

System of Diplomatic Service Bodies: National and Foreign Experience

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Abstract

This scientific article examines some features of the system of diplomatic service bodies functioning in different countries, considers the features of the system of diplomatic service bodies in Uzbekistan, which at the moment actively expresses the practical directions of the country's foreign policy. The relevance of the study of the relevant topic lies in the insufficient scientific saturation and specific certainty regarding the components of the system of bodies diplomatic service, while in practice and in the legislation of many countries this system has been functioning for more than a decade. Comparative analysis is carried out in order to identify the features, advantages and disadvantages of this system, to identify promising issues for its improvement, primarily in Uzbekistan. The methodology of the research consists in the use of content analysis, comparison, comparison, induction, deduction, modeling and forecasting. The results of the study are the conclusions aimed at improving theoretical ideas about the system of diplomatic service bodies in Uzbekistan, and the need to continue law-making transformations in this direction.

Keywords: Diplomacy, diplomatic staff, diplomatic service, diplomat, department, consulates, embassies.

Introduction

The formation of diplomatic service bodies is part of the mandatory legislative and legal practice that every state goes through. As a result, these bodies are created as a system, and all their work is coordinated mainly by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Their functional purpose is to implement, first of all, the country's foreign policy, as well as many tasks related to diplomacy. For their effective work, an appropriate legislative and scientific framework is being developed. Definitely, it makes sense to say that in the conditions of Uzbekistan, a certain base of diplomatic and consular service has already been formed. However, there is still a lot of work to be done before the legislative level of legal regulation of these areas of civil service.

The relevance of the study of the chosen topic lies in the need to fill the scientific gap that currently exists in the science of diplomatic law. Thus, today in Uzbekistan, as in many countries of the world, there is a very small number of scientific works devoted to comparative analysis, or even a simple substantive analysis of the experience of the functioning of the system of diplomatic service bodies, both at the level of several countries and at the level of a specific state. Accordingly, the purpose of the research in the scientific article is to resolve this issue, as well as to create a clear scientific picture of how the system of diplomatic service bodies functions in some foreign countries.

The methodology in the scientific article consists in the use of methods of comparison, content analysis, comparison, induction, deduction, forecasting the possibility of adapting the relevant experience of foreign countries in the context of improving the diplomatic service and diplomacy in Uzbekistan.

The scientific development of the research topic is presented in the study of scientific publications of such authors as L. Saidova, Sh.Sh. Takhirov, E.M. Bogucharsky, A.S. Solntsev, T.V. Zonova, E.V. Kosyak, L.S. Okuneva, A.Y. Borzova, and many others, as well as information sources of the general social and legal level.

Main Part

The foreign policy strategy of the state is implemented through a complex set of measures carried out by the authorized bodies in the field of foreign relations. It was the practice of foreign relations between states that laid the foundation for the formation of diplomacy. This multifaceted process, called diplomatic activity in practical terms, is the official interaction of states represented by their representatives in the international arena, based on the foundation of both international law and the domestic legislation of the country.

The essence of diplomatic activity lies in the practical implementation of foreign policy tasks facing the state. It is an indispensable tool for any sovereign State seeking to effectively build its relations with other members of the international community and to defend its national interests. In other words, diplomacy is an integral part of the functioning of an independent state, providing the possibility of implementing its external function [1, P.9].

In Uzbekistan, a regulatory framework for diplomacy was formed, the content of which included the Constitution, the Law "On Approval of the Concept of Foreign Policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan" (2012). Also, it is worth adding that the diplomatic service in our country is based on some regulatory acts of the subordinate level. At a certain time, it was the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of 16.03.1994 No. 140 "On the organization and improvement of the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan", the relevant Regulation on the Ministry[2], which soon became invalid, which became the reason for a new law-making development, which is currently actively developing.

On 24.03.2000, the Cabinet of Ministers approved the "Regulations on the Representations of the Republic of Uzbekistan Abroad" by Resolution No 102. This by-law defined the functional tasks of embassies, the features of their work and, accordingly, the structure, which also complemented the system of diplomatic service bodies in terms of content.

