

**No. 8638**

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**ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM,  
BOLIVIA, etc.**

**Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. Done at Vienna,  
on 24 April 1963**

*Official texts: English, French, Chinese, Russian and Spanish.*

*Registered ex officio on 8 June 1967.*

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**Convention de Vienne sur les relations consulaires. Faite à  
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*Textes officiels anglais, français, chinois, russe et espagnol.*

*Enregistrée d'office le 8 juin 1967.*

No. 8638. VIENNA CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> ON CONSULAR RELATIONS. DONE AT VIENNA, ON 24 APRIL 1963

*The States Parties to the present Convention,*

*Recalling* that consular relations have been established between peoples since ancient times,

*Having in mind* the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nation concerning the sovereign equality of States, the maintenance of international peace and security, and the promotion of friendly relations among nations,

*Considering* that the United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities adopted the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations which was opened for signature on 18 April 1961,<sup>2</sup>

*Believing* that an international convention on consular relations, privileges and immunities would also contribute to the development of friendly relations among nations, irrespective of their differing constitutional and social systems,

*Realizing* that the purpose of such privileges and immunities is not to benefit individuals but to ensure the efficient performance of functions by consular posts on behalf of their respective States,

*Affirming* that the rules of customary international law continue to govern matters not expressly regulated by the provisions of the present Convention,

*Have agreed* as follows :

*Article 1*

DEFINITIONS

1. For the purposes of the present Convention, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereunder assigned to them :

<sup>1</sup> The Convention was adopted on 22 April 1963 by the United Nations Conference on Consular Relations held at the Neue Hofburg in Vienna, Austria, from 4 March to 22 April 1963. The Conference also adopted the Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality, the Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes, the Final Act and three resolutions annexed to that Act (see pp. 469, 487 and 458, respectively, of this volume). The Convention and the two Protocols were deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. The Final Act, by unanimous decision of the Conference, was deposited in the archives of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria. The text of the Final Act and of the annexed resolutions is published for the purpose of information on p. 458 of this volume. For the proceedings of the Conference, see *United Nations Conference on Consular Relations, Official Records*, Vol. I and II (United Nations Publications, Sales Nos. 63.X.2 and 64.X.1).

The Convention, in accordance with article 77, came into force on 19 March 1967, the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession. For the list of States on behalf of which the instruments of ratification or accession were deposited as at the date of registration of the Convention, see p. 454 of this volume.

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 500, p. 95.

- (a) “ consular post ” means any consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency;
- (b) “ consular district ” means the area assigned to a consular post for the exercise of consular functions;
- (c) “ head of consular post ” means the person charged with the duty of acting in that capacity;
- (d) “ consular officer ” means any person, including the head of a consular post, entrusted in that capacity with the exercise of consular functions;
- (e) “ consular employee ” means any person employed in the administrative or technical service of a consular post;
- (f) “ member of the service staff ” means any person employed in the domestic service of a consular post;
- (g) “ members of the consular post ” means consular officers, consular employees and members of the service staff;
- (h) “ members of the consular staff ” means consular officers, other than the head of a consular post, consular employees and members of the service staff;
- (i) “ member of the private staff ” means a person who is employed exclusively in the private service of a member of the consular post;
- (j) “ consular premises ” means the buildings or parts of buildings and the land ancillary thereto, irrespective of ownership, used exclusively for the purposes of the consular post;
- (k) “ consular archives ” includes all the papers, documents, correspondence, books, films, tapes and registers of the consular post, together with the ciphers and codes, the card-indexes and any article of furniture intended for their protection or safekeeping.

2. Consular officers are of two categories, namely career consular officers and honorary consular officers. The provisions of Chapter II of the present Convention apply to consular posts headed by career consular officers; the provisions of Chapter III govern consular posts headed by honorary consular officers.

3. The particular status of members of the consular posts who are nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State is governed by Article 71 of the present Convention.

## CHAPTER I

## CONSULAR RELATIONS IN GENERAL

## Section I

*ESTABLISHMENT AND CONDUCT OF CONSULAR RELATIONS**Article 2*

## ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULAR RELATIONS

1. The establishment of consular relations between States takes place by mutual consent.
2. The consent given to the establishment of diplomatic relations between two States implies, unless otherwise stated, consent to the establishment of consular relations.
3. The severance of diplomatic relations shall not *ipso facto* involve the severance of consular relations.

