

The Diplomat of the Twenty First Century

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Abstract

The advancement and development in international communications and transportation, led to enhance and development of diplomatic law, which resulted to the search for a new path of diplomacy in order to be consistent with the aspirations of the peoples and strengthen international peace and security. The highlighted importance of our topic came from the fact that diplomatic relations in the 21st century forced diplomats to gain new ethics and new diplomatic traditions. therefore, the research included the definition of diplomacy. new qualities that must be displayed by diplomatic and the diplomatic grades that are considered influential in international relations. Also the research included a study of the diplomat obligations in the twenty one century, including the general duties in the face of life complexities. The research included the study of the diplomat dealing with information technology and international relations management, in the speed that is adopted world wide. The advanced media movement imposed on diplomacy a new development that forced it to adapt the new media means in addition to what had been achieved by social diplomacy.

The research was finalized with a conclusion that included the most important conclusions and recommendations.

Keywords: Diplomatic, Political, Delegate, 21st Century.

I-Introduction

The foreign representation is considered among the mechanisms for implementing the external policy for each state. long time ago, international representation has played a significant role in drawing the frames of communication among national with a link through amicable relations with the international community, as the head of states and diplomatic delegates are deemed among the most important tools for implementing such policies.

Though the traditional type in practicing diplomatic work has continued until the second half of the twentieth century, but a notable development has it fruits for the diplomatic job, as its scope extended and was not limited on the political aspects of the international relations, but a diplomatic delegate has to know very well all economic, strategic, media, technical aspects as well as other fields that melt in the international struggles.

However, this development can be attributed to various aspects including the diversity and complexity of international relations, not to forget the rapid increase in the number of independent states, and finally the revolution in technology that began to invade various media means with fast transmission.

Based on the above, it becomes clear that a diplomat during the new millennium is facing various serious challenges that may cause a hinder which shall not be neglected while practicing the diplomatic mission appropriately in order to enhance good relations, cooperation with other states and promote the community from the low roots of interests and the devastating ego, into a good international community.

II-Features of the Diplomat in the Twenty first Century

With the third millennium and the accompanying complexities in the track of modern international and diplomatic relations, the traditional diplomacy – through humans and material aspects- could not shoulder its new tasks based on the same concepts and the terms used long time ago.

Accordingly, there is a need to make a vital change for various concepts, tasks the features of the diplomatic mission and the concerned delegates.

Based on the above, this paper will be divided into two main themes; the first will define the diplomatic delegate, secondly: the most important features that should be possessed by the diplomat of the twenty first century.

First-Definition of the diplomatic delegate

It is not easy to provide a specific definition of the diplomatic feature for the members of the diplomatic delegations; it differs from one state to another and there no unified agreed criteria among the states upon choosing their diplomatic delegates.

The persons who represent their states abroad are given different terms. The word Diplomat was translated into various Arabic terms, including: the diplomatic representatives¹, the central body of the external

¹ Ahmed Hilmi Ibrahim, *Diplomacy- Protocol, Etiquete and Courtesy*, Aalam Al-Kutob, Cairo, 1976, P. 49, and Dr. Adbumajid Qassab, *Diplomatic Hints*, Dar Al-Kutob Press, Beirut. 1980, P. 88.
Sr Harold Nicolson, *Diplomacy*, Oxford University Press, 1964, p. 112

affairs, the diplomatic delegations⁽²⁾, international relations commissions³, the Foreign Service⁴ the certified or diplomatic agents, the political envoys and the political cadre⁵.

The word "diplomatic" as somebody views⁶ goes back to a history when states used to deliver its envoys a certificate that gives them the right to be treated differently since they are the messengers of the rulers or the independent groups that have domination on its lands and territories⁷.

Through a quick look to the past, we notice that a diplomatic envoy was named as (the messenger);⁸ a messenger (in language) means⁹ the one who follow up the news of the delegating entity, and was called a messenger since he carries a message.

In addition to the term "a messenger"¹⁰ we find that this term was used similar to the term "an ambassador", who is the messenger and who solves the disputes between the nations¹¹

Accordingly, we find that the diplomatic delegate is every person who represents his state abroad on a permanent basis, regarding all issues that affect its foreign affairs with the independent state, and therefore, the representation feature is given to the one who is characterized as a diplomatic envoy¹².

The diplomatic delegate works to manage the foreign policy in accordance with the requirements of policy makers in his state and thus, he has the power to talk on its behalf and defend its rights.

Due to the importance of the task assigned to the diplomatic delegate and his higher position, it is difficult to qualify him as a legal spy for his state, or that he lies to manage the interests of his state, nor to mix legal with illegal means due to suspicion in his mission; such descriptions distort the diplomatic message and noble intentions that is considered one the rules of international treatments and one of the international legal organizations.

To avoid any confusion¹³, it is vital to refer to the diplomatic list issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to insure the identity of the concerned diplomat.

Here, it becomes necessary to state that the holder of the diplomatic passport should not necessarily be a diplomatic delegate; states issue such passports to national, higher managers, military or security staff, and in some cases, to foreign characters to facilitate their missions, without having any relationship with the traditional diplomatic jobs¹⁴.

By reference to para (4) of article one from Vienna diplomatic treaty (1961), we find that the diplomatic staff are the cadre of the mission with a diplomatic character. In para (5) of the same article, we note: (the term a diplomatic delegate means the head of the delegation or one of its staff).

It is noted that the definition of Vienna treaty of (1961) contains some ambiguity; the diplomatic delegate (as per the text of the treaty) refers to the one who enjoys a diplomatic character, for which a resolution by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is issued.