In the subsequent period of development of legal reforms, the Presidential Decree of 05.04.2018 No UP-5400 "On measures to radically improve the system of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and

strengthen its responsibility for the implementation of priority areas of foreign policy and foreign economic activity" and the Decree of the President of 05.04.2018 No PP-3654 "On organizational measures to further improve the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan" were adopted [3]. Soon, this document was replaced by the Presidential Decree of 30.08.2024 No UP-133 "On measures for the effective organization of the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs within the framework of administrative reforms", which provided for new guidelines for the functioning of the system of diplomatic service bodies, updated the organizational composition and competent beginnings of the relevant constituent bodies of the diplomatic service.

It should be noted separately that the country has not adopted a law dedicated to the diplomatic service for a long time, and the relevant law-making work was started in 2017. The draft law is currently in the process of development, but in practice it is determined that in Uzbekistan a single system of diplomatic service bodies is formed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (hereinafter referred to as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs), foreign institutions, territorial offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the regions and Karakalpakstan (hereinafter referred to as territorial departments), as well as organizations and educational institutions subordinate to it.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs implements the foreign policy of the state and coordinates activities in the field of foreign relations.

The system of diplomatic service bodies has its own unity, which is headed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The said Ministry, in turn, is directly subordinate to the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan, who determines the organizational and staff structure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, its territorial branches and foreign institutions with the maximum number of their employees.

In general, this system includes structures that carry out many areas of foreign policy, where the representation of the state in relations that it enters into together with foreign states and international organizations has a great practical embodiment. And this is not the last area of cooperation, the issues of protecting its interests, the rights and interests of citizens and legal entities located in foreign countries, respectively, are also important.

The system of diplomatic service bodies is characterized by a variety of elements, each of which performs specialized functions within the framework of the implementation of the state's foreign policy. Thus, first of all, the most common in the practice of interstate relations are diplomatic representations (embassies, missions). These institutions, being foreign bodies of foreign relations, are established on the basis of the principle of mutual agreement between states, which reflects the imperative of respect for sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs. The head of the mission, be it an ambassador, an envoy or a chargé d'affaires, is endowed with a special status and functions defined by the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

Further, consular offices established in the territory of another state with its *expressis verbis* expressed consent carry out activities regulated by both international treaties and the domestic legislation of both states. The competence of the consul and the territorial limits of his activities are determined by the agreement of the parties, which ensures a balance between the need to protect the interests of the represented state and the observance of the jurisdiction of the host state. Also, in the practice of the development of internal legal relations that develop on the territory of the state, there are state representations to international organizations, which ensure the

institutionalized participation of the state in the activities of international organizations, contributing to the implementation of the goals and principles enshrined in the charters of these organizations.

All these bodies of the diplomatic service are, first of all, legal entities that have a seal with the image of the represented state.

According to the Presidential Decree of 05.04.2018 No PP-3654, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs organizationally consisted of diplomatic missions and consular offices, territorial offices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Center for Analysis and Forecasting, UWED, the Dunyo Information Agency, the Bureau of Translators and the Bureau for the Service of the Diplomatic Corps.

The system of diplomatic service bodies functioning in practice in Uzbekistan largely coincides with a similar system operating in Russia, Kazakhstan and other CIS countries, where this system is also headed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. But of particular interest is the fact that the Main Production and Commercial Directorate for Servicing the Diplomatic Corps under the Russian Foreign Ministry (GlavUpDK is a similar structure under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs operates in Uzbekistan) operate as subordinate organizations in the Russian Foreign Ministry; Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation; Moscow State Institute of International Relations (in Uzbekistan, similar to these structures, there is a UWED); College of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia; Russian Center for International Scientific and Cultural Cooperation[4]. This feature of educational institutions under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia consists primarily in the state federal structure, which distinguishes Russia from Uzbekistan. At the same time, the unitary state structure allows for the mobile organization of the diplomatic service, ensuring maximum economic and political efficiency, and a minimum of organizational and logistical losses.

Definitely, the study of the system of diplomatic service bodies is of scientific interest, but without an idea of how this system functions in other foreign countries, it is impossible to form a complete picture of the diplomatic service bodies, the features of its practical functioning and the understanding of the "tactical diplomacy" of a particular state.

