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DIPLOMATIC LAW OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: FROM LEGAL DOGMA TO LEGAL VALIDITY

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Abstract: Modern international law is eclectic in its development. International law has gone through many different stages in its development, acquiring a modern look at the present. However, this does not mean that international law has stopped its development. Speaking about the subject under study, we note that this industry is based on embassy law and the law of consulates, which only by the 20th century formed into a single diplomatic and consular law. Starting from the 60s of the twentieth century, separate institutions and sub-sectors began to form within the framework of diplomatic and consular law with the adoption of several special conventions. The diplomatic law of international organizations is the youngest in the system of diplomatic and consular law. It has an adjacent character, so this sub-sector is intersectoral. It can be stated that a new sub-branch has been formed in the system of public international law – the diplomatic law of international organizations. A new approach to the international legal regulation of international relations between states and international organizations, and between international organizations and states should be enshrined within the framework of the diplomatic law of international organizations, which will allow codifying international legal norms in this area and ultimately serve as a progressive development of norms, principles and legal relations in this area.

Keywords: Diplomatic law, international organizations, representatives of states, permanent missions, immunities and privileges, International Law Commission, UN.

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INTRODUCTION

Today, humanity is at a turning point in its development, and the nature of international relations is changing dramatically. Transnational threats to peace, security, and sustainable development are escalating, climate change is on the rise, mass migration flows are increasing, and traditional values are being lost. In these difficult conditions, the role of international organizations is also growing as a kind of forum for cooperation between states and other subjects of international law, since international organizations are one of the best means of multilateral cooperation through which states resolve complex issues of international relations. At present, the state cannot be outside of international organizations, and the need for constant contact of both international organizations with states and states with international organizations has led to the formation of a new related sub-branch: the diplomatic law of international organizations. The relations between states and international organizations that have their representations there are expanding. In this context, it should be noted that Abashidze and his colleagues note: "In the context of a globalizing world and the interconnectedness of states and peoples, it is necessary to take into account the features of modern diplomacy, which is characterized by the following features – intensive development of diplomacy at the level of international organizations strengthening the role of multilateral diplomacy within international organizations (…)" (Abashidze, et al., 2015; Hamilton, Langhorne, 1995; Sharp, 1994 pp. 609-634). However, modern international relations are also characterized by the ever-increasing role in them of so-called multilateral diplomacy. The latter covers many and very important aspects of international life related to the activities of the UN and other universal international organizations" (Guliyev, 2011, pp. 609-634). A new approach to the international legal regulation of international relations between states and international organizations and between international organizations and states should be enshrined within the framework of the diplomatic law of international organizations, which will allow codifying international legal norms in this area and ultimately serve as a progressive development of norms, principles and legal relations in this area. Thus, the relevance of the topic, first of all, lies in the increasing actualization of relations between states and international organizations due to the rapid growth in the number of international organizations.

THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES OF THE PLACE OF THE DIPLOMATIC LAW OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE SYSTEM OF GENERAL INTERNATIONAL LAW

At the present stage, international organizations have become an integral part of the entire process of development of international relations and the main form of multilateral diplomacy. Modern international relations proceed within the framework of the legal field, and the main regulator in this regard is international law, while the relations and relations of states themselves are regulated by diplomatic and consular law. The effectiveness of the norms of diplomatic and consular law guarantees the stability and equal relations of states and other subjects of international law and actors of international relations and helps their balanced cooperation. In the traditional sense, the term "diplomatic law" *(ambassadorial law)* usually refers to the norms of international law governing the status and functions of diplomatic missions exchanged between sovereign states after the establishment of diplomatic relations. The term "consular law", accordingly, refers to the rules of international law governing the status and functions of consular offices (…). These concepts cannot cover all spheres of foreign relations of states and international organizations. "This new form of diplomacy extends to existing international intergovernmental organizations and is effective at conferences convened within their framework. This type of activity required the creation of new types of missions, such as permanent missions of states accredited to international intergovernmental organizations, special *ad hoc* missions, as well as representative offices of international organizations in member states or with other international organizations" (Guliyev, 2011, p. 32, 38). The science of international law pays insufficient attention to aspects related to the representation of states at international intergovernmental organizations and the delegation at international conferences, special missions, specialized missions, and representative offices of international intergovernmental organizations in states or other international intergovernmental organizations (Matveyeva, 2014, p. 5). Even though the very phenomenon of multilateral diplomacy has existed for a long time, its theoretical understanding began much later. This was primarily due to the expansion of multilateral diplomatic practice as well as the development of various forms of multilateralism, including the universal organizations of the UN system. After the creation of the United Nations and the first decade of its work, the question of delimitation of diplomatic activity was raised in