However, Vienna treaty did not specify the aspects of this feature or whether the diplomatic capacity will be on a permanent or temporary basis to achieve some tasks.

Commenting of the above, we note that the diplomatic delegate is one of the employees of the approved state and his state sought to assign him represent it abroad on a permanent basis, whether in other states or to the international organizations¹⁵, as it found that his features, qualifications and loyalty¹⁶ aspects that make him fit for this position and capacity.

The diplomatic feature for which the delegate enjoys enable him to practice various tasks and duties

² J. G. Stark, Introduction to international Law, 7th Ed., Butterworths, London, 1982.

³ Dr. Aisha Ratib, diplomatic and consulate organization, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabia, Cairo, 1963, p. 30.

⁴ Sir Harold Nicolson, Diplomacy, Oxford University Press, 1964, p. 112.

⁵ J. G. Stark, Introduction to International Law, 7th Ed. Butterworths, London, 1972, P. 384.

⁶ Refer to the law of political representatives in Iraq (No. 4) of 1935, who was called the political representative.

⁷ Refer to Iraqi Foreign Service Law No. (122) of 1976

⁸ Dr. Mahmoud Khalaf, Theory and Diplomatic Practice, Dar Zahran Press, Amman, Ed. 2, 1997, P. 221.

⁹ Dr. Aisha Ratib, diplomatic and consulate organization, Dar Al-Nahda Al-Arabia, Cairo, 1963, p. 30.

¹⁰ Ibn Manthour, Lisan Al-Arab, Vol. 1, Dar Al-Sadir, Beirut, P. 283.

¹¹ Abi Al-Abbas Ahmed Bin Ali Al-Qasqashandi, Subh Al-A'sha Fi Sina'at Al- Insha', the Egyptian Est. Press, Cairo, 1963, Vol.6, P. 15.

¹² Dr. Hasan Sa'b, Studies in Arab Diplomacy, Vol. 3, National Institute for Administration and Development, Beirut, 1966, P. 315.

¹³ Where the names of diplomats who are assigned in the host country are listed; they are given a diplomatic card that defines their capacity. The list is changed once every six months or once a year, so that many diplomats who entered the host country can join his work, while others may have left the host country for good but his name was not canceled from he list yet. Dr. Mahmoud Khalaf, Rights and duties of the holders of diplomatic immunities regarding the means of transfer in the host country, Al-Nahda Magazine, Vol. 10, Faculty of Economy and Political Sciences, Cairo University, 2002, P. 35,

¹⁴ Dr. Mahmoud Khalaf, *ibid*, p. 35.

¹⁵ Refer to article 5, para C of Vienna treaty for diplomatic relations, 1961.

¹⁶ Refer to article 8, para A of Vienna treaty for diplomatic relations, 1961.

within the organization or state for which he is assigned, and give him immunities¹⁷ and diplomatic privileges that are necessary to practice his tasks, without intervention from the local authorities or host state¹⁸.

Since the diplomatic feature assigned to the job of the diplomat is our concern here, then there is not big importance for the job title of the diplomat.

However, a diplomatic feature contains various subtitles including – for example but not limited to- a diplomatic delegate, a diplomatic envoy, diplomatic employee, a diplomatic representative, the foreign diplomat, member of the central department of foreign affairs.. etc

The researcher believes that the best definition of the diplomatic envoy is: every public employee who is qualified to serve for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has gain the diplomatic feature with a legal position allowing him to represent his state abroad on a permanent basis, taking into account all rights and obligations as per the international regulations and public international law.

Second -The Features of the Diplomat of the 21st Century and the Diplomatic Ranks

1- The Features of the Diplomat:

The measurement of the mental and moral capacity of the diplomat of the 21st century consists of a number of aspects. The 21st successful diplomat should bear in mind to apply the open treatment which is the basis for trust, except for the matters that should be hidden according to his duties¹⁹.

It is for the interest of the diplomat to prove his clear intentions so that his words will be trusted and recognized by others. The liar diplomat will loose the trust in his words not only by the victims of his lies by also by all his diplomatic colleagues²⁰.

A diplomat who enjoys honesty and clearness does not mean to be too silly and become a toy within the hand of his colleagues and a victim for their un-straight methods.

Some people²¹ believe that the clever diplomat is the one who knows how much information he should uncover of hide, and in case he uncovers them, he should know to whom and how, intelligence, here is not a guarantee for being conservative or mindful; the arrogant diplomat – even if he was intelligent- being arrogant might be the source for confidential information.

Article (58) of the Egyptian Law for the diplomatic jobs states (they should not uncover or clarify any issues that should be kept as confidential, or based on specific instruction, and this commitment shall continue even after the end of their service). Pars (b) of article 52 of the Jordanian amended bylaws for the diplomatic jobs (No. 43, 2001) states (the diplomat shall- under literary responsibility- commit any of the following acts: 3- state any data, information or express any opinion or perspective that is not consistent with the national interests or the foreign official announced policy, 4- not to keep any original or copies for any documents or official communication, or reports for whom instructions were issued as secret). Para (b) of article 11 of the Omani diplomatic law states (the members of the diplomats shall not uncover any information or declarations about the issues that should stay confidential and such confidentiality continues even after leaving service). Para (b) of article 28 of the Iraqi diplomat and consulate law, states: (to keep the matter he knows due to his job as confidential and if otherwise, he would have negatively affected the interests of his state of individuals, and such commitment shall continue even after completing the service).

However, few states can bear a diplomat who can not keep his tongue; he is a one who likes to talk much more than receiving by his ears²².

Hence, the diplomat of the 21st century should not rush to talk without a previous mental preparation, as he needs to use specific written points instead of improvisation.

