphold by lavish displays failed to pay them wages. Permanent embassies were more common than uncommon by the 17th century, and diplomacy was a recognized profession and a widely used means of conducting business internationally. Such apparatus became necessary as nationalism and the nation-states system grew, particularly after the 1648 Peace of Westphalia solidified and formalized the state structure. The 17th century saw the beginning of the heyday of court diplomacy. Diplomats frequently served only as willing instruments acting on behalf of their sovereigns. To accomplish their goals, powerful leaders like Frederick the Great of Prussia and Peter the Great of Russia employed both force and diplomacy. The industrial revolutions had brought forth a new era of diplomacy by the end of the 18th century. The making represented the dawn of a more democratic age of diplomacy. It is a symbol of the wealthy and frequently ranked aristocracy. Diplomacy's regulations became more uniform and widely recognized as it became less formal and constrained. In this regard, the Vienna Congress made very significant contributions. The congress established some procedural standards that are still widely followed to give diplomacy a more formal and systematic foundation. The March 19, 1815, Reglement and the 1818 Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle ordinances both codified these regulations. The 19th century, when modern diplomacy first emerged, necessitated both new individuals and new approaches. In numerous international accords, these techniques were specified. However, the new regulations under the Concert of Europe, supported by the system of balance of power, gave legitimacy to diplomacy. The treaty established the concept of permanent diplomatic missions and diplomatic norms, including the recognition of diplomatic immunity and the extraterritoriality of embassies, the treaty established the concept of permanent diplomatic missions and diplomatic norms, including the recognition of diplomatic immunity and the extraterritoriality of embassies, which refers to operating in a foreign country that is exempt from national laws. In addition, the 1919 peace conference, also known as the Versailles Treaty, which was held following World War I, is included in the annals of diplomatic history. In addition,

it promoted the model's idea of self-determination. The beginning of World War II was uncontrollable by the League of Nations, which was established soon after World War I. As a result, the United Nations (UN) Organization was founded in 1945. Notwithstanding its shortcomings on a number of global issues, the UN has managed to withstand the storm and the heat brought on by Cold War-era superpower politics (Lenshie and Isa, 2023).

Other types of diplomatic representation, such as joint and multiple representations, were acknowledged by the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations in 1961. To allow poor and small states to practice any diplomatic form they think appropriate, based on their assessment of the economic, political, and social conditions surrounding them, given what diplomatic work requires, these are exceptional forms of managing diplomatic relations between states and are regarded as incomplete diplomatic exchanges. Political principles, such as recognition first, followed by goodwill demonstrated by both parties' consent through an agreement bilateral in the case of states and liberation movements, and collective or bilateral in the case of international governmental or non-governmental organizations, are what determine whether two countries can establish diplomatic relations instead of legal requirements. Moreover, in the case of international governmental or non-governmental organizations, bilateral or collective recognition often governs participation, membership, and cooperation rather than strict legal obligations. The reciprocity concept, which is today the dominant tenet governing diplomatic relations, is then discussed. This bilateral agreement is represented by a protocol or agreement between the two governments (Khalaf, 1987).

The framework for consular relations between sovereign governments is established by the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, which was signed in 1963 (Rashdan and Al-Musa, 2005). It seeks to safeguard citizens' interests, control the opening and operation of consular posts, and advance trade and economic ties between governments. According to this convention, a consular post can only be set up on the host state's territory with that state's approval. Mutual agreement determines the post's headquarters, status, and authority. In addition, the agreement states that consuls have consular immunity to guarantee the efficient execution of their duties on behalf of their state and that the termination of diplomatic relations does not necessarily mean the ending of consular relations. The 79 articles in the convention govern a number of topics pertaining to consular relations, including their creation and the exercise of consular functions, the rights and responsibilities of consular personnel, and, lastly, the privileges and immunities bestowed on them to guarantee the effective execution of their duties (Kerley, 1963).

Since the political and economic issues that surrounded international life required prompt solutions and the ability to carry out the tasks assigned to them with total freedom and independence, away from the pressures and influences that the receiving state may exert, which could obstruct their tasks, special missions in 1969 represented a new face of diplomatic practice. Accordingly, they were given a number of diplomatic privileges and immunities in line with the Special Missions Convention of 1969.

III. METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study employs a qualitative, analytical, and historical approach to examine the legal foundations, historical development, and contemporary functions of diplomatic representation under international law. The research methodology is structured around three main strategies:

Documentary analysis of diplomatic sources: Primary diplomatic documents, including treaties, conventions, protocols, and official correspondences, were systematically analyzed. The analysis focused on three interrelated dimensions: **Cultural Practices:** Understanding how diplomatic norms and customs have historically influenced the conduct of envoys (Massoudi and Zaidan, 2025). **Textual Functions:** Interpreting the formal provisions of key international agreements, such as the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, to identify the codified rights, privileges, and obligations of diplomatic representatives. **Social Contexts:** Situating practices within broader political, economic, and humanitarian frameworks to assess the real-world implementation of international norms (Zaidan and Massoudi, 2025).

