

Freedom Of Diplomatic Communication Between Countries

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Abstract:

Tensions lead to the disruption of diplomatic relations between countries due to disputes that may arise between them, which can lead to the closure of diplomatic channels of communication, which represent the ideal tool for resolving outstanding issues, protecting the interests and develop diplomatic relations, and the tension can lead to the collapse of bilateral relations if the dispute is confined between two countries. This type of situation requires the innovation of contacts and friendly communication between countries within the framework of diplomatic channels and therefore it is very important to know the factors that create tensions. Knowing the nature of these factors obviously leads to circumventing them and avoiding their negative consequences.

Keywords: Diplomatic communication, Freedom of communication, Diplomatic immunities, Diplomatic envoy, Diplomatic correspondence.

1. Introduction

By tracing the course of the development of international relations, especially in the early days of the emergence of states, we find that living in boundless conflicts among its members due to the tyranny of the logic of power because it was a chaotic and disorganized society, a situation that made it impossible to stabilize international situations, and led to the outbreak of problems, battles and wars. This situation was exacerbated by the lack and weakness of the means of communication among these countries.

Therefore, this matter prompted at that time the members of the international community to work for, to search for a means of communication, to put an end to the wars among them, and to establish peaceful and friendly relations that contribute to the stability

of inter- and international relations and the consolidation of joint cooperation that serves the interests of all parties and prevents conflicts between states by contracting Agreements to organize these issues, as these issues in the past were placed on the shoulders of envoys of messengers negotiating these situations in the name of those who send them, whether they were a group or countries.

Accordingly, these groups were motivated by the desire to exchange benefits and interests and strengthen their presence in the face of each other, so they always seek to communicate with each other, and therefore sending messengers in its early beginnings to solve outstanding problems was a method of diplomacy that was in the process of formation and integration. This matter was clearly manifested in the ancient civilizations of India and China, as well as the Nile Valley, where a treaty was concluded between Ramses II, King of Egypt, and Hatthiyar III, King of the Hittites, and historical documents indicate that envoys were sent and received for finding solutions to the problems. Through negotiations and agreements, sending envoys usually began after the end of the war between the two parties.

And these envoys were contributing to the establishment of mutual relations and establishing the emergence of permanent diplomatic representation and the development of diplomacy "the principle of appointing professional permanent ambassadors appeared by the Italian states in the fifteenth century."

This principle has played a major role in consolidating the features of the diplomatic system that governs mutual relations, as it is based on finding a tool for cooperation, consultation, and consolidation of relations and a means of easing tensions and resolving differences. These relations and contacts developed over time until they established a set of regulations and written customs and rules.

In this context, the Conference of Westphalia in 1648 helped to consolidate and spread permanent diplomatic representation, as the treaty took the idea of European balance as a basis for maintaining peace. Then the Vienna Convention took place on March 19, 1815,

which included a system for arranging diplomatic envoys and stating the rules of precedence among them.

Thus, throughout history, the rules governing diplomacy have taken shape more and more obviously, and their methods have settled foundations that have become principles that they follow with the aim of consolidating relations between them and taking care of their interests, especially through the exchange of permanent diplomatic missions that carry out the mission of permanent diplomatic contact and work on Continuing relations between countries. As a result of the development of diplomatic concepts and the desire to limit the use of force between states and the devastating effects on the level of international relations, customary rules have emerged in this regard. Three agreements related to diplomacy are the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963, and the Convention on Special Missions of 1969.

The jurists and writers of international and diplomatic law have dealt in their writings with the establishment of diplomatic relations, the exchange of missions, the appointment of ambassadors, and the system of immunities and privileges related to diplomatic representation. Of the effects on relations between states, a situation that is reflected in the application of the rules of international and diplomatic law, the role of diplomacy and its apparatus and the communication, it performs through which it seeks to prevent what could lead to a breach of the legal framework of diplomatic relations, which in turn prevents the collapse of these relations.

It confirmed that the establishment of diplomatic relations by the state is indispensable in the contemporary international community, especially in light of the communications revolution and the current globalization. Therefore, it is difficult for any country to live without relations in isolation from the rest of the world, which is what highlights this importance.