Accordingly, he should resist the desire to talk and shall like the voices of others more than his.

The diplomat of the 21st century shall be balanced without rush, he shall not respond to provokes and affection, and this comes by patience, comprehension and vision, which are all among the good feature of the diplomat.

The wide vision diplomat can wait without losing patience until the suitable time comes to gain the best results from the available opportunities²³. Being comprehensive means to be enough specialized so to be an

¹⁷ Refer to articles 29, 30 and 31 of the treaty regarding the immunities of the diplomatic delegate.

¹⁸ Refer to articles 20, 26, 33, 34, 35, 36, 40 and 44 of the treaty regarding the immunities of the diplomatic delegate upon entering a third country.

¹⁹ Plischke, E. modern diplomacy, The American interpress, Washington DC, p. 234. when the British ambassador – in Venice described himself as honest, he was sent abroad in order to lie, then promptly was dismissed from the service. Refer to Charl Thayer, the diplomat, Dar Al-Tali'a, 1st Ed. P. 334.

²⁰ Mr. Amin Shalabi, Modern Diplomacy, Aalam Al-Kutob, Cairo, 1st Ed. 1997, p 200.

²¹ Dr. Ala' Abu Aamir, the diplomatic job, Dar Al-Shorouq publishing and distribution 1st Ed., 2001, Amman, P. 7.

²² Ala. Abu Aamir, *ibid*, p. 118

²³ Dr. Ala' Abu Aamir, *ibid*, p. 123.

effective tool²⁴.

Among the issues taken for granted regarding the features of the diplomat are to be a good speaker who can express his thoughts and ideas clearly; to convey the ideas easily, use appropriate terms and meanings according to the understanding and comprehension of the recipient and to use formal good words that attract the listener to what he says²⁵.

As for the vision, it allows a diplomat to view the world as a whole and thus the international balance will be an opportunity that saves the world from disturbances and give hope to the poor²⁶.

Accordingly, diplomacy is concerned with the policies and principles that might be transferred into facts, which means negotiation, communication and convincing.

As a result, the diplomat of the 21st century should be clever by instinct, with wide vision and able to detect and feel dangers. However, the 21st century diplomat shall be alert and clever with the ability to get rid of the embarrassing questions through ambiguous answers.

The ambiguous answer can be a legal defense in case the questions imply cheating and deceit, since silenced mean an acknowledgment and consent, and therefore, using this method is a strong shield to prevent the attempts to steal ideas and opinions²⁷.

In other words, a diplomat of the 21st century shall have a mix of completeness and the ability to accommodate and tolerate and issue correct judges on the character, through defining the best aspects through which he communicates and when to use them.

Moreover, the diplomat of this century shall be keen while delivering statements and make sure that his statements are not interpreted into various meanings or to be misunderstood, and thus his language should be accurate and exact²⁸.

In reference to the rules of jurisdiction, we notice that the verdicts of courts decided that the diplomat should have various features. The verdict of the Supreme Administrative Court in Egypt stated (within the scope of diplomatic works, a number of vital conditions shall be possessed, including: competency, ability to handle the matters and courtesy in dealing with the others. As a result, the absence of one or all of such features may negatively affect the higher interests of the diplomat's state, especially when the head of the delegation lacks such features, which allow the concerned administrative body to take the necessary actions to protect the public interests of the state²⁹.

The set of legal principles that were included in the decision of the committees of the Consultation Division for legislation state (the jobs occupied by the members of the diplomatic and consulate missions are of high importance and danger, and are considered among the most important positions, which require- upon choosing the occupant- to perform their jobs on the best way, and should be capable to shoulder responsibility, of high scientific and moral structure to raise the reputation of their homeland abroad. Consequently, if one of the members lost one of such features, then he becomes unable to stay in his position³⁰.

In reference to the laws of the diplomatic cadre of some Arab countries, we find that article (12) of the job description (1429) in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia stated: (the legibility is the basis in choosing the employees to occupy the diplomatic position, and the nominee shall (whether by employment or transfer from one department to another) shall:

- b. Be of good conduct (0)
- c. Not convicted for a case of a religious punishment or prison due to misdemeanor or honesty crime.
- d. Not to be dismissed from the public service.

Article (22) of the Sudanese diplomatic and consulate law for the year 1997 requires: (d) he should be of good conduct and reputation (e) Not convicted for a case of a religious punishment or prison due to misdemeanor or honesty crime.

Article 16 of the Kuwaiti diplomatic and consulate law requires: (3) to be of good conduct and shall not be convicted for a case of a religious punishment or prison due to misdemeanor or honesty crime unless his character is retrieved. (4) Not to be dismissed from service due to a verdict or a resolution from the disciplinary council for which at least 8 years has elapsed.

Article (28) of the Yemeni diplomatic and consulate law (1999) require: (2) to be loyal to his homeland and apply the principles of the Yemeni revolution and committed with the constitution. (3) To enjoy legal capacity, with good conduct and reputation. (4) Not to be convicted for a case subject for punishment or prison due to misdemeanor or honesty crime unless his character is retrieved.

²⁴ Dr. Ala' Abu Aamir, *ibid*, p. 123

²⁵ Al-Fatlawi, Suhail Hussein, 2000, *the diplomatic law*, Dar Al-Thaqafa, Amman, p. 107

²⁶ Dr. Ala' Abu Aamir, *ibid*, p. 123.

²⁷ Dr. Ala; Abu Aamir, *ibid*, p. 134

²⁸ Dr. Amin Shalabi, *ibid*, p. 185

²⁹ refer to the set of verdicts issued by the Supreme Administrative Court, years 32, Vol. 2, p. 1474

³⁰ years 21+ 22, 1973, p. 32.