international academic circles. One of the reasons for this was the working conditions of employees of an international organization and employees of permanent missions to international organizations. The special nature of the privileges and immunities of these employees, significantly different from the conditions and privileges and immunities of diplomats accredited in a particular state, also contributed to the distinction between bilateral and multilateral diplomacy (Pinzar, 2006, p. 68). In connection with the above, we note that since the 60-80s of the 20th century, individual scientists have reasonably begun to promote the idea of the diplomatic law of international organizations (Kolasa, 1976; Ganyushkin, 1972; Colliard & Manin, 1970; Mookerjee, 1973; Blishchenko & Durdenevsky, 1976; Ganyushkin, 1972; Rafat, 1983; Sandrovsky, 1981; Sandrovsky, 1986; Ganem, 1979; Kuznetsov, 1980; Maksudov, 1984). We also note that in modern international law, the recognition of the diplomatic law of international organizations as an independent branch/sub-branch has strong position since recent research has appeared in the science of international law concerning certain aspects of the diplomatic law of international organizations aimed at revealing the legal content of diplomatic rights of international organizations as an intersectoral phenomenon in diplomatic and consular law (Chistokhodova, 2005; Kovaleva, 1999; Margiev, 1999; Abashidze & Fyodorov; Guliyev, 2011; Saidova L, 2001; Jetlir, 2014; Rakhmanov, 2019a). Consequently, it can be noted that foreign studies reflect various theoretical and practical aspects of the diplomatic law of international organizations but without systemic unity. The practical issues of the diplomatic law of international organizations have remained outside the scope of scientific research by scientists and international lawyers from foreign countries. Textbooks and study guides on international law by domestic authors reflect certain issues of the diplomatic law of international organizations within the chapters on the law of international organizations, the law of external relations, and diplomatic and consular law. So, for example, Lukashuk, in his textbook on international law, refers to the diplomatic law of international organizations in the field of foreign relations law, which includes the privileges and immunities of international organizations and their personnel, as well as the privileges and immunities of representatives of states in international organizations (Lukashuk, 2010). It should be noted that the literature has already emphasized that the changes and expansion of the scope of diplomacy "(...) led to the formation of new sub-branches of this branch of international law" (Timchenko, 2007). For example, under such sub-sectors, Guliyev considers a) diplomatic law; b) consular law; c) the right of special missions; d) diplomatic law of international organizations (Guliyev, 2011,

p. 61). The diplomatic law of international organizations has a pronounced related character, i.e., is intersectoral and refers both to the law of international organizations and to diplomatic and consular law, because this sub-branch covers the issues of representation of international organizations on the territory of the member states, as well as diplomatic and consular law since it also covers the representation of states in international organizations. Regarding this issue, Kuznetsov notes that "the activities of permanent missions of states to international organizations have much in common with the activities of diplomatic missions. The basis of their legal status is common: both of them represent their states in the international arena. The difference between them - if we talk about the main thing - is as follows. The head of a diplomatic mission represents his state, as a rule, with one state (in some cases, concurrently with two states), i.e., its activities are primarily and mainly aimed at maintaining and developing bilateral relations between sovereign states. A permanent representative to an international organization acts as a state representative to a special international entity that is a derivative, specific subject of international law - an international intergovernmental organization. Its activity is aimed primarily at ensuring the interests of its state in this international organization and promoting the implementation of the goals and principles of this organization, determined by its charter. In other words, the permanent representative in this way acts mainly within the framework of multilateral diplomacy" (Kuznetsov, 1980, p. 13). Based on the foregoing, it is safe to note the intersectoral nature of the diplomatic law of international organizations in its application to relations between states and international organizations, and international organizations and states, which is an integral part of the law of international organizations and diplomatic and consular law. Thus, we note that intersectoral functional institutions belong to adjacent, heterogeneous branches of law. From this point of view, the diplomatic law of international organizations can be classified as intersectoral functional institutions. Based on the foregoing, we note that the diplomatic law of international organizations refers to the law of international organizations because this sub-branch covers issues of legal and legal status, internal and external law of representative offices of international organizations on the territory of member states and representative offices of states in international organizations, as well as diplomatic and consular law because it also covers issues of diplomatic status, immunities, and privileges of representative offices of international organizations on the territory of member states and representative offices of states in international organizations. Thus, it is safe to note the cross-sectoral nature of the diplomatic law of international