However, the establishment and continuation of diplomatic relations is interrupted by the continuous change in the manifestations of these relations at the level of bilateral diplomacy, and the manifestations of this change may expand to take an international

dimension, which in turn may lead to a shift in the legal course of diplomatic relations and affect the channels of diplomatic communication, and this is due to the situation Exceptional relationships that undergo under the influence of variables.

Ambiguity may be enveloped, and understanding is disturbed in determining the meaning of variables from the perspective of diplomatic relations, that is, from the perspective of diplomatic law. For this, it was necessary to proceed at the beginning of this study. It is assured that the establishment of diplomatic relations by the state is indispensable in the contemporary international community, especially in light of the communications revolution and the current globalization. Therefore, it is difficult for any country to live without relations in isolation from the rest of the world, which is what highlights this importance.

However, the establishment and continuation of diplomatic relations may be obstructed by the continuous change in the manifestations of these relations at the level of bilateral diplomacy, and the manifestations of this change may expand to take an international dimension, which in turn may lead to a shift in the legal course of diplomatic relations and affect the channels of diplomatic communication, and this is because the extraordinary situation that relations are going through. Ambiguity may be enveloped, and understanding is disturbed in determining the meaning of variables from the perspective of diplomatic relations, that is, from the perspective of diplomatic law. For this, it was necessary to examine in this study.

The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 tried to regulate communication between countries, especially through permanent diplomatic missions, and to organize their establishment, as well as highlighting the tasks entrusted to them. All this leads us to pose the following problem: To what extent has communication diplomacy been able to play its role to serve the interests of countries and maintain international stability in accordance with the rules of international law?

In order to answer this problem, it is necessary to consider the following: The first topic: the diplomatic communication apparatus. The second topic: the rules for establishing diplomatic contact. The third topic: the objectives of diplomatic communication. The fourth topic: the obligations of those in charge of diplomatic liaison. Conclusion.

The first topic: Diplomatic communication device

In this topic and as a prelude to the topic of the study, we address a demand that contains the emergence of the idea of permanent diplomatic representation, and secondly, it contains the various definitions of a diplomatic mission, (S. Al-Fatlawi, 2006, p.11) as follows:

The first requirement: Diplomatic contact through diplomatic representation

The idea of establishing relations between human groups is one of the oldest social phenomena and images by virtue of mutual needs, and this is evident in the development of relations at the international, political and other levels.

The media and communication have developed and diversified to strengthen relations between countries. One of the most prominent examples of this is the adoption of diplomatic representatives to preserve mutual interests.

Referring to history, we find that traditional diplomacy focused on different methods of influence such as the use of military force. Rather, traditional diplomacy was based on secrecy in most of its aspects, and this stage continued until the end of World War I, and under the influence of a group of historical, political and social factors, a new diplomacy appeared that seeks to abandon. On the nature of

Confidentiality, diplomacy has become public, focusing on protecting the mutual interests of all parties. In this context, it is noted that the expansion of diplomatic representation was delayed due to the consideration of the permanent diplomatic exchange system as an act of espionage for the sending country. This situation did not change

until after the Westphalian Conference in 1648, and since that time permanent diplomatic representation has become a general rule in force in Europe and all countries of the world. Their relations with each other, and contact with other countries through permanent diplomatic missions and their representatives in the first degree.

The second requirement: Diplomatic representation system

Given the importance of bilateral representation, diplomatic representation has spread and developed with the development of relations between states and has become one of the manifestations of sovereignty for states that ultimately aim to consolidate and develop friendly relations, and in this context there are those who define it as that body that serves as a tool for communication between the sending state of the diplomatic mission and between states accredited (S. Al-Fatlawi, 2006, p.11). As Dr. Smouhi Extraordinary defines it in the Dictionary of Diplomacy and International Affairs as: “A diplomatic mission is the official body entrusted with representing the sending state to the receiving state, protecting its interests and the interests of its nationals, conducting contacts, discussions and negotiations on its behalf with senior officials in the receiving state, and ensuring the proper implementation of agreements concluded between the two parties, Follow-up on the events taking place in this country and submit a periodic report thereon to the sending country, and document bonds of friendship and development, strengthening the political as well as economic and cultural relations between the two countries....etc.