The amended bylaw of the Jordanian laws for diplomats (Law No. 43 of 2001). Para (a), article (52) states: the diplomatic employee shall comply with: (2) the duties imposed due to his representation capacity, in terms of his public and personal conduct, (5) to be of a good appearance during and outside work hours. Para (b) of the same article states: the diplomat shall not – under disciplinary responsibility- 1) commit any act that affect the diplomatic service or the national interest, 2) accept gifts, grants or donations of more than JD from any persons who has a relationship with the Ministry.

Article 58 of the Egyptian diplomatic and consulate law states: the members of the diplomatic mission shall stay in the cities allocated for their jobs abroad, unless by reasons decided by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and they shall comply with their public and personal conduct to perform their duties that are required to preserve the reputation of their states and the dignity of their positions...etc).

Para (4) of article 38 of the Syrian diplomatic law requires for the one who will be appointed at the Syrian Ministry of Foreign Affairs: (to be of a good character, appearance and a history that qualify his to represent his state appropriately based on a certificate issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs).

Article (28) of the Iraqi diplomatic and consulate law stipulates: (c) he should be of a good appearance, not to visit public place that are not appropriate for his character or job.

2- The Diplomatic Grades

Diplomacy takes various grades, namely:

A- Head of the state: the head of the state represents his state in its external relations; he represents it in the international conferences without an accreditation letter. He is the one who recruits the representatives of the state abroad based on an accreditation letter stating their powers; he accepts the papers of the representatives of foreign states; signs the international agreements (or whoever he deems appropriate)³¹. **Based on his official capacity, he is the senior diplomat in his state before the other countries³² as long as he holds the highest diplomatic capacity, then he enjoys the highest respect enjoyed by any other diplomat³³, regardless of the nature of the regime that exists in his state.**

B- Minister of Foreign Affairs: this minister manages the external affairs of his state through special departments called (the diplomatic delegations)³⁴. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is the spokesman of his state and the link with the external world. In addition, he issues instructions to the approved diplomatic delegations in the foreign countries and communicates with the other ministers of foreign affairs³⁵.

The head of the diplomatic mission is the one who is in charge for the management of the mission and all staff are subject to his instruction; he represents his state in the hosting countries. Vienna treaty defined him as: the person who is assigned by the delegating state to act according to this capacity³⁶.

C- The Authorized Minister

He comes in the second rank after the ambassador, and usually is titled the delegate or the envoy above usual. The delegation he heads is titled the commission. In case there is an ambassador in the mission, then the delegate minister comes in the second rank, or protects the interests of the citizens of his state and thus called the general consul in addition to his diplomatic capacity³⁷.

D- The diplomatic staff: Vienna treaty for diplomatic relations did not specify the ranks of the diplomatic employees who enjoy this capacity, but left that to the local laws of each state considering it as an internal issues for the first grad. The terms "the diplomatic employee" was mentioned in various texts of the treaties, and considered him as enjoying the diplomatic capacity³⁸

E- The Counselor: he is the assistant of the head of the delegation and provides him with opinion and consultations, and replaces him in case of absence. He is the second reference to whom the other members refer to solve the issues they may encounter, and he may make diplomatic negotiations on behalf of the head of he

³¹ Al-Fatlawi, Suhail Hussien, *ibid*, p. 131.

³² Louis Cavare, *Le Droit International Public, Positif*, Tome 2, Pedon, Paris, 1962, p. 16

³³ Dr. Aisha Ratib, *Ibid*, p. 35. According to an old rule, the head of the state had wide and general powers in the field of international relations; he forms the desire of the state; announces it and his acts are attributed to the state. Currently, the tasks of the head of the state are limited with the constitution. Refer Dr. Mohammed Hafez Ghanim, *Public International Law*, Cairo, p. 153.

³⁴ Louis Delbez, *op. cit.* p. 208

³⁵ Mentioned in the verdict of the International Justice Court, issued in 5 April, 1933 in the case of *Easter Cryland* " the Minister of Foreign Affairs is the one who control the external policy of the state and is the link between his state and the world, and his statements are binding to his state". Dr. Suhail Hussien Al-Fatlawi, *the Judicial immunity of the diplomatic envoy in Iraq, a comparative study*, Sa'ad Publishing Press, Baghdad, 1980, p. 542.

³⁶ first par of article 1 of Vienna treaty for diplomatic relations, 1961

³⁷ G. E. Nascimento e Silva, *Diplomacy in International Law*. W. Sijthoff, Leiden, 1972, p. 70.

³⁸ para (d) of article (1) of the treaty stated: the term "the diplomatic employees refer to the employees of the diplomatic mission".

mission, except the interviews with the head of the state or Minister of Foreign Affairs³⁹.

- **The Secretary:** the one who helps the head of the mission or the consultant. He is assigned to prepare the reports, receive letters and memos that are addressed to the concerned entities, and he solves and prepares the coded telegraphs to be sent, issues entry visas and other tasks⁴⁰

The job of the secretary is divided into three types: the first, second and third secretary, and all of them enjoy a diplomatic capacity⁴¹

- **The Diplomatic Attaché:** the lowest rank at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. When a person is recruited for the first time in a diplomatic position, he is assigned as an attaché. Afterwards, he is promoted into a third secretary and so on.

III- Duties of the 21st Century Diplomat

The 21st century diplomat shoulders various duties that were imposed due to a lot of challenges such as globalization, IT, economic openness, communication revolution and others, which makes his tasks and duties much different than the previous ones.