B. Data Collection

The study traces the evolution of diplomatic representation from early customary practices and temporary envoys to modern codified systems. Comparative methods were employed to identify continuities and transformations in diplomatic roles across different historical periods, including the Peace of Westphalia, the Congress of Vienna, and the establishment of international organizations such as the United Nations. The data were collected from:

1. International treaties and conventions, particularly those regulating diplomatic and consular relations.
2. Historical records, archival materials, and secondary literature on the evolution of diplomatic practices.
3. Official documents from national foreign ministries and international organizations.

C. Data Analysis

The data were analyzed using close textual analysis to interpret legal provisions and their implications for state practice. The data were analyzed using close textual analysis to interpret legal provisions and their implications for state practice, comparative historical assessment to contextualize the development of diplomatic norms, and thematic synthesis to connect legal frameworks with the practical duties of diplomats.

IV. RESULTS

A. Main Functions and Tasks are Performed by the Diplomats

The responsibilities of a diplomatic mission include reporting on any important topics, negotiating, and representing the sending state to protect its interests and

those of its inhabitants (Denza, 2016), and to resolve conflicts and foster mutual understanding between the two nations (Shami, 2007).

Heads of state are regarded as representatives in the international arena since they are public officials in their own nation. They have the power to oversee their nation's affairs and relations with other nations, but they are unable to handle all of the responsibilities of their state. As a result, they designate a person they trust, who is given the title of Minister of Foreign Affairs, to carry out the tasks in all of these areas. The foreign minister is unable to negotiate the different concerns and look out for everyone's interests. As a result, these officials are known as diplomatic envoys and represent the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Abu Haif, 1963). The execution and protection of foreign policy matters are the duties of the diplomatic mission. A diplomat travels to other countries to further his state's goals while practicing the art of diplomacy and foreign policy. Each ambassador's responsibilities may differ based on their nation's needs and interests in the host nation. They create and maintain friendly relations between the sending and receiving states and encourage communication between them (Cornago, 2013).

The Peace of Westphalia of 1648 is considered the first diplomatic agreement of the modern era and established a new order in the Western world, then regulating diplomatic relations through other international treaties, such as the Vienna Convention of 1815 (Ernest, 1922). Another milestone to document the process of diplomacy is the 1919 Peace Conference, as a form of collective security that included peace settlements, followed by a series of international agreements to facilitate the process of diplomacy, such as the Pact of Locarno in 1925 (Black, 2010). Then came the Havana Convention in February 1928, which was concerned with diplomatic personnel and included the heads and staff of missions, the duties of diplomatic personnel, and diplomatic immunity (Ernest, 1922).

Following these conferences, diplomacy expanded globally and acquired new characteristics at the international level. Within the bounds set by international law, the diplomatic envoy's job is to safeguard both the accredited state's and its citizens' interests with the receiving state (Robert, 1996).

Through the previous presentation, we now arrive at the functions of diplomatic missions, which are as follows:

Follow the rules and promote international relationships

According to the provisions of international agreements on diplomatic relations, ambassadors are accountable for adhering to the rules of protocol and etiquette in diplomatic relations as well as local laws and regulations. To guarantee that their nation is fairly represented, they must be aware of the host nation's traditions and customs and behave accordingly (Chatterjee, 2017).

They participate in treaty talks between governments, foster international ties, and collect crucial information about their country's interests. They also strive to uphold military-to-military ties, share military intelligence, and encourage military collaboration between the two nations. In addition, they support environmental measures that benefit

both nations, solve environmental challenges, and advance sustainable development. Refraining from meddling in the recipient state's internal affairs, and that diplomatic missions have the authority to reveal human rights abuses in the host nation; this does not amount to meddling in the state's domestic affairs. Instead, it is regarded as a human rights diplomatic engagement (Salmon, 2017).

Execution and crisis management

Politicians rely on envoys and secret agents. This shows that the job of a diplomat is to execute the policies of a country (McClish and Olivelle, 2012).

Managing crises like natural disasters, political upheavals, and terrorist strikes is a common task for diplomats. To protect their nation's citizens and interests, they must cooperate with local authorities and other diplomats. It is forbidden to use the mission's institutions in a way that is incompatible with its goals. These are some of the public positions that the consulate is in charge of. From the perspective of security, one of the embassy's responsibilities is to maintain the host nation's security without endangering it (Denza, 2016).

Representation for relationship building

Building and maintaining friendly relations between states is one of a diplomat's key responsibilities. A diplomat advises his host country on matters that affect the well-being of the people and governments of both countries while attending formal events to which foreign diplomats are invited. He accomplishes his goals by building relationships with influential local government officials as well as leaders and citizens from foreign nations. Representing their nation at international fora like the UN, conferences, and diplomatic missions is the responsibility of diplomats. They must successfully communicate their nation's interests, policies, and stances since they represent its public face (Abu Haif, 1963).