The mission is headed by an ambassador, minister plenipotentiary or head of administration, whether original or on behalf, and includes a number of assistants, such as advisors, secretaries, and diplomatic attaches, and a number of technical attaches, such as the military, commercial, cultural and journalistic attachés, as well as the administrative staff.

The head of the mission enjoys diplomatic status from the date of handing over his credentials to the head of state (A. Abu Heif, p.87). It is noted on this definition, that it was somewhat lengthy, in addition to that it dealt with the diplomatic mission from its functional

side (the formation as well as the tasks and functions), neglecting the legal aspect as it is a public facility of the sending country.

Thus, in this study, we will take the following definition of a diplomatic mission, where it is known generally, as a public facility belonging to the state called the approved state, in which a group of people appointed by the state works in order to exercise under the supervision of the head of the mission functions of a diplomatic nature in another state called the accredited state she has

Diplomatic relations are of great importance, and this has prompted countries to maintain this relationship and work to continue it through the exchange of permanent diplomatic missions, which are entrusted to them. The mission of constantly representing the state and taking care of its interests. Diplomacy in modern times has witnessed a development, especially with regard to permanent diplomatic representation, and accordingly, the diplomatic representation apparatus among its most prominent tasks is considered a means of communication between the sending country and the receiving country.

The second topic: Rules for establishing diplomatic contact

It is known that diplomatic relations are established between two persons of public international law, and international agreements have regulated diplomatic immunities, and the first of these agreements is the one concluded between

Portugal and Britain in 1908 (A. Al-Shukry, p.05) It is, of course, through the exchange of diplomatic missions, especially permanent ones, as they are considered the best and most complete picture of international relations, and the foreign affairs of the state are conducted through diplomatic staff. In this topic, we will address two demands, one of which deals with the conditions for establishing diplomatic missions, and the second deals with the joint statement as an international and legal basis for the establishment of the mission.

The first requirement: Right to diplomatic representation

For diplomatic missions to be established, certain conditions must be met, which we can divide into objective conditions, and others formal conditions.

- Rules regulating diplomatic representation.

By extrapolating the text of Article Two(02) of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, which states: “Diplomatic relations are established and diplomatic missions established by mutual consent,” we conclude that there are three objective conditions for establishing a diplomatic mission, which we mention as follows: Mutual satisfaction regarding the establishment of diplomatic relations and missions between the two countries, and this means the need for the explicit acceptance of the receiving state for the diplomatic representative of the approved state points to an important issue due to the traditionally widely held belief regarding the right to diplomatic representation (A. Abu Amer, 2001, p. 183) How does this right, if any, agree with the necessity of express acceptance? (Y. Youssef, 2011, pp. 58-60)

On the other hand, in the context of diplomatic relations, it is always important to determine which countries have the capacity to conduct diplomatic relations. And each of the two countries (sending and being sent to it) enjoys the international legal personality. The enjoyment of this personality is necessary for the person who establishes organs for foreign relations, so the right to establish a diplomatic mission does not accrue only to a legal person, and this explains why some international organizations, such as the United Nations, for example, exercise the right to negotiate, even though it was not mentioned in its charter, it is stated that this right has been arranged for it as an effect of acquiring international legal personality (Y. Youssef, 2011, pp. 57-58).

What is worth noting is that the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations held in 1961, in its second article (02), did not deal in detail with the capacity necessary to establish diplomatic relations and missions. In this regard, we find that the agreement is

concerned only with relations between states, so for now the term(diplomatic relations) refers entirely to relations between states without prejudice to the fact that International organizations can mutually representation among themselves, and states also have the right to representation in international organizations, but this is not about diplomatic representation in the real sense that we are studying, as the Convention recognizes the Papal State (Vatican), the right to establish diplomatic missions to send to other countries.