organizations in its application to relations between states and international organizations and between international organizations and states, which is an integral part of the law of international organizations and diplomatic and consular law. At the same time, we also note that in the science of international law, including diplomatic and consular law, there is a widespread opinion that there is only a "dual branch" of diplomatic and consular law (Yuldasheva, 2007, p. 3; Pustavalova, 2003). But we cannot agree with the arguments of a number of other international lawyers, since the system of diplomatic and consular law includes four sub-sectors: Diplomatic law, Consular law, Law of special missions, and Diplomatic law of international organizations. Our opinion is fully consistent with the doctrine of diplomatic and consular law and is also supported by the words of Rakhmankulov (Rakhmonkulov, 2005, p. 3) that "relations of an international public law nature can be established between states, and between states and international organizations". Thus, the legitimacy of the functioning of the diplomatic law of international organizations is proved. His position was shared by several prominent Western jurists. So, for example, Nefyodov wrote: "International law is represented by one independent legal system. The main subject of its regulation is relations between states, nations, international intergovernmental organizations, and state-like entities, which, despite the existence of certain differences in the main approaches between these entities, can generally be qualified as interstate relations (Nefyodov, 2018). From all this, it follows that the diplomatic law of international organizations is a young and dynamically developing branch of international law, which has a connection with both diplomatic and consular law, and the law of international organizations. The formation of the diplomatic law of international organizations takes place within the framework of the process of codification and progressive development carried out by the UN. Thus, paragraph 1(a) of Article 13 of the UN Charter provides that the Assembly "organizes studies and makes recommendations for the purpose of (...), encouraging the progressive development of international law and its codification." The General Assembly promptly set about putting this provision into practice. At its first session in 1946, it established the Committee for the Progressive Development of International Law and its Codification (known as the "Committee of Seventeen"), which met from May to June 1947 and recommended the establishment of an International Law Commission. Conceptually, we note that in all stages of codification and progressive development, both diplomatic and consular law, and the diplomatic law of international organizations, the UN International Law Commission took an

active part, and almost all convention acts were developed by it. From our point of view, the doctrine of modern international law, with its fundamental norms and principles, the inalienable right of states to participate in the activities of international organizations and to be represented in the work of their bodies, should become the methodological basis for the formation of the diplomatic law of international organizations. The features of the diplomatic law of international organizations can be determined as follows: acts as a sub-branch of diplomatic and consular law; has an intersectoral character – refers to both diplomatic and consular law, and the law of international organizations; has its own structure, consisting of certain institutions that combine certain norms – the institution of representation of states in international organizations, the institution of representation of international organizations in member states, the institution of privileges and immunities of missions and representatives of states in international organizations, the institution of privileges and immunities of missions and representatives of international organizations under member states and a number of others; has its own normative consolidation expressed in the UN Conventions of 1946 and 1947, the Vienna Convention of 1975, and the Convention of 1994; has a mechanism of dual legal regulation – on the one hand, the norms of international law, on the other – the norms of the national legislation of the host states.