*Article 3*

## EXERCISE OF CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

Consular functions are exercised by consular posts. They are also exercised by diplomatic missions in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention.

*Article 4*

## ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONSULAR POST

1. A consular post may be established in the territory of the receiving State only with that State's consent.
2. The seat of the consular post, its classification and the consular district shall be established by the sending State and shall be subject to the approval of the receiving State.
3. Subsequent changes in the seat of the consular post, its classification or the consular district may be made by the sending State only with the consent of the receiving State.
4. The consent of the receiving State shall also be required if a consulate-general or a consulate desires to open a vice-consulate or a consular agency in a locality other than that in which it is itself established.
5. The prior express consent of the receiving State shall also be required for the opening of an office forming part of an existing consular post elsewhere than at the seat thereof.

## Article 5

## CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

Consular functions consist in :

- (a) protecting in the receiving State the interests of the sending State and of its nationals, both individuals and bodies corporate, within the limits permitted by international law;
- (b) furthering the development of commercial, economic, cultural and scientific relations between the sending State and the receiving State and otherwise promoting friendly relations between them in accordance with the provisions of the present Convention;
- (c) ascertaining by all lawful means conditions and developments in the commercial, economic, cultural and scientific life of the receiving State, reporting thereon to the Government of the sending State and giving information to persons interested;
- (d) issuing passports and travel documents to nationals of the sending State, and visas or appropriate documents to persons wishing to travel to the sending State;
- (e) helping and assisting nationals, both individuals and bodies corporate, of the sending State;
- (f) acting as notary and civil registrar and in capacities of a similar kind, and performing certain functions of an administrative nature, provided that there is nothing contrary thereto in the laws and regulations of the receiving State;
- (g) safeguarding the interests of nationals, both individuals and bodies corporate, of the sending State in cases of succession *mortis causa* in the territory of the receiving State, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State;
- (h) safeguarding, within the limits imposed by the laws and regulations of the receiving State, the interests of minors and other persons lacking full capacity who are nationals of the sending State, particularly where any guardianship or trusteeship is required with respect to such persons;
- (i) subject to the practices and procedures obtaining in the receiving State, representing or arranging appropriate representation for nationals of the sending State before the tribunals and other authorities of the receiving State, for the purpose of obtaining, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, provisional measures for the preservation of the rights and interests of these nationals, where, because of absence or any other reason, such nationals are unable at the proper time to assume the defence of their rights and interests;
- (j) transmitting judicial and extra-judicial documents or executing letters rogatory or commissions to take evidence for the courts of the sending

- State in accordance with international agreements in force or, in the absence of such international agreements, in any other manner compatible with the laws and regulations of the receiving State;
- (k) exercising rights of supervision and inspection provided for in the laws and regulations of the sending State in respect of vessels having the nationality of the sending State, and of aircraft registered in that State, and in respect of their crews;
  - (l) extending assistance to vessels and aircraft mentioned in sub-paragraph (k) of this Article and to their crews, taking statements regarding the voyage of a vessel, examining and stamping the ship's papers, and, without prejudice to the powers of the authorities of the receiving State, conducting investigations into any incidents which occurred during the voyage, and settling disputes of any kind between the master, the officers and the seamen in so far as this may be authorized by the laws and regulations of the sending State;
  - (m) performing any other functions entrusted to a consular post by the sending State which are not prohibited by the laws and regulations of the receiving State or to which no objection is taken by the receiving State or which are referred to in the international agreements in force between the sending State and the receiving State.

#### *Article 6*

##### EXERCISE OF CONSULAR FUNCTIONS OUTSIDE THE CONSULAR DISTRICT

A consular officer may, in special circumstances, with the consent of the receiving State, exercise his functions outside his consular district.

#### *Article 7*

##### EXERCISE OF CONSULAR FUNCTIONS IN A THIRD STATE

The sending State may, after notifying the States concerned, entrust a consular post established in a particular State with the exercise of consular functions in another State, unless there is express objection by one of the States concerned.