However, the diplomat is not any more that elegant person who works from behind the closed doors and feels suspicious about foreigners and performs organized works, but he had another burden that was imposed due to the above said challenges as well as other future ones which were required as a result for diplomacy and international relations.

Accordingly, it is necessary to shed light upon some of these duties which require the diplomat to put a head and within his imagination regardless of the state he is assigned to work in.

Based on the above, this chapter will be divided into four independent themes; the first one will examine the general duties assigned for the diplomat; secondly: the effect of IT on the job of the 21st diplomat; thirdly: the media role of the diplomat in the new millennium; fourth: we will shed light on the non-traditional role of the diplomat, or what has been called the popular diplomat.

First - The General duties

During the 21st century, new challenges has emerged as a result for the link between the states and globalization which were reflected on the track of diplomacy and diplomats. However, the diplomatic mission has taken various directions and aspects, more focused and changing. This has come as a result for the increasing complexities of the roles of players and the topics subject to discussion, dialogue and communication¹.

In addition, the diplomatic delegate is not anymore that arrogant conservative person, who lives in an ivory tower and participates in the celebrations. The diplomat of this century is characterized as the typical manager who develops the foreign relationships, negotiates with the politicians, businesses, artists and academia⁴³

Some people⁴⁴ state that the job of the 21st century diplomat shall include his movements and social links with all classes of the community. The current diplomat has become able to communicate with the people and classes directly without any combinations, which was in the past something strange.

The diplomat's ignorance about the status and ideas of the various classes of the society, especially the lower class, makes him faraway of the occurring currents under the surface as well expecting the developments and changes that may happen⁴⁵

Accordingly, social communication are the sole of the diplomat's work in the 21st century; they compliment his official work, adding that they are main aspects and resources for the new, building communication bridges and correct evaluation of the matters. They have high importance in the diplomatic work since they are a good means to enhance amicable relationships between the two states (the delegating and the hosting state).

The more his social links are good, the more this facilitates his communication and enable him achieve the demands and desires of his state, not to forget allowing the individuals- locals or foreigners to know the civilization of the state which he represents⁴⁶

³⁹ Dr. Sammouhi Fawq Al-Adah, *ibid*, p. 119.

⁴⁰ G. E. Do Nascimento e Silva. *Op. cit.* p. 80

⁴¹ The Iraq law added a fourth grade (the attaché) which is the least diplomatic rank.

¹ Kishan S. Rana, 21st century diplomacy, a practitioner's guide. www.diplomacy.edu/resources/books/21st-century-diplomacy-practitioner/oE2%080%99s-guide

⁴³ Kishan S. Rana, *op.cit.*

⁴⁴ Khalid Mahmoud Al-Koumi- the diplomatic job and foreign media based on the Zionist challenge. MA thesis, Faculty of Economy and Political Sciences, Cairo University, 1976, p. 22.

⁴⁵ Dr. Al-Sayyid Amin Shalabi, *ibid*, p. 199. in 1917 the revolution erupted in the former Soviet Union, which was a cause for the diplomats to review the status and aspirations of the Russian people and their feelings.

⁴⁶ Jamal Barakat, *Diplomacy, past, present and future.* Al-Farazdaq Publishing House, Riyadh, 1st Ed. 1985, p 167.

On the other hand, in case the diplomat does not build social links, then it calls to review his fitness to occupy such position⁴⁷

It is of importance to the 21st diplomat to be concerned with the structure and track and movements of the leaders of political parties, evaluate the electoral power in the democratic states or the ones that are influenced by dictatorship ones, with the need to know all political parties, groups and categories of the community.

Moreover, the diplomat shall establish friendships and know the power of each party or movement⁴⁸.

However, a diplomat shall be away somehow from the powerful party people, especially the opponents and those who criticize the government, except for the social courtesy. This can be attributed to the fact that such communications may affect his personal and official relations with the authorities and the negative consequences.

In fact, the 21st diplomat shall form with his colleagues a good qualified working team to cooperate with the human organizations who work in the hosting state⁴⁹.

The diplomats working with the international, regional or the specialized agencies shall be aware and know the international treaties and agreements, which enable them participate in the agenda and meetings of such entities.

Moreover, he shall advise his state about the perspectives of the delegates of the great states and the attitudes of the representatives of the geographical group for which he is a member. He shall participate in the meetings of these groups and show his opinion and position regarding the draft resolutions that represent the position of his state compared with the proposed ones⁵⁰.

In this context, we have to mention the products and outputs of technology and the shock it made in the diplomatic work.

In the past, a diplomat used to wait months until receiving the instructions and resolutions from the concerned authorities in his state. However, after this sudden change, he is demanded to perform different tasks; the treaties, agreements and important resolutions reached by summits, and thus the current diplomat has to work and polish the tough edges of such agreements or resolutions, since he deeply knows the importance and specificity of international interaction and the ability to reach successful negotiations.

Furthermore, the social, cultural, educational and religious reports prepared by the diplomat plays an important role in this century, reaching to a degree of being equal to the political, economic and military reports.

It is clear also that information about the classes of the society and their conditions, the ethnic and religious activities as well as the social organizations has become an important issue for political, economic and military analysis.

Currently, the Ministry of State in the USA adopts thirteen criteria⁵¹ that cover various fields to measure knowledge, cognition, skills and attitudes of the staff that are qualified to occupy a diplomatic position⁵².

In this context, the 21st century diplomat shall instill group work, which will be positively reflected on achieving international security and peace⁵³.

Consequently, this requires updating and reform of the diplomatic job and making is consistent and congruent with the international problems and issues, especially under the globalization that is imposed forcibly. The best example for that is the spread of mass destruction weapons, the illegal immigration, the cross-border diseases, money laundry, and international terrorism, sustaining market economy, human rights and environment⁵⁴.

