



PROSPECTS AND FURTHER OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF CITIZENS BY A CONSULAR INSTITUTION

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Several possibilities and avenues exist for improving consular institutions' role in safeguarding citizens' rights and interests.

The scope of services offered by consular organizations can be broadened to meet the needs of nationals in need while traveling overseas. Assistance with legal representation, consular protection in times of crisis, and repatriation or evacuation are all part of this service. The use of digital innovation within consular institutions has the potential to enhance the quality of services provided by these organizations. Faster and more convenient passport services, visa applications, and emergency notifications are all possible thanks to online consular platforms, mobile applications, and digital communication channels.

Through increased engagement and cooperation with consular services of other nations and international organizations, consular institutions can better defend the rights and interests of citizens. Better consular aid and crisis management is possible through the sharing of best practices, the exchange of information, and the coordination of activities.

To better safeguard the rights of their nationals living and working abroad, consular authorities might endeavor to strengthen existing national and international legal frameworks. This includes making sure that the host country's laws and international treaties that protect the rights and interests of foreign nationals are followed.

Consular agencies can actively involve locals in their work through public outreach initiatives and instructional programs. Citizens' rights, responsibilities, and accessible aid when going or living abroad can be better understood if there is greater public awareness of consular services.

Migrant laborers, victims of human trafficking, and those experiencing legal issues in foreign jurisdictions are all examples of vulnerable groups that can benefit from the extra attention paid to them by consular organizations. Creating specific plans and regulations can guarantee these people are safeguarded and cared for properly.



Organizational Crisis Preparation and Response Consular institutions have room for growth in their crisis preparation and response capabilities. To accomplish this goal, it is necessary to set up reliable lines of communication, create disaster recovery plans, and work closely with host countries and international partners.

Consular institutions may better safeguard people' rights and interests, respond to new threats, and offer broader consular help and support in a more interconnected world if they seize these opportunities.

Extending the reasoning from the preceding section, we might say that the rest of the world is increasingly denying leadership to the West, signaling a significant restructuring of international relations.

The complexity of the global political, economic, legal, social, and cultural landscape has a direct impact on the difficulty of consular job. Due to significant economic and social challenges, citizens of some countries are illegally migrating to others, causing consular institutions (or embassies) to be overwhelmed and unable to give the support their nationals require. In addition, there are far too many migrants for the consular service to effectively cover. This calls for a shift in strategy and tactics on the part of consular institutions.

The people of the represented country who happen to be visiting the territory of the host country are entitled to and deserving of help and support from the host country. But how can this be accomplished when there are tens of thousands of people, the vast majority of whom broke the law by entering the country illegally? It turns out that migrants need to be classified in an objective sense. Migrants who have obviously broken the law of the host state where the diplomatic institution is located will not receive full consular support for legal reasons. The consul does conduct an investigation, but (in a novel development) they often find it difficult to follow legal means and instead must make arrangements with the authorities of the host state outside the law in order to help the migrants in question.

This tendency is not universal, however, as it is limited to consular institutions of states whose citizens are compelled to seek happiness abroad in large numbers. Because of the lack of agreement on this issue, any attempt to uniformly alter International law does not oblige states to use institute of honorary consul. In particular, according to Article 68 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 notes that each the state itself decides whether it will appoint or host honorary consular officers.

Now in the light of COVID 19 Functions of the consul in sanitary, phytosanitary, and veterinary protection has also been vital. In the event of quarantine



diseases, dangerous illnesses, pests of agricultural plants, mass animal and bird diseases, and the threat of disease spread, the consul immediately informs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan and other centralized management bodies, indicating the name of the contaminated area, the number of cases, and the anti-epidemic measures taken by local authorities.

According to the Vienna Convention of 1963, a consular office may perform other functions entrusted to it by the represented state. However, in any case, these functions are only applicable if their execution is not prohibited by the laws and regulations of the receiving state. The represented state may assign consular functions to a consulate in another state or states, provided there is no explicit objection from any of them. Consular functions may also be performed on behalf of a third state, but only if the receiving state does not object. Termination of consular functions: The Vienna Convention of 1963 stipulates that consular functions cease upon notification by the represented state, notification by the receiving state if it no longer considers a specific individual as a consular officer, or upon revocation of the exequatur. In the event of a rupture of consular relations, including during an armed conflict, the receiving state is obligated to afford consular employees and private domestic workers, who are not nationals of the receiving state, and their family members, the necessary time and conditions for departure. Specifically, if needed, it must provide transportation required for their families and belongings, except for items acquired in the receiving state and prohibited from exportation at the time of departure.

CONCLUSION

To ensure that consular institutions effectively protect the rights and interests of citizens, the following recommendations may be considered:

Consular Services: Consular institutions should provide prompt and easily accessible assistance to their citizens abroad. This includes providing information on local laws and regulations, offering assistance in times of crisis or emergency, and facilitating communication between citizens and local authorities.

When necessary, consular institutions should assist citizens in gaining access to legal counsel and representation in the host nation. This may include providing information on local legal resources, facilitating contact with legal professionals, or coordinating translation and interpretation services.

Consular institutions should provide citizens with expedient passport, visa, and other documentation services. This includes the issuance or renewal of passports, the facilitation of notarial acts, and the certification of legal documents.



Civil Registration: Consular institutions should facilitate the registration of births, marriages, divorces, and fatalities that occur abroad among their citizens. This ensures that citizens have access to official records of vital events and can accordingly exercise their rights.

Preparedness for Emergencies Consular institutions should have effective contingency plans and procedures in place to respond to emergencies such as natural disasters, political unrest, and terrorist attacks. This includes establishing communication channels, providing citizens with timely updates and advisories, and, if necessary, coordinating evacuation or repatriation efforts.