FORMATION AND STRUCTURING OF INSTITUTIONS OF DIPLOMATIC LAW OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

With the development of embassy (diplomatic) and consular relations, the intensification of the activities of special missions, and the implementation of external relations in the course of activities for the representation of states in their relations with international organizations, they began to talk about diplomatic law as a concept that covers all these areas, i.e., about the totality of international legal norms that regulate not only the actual diplomatic activity of states but also the activities of all bodies of external relations of states. This concept also includes the activities of international organizations on external issues (Ganyushkin, 1972, pp. 11–15). To cover all these forms of external relations, some propose the term "the right of external relations of subjects of international law" (Blishchenko, Durdenevsky, 1962, p. 65). However, none of the above names for this industry can now be considered adequately reflecting all types of activities of foreign relations bodies. Accordingly, the legal regulation of relations between subjects of international law arising in connection with this activity

and the representations of states at international organizations do not, for example, perform the functions of diplomatic and consular protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens of their country – this is the business of embassies and consulates. So the name "diplomatic and consular law" is hardly suitable for designating this branch of international law (Guliyev, 2011, pp. 60-61). The diplomatic law of international organizations, being an intersectoral sub-branch of the law of international organizations and diplomatic and consular law, is currently already incorporating its specific institutions, in particular: international legal status, internal and external law, privileges and immunities of state representations at international organizations; international legal status, internal and external law, privileges and immunities of representative offices of international organizations in member states; international legal status, internal and external law, privileges and immunities of international intergovernmental organizations; international legal status, internal and external law, privileges and immunities of international non-governmental organizations; international legal status, privileges, and immunities of officials of an international organization (international officials); international legal status, privileges, and immunities of personnel of international organizations; international legal status, privileges, and immunities of personnel associated with international organizations; international legal status, privileges, and immunities of international security forces (blue helmets, etc.). At the same time, we also note that the diplomatic law of international organizations was formed precisely based on the institution of state representation, which is still the central institution of this sub-branch. Today, there are a significant number of representative offices of international organizations in member states and with other international organizations. Until now, they have never been considered together with diplomatic missions. Although their functions are somewhat different from the functions of diplomatic missions, both are the missions of the main subjects of international law, sent to other subjects, and both enjoy, albeit to a different extent, diplomatic immunities and privileges. At present, permanent missions of states to international organizations have become an extremely important (and for many developing states, the main) link in diplomatic activity abroad" (Guliyev, 2011, p. 32). In connection with the strengthening of the role of international organizations in the establishment and development of multi-vector international relations, most member states have permanent representations in international organizations, and states that are not members of this organization (non-member states) have permanent observers with them. Representation is one of the important foreign bodies in the foreign relations

of states. Such a permanent mission is one of the important foreign bodies in the foreign relations of states. Representation of states at international organizations and representatives of international organizations on the territory of member states is a relatively new institution of international law. Its appearance is explained by the development of international organizations, their transformation into significant centers of international life, and the concentration of the most important international problems of our time in international organizations (Shibaeva & Potochny, 1988, p. 63). From the above, it can be concluded that "at present permanent missions of states to international organizations have become an extremely important link in diplomatic activity abroad" (Sandrovsky, 1986, p. 246). A practical example can be given to prove this. Thus, for example, with the advent of the League of Nations, states began to establish permanent representations at international intergovernmental organizations. The first six permanent missions to the League of Nations were established as early as 1920. In 1936, there were already 46 in Geneva, with 58 League members.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INDEPENDENT STATES

By April 1948, 45 out of 57 UN member states had their own missions, or, as they were called then, permanent delegations (Kuznetsov, 1980). By the end of 1970, 125 of the 127 UN members had permanent missions in New York; only the Gambia and Fiji did not create representative offices (Ganyushkin, 1972, p. 23). Today, almost all UN member states – 193 states – have their own representations at the United Nations (Member States on the Record, 2022). It can be stated that the institution of representation, having a diplomatic character, differs from the actual diplomatic missions in its functionality (Rakhmanov, 2019b). The permanent representation of states in an international organization is a diplomatic mission, with features determined by the nature of the functions of this body (Blishchenko & Durdenevsky, 1962, p. 198). Permanent missions of members and permanent observers or representatives of non-members of an international organization are very similar to the diplomatic missions of states. Both are made up of diplomats and have diplomatic ranks and functions. The host states grant privileges and immunities to all permanent missions, very reminiscent of diplomatic ones (Hamilton & Langhorne, 1995). The representation of states in the framework of the diplomatic activities of international organizations and conferences, the UN International Law Commission noted, has its characteristics. A representative of a state to an