The diplomat of the 21st century shall be firm, follows with concern the implementation of the resolutions with wisdom and reasonability, without hesitation.

The group of bylaws of the Supreme Court in Egypt states: from the papers, it is clear that the defendant was assigned as consul for the Arab Republic of Egypt in Hamburg/ Federal Germany, but his work style was

⁴⁷ In one of the years, the Russian government asked the French one to call its ambassador in Moscow. The reason was that the Russian government wanted to be represented in France with an ambassador who exerts more efforts in his political works and social links. Dr. Mohammed Abdul Mun'im Riyadh, comments on some international incidents, Law and Economy Journal, Cairo University, Vol.1, p. 129.

⁴⁸ Fawzi Salloukh, the foreign delegations, objectives and responsibilities, www.coa.gov.eg/ht_docs/firstday.htm

⁴⁹ Gustav Lindstorm, diplomats and diplomacy for the 21st century. www.rand.org/pubs/rgs_dissertations/RGSD169.html

⁵⁰ Fawzi Salloukh, *ibid*.

⁵¹ Among such criteria: 1) active communication with various cultures and political disagreements and the changing economic conditions in the host countries; 2) concluding important information from various resources to issue resolutions regarding credibility. 3) the ability to make oral accurate, brief and convincing communication; 4) to possess wisdom and talent to find alternative solutions for the problems he encounters; 5) brief report writing, that are well-organized and convincing within a short period. <http://careers.state.gov/work/foreign-service/officer/13-dimensions.Gustav>

⁵² Lindstorm, *op.cit*-

⁵³ Dr. Abdul Hadi Bu Taleb, the track of international diplomacy in the 21st century. www.rachelcenter.ps/news.phpAction=view=bo54

⁵⁴ Dr. Abdul Hadi Bu Talib, *ibid*.

not accepted by the staff. Accordingly some of them complained to the Egyptian ambassador Bone, as the ambassador reported to the General Diwan at the Ministry. The Diwan asked (based on a letter addressed to the diplomatic mission and inspection) to investigate the issue and conditions of that consulate. The diplomatic council convened a meeting and viewed the conditions of that consulate. After viewing the above said report as well as the confidential ones, it was concluded that he lack firmness in management, and thus recommended to stop him from work as a general consul in Hamburg and transfer him to another diplomatic mission but not a head of that mission⁵⁵.

It is noted that the features of the current international environment has shell its shades on the diplomatic job, so that it required to form the mentality and culture of the diplomatic envoy/ delegate, similar to the businessmen but not as a traditional diplomat who has only a political trend, since the world is divided into rich and poor states.

The third world countries have similar features, but variations emerged among them upon the discovery of oil and the new industrial states. Consequently, they have had a meaningful effect on the international policy. As for the other third world countries, the gap among them and the developed countries, becomes wider, which is reflected on the methods of grants and assistances provide to the third world countries. Accordingly, the current diplomat shall have more knowledge about economy in all aspects.

It is worth stating that the diplomat of the 21st century initiates his duties in a state that is surrounded with neighboring countries; his duty is to move between them to gain as much as possible from science and knowledge, and to know the features and ancient places as well as the constitutions and legislations, and thus he will be closer to achieve his new diplomatic mission.

Second - The Diplomat of the 21st Century and IT

The world has witnessed three huge revolutions; the first: agricultural; the second: industrial and the third was information that changed the international social structure as well as the patterns of human thinking. Those revolutions took place in various waves, and were reflected on the diplomatic works according to the nature of the wave⁵⁶.

On the other hand, the creations of IT canceled the borders among countries and made them abandon the traditional diplomatic means, through modern means and equipment that breached time and place borders, and information are not limited on the reports send by the diplomat using traditional means. Moreover, the modern diplomacy has become the means for communication and it is not effective without the use of technology when receiving and sending information in such a fast, more comprehensive and easiness.

As a result, the 21st century diplomat has to review his technical formation and review his mechanisms and methods in accordance with the latest developments in technology in the field of contact and communication.

Moreover, the need has become vital to have a clear and deep vision for the nature of interaction between policy, culture, national security, and the economic and technological issues.

In this regard, the process of reform and improvement for the diplomats' job and qualification imposes itself by force especially under the new developments of our world.

In addition, there is a conceptual change that began to impose itself by force considering the aspects of power in the culture and traditions of the managing the foreign relations, consistent with a world that has become breached from all directions, and controlled by tools other than the previous ones.

It is noted that the technological development helped and supported the diplomats of the developed countries to build new strategies, with the aim to impose domination and political and economic control on the developing countries, who became unable to cope and follow the developed countries since they lack the mechanisms of such technological development⁵⁷.

It is worth to state to a report prepared by one of the consultation bodies which are close to the Commission for Planning the Foreign Policy and National Security in USA. The report mentioned various main points that should be taken into account when qualifying the 21st century diplomat, most importantly: the cope with the technological development, IT, decentralization and a labor force according to the needs⁵⁸.

In addition to the above, we note that IT revolution requires and states that the current diplomat shall have a good technological background, which forms a good victory for the agencies of scientific research in his state, which look for information about the developments in other communities⁵⁹.

The IT diplomat shall throw his arrows on various available equipment that have positive effect on the future of his state. He should be fully aware of them and able to make communications to obtain the required

⁵⁵ The group of verdicts of the Supreme administrative court, year 32, Vol. 2, p. p 1474 + 1475.

⁵⁶ Abdul Hadi Bu Talib, *ibid*.