In addition, we point out that the element of sovereignty and political independence of each state makes it absolutely enjoy the right of diplomatic representation and the establishment of diplomatic relations and from it as a rule. In general, we exclude states that lack sovereignty and are represented by dependent states (les étatsvassaux) and protected states, and they do not have the jurisdiction to exercise the right of diplomatic representation except within the limits of their legal system. (A.Sarhan, 1974, p.153).

Mutual recognition between the two countries (sending and receiving them), and this recognition may be explicit (such as sending a telegram or memorandum), or sending a special mission for this purpose, or it may be implicit such as keeping the mission. Old diplomacy in the event of the emergence of a modern state or a new government emanating from a revolution, a military or political coup, or the separation of two states .

In this regard, Professor PHILIPPE - Cahier believes that it is self-explanatory that diplomatic relations can only begin between two countries that recognize each other and their governments (A. Muhammad, 2000, p. 153).

Second - Controls of diplomatic representation.

The entirety of the formal conditions that must be met for the establishment of diplomatic missions is that they must be established under an international legal authority (A.Sarhan, 1974, p.148).

In this regard, we point out that diplomatic relations necessarily begin, and in accordance with the explicit Article Two (02) of the 1961 Vienna Convention, with an express or tacit agreement concluded by the two countries concerned (sending and delegated to

it), by positively directing one of them to the other, implying her desire to send a permanent diplomatic mission and in return receive its representative, so this acceptance is accepted by the state recipient thereof, and diplomatic relations between the two countries concerned begin with this (Ghazi Hassan Saberini, 2002, p.87).

It is recognized that every country has the right to refuse to exchange permanent representation with any other country, by refraining from sending a permanent diplomatic mission, and by refraining from receiving such mission has it, and it is also agreed that the state does not ask in the event of its refusal to exchange diplomatic representation with other countries, nor does it ask - and a fortiori - in the event of its inaction in responding. There is no obligation for the state to disclose the reason for its refusal to establish diplomatic relations with any of the states, or the reason for its inaction in the response to any affirmative that you may receive includes the desire of others to exchange diplomatic missions with them (Mohamed Sami Abdel Hamid, 2002, p. 46)

Also within the scope of the formal conditions, once the agreement on the establishment of diplomatic representation is signed, the mission is considered legally established, and it can begin its charge d'affaires. On behalf of until the presence of its head, which shows that the mission is independent in its personality from the personality of its members, and that the procedures for its establishment are independent of the procedures for appointing its staff?

The country concerned is free in the type of agreement concluded, it may be an independent agreement, or a treaty, or part of a treaty such as the Treaty (Latran) of 1929 between Italy and the Vatican, which states Article. The twelfth (12) of them on the exchange of ambassadors between the two countries, and stipulates that the agreement explicitly stipulates the degree of representation between the two countries, pursuant to the provisions (Article 15) of the 1961 Agreement on Relations Diplomacy, which states that "States agree to determine the category to which their heads of mission belong."

The second requirement: Legal basis for diplomatic representation

The joint statement is defined as the statement that two countries usually issue after an official visit by a senior official in one of them to the other country, and it includes a declaration of the content of the two countries' approval of the total issues that the talks dealt with during the visit.

The joint statement is one of the tools for managing international relations, and it is one of the ways in which countries express their connection to the international field, provided that there is prior mutual recognition between the two countries (K. Hassan, 2012, p.46).

The joint statement may be issued after an official visit, or a meeting somewhere, between the heads of two states, their prime ministers or their foreign

Ministers and the predominant form is the issuance of this joint statement following the official visit of any of these personalities to another country.

The joint statement has great legal value in diplomatic relations in particular, and international relations in general.

It is the legal tool for controlling relations in the international environment, and the legal tool by which countries express their will to exchange diplomatic missions. Professor BINTO has emphasized that the joint statement has long become a tool for declaring the most important international decisions (Le Véhicule des decision internationals) And that international action regarding these joint statements has established these basic principles that govern the formation and expression of the will of states in international law in general, and diplomatic law in particular (A.Al-Shami, 2009, p.302).