#### *Article 8*

##### EXERCISE OF CONSULAR FUNCTIONS ON BEHALF OF A THIRD STATE

Upon appropriate notification to the receiving State, a consular post of the sending State may, unless the receiving State objects, exercise consular functions in the receiving State on behalf of a third State.

### Article 9

#### CLASSES OF HEADS OF CONSULAR POSTS

1. Heads of consular posts are divided into four classes, namely :
  - (a) consuls-general;
  - (b) consuls;
  - (c) vice-consuls;
  - (d) consular agents.
2. Paragraph 1 of this Article in no way restricts the right of any of the Contracting Parties to fix the designation of consular officers other than the heads of consular posts.

### Article 10

#### APPOINTMENT AND ADMISSION OF HEADS OF CONSULAR POSTS

1. Heads of consular posts are appointed by the sending State and are admitted to the exercise of their functions by the receiving State.
2. Subject to the provisions of the present Convention, the formalities for the appointment and for the admission of the head of a consular post are determined by the laws, regulations and usages of the sending State and of the receiving State respectively.

### Article 11

#### THE CONSULAR COMMISSION OR NOTIFICATION OF APPOINTMENT

1. The head of a consular post shall be provided by the sending State with a document, in the form of a commission or similar instrument, made out for each appointment, certifying his capacity and showing, as a general rule, his full name, his category and class, the consular district and the seat of the consular post.
2. The sending State shall transmit the commission or similar instrument through the diplomatic or other appropriate channel to the Government of the State in whose territory the head of a consular post is to exercise his functions.
3. If the receiving State agrees, the sending State may, instead of a commission or similar instrument, send to the receiving State a notification containing the particulars required by paragraph 1 of this Article.

### Article 12

#### THE EXEQUATUR

1. The head of a consular post is admitted to the exercise of his functions by an authorization from the receiving State termed an *exequatur*, whatever the form of this authorization.

2. A State which refuses to grant an *exequatur* is not obliged to give to the sending State reasons for such refusal.
3. Subject to the provisions of Articles 13 and 15, the head of a consular post shall not enter upon his duties until he has received an *exequatur*.

### Article 13

#### PROVISIONAL ADMISSION OF HEADS OF CONSULAR POSTS

Pending delivery of the *exequatur*, the head of a consular post may be admitted on a provisional basis to the exercise of his functions. In that case, the provisions of the present Convention shall apply.

### Article 14

#### NOTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORITIES OF THE CONSULAR DISTRICT

As soon as the head of a consular post is admitted even provisionally to the exercise of his functions, the receiving State shall immediately notify the competent authorities of the consular district. It shall also ensure that the necessary measures are taken to enable the head of a consular post to carry out the duties of his office and to have the benefit of the provisions of the present Convention.

### Article 15

#### TEMPORARY EXERCISE OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE HEAD OF A CONSULAR POST

1. If the head of a consular post is unable to carry out his functions or the position of head of consular post is vacant, an acting head of post may act provisionally as head of the consular post.
2. The full name of the acting head of post shall be notified either by the diplomatic mission of the sending State or, if that State has no such mission in the receiving State, by the head of the consular post, or, if he is unable to do so, by any competent authority of the sending State, to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State or to the authority designated by that Ministry. As a general rule, this notification shall be given in advance. The receiving State may make the admission as acting head of post of a person who is neither a diplomatic agent nor a consular officer of the sending State in the receiving State conditional on its consent.
3. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall afford assistance and protection to the acting head of post. While he is in charge of the post, the provisions of the present Convention shall apply to him on the same basis as to the head of the consular post concerned. The receiving State shall not, however, be obliged to grant to an acting head of post any facility, privilege or immunity



which the head of the consular post enjoys only subject to conditions not fulfilled by the acting head of post.