Thus, first of all, it is necessary to consider the experience of the functioning of the system of diplomatic service bodies in Spain. It is noteworthy that the experience of this country is one of the most prominent and informative in terms of the evolution of this type of civil service. For a long time, Spain followed an isolationist path of development, so the experience of practical work of the diplomatic service bodies was not the subject of scientific research[5].

The first law-making measures for the normative regulation of the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as the main body of foreign policy relations and diplomacy, respectively, consisted in the issuance of the Decree of 1976, which defined the structure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to departments, and then to the level of department (1977).

At the end of the 20th century, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs began to function in the direction of strengthening democratic regimes and protecting human rights, environmental protection, sustainable development, combating international terrorism and crime, etc. [6]. The periodically provided systematic organization of the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made it possible to cover a wide range of tasks [7, P.112], but the volume of work of the Ministry of

Foreign Affairs and its subordinate organizations was the coverage of activities on cooperation and diplomacy within the EU.

The visible advantage of diplomacy in Spain, expressed in a well-coordinated, although not fully studied, system of diplomatic service bodies, is a wide territorial and organizational structure (expressed in an expanded network of diplomatic and consular institutions, as well as in departments and departments under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on many integration and European issues), complicated by a whole variety of areas of diplomacy: from intra-personnel issues to environmental areas of interaction countries.

But at the same time, the diplomatic service in Spain is not without shortcomings, for example, we can note "the lack of proper foreign policy planning and the lack of interdepartmental coordination"[8]. In view of this, the Law on Foreign Policy and Foreign Service entered into force on 10.02.2012 by Royal Decree 342/2012 and on 26.03.2014 [9]. Thus, in Spain, due to the organization of foreign policy reforms, in 2012 a law was adopted that regulates all issues of the activities of the diplomatic service, which in general was a belated phenomenon for the EU countries.

The ongoing reforms led to the formation of a new structure in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Structurally, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Spain consists of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (under whom his own personnel apparatus operates), three state secretariats[10]. The Secretariats of State are competently accountable to the Minister:

International Affairs,

on cooperation with the EU,

International Cooperation and Latin American Affairs,

The Sub-Secretariat for International Affairs and Cooperation,

Main Directorate for International Economic Relations;

the Main Department for Media Relations and Public Diplomacy;

the Office of Diplomatic Information and the Protocol Division[11].

The Undersecretariat for International Affairs and Cooperation manages and coordinates the general services of the Ministry, conducts procedural measures, implements Spain's policy towards foreign citizens and the protection of its citizens abroad, participates in the resolution of emergency and crisis situations abroad, supervises the work of consular offices, and exercises many other powers.

There are consulates and honorary consulates in Spain. If consular offices are formed within the Chancellery of a diplomatic mission (embassy), then, as a rule, their organizational component consists in the creation of a consular department[13]. At the moment, there is an increase in the number of diplomatic missions and consulates in Africa and Asia, and vice versa, the lack of active growth of such institutions in North, Latin America or the Middle East[14, P.19].

As we can see, Spain has a rather complex, and at the same time multifaceted system of diplomatic service bodies, whose work is aimed at implementing a wider range of legal and foreign policy work than in countries, for example, with a unitary form of government.

A comparative analysis of the experience of the functioning of the system of diplomatic service bodies in Spain shows that in Spain, despite a different (in contrast to Uzbekistan) form of state structure, there are its own special institutions under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For example, the Office of Diplomatic Information and the Protocol Section, the Secretariat for EU Affairs

(separate from the secretariats for interaction in the framework of international cooperation with other states). A separate advantage of the system under study is the high organizational component of the ramified system, an expanded network of tourism and cultural exchange due to the unique experience of the formation of statehood. The work of the diplomatic service in Spain provides an opportunity to observe the decision-making process in the EU, participate in discussions and study European integration. Spain is also a leader in the field of renewable energy, so the experience of the functioning of many spheres of society, the economy and the practice of the functioning of diplomatic service bodies is definitely useful for Uzbekistan.

Further, considering the experience of foreign countries in the functioning of the system of diplomatic service bodies, the experience of Brazil should be highlighted.