It should be noted that the joint statement for the establishment of diplomatic missions, which is issued from the two capitals simultaneously, and on the day following the official visit of a senior official of the two countries to the other, usually includes the country's desire to strengthen and strengthen relations and bonds of brotherhood and friendship between the two countries, as well as the

importance of common fields. For cooperation between the two countries, after mentioning this desire, the two countries announce their agreement to establish diplomatic missions at the level of embassies or at the level of commissions or charities.

The third requirement: Objectives of diplomatic communication

The obligations undertaken by diplomatic missions are of two types: permanent and exceptional diplomatic obligations, in addition to tasks determined by the diplomatic organization of each country, including the Algerian diplomatic organization, and this is what I will address in this topic, in two demands, as follows:

The first requirement: Duties of diplomatic representation

1- Permanent diplomatic obligations

By extrapolating the texts of the articles, especially the first paragraph of Article Three (03/F1) of the Vienna Convention of 1961, which includes the organization of diplomatic relations between countries, on a number of regular and traditional functions that are specialized to perform diplomatic missions.

First: a means of communication between the two countries

The envoy representing his country to the host countries, and the link between the two countries, and he is not satisfied with representation only on major occasions, but rather, when necessary, seeks inquiries from the host government, presents protests to it and explains the policy of his government, and the scope of his competence includes the territory of the host country and its dependent territories (in its supervision over non-self-governing territories), and if he is accredited as a single diplomatic representative to more than one country, he may move between the capitals of the host countries as necessary.

Accordingly, representation means precisely in terms of content, that a diplomat communicates information, official positions, views and interests of his government to the governments of the countries in which he is represented, and carries out

Official and informal communications on behalf of his government with officials in the government of the country to which he is sent, and his diplomatic colleagues represented in foreign embassies in the country represented in it, and the citizens of the countries in which he is appointed with influence who do not have an official capacity. There is another aspect that is covered by representation in the countries accredited to it, which is the participation of the diplomatic envoy in national holidays and attendance at official parties (A. Al-Shami, 2009, 302).

Second: Taking care of the interests and nationals of the two countries concerned

The mission's tasks are that the diplomatic mission undertakes to defend the interests of the state accredited to the state in all circumstances and in the event that these interests are exposed to any danger, as a result of a particular measure or behavior, the diplomatic envoy hastened to review the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in that country, and he may have to send official notes explaining in which his country's demands or positions, and in this regard, neither the head of the mission nor any of the members of the diplomatic mission may interfere with the bodies of the host country.

It can also be said that the mission assumes the mission of diplomatic Protection for the interests of the mission and its members, given the diplomatic immunities and privileges enjoyed by the mission and its members, in case the local authorities violate these immunities. The diplomatic mission.

It is worth noting that diplomatic protection focuses on the nationals of the approved state and their interests, in the event that they are transiting or residing in the receiving state, by mediating with the official authorities to protect their rights, and the mission often relies in the performance of this function on diplomatic communication channels.

It is worth noting that the state cannot protect one of its citizens diplomatically in the event of severing diplomatic relations between them and the host state to which the violation of international law is attributed. Articles (45 and 46), therefore, legal texts must be adhered

to because of their usefulness, and in order for the diplomatic mission of the country of the concerned citizen to perform this function (diplomatic protection), the conditions required to provide protection must be met.

Third: Cooperation with the authority of the host country

The diplomatic mission is concerned with everything that concerns the sending country, and working to bring the two countries closer together on common issues. The function of negotiation means communication and cooperation (A. Plantey, 1987, p. 245) and this negotiation usually takes place between the head of the mission and the foreign minister of the country accredited to it or whoever takes his place, and informs his government. With everything that is taking place in the negotiations in order to help him with its directives and this helps the sending country to take the appropriate decisions.

What is noticed is that diplomatic negotiation takes many different forms, it may be formal, that is, the diplomatic envoy negotiates through an official mandate or authorization declared by the state in whose diplomatic apparatus represented by the mission.