international organization is not the representative of his state in the host state, as is the case with a diplomat accredited to that state (...). A representative of a state to an international organization represents his state in that organization (Sharp, 1994). Conceptually, we note that the interaction of an international organization and its member states, as well as other entities, is carried out within the framework of an international organization and representative offices – representative offices of member states in an international organization and representative offices of international organizations in member states. Such complex activity, in turn, gives rise to the operation of several legal systems at once. In the case of an international intergovernmental organization, the mission is subject to its internal legal order while the members of the mission, with the exception of those employed of local nationalities, have the legal status of international employees. In addition, each representation is subject to international law, which determines its status, rights, and obligations. And, finally, each representative office and its staff are subject to the internal legal order of the host country within its territorial jurisdiction (Chistokhodova, 2005, p. 22). Thus, representative offices of international organizations are subject to several legal systems at once – the diplomatic law of international organizations, the internal law of an international organization, and the legislation of the host state, i.e., the "triangle" – founding documents and special acts on the immunities and privileges of an international organization, agreements on the seat of an international organization, and, finally, the national legislation of the host state. Speaking about the institutions of diplomatic law of international organizations, we note an important detail. The institution of representation, having a diplomatic character, differs from the actual diplomatic missions in its functionality. The permanent representation of states in an international organization is "a diplomatic representation, with features determined by the nature of the functions of this body" (Blishchenko & Durdenevsky, 1962). Shermers is of the same opinion, noting: "Permanent missions of members and permanent observers or representatives non-members of an international organization are very reminiscent of the diplomatic missions of states. Both are made up of diplomats and have diplomatic ranks and functions. The host states grant to all permanent missions privileges and immunities very reminiscent of diplomatic ones" (Schermers, 1972). With regard to the differences in the privileges and immunities of these representations, Shibaeva noted: "By their nature, the activities of both permanent representatives and observers are diplomatic in nature (...). Their status in terms of privileges and immunities was equated to the status of diplomatic representatives and

missions" (Shibaeva, 1975). In addition, the 1975 Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character (Vienna Convention of 1975) proceeds from the fact that members of permanent missions to international organizations represent their state to the international organization and not in the state in whose territory the organization is located. Consequently, on the one hand, the Vienna Convention of 1975 extends to representatives of states in international organizations the traditional norms of diplomatic law enshrined in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961. On the other hand, it takes into account the specifics of the subject of regulation, which consists of relations with the international organization and not with the host state. Concerning the same question, Kuznetsov notes that "the activities of permanent missions of states to international organizations have much in common with the activities of diplomatic missions. The basis of their legal status is common: both of them represent their states in the international arena. The difference between them – if we talk about the main thing – is as follows. The head of a diplomatic mission represents his state, as a rule, with one state (in some cases, concurrently with two states), i.e., its activities are primarily and primarily aimed at maintaining and developing bilateral relations between sovereign states. A permanent representative to an international organization acts as a representative of the state in a special international entity, which is a derivative, specific subject of international law – an international intergovernmental organization. Its activity is aimed primarily at ensuring the interests of its state in this international organization and promoting the implementation of the goals and principles of this organization, determined by its charter. In other words, permanent representative acts mainly within the framework of multilateral diplomacy" (Kuznetsov, 1980, p. 13).

LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE STATUS OF PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVES AT INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The legal nature of representation is characterized by the following aspects: the institution of representation is a kind of implementation of the principle of sovereign equality of states, in that part where states have an absolute right to equal participation in interstate relations and to be represented in international relations; the institution of representation fully implements the principle of representation and participation of states in the activities and functioning of international organizations; the institute of representation is the key link between the international organization and

