



# Execution of Diplomatic Law in International Relations and Foreign Policy of Nepal

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## Abstract

*Diplomatic law is a branch of public international law that governs the conduct of diplomacy between the states. It primarily focuses on the rights, privileges, immunities and responsibilities of diplomatic agents, missions and consular staff. There are a few legal bases that support the conduct of diplomatic law through the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961), Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (1963) and Customary International Law. These conventions codify the standards for diplomatic relations, including establishment of diplomatic missions, immunities and privileges of diplomatic staff, inviolability of diplomatic premises, rules of conduct and limitations for the prosperity and sustainability of international relations. Nepal is a party to major international conventions governing diplomatic law: ratified the Vienna Convention of Diplomatic Relations (1961) and the Vienna convention on Consular (1963). These treaties have been incorporated into Nepalese legal practice through the Treaty Act, 1990 (2047 B.S) which gives precedence to international treaties over national law if there is a conflict. Thus, a state policy and international law provision in Nepal's constitution (2015) promotes compliance with international law and norms. Diplomatic Code of Conduct 2011, monitor the norms and diplomatic conduct of the Nepalese diplomats. The objective of the research article is to analyze the Diplomatic law and its execution in Nepal in respect to international law and international relations and foreign policy. The research methodology is based on the doctrinal research method and the various data and information has been taken from the secondary data.*

**Keywords:** *Diplomatic Law, international law, international relations and foreign policy.*

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## 1. Introduction

Diplomatic law, as established by the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (VCDR) 1961, serves as a cornerstone in international relations, delineating the privileges, immunities, and responsibilities of diplomatic mission and their personal. This legal framework is essential for fostering effective communication and collaboration among states, as it sets forth the principles governing the establishment and maintenance of diplomatic ties, including the inviolability of diplomatic premises and the assurance of free communication. The interplay between diplomatic law and international relations is profound. While diplomatic law laid the foundation for the conduct of diplomatic activities, international relations theory examines into the political, social and economic dynamic that influence these practices. The success of diplomatic efforts pivots on the strong application of diplomatic law, which in turn can evolve in response to the changing landscape of international relations.

Moreover, diplomatic law plays a pivotal role in promoting peace and security by offering mechanisms for dialogue and negotiation, thereby mitigating conflicts. It also fosters international cooperation on critical issues such as trade, territorial dispute, human rights etc. In contexts of armed conflict or political instability, diplomatic law can be instrumental in safeguarding individual human rights. Thus it is an essential element of international relations jurisprudence, providing a legal framework for diplomatic engagement and contributing to the over semi circling goal of maintaining global peace and security.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1 Diplomacy

It is both a concept and a practice, has undergone significant transformation throughout history. Fundamentally, it involves the art of negotiation between representatives of states or groups, facilitating dialogue and managing international relations. Diplomacy as a method of communication between various parties, including negotiations between recognized agents, is an ancient institution and international legal provisions governing its manifestations are the result of centuries of state practice.<sup>364</sup> This essential function promotes peaceful interactions among nations and serves as a vita mechanism for handling foreign affairs and sustaining global stability. The roots of diplomacy can be traced back to ancient civilizations, where early examples are found in texts like the Mahabharat and the Ramayan, illustrating the diplomatic actions of figures such as Lord Shri Kriashna and Lord Hanuman.

The evolution of diplomacy is particularly notable during the Italian Renaissance, a period characterized by a commercial focus where many diplomats were also bankers and traders. Influential figure such as Dante, Petrarch and Machiavelli contributed to the development of diplomatic practices that emphasized negotiation and alliance building. This era marked a shift

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<sup>364</sup> Malcon N.Shaw, *International Law* (6<sup>th</sup> ed.) Cambridge University Press (2008).

towards a more structured approach to diplomacy, laying the foundation for contemporary practices that have expanded significantly beyond their historical confines.