4. When, in the circumstances referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, a member of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State in the receiving State is designated by the sending State as an acting head of post, he shall, if the receiving State does not object thereto, continue to enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

### Article 16

#### PRECEDENCE AS BETWEEN HEADS OF CONSULAR POSTS

1. Heads of consular posts shall rank in each class according to the date of the grant of the *exequatur*.
2. If, however, the head of a consular post before obtaining the *exequatur* is admitted to the exercise of his functions provisionally, his precedence shall be determined according to the date of the provisional admission; this precedence shall be maintained after the granting of the *exequatur*.
3. The order of precedence as between two or more heads of consular posts who obtained the *exequatur* or provisional admission on the same date shall be determined according to the dates on which their commissions or similar instruments or the notifications referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 11 were presented to the receiving State.
4. Acting heads of posts shall rank after all heads of consular posts and, as between themselves, they shall rank according to the dates on which they assumed their functions as acting heads of posts as indicated in the notifications given under paragraph 2 of Article 15.
5. Honorary consular officers who are heads of consular posts shall rank in each class after career heads of consular posts, in the order and according to the rules laid down in the foregoing paragraphs.
6. Heads of consular posts shall have precedence over consular officers not having that status.

### Article 17

#### PERFORMANCE OF DIPLOMATIC ACTS BY CONSULAR OFFICERS

1. In a State where the sending State has no diplomatic mission and is not represented by a diplomatic mission of a third State, a consular officer may, with the consent of the receiving State, and without affecting his consular status, be authorized to perform diplomatic acts. The performance of such acts by a consular officer shall not confer upon him any right to claim diplomatic privileges and immunities.

2. A consular officer may, after notification addressed to the receiving State, act as representative of the sending State to any inter-governmental organization. When so acting, he shall be entitled to enjoy any privileges and immunities accorded to such a representative by customary international law or by international agreements; however, in respect of the performance by him of any consular function, he shall not be entitled to any greater immunity from jurisdiction than that to which a consular officer is entitled under the present Convention.

### Article 18

#### APPOINTMENT OF THE SAME PERSON BY TWO OR MORE STATES AS A CONSULAR OFFICER

Two or more States may, with the consent of the receiving State, appoint the same person as a consular officer in that State.

### Article 19

#### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF CONSULAR STAFF

1. Subject to the provisions of Articles 20, 22 and 23, the sending State may freely appoint the members of the consular staff.
2. The full name, category and class of all consular officers, other than the head of a consular post, shall be notified by the sending State to the receiving State in sufficient time for the receiving State, if it so wishes, to exercise its rights under paragraph 3 of Article 23.
3. The sending State may, if required by its laws and regulations, request the receiving State to grant an *exequatur* to a consular officer other than the head of a consular post.
4. The receiving State may, if required by its laws and regulations, grant an *exequatur* to a consular officer other than the head of a consular post.

### Article 20

#### SIZE OF THE CONSULAR STAFF

In the absence of an express agreement as to the size of the consular staff, the receiving State may require that the size of the staff be kept within limits considered by it to be reasonable and normal, having regard to circumstances and conditions in the consular district and to the needs of the particular post.

*Article 21*

## PRECEDENCE AS BETWEEN CONSULAR OFFICERS OF A CONSULAR POST

The order of precedence as between the consular officers of a consular post and any change thereof shall be notified by the diplomatic mission of the sending State or, if that State has no such mission in the receiving State, by the head of the consular post, to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State or to the authority designated by that Ministry.

*Article 22*

## NATIONALITY OF CONSULAR OFFICERS

1. Consular officers should, in principle, have the nationality of the sending State.
2. Consular officers may not be appointed from among persons having the nationality of the receiving State except with the express consent of that State which may be withdrawn at any time.
3. The receiving State may reserve the same right with regard to nationals of a third State who are not also nationals of the sending State.

*Article 23*

## PERSONS DECLARED "NON GRATA"

1. The receiving State may at any time notify the sending State that a consular officer is *persona non grata* or that any other member of the consular staff is not acceptable. In that event, the sending State shall, as the case may be, either recall the person concerned or terminate his functions with the consular post.
2. If the sending State refuses or fails within a reasonable time to carry out its obligations under paragraph 1 of this Article, the receiving State may, as the case may be, either withdraw the *exequatur* from the person concerned or cease to consider him as a member of the consular staff.
3. A person appointed as a member of a consular post may be declared unacceptable before arriving in the territory of the receiving State or, if already in the receiving State, before entering on his duties with the consular post. In any such case, the sending State shall withdraw his appointment.
4. In the cases mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article, the receiving State is not obliged to give to the sending State reasons for its decision.