However, it is possible to negotiate in an informal, non-binding way from an official point of view, as if the diplomatic envoy conducts negotiations on a subject without an official mandate declared by the government of the sending country, which shows the value of the negotiations.

Negotiations may also take place in person, that is, the diplomatic envoy puts them forward in the context of personal discussions, and this is due to the personal ability of the diplomatic envoy.

We point out that scientific progress in the means of transportation and communication (airplanes, telephone, fax, the Internet...) has led to the preference

Of heads of state and government and foreign ministers, in some cases, to negotiate directly among themselves and not to resort to diplomatic missions.

We also point out that in the past, the diplomatic envoy needed a special authorization letter to carry out the task of diplomatic

negotiation, but the matter changed with the issuance of the Treaty on the Law of Treaties, as the letter of authorization is only required if the representative is authorized to sign the treaty in the name of the state (A. Al-Shami, 2009, p.302)

Fourth: It is considered as a media for the benefit of the sending country

It is sometimes called the function of news or media in the sense of transmitting information, and there are those who call it gathering information and preparing reports and describe it as a broad-dimensional function and it is difficult to enumerate the different aspects of its activities.

In this context, it may be noted that the phrase (by all lawful means) contained in Article (03) Paragraph 1 (d) of the 1961 Vienna Convention, was intended to confirm the illegality of a diplomatic mission conducting espionage in the territory of the receiving state and the need for its members to respect the laws of these Country.

It is worth noting that diplomatic missions often carry out - covert and unofficially - acts of espionage and supervising and financing the spies of the sending state working in the territory of the receiving state, informing them of instructions and receiving information from them, but he enjoys immunity, despite what is known that all states have practiced, Denying what is known to all of its diplomatic missions' practice of espionage work.

In this context, the diplomatic envoy monitors all the political events taking place in the country in which he is accredited and follows up developments and changes in government, the ruling and those present in the opposition, the centers of power and the trends of public opinion. To his government first.

Fifth: Strengthening cooperation at all levels between the sending country and the host country

In fact, this mission constitutes the most important reason for establishing diplomatic relations, and a successful diplomat is characterized by consolidating relations between the two countries and expediting the settlement of any dispute or misunderstanding that would disturb relations.

It should also be noted, that it is recognized that the (economic, cultural and scientific) relations mentioned in the 1961 Vienna Convention were mentioned by way of example but not limited to, and that the diplomatic mission has the right to work on developing all forms of friendly relations between the two countries, whether delegated or delegated to it, regardless of their different fields.

2- Exceptional diplomatic obligations

The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 came with tasks other than those normal tasks, where Article Three (03) Paragraph (H) stipulates the Following: “It is prohibited to interpret any of the provisions of this Agreement as preventing a diplomatic mission from exercising consular functions.” Article (45) also stipulates in its paragraph (b) that: “The accredited state may entrust the protection of its interests and the interests of its citizens to a third state accepted by the receiving state,” as stated in the text of Article (46) that “any accrediting state may request To it, any third country not represented in the receiving country, may, temporarily and after the latter’s approval, protect the interests of that third country and the interests of its client.”

From our extrapolation of the aforementioned texts, it becomes clear to us that there are two exceptional missions for a diplomatic mission that we address in the following two points:

First: Doing administrative work

Whereas, the diplomatic representative or the head of the mission, in the absence of a consular representative of his country in the country to which he is delegated, grants passports and visas, attests certificates and documents, and exercises the function of a notary public and personal status officer, such as registering births and deaths, entering into marriage contracts and marking them... etc., and it is customary to entrust these works to the consuls under the supervision of the head of the diplomatic mission, or the consuls initially undertake them in an original capacity, especially in the consular missions.

Second: Diplomatic communication in the event of war

In the event of war or severance of diplomatic relations between the two states (the sending and the delegated), the sending state may entrust a third state with the task of protecting its interests and the interests of its nationals and legal persons affiliated with this state, provided that the representative state accepts, and according to the aforementioned two texts, the receiving state has the right to It agrees to assign a third country to look after the interests of the country with which it cut diplomatic relations, but it does not have the right to prevent it from doing so, and it is worth noting that this type of protection is temporary.