Modern diplomacy is a complex and multifaceted field that has moved away from the rigid protocols of traditional diplomacy, which was largely the domain of high ranking officials. In the past diplomatic communications were characterized by formal procedures and a high degree of confidentiality with negotiations often conducted behind closed doors to protect sensitive information. In contemporary political world, diplomacy encompasses a broader range of practices and actors reflecting the dynamic nature of international relations and the need for transparency and inclusivity in addressing global challenges.

The practice of diplomacy is guided by a specific set of principles that establish a framework for diplomatic relations, rooted in diplomatic law. These principles are enshrined in the VCDR 1961, which serves as a foundational element of modern diplomatic law within the context of international law and international relations. The VCDR delineates the rules and responsibilities governing diplomatic interactions between states, functioning as an international treaty. A central tenet of this convention is the principle of diplomatic immunity, which shields diplomats from the jurisdiction of the host nation's legal system enabling them to fulfill their roles without the threat of legal consequences.

Further, the VCDR 1961 emphasizes the inviolability of diplomatic premises, asserting that locations such as embassies cannot be entered by the host country without the explicit consent of the head of the mission. These principles are crucial for allowing diplomats to operate effectively, free from intimidation or interference. They reflect the respect and mutual understanding essential to diplomatic relations, playing a significant role in the preservation of international peace and security. The essence of the Vienna Convention as a guiding framework in diplomatic practice cannot be overstated.

Despite the ever evolving landscape of diplomacy, characterized by shifts in international politics and geography, its fundamental purpose remains unchanged. At its essence, diplomacy is a tool for managing international relations, resolving conflicts and promoting collaboration among nations. It acts as a vital conduit through which nation states address their differences and pursue shared objectives. This notion is aptly captured by Henry Kissinger, who articulated that diplomacy involves the adjustment of differences through negotiation, underscoring its critical role in fostering global cooperation.<sup>365</sup>

## 2.2 Empirical Theory

The Functional Necessity Theory serves as a cornerstone in diplomatic law, emphasizing the importance of immunities and privileges for diplomats. This theory asserts that such protections are vital for diplomats to perform their role effectively, ensuring they can operate without the threat of harassment or coercion from the host country.

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<sup>365</sup> Kissinger, H. *Diplomacy*. Simon & Schuster. (1994).

By safeguarding diplomats, the theory facilitates smoother international relations and communication. It recognizes that without these essential protections, diplomats may struggle to fulfill their responsibilities, potentially leading to diplomatic tensions and misunderstandings. Ultimately, the Functional Necessity Theory underscores the need for a secure atmosphere in which diplomats can engage in their duties. This framework not only supports individual diplomats but also contributes to the overall stability and functionality of international diplomacy.

## 2.3 Conceptual Theory

The principle of diplomatic immunities and privileges are fundamental to international diplomatic law, ensuring the smooth and peaceful interaction between sovereign states. These concepts, which have evolved over centuries and were formally established in the VCDR of 1961 are widely acknowledged and implemented within the global framework of international relations. This research article aims to examine into the theoretical underpinnings of diplomatic immunities and privileges, examining their historical context, legal basis and the rationale that support them.

Among the various theories that underpin diplomatic immunities and privileges, the Representational Theory stands out as a key element in diplomatic law. This theory asserts that diplomats, as *persona representatives* of their sovereigns, are granted the same protection and immunities as the sovereign they represent. Historically, this principle emerged from early diplomatic practices where envoys were seen as extensions of their rulers, carrying the weight of their dignity and authority. The safety and treatment of these representatives were critical, as any harm or disrespect could have awful implication for diplomatic relations.

Thus, in respect to the historical significance, the Representational Theory emphasizes the inviolability of diplomatic agents which is a cornerstone of diplomatic law. This inviolability ensures that diplomats are shielded from arrest or detention and that their residences and documents are protected from search and attack. Such protections are vital for enabling diplomats to fulfill their responsibilities without the threat of intimidation or coercion from the host country, thereby fostering a stable atmosphere for diplomatic engagement.

The functional Necessity theory acknowledges the importance of balancing diplomatic immunities and privileges with the need for accountability and adherence to the laws of the host country. The VCDR 1961 emphasizes that diplomats are obliged to respect the host country's law and refrain from interfering in its internal matters as outlined in Article 41.<sup>366</sup> This principle is vital for fostering positive diplomatic relations and safeguarding the sovereignty of the host nation.