In Brazil, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is part of the executive branch but heads the diplomatic service, consists of a general secretariat and five subordinate departments (Protocol, National Security, Border Demarcation, Congressional Liaison Service, and Advertising Commission). The latter divisions are divided into 10 departments:

- General Political Sub-Secretariats I (SGAP I and SGAP II);
- The General Subsecretariat for South America;
- The Undersecretariat for Economic Affairs and Technology (SGET);
- General Subsecretariat for Communities Abroad (SGEC);
- The General Subsecretariat for Cooperation and Trade Facilitation;
- General Subsecretariat for External Relations [15, P.430].

There is also a separate department for the protection of human rights under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

In implementing its diplomacy, Brazil participates in the person of its diplomats in ECOSOC, UNCTAD, WTO, and OECD, promoting both national interests and the position of developing countries on trade. According to L.S. Okuneva, "the Brazilian mission to the EU in Geneva consists of 50 diplomats whose work is related to solving problems related to participation in the WTO" [16, P.86]. In Brazilian diplomatic practice, it is also a tradition that 20 young diplomats are sent to trade negotiations to prepare for the implementation of the larger manifestations of the diplomatic profession. Thus, young diplomats also took part in the participation of the relevant Brazilian mission to the EU [17].

Also, the priority of the implementation of Brazil's foreign policy is the protection of its citizens who are on the territory of foreign states. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs brings together Brazilian citizens, and in addition to this work, the SGEC sub-secretariat of the Ministry carries out this work through 4 specially authorized departments:

- 1) Brazilian Cooperation Agency (ABC),
- 2) Department of Brazilian Communities Abroad (DCB),
- 3) Cultural Department (DC),
- 4) Trade Promotion Department (DPC) [18].

And these departments consist of departments that perform consular and diplomatic tasks. But their work is not limited to them, because they are entrusted with the responsibility of fulfilling economic, trade, cultural and political issues within the framework of diplomatic interaction between countries.

Also, in the system of bodies of the diplomatic service of Brazil, there were Interdepartmental Commissions: 1) on sustainable development (CIDES); 2) on Climate and Related Global Changes (CIMGC); trade at the international level (GICI); 3) ecology; 4) to combat poverty and crime. At the same time, such commissions coordinated the activities not only of internal state bodies, whose competence also included the need to solve these problems, but also of foreign policy bodies, including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the above-mentioned departments. Materials on the results of their work, of course, belong to internal information, but the fact that in Brazil the diplomatic service bodies carry out multifaceted areas of socio-economic policy, involving state bodies at the domestic level, leads to the opinion that this experience of Brazil is attractive for Uzbekistan.

Brazil is distinguished in the world by a large network of diplomatic missions (250), embassies (125), consulates (43), vice-consulates (19) and honorary consulates (100) [19]. Combining all these institutions, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is open to dialogue not only with states, but also with state bodies from among the bodies of the diplomatic service. But the practice of making more important decisions affecting expenditures from the state budget in Brazil is implemented by the President, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the government.

Thus, it becomes clear that Brazil is trying to strengthen its presence in the international arena by creating the highest level of confidence in its policies. It should be noted that the policy of "providing assistance to other countries", which has recently turned into a "fashion that brings a high image to the state", is also implemented by many countries, including Brazil, Spain, the United States, and Kazakhstan. Uzbekistan is no exception, which has repeatedly provided humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan and Ukraine.

The advantage of the experience considered is the high degree of initiative of Brazil in providing assistance to its citizens and diasporas, ensuring high legal awareness of citizens, developing a large number of diplomatic missions, consulates, and constantly ensuring their work at a high material and organizational level. If there are many relevant diplomatic institutions, then we can talk about an expanded staff, which is indicative for Uzbekistan. However, territorial and geographical differences should also be taken into account. It is no exaggeration to say that despite the small territory of the state, Uzbekistan can expand its geographical presence in many countries of the world, as well as expand the staff of new diplomatic missions, embassies and consulates. It is very important to look for ways and organizational opportunities to conduct negotiations where they do not yet exist.

The next country whose experience in the functioning of the system of diplomatic service bodies will be studied is the United States. The diplomatic service in the United States is carried out by bodies that coordinate foreign policy, security policy and military policy, the collection and analysis of intelligence data. These are, in turn, the U.S. Department of State, the National Security Council, the Department of Defense, and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The Secretary of State, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, is the country's chief diplomat. The State Department has numerous bureaus and offices dedicated to specific regions of the world or functional areas, such as human rights, counterterrorism, or economic diplomacy. In addition, the State Department operates a network of embassies, consulates, and missions around the world that employ diplomats and other employees representing U.S. interests.