⁵⁷ www.Lib-diplomatic.blogspot.com/2012/03/blog-post.html2927

⁵⁸ www.Lib-diplomatic.blogspot.com/2012/03/blog-post.html2927

⁵⁹ Dr. Al-Sayyid Amin Shalabi, *ibid*, p. 139.

information quickly and thus make comparisons whether they are appropriate or not. On the other hand, he has to make sure that the costing mistakes will stay within the minimum limits and that his state will not be easily cheated, not to forget the savings in currency, which will be positively reflected on his state from all aspects⁶⁰.

Based on the above, it becomes necessary to have a successful technological diplomat, who can apply IT in his official work and shall recognize that technology is a must and compliments his work.

In case a diplomat masters dealing and using internet and social media, not as a part of his usual work, then he will be able to understand how such technologies affect and / or change the form or reformulate the objectives of the foreign policy of his state to make more consistency and lower risks.

Third -The Diplomat of the 21st Century and the Media job

We have discussed the effect of the IT development on the diplomatic job and the means of information transmission among people, so that a diplomat can communicate with his government within few seconds. In addition, reports and data sent only take few minutes, whereas they lasted for weeks in the past.

Though a 21st century diplomat is not the only eye for his state through which it can observe other countries, and the ear that listens to what goes on, and despite the huge development in technology, still, a diplomat is the honest source to convey information which make him a preference on all other kinds of media.

Accordingly, the current diplomat has to coordinate between his diplomatic job and his new media task, considering they are two faces for one coin, not to forget the other various kinds of coordination locally and abroad.

The international relationships handled by the current diplomat should be accompanied with a recognizing and evaluating media, which is the job of the diplomat, as he shall convey an honest picture about his state and citizens, explain his values, culture and principles and defend them trying to gain the support of the international public opinion for his just issues, and to cope between his super national interests and the international ones⁶¹.

In this context, the efforts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs , media and other cooperating entities should coordinate among each other to achieve the national objectives and implement the directions of the higher leadership of his state⁶².

Some scholars ⁶³ believe that, the 21st century diplomat, in order to succeed in his new media tasks, there is no harm to be aggressive but not that quite one, especially to convince the others that his state is a peaceful and a friend, with high culture and a live language, boasting the life style in his state.

In addition, coordination between the diplomatic tasks and the objectives of the foreign policy, from one side, and the objectives of the media policy from the other, can be promoted and enhanced.

In other words, the current diplomat – in order to succeed in his new media job- shall enhance his relationships with a number of media representatives (read, and seen) such as the elite thinkers, authors and political commentators, so as to convey true information to his state, but not distorted by the editors, especially if his state lacks domination or facing one of the current issues and thus their efforts shall be united to achieve the objectives of his state.

It is not necessarily that the diplomatic envoy shall be in a rushing race with media in the speedy transfer of the news of the hosting country, since the message of media and diplomacy differs. However, he shall send his information and reports in such a reasonable and balanced way with the required speed⁶⁴ .

From this point, we find that diplomatic work during this century badly needs coordination and unification of media efforts to deal with the events and struggles of the day, not to forget the economic and ethnic struggles, as media handles and plays a vital role in affecting the track and progress of international relations.

Still, the 21st century diplomat has to achieve various jumps towards cooperation and completeness in order to achieve the mutual objectives through all media means to face the advertisements and campaigns that intend to change the prototype imprinted in the minds of some public opinion sectors about the diplomat's state or his nation, and thus, there is a need to establish a positive opinion or at least a neutral one, through the use of clever direct and indirect methods and to contain the real and fake crisis, with the need to be alert in moving and being away from tension and the uncounted reactions.

Finally, it is worth stating that the media diplomat should support the residency of the mission in which he works, through a number of media means, such as modern equipment and the specialized publications, not to forget the need for continuous and permanent viewing of the audio- visual media and to support his friendships

⁶⁰ Dr. Al-Sayyid Amin Shalabi, *ibid*, p. 139.

⁶¹ Jamal Barakat, media aspect in the diplomatic work, *Diplomatic Studies Journal*, Vo. 4, Diplomatic Studies Institute, Riyadh, p. 66.

⁶² Jamal Barakat, *ibid*, p. 69.

⁶³ Fawzi Salloukh, *ibid*.

⁶⁴ Jamal Baraka, *ibid*, p. 68

with foreign diplomats in order to follow up the new on the hosting country.

In addition to the above, the diplomat envoy – for the success and promotion of his media job- shall not be a deaf tool that listens to empty slogans that are mentioned by various media means. However, he shall follow the method of clever reading by induction and knowing what is within the lines to know the real attitudes of the rulers and government, whether through local or foreign media means.

The current experienced diplomat is the one who gains 90% of correct news from media after analysis, comprehension and linking between them⁶⁵.

Forth -The Popular Diplomat

Recently, a term "popular diplomacy" emerged. As a modern term " popular diplomacy" means the unofficial practice of the popular diplomacy job, specifically, the organization and development of the relations among the peoples through un-official means and channels⁶⁶.

The popular diplomacy is a political ideological product that intends to enhance friendships and peaceful dialogue among the nations through non-official communication, with an attempt to solve the disputes in accordance with the laws, customs, dialogue and traditions⁶⁷.

On the other hand, the governments provide modern development methods and the diplomatic policies and through partnerships with all social classes of the foreign nations.

The importance of the popular diplomacy increased during the 21st century especially after the repeated failures of the official diplomacy on the international ground, and since the people rejected the issue of direct interference in their problems and internal affairs (using the official means), considering that as a clear interference of their internal affairs⁶⁸.