Moreover, the VCDR allows the sending state to waive diplomatic immunity when deemed appropriate, as stated in Article 32.<sup>367</sup> This provision creates a mechanism for holding diplomats

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<sup>366</sup> Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961. Art. 41

<sup>367</sup> Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961. Art. 31

accountable for serious offenses or violations of regulations, thereby preventing potential misuse of diplomatic privileges. The functional Necessity Theory thus establishes a framework that enables diplomats to fulfill their roles effectively while honouring the legal framework and sovereignty of the host country.

Hence, the Functional Necessity Theory offers a balanced perspective on diplomatic immunities and privileges. While these privileges are crucial for the successful operation of diplomatic missions, they are not without limits and must be weighed against the necessity for accountability and respect for the host country's laws. This equilibrium is essential for preserving the integrity of diplomatic relations and upholding the rule of law in international interactions.

### 3. International Relations and Diplomatic Relations of Nepal

The diplomatic relations of Nepal with the United Kingdom (UK) began in 1816. Since then relations between the two countries have been characterized by traditional friendship, cordiality and cooperation. The Treaty of Sugauli (1816) provided for the exchange of accredited Ministers to each other's court. Gajendra Budhathoki, illustrate in his book, 'Jangja Bahadur Rana in England,' "Prime Minister Jung Bahadur Rana was the first high ranking person from South Asian Region to pay such a visit to European countries. As a result of visit, he was able to gain international recognition for Nepal as a sovereign Nation. At such a time, it was a surprise for South Asia that the Prime Minister of Nepal received a formal invitation to visit Britain from Queen Victoria of Britain. But there is no doubt that the invitation was possible only because of the glorious history of Nepal and the bravery of the brave people of Nepal. He left the Hanumandhoka palace, Kathmandu on Magh 4, 1906 B.S, (Jan, 1850) and after a long land and water journey, hunting for weeks on the way, reached Britain on Mangsir 2, 1907B.S. Thus, the modern period of Nepal's diplomatic history began with this incident. This is the gateway of Modern International Relations or Diplomacy of Nepal. Or the Prime Minister Junga Bahadur Rana was the founder of modern diplomacy of Nepal. This establishes Nepal's first international relations and diplomatic relations.<sup>368</sup>

This continued until 1923 when a new treaty of Friendship between UK and Nepal was signed. Subsequently, the status of British Representative in Kathmandu was upgraded to the level of an Envoy. In 1934, Nepal established its first diplomatic mission (legation) in London and the two countries exchanged Ministers Plenipotentiary and Envoys Extraordinary. In 1947, the status of these representatives was promoted to the level of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.<sup>369</sup>

Nepal and United States of America (US) established the diplomatic relations on 25 April 1947. The US is the second country, after the UK, with which Nepal established diplomatic

<sup>368</sup> Budhathoki, G. *Junga Bahadur in England*. Kunta Thapa (2081).

<sup>369</sup> <https://mofa.gov.np/content/1011/nepal-united-kingdom-relations/> retrieved on 8/17/2025

relations. Nepal established its Embassy in Washington D.C on 3 February 1958. On 6 August 1959, the Embassy of the US in Kathmandu was opened. Nepal also established its Consulate General in New York City on 9 October 2024, Nepal has also appointed honorary consuls and consuls general in various US cities.<sup>370</sup>