A unique aspect of the system is the emphasis on staff rotation. Diplomats are regularly transferred between different positions in Washington and abroad, which allows them to gain diverse experience and a deep understanding of various aspects of foreign policy, which creates a flexible and adaptive system capable of effectively responding to the changing challenges of the international environment.

Also, the system of US diplomatic service bodies includes embassies located in the capitals of foreign countries. They are usually headed by an ambassador appointed by the President and approved by the Senate.

Consulates located in large cities of foreign countries, headed by consuls general, are also of no small importance.

Special Representatives and Envoys, also part of the U.S. Foreign Service system, are appointed by the Secretary of State or the President to address specific tasks in a particular region or on a particular issue (e.g., Special Representative for Climate Change or Special Envoy for Middle East Peace). The practice of appointing these public officials has been in place for a long time, and some of the employees are also determined according to congressional mandates.

The appointment of special representatives and envoys makes it possible to solve specific problems in a targeted manner, which clearly demonstrates the seriousness of the leadership in the issue under consideration. Due to their special status, they can overcome bureaucratic obstacles that arise when there are disagreements between different departments and gain access to information and persons that are not available to lower-ranking employees. In fact, they are able to act more quickly and effectively, which is especially important in a rapidly changing international situation. One has only to imagine, for example, an envoy appointed to resolve a border conflict: his personal authority and direct access to the top officials of the state can be a decisive factor in reaching a peace agreement.

But there is also the other side of the coin. Often, such high-ranking representatives, feeling the support of the top leadership, act independently of the established structure of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. This situation, without exception, can lead to conflicts and tensions within the department, as well as create uncertainty for foreign partners as to who is the true representative of the position of the head of state[22]. What is said can generate mistrust and even disrupt negotiations. In the history of diplomacy, there are cases when parallel channels of communication initiated by special representatives led to the complication of bilateral relations[23]. Otherwise, parallel diplomacy is formed from the active participation of peoples, which is very common in the United States. The United States as a whole has distinguished itself in the world with a very high level of development of democracy.

In the United States, the diplomatic corps is a collection of professional diplomats, both working in the central office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and outside it - in embassies and consulates around the world. Such specialists, moving up the career ladder, occupy various positions, from junior attachés to senior advisers and chargés d'affaires. The core of the diplomatic corps is made up of experienced career diplomats selected on a competitive basis and who have undergone specialized training, which guarantees their high professionalism[24]. It is worth noting that recently more and more attention has been paid not only to professional training, but also to the personal qualities of diplomats – their ability to adapt to different cultural contexts, show empathy and communicate effectively. After all, successful diplomacy is not only knowledge of protocol

and international agreements, but also the ability to find a common language with representatives of various cultures and worldviews. There are even special programs aimed at developing these "soft" skills, understanding their critical importance in the modern world.

The Agency for International Development (USAID) also had an indirect influence on U.S. diplomacy, which, although not formally part of the diplomatic service, at the same time worked closely with the State Department and played an important role in the implementation of U.S. foreign policy through assistance to developing countries.

USAID, in fact, acted as a "soft power", penetrating areas inaccessible to traditional diplomacy. For example, by funding educational projects, the agency has created a positive image of the United States among future generations of leaders in developing countries, creating a fertile ground for long-term cooperation. Moreover, in crisis situations where direct diplomacy has been ineffective, USAID has been able to provide humanitarian assistance, building trust in the United States and creating the conditions for further political dialogue. However, it is worth noting that such "soft power" was not always perceived unequivocally: some countries saw in the activities of USAID an attempt to interfere in internal affairs, which required special tact and the ability of American diplomats to build relations based on mutual respect and consideration of national interests. It was unequivocally determined that from 01.07.2025, it was determined that the management of US foreign assistance would be transferred to the State Department, and USAID would be closed[26].

In general, as we can see, the system of US diplomatic service bodies is a complex and multi-level structure. For Uzbekistan, we believe, it is necessary to adopt the experience of the United States in terms of introducing a rotation system, in which diplomats regularly change positions and geographical regions. However, the American model of the diplomatic service also has its drawbacks, such as high maintenance costs, bureaucracy and sometimes excessive politicization. Therefore, when adapting the American experience to other countries, it is necessary to take into account their specific conditions and needs.