In the meantime, we find that the popular diplomacy has succeeded in breaking the psychological and social gap as it posses tools, arts, literature and strong direct ties with the people and knows their ideas, habits and traditions, not to forget feeling their problems, cultural and daily affairs⁶⁹.

Based on the above, we notice that popular diplomacy intends to address the people and public opinion in other states through parties and non-official formations in the community, who represent vital sectors of the people's structure⁷⁰

In addition to the above, popular diplomacy includes the activities in which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs engages in order to provide care for the national interests on official and non-official levels, including media, arts, development support, scientific exchange and dialogue seminars ... etc. ⁷¹

In fact, the influencing popular diplomacy is the one that uses dialogue as a means to achieve the objectives of the foreign policy; it approximates distances between the diplomat and citizen in the hosting country; it deepens exchanged knowledge and friendships between the citizens of the host country and his citizens in the hosting country.

On the other hand, the diplomat of the 21st century – through adopting the successful popular diplomacy- shoulders communication with the peoples of the friend and enemy countries, through strong collaboration with the friendship societies and by exerting real efforts to insure and improve the national development of the international relations⁷²

Adding to that, the current diplomat shall establish specialized media centers to allow all parties know the positions of his state towards the international current issues; the activities relating to dialogue with media and the local public, has been the link between the diplomat's country and the hosting one, which intend to deepen exchanged knowledge and friendships between both peoples, reflecting the positions of the diplomat's state that is open and confident on international level⁷³.

Accordingly, we could say that popular diplomacy and the diplomatic envoy form an influencing power that attracted the hearts and minds through clever indirect methods and by culture, values and ideologies to achieve gains on the ground in a time where public opinion has become a pressing influencing power, that chains the decision maker or push him to take decisions and action which he doesn't want⁷⁴.

⁶⁵ Jamal Baraka, *ibid*, p. 68

⁶⁶ Mohammed Sa'ed Al-Futaisi, popular diplomacy, a vision towards the future of diplomacy in the 21st century. www.avb.s-oman.net/showthread.php?t=1944032

⁶⁷ Mohammed Sa'ed Al-Futaisi, *ibid*.

⁶⁸ Mohammed Sa'ed Al-Futaisi, *ibid*.

⁶⁹ Mohammed Sa'ed Al-Futaisi, *ibid*.

⁷⁰ Imad Al-Mudaifer, Popular Diplomacy... Why?

⁷¹ Imad Al-Mudaifer, *ibid*, www.aleqt.com/2014/05/21/article_860612.html.

⁷² Imad Al-Mudaifer, *ibid*

⁷³ www.arabic.cricn/881/2012/11/02/82s154257.html

⁷⁴ www.arabic.cricn/881/2012/11/02/82s154257.html

IV-Conclusion

By God's help, this study – the diplomat of the 21st century and his duties- was completed. In this paper, we discussed how the diplomatic job has changed clearly due to current changes and moved from office work to wider horizons like cultural community work that is based on the international agenda and interest exchange.

Hence, comes the states' interest to choose their delegates from the best qualified people to occupy diplomatic positions, and thus to perform his mission on the best way and to insure enhancing constructive cooperation among all states, not to forget extending love and brotherhood bridges among all peoples, which is the principle and basis on which diplomacy laid its rules long time ago.

Furthermore, being a diplomatic envoy is not such an easy job, and therefore, he should have a good character that qualify him to practice his duties, otherwise he will fail in gaining self- confidence so as to be accepted by the hosting state and its citizens. If there are big similarities in the duties of the past and present, still, the diplomat – currently- has more difficult duties, especially in the IT age, not to forget the spread of globalization, which implied the diplomat to perform duties and tasks that were not known before, and all pour to provide an honoring representation for his state which fits with all requirements of the modern age.

Consequently, the researcher concluded with a set of suggestions and recommendations hoping to fill some of the gaps that relate to this study, most importantly:

- 1- It is necessary at the present time to re-formulate the articles of Vienna treaty for diplomatic affairs (1961) in such a way that is consistent with the principles and rules of modern diplomacy. The viewer of the treaty finds that it was convened in 1961. at that time, diplomacy was not the same as at the present times; diplomacy witnesses a continuous and rapid development and here comes the need to amend some articles of the treaty or to propose another new one in congruency with the new openness in the ruling regimes and the emergent of new states that were formerly under colonialism, not to forget the increase in the number of diplomatic missions and envoys.
- 2- The one who is nominated for a diplomatic position, shall be subject for a psychological test to know the extent of balance and stability in his character. That can be implemented with the help of specific forms to examine the levels of intelligence, personality and the psychological growth, where the nominee shall answer the questions of such tests accurately, and thus to evaluate all aspects of his personality.
- 3- The ministry of foreign affairs shall send the chosen ones to one or more of its embassies abroad for training, where a nominee can learn such work from the field, and therefore, he has an opportunity to practice the theories he learned in the diplomatic institute of his country.
- 4- The older diplomats who have long experience shall follow up the trainee and examine his comprehension of what he studies and learned in theory as well as observing all his behaviors and manners in all occasions and meetings held at the embassy, and to provide the ministry with reports about his fitness to work as a diplomat.
- 5- There should be an appropriate probation period that allow examining the nominee in full details, where practice can be noted clearly while applying theory on the ground, and to know whether he has a good character and can adaptation that enable him live and work abroad.
- 6- The 21st century diplomat shall raise and improve the diplomatic work to achieve civilized and human development and to clarify them from any particles, where diplomatic work shall not be a cover for conspiracies and cheating.

Finally, I hope that I was able to prepare this humble study, praying to God Al-Mighty to help me provide any useful and new information about this topic. God is the best Master and Supporter.

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