Before the execution of Diplomatic Law and Vienna Convention of 1961, Nepal has established its diplomatic relations with thirty countries, India (13 June 1947), France (20 April 1949), China (1 August 1955), Russian Federation (20 July 1956), Japan (1 September 1956), Switzerland (10 November 1956), Sri Lanka (1 July 1957), Egypt (16 July 1957), Germany (4 April 1958), Austria (15 August 1959), Italy (31 August 1959), Serbia (7 October 1959), Poland (25 Nov 1959), Thailand (30 November 1959), Malaysia (1 January 1960), Philippines (12 February 1960), Australia (15 February 1960), Myanmar (19 March 1960), Pakistan (20 March 1960), Netherlands (2 April 1960), Laos (20 May 1960), Israel (1 June 1960), Sweden (10 June 1960), Indonesia (25 December 1960), Mongolia (5 January 1961) Hungary (15 January 1961), New Zealand (1 May 1961), Afghanistan (1 July 1961) Argentina (1 January 1962). At the present date Nepal has 183 diplomatic friendly states. The recent was Republic of Kiribati Islands (17 July 2024)<sup>371</sup> with whom developed its diplomatic relation in term of international relations.

The Northern block has a long history of political, economic, religious, social and cultural relation. Although recorded history can be traced out only from early 5<sup>th</sup> century, the research study infer based on the intense cultural affinities of either side whether Shakyamuni Buddha or the Confucius, it can be assumed that the civilizational contacts between these two national state could have been happened in the prehistoric period. The story of Manjushree, known in North as Wen Shu PU Sa, is narrated in Nepal as founder of Kathmandu valley who cut the gorge to drain out the water from the lake to make the valley habitable. Thus one can assumed that the Buddhist diplomacy has been flourishing from Nepal to northern block in the ancient time before the establishment of the contemporary diplomatic law from the western point of view. But these two diplomatic friendly nation states formalized their relation on 1 August 1955 in respect to the modern development of international relations after World War II. Nepal has established bilateral diplomatic relations with 183 countries. The UK was the first to recognize Nepal in 1816, followed by USA in 1947, while Kribati Islands became the most recent addition to this list on July 17, 2004.<sup>372</sup>

### **3.1 Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges**

Immunities and privileges are essential components of international relations, particularly in the realms of diplomacy and consular activities. These protections, afforded to diplomats, consular staff and specific international organizations, facilitate effective diplomatic engagement and foster international collaboration. The legal foundations for these immunities

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<sup>370</sup> [mofa.gov.np/content/772/nepal-us-relations](https://mofa.gov.np/content/772/nepal-us-relations) retrieved on 8/17/2025

<sup>371</sup> <https://mofa.gov.np/pages/bilateral-relations-2/> retrieved on 8/17/2025

<sup>372</sup> <https://mofa.gov.np/pages/bilateral-relations-2/>



are established in the VCDR of 1961 and VCCR of 1963. Notably, Article 31<sup>373</sup> for the VCDR grants diplomatic agents complete immunity from the host country's criminal jurisdiction, while Article 43<sup>374</sup> of the VCCR provide consular officers with immunity for their official acts, albeit with certain limitations.

These immunities are not intended for the personal advantage of individuals but are designed to enable them to perform their official duties without interference from the host country. This framework promotes effective communication between states, encourages peaceful dispute resolution and enhances international cooperation. However, it is important to recognize that these privileges are not absolute. Article 41 of the Conventions underscores the obligation of diplomats and consular officers to adhere to the laws of the host country and Article 32 allows for the possibility of immunity waivers by the sending state in specific circumstances.

Hence, certain international organizations benefits from similar immunities under the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN 1946 and related agreements. These provisions empower such organizations to operate independently and effectively in fulfilling their mandates. Ultimately, diplomatic immunities and privileges are foundational to the structure of international diplomatic relations, allowing diplomats to execute their responsibilities without fear of coercion or obstruction from the host country.<sup>375</sup>

### 3.2 Foreign Policy of Nepal

The primary aim of Nepal's foreign policy is to elevate the nation's dignity by ensuring the protection of its sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence, while also fostering economic prosperity and wellbeing. Additionally, it seeks to contribute positively to global peace, harmony and security reflecting Nepal's commitment to a stable international milieu. Nepal's foreign policy is anchored in several core principles, including mutual respect for each nation's sovereignty and territorial integrity, non interference in domestic affairs and the promotion of equality among states. It emphasizes non aggression and the peaceful resolution of conflicts, alongside cooperation for mutual benefit. Furthermore, Nepal upholds its dedication to the UN Charter and the overarching value of the international peace.