The second requirement: Organizing Algerian diplomatic representation

The Algerian legislator tried to organize the tasks of the diplomatic mission, so we find, for example, the two presidential decrees. The first is Presidential Decree No. 96-442 of Rajab 28, 1417 corresponding to December 09, 1996, which includes the Basic Law for Diplomatic and Consular Agents And the second, the presidential decree 02-406 of 21 Ramadan 1423 corresponding to November 26, 2002 specifying the powers of the ambassadors of the Algerian Republic Article (03) of Decree 96-442 states the following: "Diplomatic and consular agents, each at their level, under the authority of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, contribute to the implementation of Algeria's foreign policy by carrying out all representative, administrative, conceptual, analytical, study, coordination, management and executive functions of the functions that They cost it."

In this capacity, they are entrusted with the following tasks in particular:

- Representing Algeria in regional and international countries and organizations.
- Promote Algeria's interests abroad.
- Develop friendship and cooperation relations with other countries.
- Promote Algeria's reputation and image abroad.
- Contribute to the spread of Algerian culture abroad.

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- Negotiating bilateral and multilateral treaties, agreements and agreements.
 - Participation in negotiations within international, regional and regional organizations.
 - Protecting state property and the interests of Algerian nationals abroad.
 - Follow up the management of foreign nationals residing abroad
 - Strengthening relations with the country, the national community residing abroad.
 - Put the data, information and analysis necessary for the conduct of international affairs within the reach of the government.
 - Providing the various national stakeholders with the necessary data, information and recommendations for their activities.

It is noted in this regard that the Algerian organization has come familiar with all the tasks stipulated in the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations in its third article (03), in addition to the use of the “accredited international organization” that the agreement did not refer to, and other tasks added by the Algerian diplomatic organization related extremely important. (A.Abu Al-Wafa, 2003, pp. 105-107).

We also note, through our extrapolation of the aforementioned regulatory texts, that the Algerian legislator did not neglect the exceptional tasks of the diplomatic

Mission in Article (13) of Presidential Decree 406-02, as follows: “The ambassador exercises the consular functions conferred upon him by the provisions of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, Legislation and Organization patriots”.

In terms of comparison, we find, for example, that the functions of the Egyptian diplomatic mission in the general perspective do not differ from those prescribed for Algerian diplomatic missions in particular on the one hand, and diplomatic missions in general on the other hand, where we find, for example, that Egypt even in its first laws, including Law 453 of the year 1955 regarding the organization of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and how it operates. The specialization of that ministry was specified in its first article, which includes in its entirety, that the ministry undertakes the implementation of the state’s foreign policy, studies all matters related

to it, and watches over Egypt's relations with foreign governments, foreign affairs, and Egyptians' welfare and interests. And it exercises all competencies related to Egypt's relations with foreign countries, and we mention among these competencies, for example, but not limited to, the conduct of contacts, talks and negotiations for the Concluding international treaties and agreements, looking after Egyptian interests abroad and taking measures to protect them within the limits of laws, regulations, treaties and international custom, as well as publishing news and information about Egypt abroad (A. Abu Al-Wafa, 2003, p. 387).

5. Conclusion

We sum up from the above that diplomatic communication has always constituted the finest forms of permanent communication in international relations, which is regulated by legal rules that work to regulate diplomatic relations and protect them from negative influences.

There are many factors that negatively affect and may lead to a breakdown in diplomatic relations in the variables that obstruct the normal course of these relations, which in many cases can lead to a change in the legal course of diplomatic relations as a result of various developments and events in terms of nature dominated by the negative aspect. This raises problems in relations between states, especially in cases where the crisis goes beyond the bilateral framework, which poses a threat to bilateral and international relations.

The weakness and severance of diplomatic contact is due to different factors and foundations, each of which has its own peculiarity, which imposes a different way to deal with it. It threatens international relations in addition to violating the rules of the diplomatic system, which take multiple manifestations. Therefore, activating communication between states inevitably contributes to the stability of relations and their return to their normal state.

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