the country represented, without which, ultimately, international organizations cannot exist; a representative office is an organ of foreign policy activity of a sovereign state; representation by its status is diplomatic; due to the fact that the representation is the foreign policy body of a sovereign state, any other state, even the state on whose territory the headquarters of an international organization is located, has no right to interfere in its activities; representations of states in international organizations, although they are diplomatic missions in their spirit, however, they cannot fully enjoy the status enjoyed by embassies, because their diplomatic character is peculiar to them due to the fact that they are foreign policy departments. By their very nature, representative offices are accredited to an international organization, i.e., with a derivative subject of international law, and embassies – with states – primary subjects of international law. The above may explain some of the limited nature of the status of state representations in international organizations. The international legal nature of representative offices is determined by the status of missions, which is primarily determined by international law, namely the conventions of 1946 (Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of October 13, 1946), 1947 (Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of Specialized Institutions of 21 November 1947), 1969 (Convention on Special Missions of December 16, 1969) and 1975 (Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character of 14 March 1975). However, this rule is fully implemented only in relation to the representations of states in international organizations. The status of representative offices of international organizations on the territory of the Member States is determined by a bilateral agreement between the international organization and the host country; Missions enjoy a quasi-diplomatic status. Although in spirit their status is diplomatic, however, in scope, it is much narrower than the status of diplomatic missions proper - embassies; diplomatic law of international organizations, although it is a sub-branch of international law, however, the regulation of the status, in particular the issue of ensuring the security and status of representative offices and their personnel, is more dependent on national law and national institutions and mechanisms, because, in the diplomatic law of international organizations, there is no dispute resolution mechanism as provided for in the Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes (Adopted April 18, 1961). Representations of states accredited to international organizations, as a rule, are located on the territory under the sovereignty of a third state, and

not the host entity. Thus, a system of tripartite relations is created, in which the state sending the mission, the receiving organization and the host state of this organization participate. The basis for this tripartiteness is an agreement between an international organization and its host state, called the headquarters agreement (Guliyev, 2011, pp. 283-284). For example, the UN signed agreements with the United States on June 27, 1947, and Switzerland on December 14, 1946, and UNESCO with France on July 2, 1954. The Headquarters Agreement, which is a bilateral agreement, stipulates, among other things, that the host state provides free access to its territory to delegations and permanent missions of the member states of the organization and provides them with a status identical or at least similar to that of diplomatic missions. Thus, we note that the representation of a state to an international organization acts on behalf of the accrediting state, ensures the participation of its country in the activities of an international organization and its bodies, represents and protects the national interests of its country within the framework of an international organization, implements the foreign policy line and concept of its country within the framework of an international organization, and most importantly, it provides operational and permanent communication between the sending state and the international organization, which is the basis of the status of the institution of representation. Speaking about other institutions of the diplomatic law of international organizations, we note that the UN Conventions of 1946 (Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of October 13, 1946) and 1947 (Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of Specialized Institutions of 21 November 1947**)** established and consolidated the international legal status, privileges, and immunities of both the organizations themselves and their members, as well as international officials. Thus, the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations established the inviolability of the property, funds and assets, and means of communication of the Organization. Under the Convention, Representatives of the Members of the Organization in the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations and at conferences convened by the United Nations, in the performance of their official duties and while traveling to and from the place of meeting, shall be accorded the following privileges and immunities: immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal baggage, and, in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in their capacity as representatives, immunity from legal process of every kind; inviolability for all papers and documents; the right to use codes and to receive papers or correspondence by courier or in sealed

bags (d) exemption in respect of themselves and their spouses from immigration restrictions, alien registration or national service obligations in the state they are visiting or through which they are passing in the exercise of their functions; the same facilities in respect of currency or exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives of foreign governments on temporary official missions; the same immunities and facilities in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to diplomatic envoys, and also; such other privileges, immunities and facilities not inconsistent with the foregoing as diplomatic envoys enjoy, except that they shall have no right to claim exemption from customs duties on goods imported (otherwise than as part of their personal baggage) or from excise duties or sales taxes. In order to ensure complete freedom of speech and independence in the performance of their duties, representatives of the Members of the United Nations in the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations and at conferences convened by the United Nations continue to be accorded immunity from legal process in respect of words spoken or written by them and in respect of all acts, committed by them in the performance of official duties; this immunity continues to be granted even after the persons concerned are no longer representatives of Members of the Organization. Officials of the United Nations shall be immune from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed by them in their official capacity; exempt from taxation on the salaries and emoluments paid to them by the United Nations; immune from national service obligations; immune, together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them, from immigration restrictions and alien registration; accorded the same privileges in respect of exchange facilities as are accorded to the officials of comparable ranks forming part of diplomatic missions to the Government concerned; given, together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them, the same repatriation facilities in time of international crisis as diplomatic envoys; have though right to import free of duty their furniture and effects at the time of first taking up their post in the country in question. The Secretary-General and all Assistant Secretary Generals shall enjoy, in respect of themselves, their wives, and minor children, the privileges and immunities, exemptions, and facilities accorded, under international law, to diplomatic representatives. Similar provisions were enshrined in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of Specialized institutions of 21 November 1947, which consolidated the international legal status, privileges, and immunities of the specialized agencies themselves and their members, as well as international officials. The Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (New York, 9 December 1994)