The Constitution of Nepal 2015, Article 5(1), 50(4) and 51(4) outlines the national interest and foreign policy directives, emphasizing the safeguarding of freedom, sovereignty and territorial integrity as fundamental elements<sup>376</sup>. It mandates that international relations be conducted on the basis of sovereign equality, while also ensuring the nation's dignity is upheld. The state is tasked with pursuing an independent foreign policy that aligns with international

<sup>373</sup> Vienna Convention on Consular Relations 1963, Art. 31

<sup>374</sup> Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations 1961. Art. 43

<sup>375</sup> Convention o the Privileges and Immunities of the UNs. Art VI

<sup>376</sup> The Const. of Nepal 2015. Art 5(1), 50(4) 51

law and the principles of non alignment, while actively reviewing past treaties to establish new agreements grounded in equality and mutual interest.

The Nepal Treaty Act of 1990, specifically Section 9, outlines the enforceability of treaty provision in relation to existing laws, Subsection (1) asserts that if a treaty, once ratifies, acceded to, accepted or approved by the Parliament, contains provisions that contains provisions that conflict with current laws, those conflicting legal provisions will be rendered void for the purpose of that treaty. Consequently, the treaty's provision will hold the same legal wight as Nepalese laws. Subsection (2) addresses treaties that have not undergone ratification, accession, acceptance or approval by the Parliament. In such cases, if these treaties imposed additional obligations on Nepal, the government is required to take prompt action to create the necessary legal frameworks for their enforcement. This ensures that even ungratified treaties can be addressed appropriately if they necessitate legal arrangements.<sup>377</sup>

Overall, the Act emphasizes the primacy of treaties once they are formally accepted by the Parliament, while also recognizing the need for legislative action regarding treaties that have not yet been ratified but still impose obligations on the nation. This dual approach reflects a commitment to uphold international agreements while maintain the integrity of municipal law.

#### **4. Analysis and Interpretation**

Nepal's diplomatic law is intricately linked to its foreign policy goals, which prioritize national sovereignty, territorial integrity and economic prosperity, as enshrined in the 2015 Constitution, particularly in Articles 5(1), 50(4) and 51. This framework not only aims to enhance the nation's welfare but also contributes to international peace and security. Fundamental elements of this approach include adherence to the UN Charter, participation in the Non Aligned Movement and a commitment to the principle of International Law.

The significance of diplomatic protocol and conduct is further underscored in Nepal's Diplomatic Code of Conduct established in 2011, which aims to facilitate dignifies and systematic interactions with both state and non state actors. In the realm of international relations, the practice of diplomatic law is crucial for the effective implementation of Nepal's foreign policy. This legal framework ensures that Nepal engages with the global community in a manner that reflects its values and interests.

Central to Nepal's foreign policy are principles that advocate for mutual respect for sovereignty, non interference, opposition to aggression and the pursuit of peaceful dispute resolution. These foundational tenets illustrate Nepal's commitment to encouragement the harmonious international relations while simultaneously protecting its national interests. Through this balanced approach, Nepal seeks to navigate the complexities of global diplomacy while remaining committed in its core value.

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<sup>377</sup> Nepal Treaty Act 1990. Art 9(1)(2)



Nepal's foreign policy is fundamentally grounded in several key principles that emphasize the importance of maintaining harmonious international relations. At the forefront is the principle of mutual respect for sovereignty, which highlights the necessity of recognizing and honouring the independence and territorial integrity of other nations. This principle is important for fostering trust and cooperation, as it lays the foundation for diplomatic engagement that is both respectful and equitable. By prioritizing sovereignty, Nepal seeks to build relationships that are beneficial and deeply rooted in an understanding of each nation's unique context and aspirations.

In addition to sovereignty, Nepal's foreign policy underscores the importance of non-interference and non aggression as essential tenets. Non interference reflects a commitment to nonparticipation from interfering in the internal affairs of other states, thereby promoting an atmosphere of peace and stability both regionally and globally. This approach is particularly relevant in the world where geopolitical tensions can escalate rapidly; by adhering to non aggression, Nepal aims to ensure that its interactions with other nations are characterized by dialogue and diplomacy rather than conflict. Such principles not only enhance Nepal's standing in the international community but also contribute to a more peaceful international milieu.