Protection of nationals and consular services

For citizens travelling overseas or residing there already, a diplomat in the host nation provides general and immediate support. Because in an emergency, a diplomat ought to be able to handle tension and act quickly. Emergency services include things like giving citizens in need of financial support or permission to travel overseas. Other instances include responding to foreigners' petitions for refuge and helping with incidents involving missing, kidnapped, or deceased individuals. The embassy copies passports, creates marriage contracts, and records births and deaths. The head of the diplomatic mission, ambassadors, and consuls oversee these operations (Abu Haif, 1963).

Negotiation and policy development

To get positive results for their nation, diplomats bargain on its behalf. To establish rapport with international counterparts and convince them to back their nation's stance, they need to possess exceptional interpersonal and communication abilities. They may also originate and facilitate treaties, conventions, and other strategic agreements, act as a liaison between the local administration and their country's embassy or consulate, and provide immediate assistance in times of disaster. Diplomats take part in the signing of trade

agreements, armistice alliances, and peace treaties. According to an international agreement, this activity is only conducted while diplomatic representatives are present (Melissen, 2005).

It is the responsibility of diplomats to provide accurate and reliable reports on occurrences in the host country to their governments. These studies could provide their government with suggestions on how to achieve its goals. For discussions, the state and relevant authorities rely on envoys and secret agents who must analyse complex data and provide recommendations to their governments (Hamilton and Langhorne, 1995). Envoys disburse monies to obtain information as part of the civilian diplomats' engagement in intelligence gathering and the use of various forms of bribery and deceit (Hamilton and Langhorne, 1995). By the mid-seventh century, ambassadors were responsible for communicating information through secret and intermittent acts of duplicity and intrigue (Parkhill, 1998). Diplomats used a variety of methods to obtain information, including as in-person conversations with decision-makers, bureaucrats, or opinion leaders; taking part in local events; reading books and the media; going to seminars; and keeping an eye on elections. A diplomat's duties also include representing his country in public and utilizing his position to establish connections with national and international media outlets to further his state's objectives. To advance their nation's views and policies, they must interact with regional civil society organizations, the media, and other interested parties (Spies, 2019).

Economic tasks and cultural exchange

Their responsibilities include ensuring that their organization's policies, procedures, and rules adhere to both domestic and international economic regulations. They monitor the financial landscape, provide performance reports and analysis of economic trends, and create plans to increase profitability. In addition, trade facilitation with nations and companies, as well as the resolution of disputes or obstacles that stand in the way of bilateral trade systems. Negotiating trade agreements is one of the diplomats' primary responsibilities, attempting to enhance commerce by sending gentlemen with mercantile backgrounds. More seasoned and qualified ambassadors were appointed in the last decades of the eighteenth century. Diplomacy denoted an embassy run by business interests (Talbot, 2017).

Missionary work in the context of diplomatic and consular objectives can serve as a tool for cultural exchange, soft power projection, and the promotion of a country's values abroad, while also intersecting with humanitarian and development efforts. The missionary service employed a number of diplomats. To aid Christian missionaries, diplomats, and clergy in their work, European nations dispatched a number of diplomats with religious backgrounds to the outside world to evangelize. They also conducted the gospel-preaching procedure. Diplomats also encourage cultural interchange between their home nation and the nations in which they are stationed. To foster understanding between their nation's citizens and those of the host nation, they plan cultural events, exhibits, and educational initiatives (Talbot, 2017).

V. DISCUSSION

Diplomats protect the interests of the sending state and its citizens, within the bounds of international law, and negotiate with the host government. Their other roles include legally ascertaining and reporting on the situation in the host state, as well as promoting friendly economic, cultural, and scientific relations. Diplomats must respect the laws of the host state and avoid interfering in its internal affairs. They may not engage in any personal or commercial activities outside the scope of their official duties. While enjoying immunities, they inform the host state of the details of their mission and uphold the dignity of diplomatic premises. The host state retains its diplomatic representatives, ensures the free operation of the mission, and protects communications without interference. This reciprocity supports effective diplomacy under international standards.

VI. CONCLUSION

The study of diplomatic representation and the functions that diplomats play under international law highlights the enduring importance of diplomacy as a legal framework and a practical tool for managing relations between nations. Diplomacy's historical development shows how flexible it is in the face of world changes. From its early origins in custom and transitory envoys, diplomacy has gradually evolved into a methodical and formalized institution. The rights, responsibilities, and privileges of diplomatic staff have been codified in agreements on consular relations. They work in the fields of economics, politics, culture, the military, and humanitarianism. They also communicate with foreign media and civil society. To improve the two-way relationship. Thus, diplomacy endures as one of the most vital pillars of the international system, enabling states to safeguard their interests while simultaneously advancing global stability and harmony.

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