Conclusion

The scientific analysis of the features of the system of diplomatic service bodies in Uzbekistan and in some foreign countries allowed us to formulate the following conclusions. In practice, Uzbekistan has a system of diplomatic service bodies, headed by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, consisting of diplomatic missions, consulates and educational institutions under the said Ministry. The peculiarity of this system is the commitment to building a system of diplomatic service bodies in the CIS, the advantage of this system is its mobility, simplicity, and "economy" in comparison with states with a federal structure. The disadvantage of this system is the insufficiently expanded network of diplomatic missions, embassies and consulates in many countries of the world, which in some way weakens the geographical presence of Uzbekistan in the international space. Another drawback is the absence of the Law "On the Diplomatic Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan", since in many countries of the world there has been an independent, namely legislative framework of diplomatic service bodies for more than a decade. The lack of legal information regarding the practical aspects of the functioning of the diplomatic service, as well as the lack of specific scientific and regulatory materials regarding the legal regulation of the activities of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Uzbekistan in the form of a new regulation (in the sense of the 2024 reforms),

exacerbates this problem. The aforesaid certainly suggests the solution of these problems, with the subsequent provision of regulatory openness and predictability in this direction.

Based on the results of a comparative analysis of the experience of Spain, Brazil and the United States, the following key advantages of an effective system of diplomatic service bodies can be identified:

The United States has a rather unique system of diplomatic service bodies, which combines defense and foreign policy policy, and even intelligence activities. This practice is so unique that it is not repeated either in Spain, or in Brazil, or in Uzbekistan and other countries. Along with this, these three central bodies of the United States combine a number of departments, departments in which the personnel rotation system contributes to the versatile experience and adaptability of diplomats.

Ensuring broad coverage and effective representation of the country's interests abroad requires an extensive network of representative offices and qualified personnel, and the experience of the United States, Brazil and Spain in this direction is remarkable.

Speaking about a wide ramified system of diplomatic service bodies, it should be noted the uniqueness of Spain's experience in terms of creating highly specialized units (for example, for EU affairs, protocol design of ceremonies), which increases efficiency in specific areas of diplomatic interaction.

The experience of Brazil is indicative of the fact that the diplomatic service bodies show a high initiative to promote the protection of the rights of citizens of their state. Active protection of the rights and interests of citizens, as well as strengthening ties with compatriots abroad, increases trust in the state and strengthens its influence in the international space. The presence of a large number of diplomatic missions and consulates in Brazil indicates that Uzbekistan will also be able to expand its geographical presence in many countries of the world, which is of strategic economic importance for our country. Not the least importance in this is to ensure a high level of material and organizational support for diplomatic missions and legal awareness of citizens, because the effective work of the diplomatic service requires adequate funding and access to information for citizens.

In Spain, the use of a rich cultural heritage and a developed tourism industry for cultural diplomacy, as well as leadership in the field of renewable energy for green diplomacy is an experience that is certainly necessary for comprehension in the conditions of Uzbekistan and for appropriate law-making developments within the framework of the early adoption of the Law "On the Diplomatic Service of the Republic of Uzbekistan". Also in Spain, the effective use of the country's unique resources and achievements (culture, technology, economy), a wide network of representative offices and developed human resources, which is practically important for promoting interests abroad, is obvious. The presence of a separate secretariat for EU affairs in the structure of the Spanish Foreign Ministry reflects the importance of European integration, and for Uzbekistan, such a structural feature of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs can be an illustrative example for the formation of a similar department (division, department) for the affairs of both universal international organizations and organizations at the regional level.

In general, an effective system of diplomatic service bodies should combine specialization and adaptability, actively protect citizens, use the country's resources for foreign policy, have a wide network of representative offices around the world and developed human resources, integrate

regional strategies and provide adequate material and information support to citizens abroad, as well as serve as a positive example of interaction for foreign citizens. In this direction, the social image of the host state, as well as its status in the eyes of the international community, will be improved. Adapting the best practices of our selected countries in Uzbekistan will create a more efficient and competitive diplomatic service capable of successfully representing Uzbekistan's interests in the international arena.

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