Hence, the principle of peaceful dispute resolution is integral to Nepal's foreign policy framework. This principle advocates for addressing conflicts through dialogue and negotiation instead of resorting to violence or coercion. By promoting peaceful means of resolving disputes, Nepal positions itself as a mediator and a proponent of stability in regional politics. This approach aligns with its national interests while reflecting a broader commitment to international peace and security, reinforcing Nepal's role as a constructive player on the international political arena.

Secondly, the Diplomatic Code of Conduct: this serves as an essential guideline for the behavior of government official and diplomats representing Nepal in the international political arena. This framework delineates the principles and standards that should govern their interactions with foreign representatives, ensuring that all engagements are marked by professionalism and respect. By adhering to these guidelines, diplomats are better prepared to navigate the complexities of international relations while effectively promoting Nepal's national interests.

Central to the code is the emphasis on dignity and consistency in representation. It is vital for officials to embody the values and aspirations of Nepal, projecting a unified and coherent image to the international political community. This approach not only enhances Nepal's reputation on the international arena but also builds trust and credibility with foreign counterparts. The code encourages diplomats to uphold ethical conduct, reinforcing the significance of integrity in all diplomatic interactions.

Recognizing the dynamic nature of international relations, the code also highlights the necessity for adaptability in diplomatic practices. It urges officials to stay informed about

international trends and culture nuances that can influence negotiations and collaborations. By fostering a culture of continuous learning and responsiveness, the Diplomatic Code of Conduct empowers Nepal's diplomats to effectively represent the nation while nurturing positive relationships with other nation states.

Thirdly, Protocol and Procedures: Nepal has established a detailed framework of protocols that govern diplomatic appointments, which is essential for upholding the decorum and organization of international relations. Central to this framework is the formal presentation of Letter of Credence, which ambassadors deliver to the head of state in the host country, marking their official appointment. Conversely, Letter of Recall facilitates the formal withdrawal of an ambassador's credential upon the conclusion of their term or reassignment, ensuring that diplomatic transitions are handled with the requisite respect and formality.

Thus, in respect to these critical documents, Nepal's protocol and Consular Handbook delineates specific guidelines regarding the order of precedence among diplomatic missions. This hierarchy is crucial for establishing the rank and status of diplomats during official events, thereby ensuring that interactions among representatives of different nations reflect their respective diplomatic standings. By maintaining a clear order of precedence, Nepal not only promotes smooth diplomatic engagements but also mitigates important conflicts or misunderstandings that could arise from unclear rankings.

Adhering to these protocols and procedures is important for cultivating positive diplomatic relations and enhancing Nepal's reputation on the international arena. By clearly defining the roles and responsibilities of diplomatic personnel, the country can effectively manage its international relationships while fostering a culture of respect and cooperation. This structured approach to diplomacy not only serves Nepal's interests but also contributes to the overall stability and efficacy of international diplomatic practices.

Fourthly, multilateral diplomacy: Nepal actively participates in multilateral diplomacy, engaging in various international platforms such as the UNs, SAARC, SCO and the Non Aligned Movement. This involvement not only aims to strengthen diplomatic relations but also highlights Nepal's committed commitment to international law and global standards. By recognizing the significance of collaborative efforts, Nepal addresses critical global issues, including climate change, international terrorism and security challenges. Further, its membership in regional organizations like BIMSTEC and BIN Network facilitates economic cooperation and promotes peace and stability within the region.

Through its dedication to multilateral diplomacy, Nepal advocates for the principles of non alignment, the interests of landlocked countries, least developed nations and the concerns of small states, emphasizing mutual respect among nations. This approach underscores the importance of maintaining sovereignty and independence in foreign policy while fostering dialogue and cooperation across diverse nations. By positioning itself as a mediator and facilitator in international discussions, Nepal not only reinforces its diplomatic identity but also contributes to a more balanced and equitable global order.