and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (New York, 8 December 2005) strengthened the international legal status, privileges, and immunities of personnel of international organizations associated with international organizations personnel, as well as international security forces (blue helmets, etc.). The Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (New York, 9 December 1994), clearly outlined the conceptual foundations of such persons, according to which "personnel of the United Nations" means persons recruited or deployed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as members of the military, police, or civilian components of a United Nations operation; other officials and experts seconded by the United Nations or its specialized agencies or the International Atomic Energy Agency who are in the area of a United Nations operation in an official capacity. Further, "associated personnel" means persons appointed by a government or an intergovernmental organization with the consent of the competent organ of the United Nations; persons engaged by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or a specialized agency or, persons sent by a humanitarian non-governmental organization or a humanitarian agency pursuant to an agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations or with a specialized agency or the International Atomic Energy Agency. Thus, the analysis showed that the diplomatic law of international organizations is currently a branched sub-sector.

INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF DIPLOMATIC LAW OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The diplomatic law of international organizations, being an intersectoral sub-branch of the law of international organizations and diplomatic and consular law, currently includes the following specific institutions: international legal status, internal and external law, privileges and immunities of state representations at international organizations; international legal status, internal and external law, privileges and immunities of representative offices of international organizations in member states; international legal status, internal and external law, privileges and immunities of international intergovernmental organizations; international legal status, internal and external law, privileges and immunities of international non-governmental organizations; international legal status, privileges, and immunities of officials of an international organization (international officials); international legal status, privileges, and immunities of personnel of international organizations; international

legal status, privileges, and immunities of personnel associated with international organizations and international legal status, privileges, and immunities of international security forces (blue helmets, etc.).

CONCLUSIONS

Today diplomatic and consular law includes four institutions or sub-sectors: diplomatic law, consular law, the law of special missions, and the diplomatic law of international organizations.

The diplomatic law of international organizations has a pronounced related character, i.e., it is intersectoral and refers both to the law of international organizations and to diplomatic and consular law because this sub-branch covers the issues of representation of international organizations on the territory of the member states, as well as diplomatic and consular law, since it also covers the representation of states in international organizations. The diplomatic law of international organizations is treated as the law of international organizations because this sub-branch covers issues of legal and legal status, internal and external law of representative offices of international organizations on the territory of member states, and representative offices of states at international organizations, as well as diplomatic and consular law because it also covers issues of diplomatic status, immunities, and privileges of representative offices of international organizations on the territory of member states and representative offices of states in international organizations. The diplomatic law of international organizations is a young and dynamically developing branch of international law, which is connected with both diplomatic and consular law and the law of international organizations. The formation of the diplomatic law of international organizations takes place within the framework of the process of codification and progressive development carried out by the United Nations. In all stages of codification and progressive development of both diplomatic and consular law, and the diplomatic law of international organizations, the UN International Law Commission took an active part, and almost all convention acts were developed by the Commission. In the era of globalization, a new sub-branch has been formed in the system of diplomatic and consular law - the diplomatic law of international organizations for the international legal regulation of international relations between states and international organizations and between international organizations and states. The formation of the diplomatic law of international organizations as a sub-

branch of diplomatic and consular law will make it possible to codify international legal norms in this area and ultimately serve as a progressive development of norms, principles, and legal relations in this area. The existence and effectiveness of the diplomatic law of international organizations are determined by the presence of an independent subject of regulation, sources, subjects, norms, and methods of regulation. Thus, all this predetermines the independence of the diplomatic law of international organizations as an adjacent (intersectoral) sub-sector of diplomatic and consular law and the law of international organizations.

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