Fifthly, Parliamentary Diplomacy: Parliamentary diplomacy plays a central role in enabling Nepal to connect with legislative bodies worldwide, thereby strengthening its international relations. Through this diplomatic strategy, Nepal aims to forge significant partnerships with nations, fostering dialogue and collaboration on issues relevant to both domestic and international contexts. The Federal Parliament of Nepal acknowledges the value of these interactions, which not only enhance mutual understanding but also facilitate the sharing of best practices in governance and policy making.

In pursuing parliamentary diplomacy, Nepal seeks to capitalize on its unique position in the international political arena to advocate for its interests while actively participating in discussions on critical international issues. This engagement often includes involvement in international forums, conferences, and bilateral meetings, where lawmakers exchange insights and experiences that can benefit their counterparts. By promoting these relationships, Nepal not only improves its legislative processes but also establishes itself as a proactive member of the international political community, dedicated to addressing shared challenges.

The emphasis on parliamentary diplomacy reflects Nepal's awareness of the interconnected nature of nations in an increasingly globalized world. By collaborating with other legislative bodies Nepal is better equipped to tackle complex issues such as climate change, international terrorism, IHL, trade and human rights, which necessitate collective action. This strategic approach not only fortifies Nepal's diplomatic ties but also enhances its legislative framework, ultimately contributing to the nation's long term development and stability.

Finally, Consular Affairs: Nepal's approach to consular affairs is deeply anchored in international conventions and its own municipal law, aimed at safeguarding the rights and welfare of its citizen abroad. By adhering to these established frameworks, the Nepali government strives to create a comprehensive support system that addresses the needs of its nationals while ensuring their rights are protected in foreign lands. The consular services provided encompass a variety of essential functions, including the issuance of passports and visas, as well as offering critical assistance during emergencies such as natural disasters or political turmoil.

Furthermore, Nepal actively pursues international cooperation to enhance its consular capabilities. By collaborating with other nations and engaging in international discussions, the country seeks to improve its consular services and enrich the experiences of its citizens overseas. This proactive approach not only underscores Nepal's commitment to the safety and dignity of its citizens but also fosters goodwill and mutual understanding with other countries, ultimately contributing to a more secure and supportive environment for all Nepalese nationals abroad.

The overall execution of diplomatic law in international relations and foreign policy of Nepal with the objective of conducting the official meetings, contacts, negotiations and communications of the government of Nepal with international actors, state actors and non state actors their representatives and other officials in a more systematic and dignified manner consistent with diplomatic norms and international practices.

## 5. Conclusion

The application of diplomatic law in Nepal's international relations and foreign policy demonstrates a sophisticated balance between national priorities and global obligations. Positioned strategically between India and China, Nepal faces a multifaceted geopolitical pressure that requires a thoughtful implementation of diplomatic principles. The country has long embraced the ideals of no alignment and peaceful coexistence, which serve as the foundation of its foreign policy. This dedication is reflected in Nepal's proactive engagement with international organizations and its commitment to fostering both bilateral and multilateral partnerships aimed at enhancing regional stability and cooperation.

Moreover, Nepal's adherence to established international laws is pivotal in reinforcing its sovereignty while contributing to global governance. The pragmatic execution of diplomatic law within its foreign policy framework allows Nepal to capitalize on its unique geographical position for economic growth and overall development. The updated treaties and agreements highlight Nepal's commitment to international norms, further solidifying its international reputation and underscoring its resolve to uphold the rule of law in diplomatic relations.

The implementation of diplomatic law in Nepal is significantly shaped by the principles enshrined in the VCDR of 1961, the VCCR of 1963 and the Diplomatic Code of Conduct established in 2011. These frameworks provide a structured approach to diplomatic missions, ensuring that diplomats operate within recognized norms and standards. In Nepal, adherence to these international agreements not only enhances the effectiveness of its diplomatic engagements but also reinforces its commitment to maintaining a stable and cooperative international partner.

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