*Article 24*NOTIFICATION TO THE RECEIVING STATE OF APPOINTMENTS,  
ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

1. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State or the authority designated by that Ministry shall be notified of :
  - (a) the appointment of members of a consular post, their arrival after appointment to the consular post, their final departure or the termination of their functions and any other changes affecting their status that may occur in the course of their service with the consular post ;
  - (b) the arrival and final departure of a person belonging to the family of a member of a consular post forming part of his household and, where appropriate, the fact that a person becomes or ceases to be such a member of the family ;
  - (c) the arrival and final departure of members of the private staff and, where appropriate, the termination of their service as such ;
  - (d) the engagement and discharge of persons resident in the receiving State as members of a consular post or as members of the private staff entitled to privileges and immunities.
2. When possible, prior notification of arrival and final departure shall also be given.

## Section II

*END OF CONSULAR FUNCTIONS**Article 25*

## TERMINATION OF THE FUNCTIONS OF A MEMBER OF A CONSULAR POST

The functions of a member of a consular post shall come to an end *inter alia* :

- (a) on notification by the sending State to the receiving State that his functions have come to an end ;
- (b) on withdrawal of the *exequatur* ;
- (c) on notification by the receiving State to the sending State that the receiving State has ceased to consider him as a member of the consular staff.

*Article 26*

## DEPARTURE FROM THE TERRITORY OF THE RECEIVING STATE

The receiving State shall, even in case of armed conflict, grant to members of the consular post and members of the private staff, other than nationals of the receiving State, and to members of their families forming part of their households irrespective of nationality, the necessary time and facilities to enable them to prepare their departure and to leave at the earliest possible moment after the termination of the functions of the members concerned. In particular, it shall, in case of need, place at their disposal the necessary means of transport for themselves and their property other than property acquired in the receiving State the export of which is prohibited at the time of departure.

*Article 27*

## PROTECTION OF CONSULAR PREMISES AND ARCHIVES AND OF THE INTERESTS OF THE SENDING STATE IN EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

1. In the event of the severance of consular relations between two States :
  - (a) the receiving State shall, even in case of armed conflict, respect and protect the consular premises, together with the property of the consular post and the consular archives;
  - (b) the sending State may entrust the custody of the consular premises, together with the property contained therein and the consular archives, to a third State acceptable to the receiving State;
  - (c) the sending State may entrust the protection of its interests and those of its nationals to a third State acceptable to the receiving State.
2. In the event of the temporary or permanent closure of a consular post, the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply. In addition,
  - (a) if the sending State, although not represented in the receiving State by a diplomatic mission, has another consular post in the territory of that State, that consular post may be entrusted with the custody of the premises of the consular post which has been closed, together with the property contained therein and the consular archives, and, with the consent of the receiving State, with the exercise of consular functions in the district of that consular post; or
  - (b) if the sending State has no diplomatic mission and no other consular post in the receiving State, the provisions of sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply.

## CHAPTER II

FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES  
RELATING TO CONSULAR POSTS, CAREER CONSULAR OFFICERS  
AND OTHER MEMBERS OF A CONSULAR POST

## Section I

*FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES  
RELATING TO A CONSULAR POST**Article 28*

## FACILITIES FOR THE WORK OF THE CONSULAR POST

The receiving State shall accord full facilities for the performance of the functions of the consular post.

*Article 29*

## USE OF NATIONAL FLAG AND COAT-OF-ARMS

1. The sending State shall have the right to the use of its national flag and coat-of-arms in the receiving State in accordance with the provisions of this Article.
2. The national flag of the sending State may be flown and its coat-of-arms displayed on the building occupied by the consular post and at the entrance door thereof, on the residence of the head of the consular post and on his means of transport when used on official business.
3. In the exercise of the right accorded by this Article regard shall be had to the laws, regulations and usages of the receiving State.

*Article 30*

## ACCOMMODATION

1. The receiving State shall either facilitate the acquisition on its territory, in accordance with its laws and regulations, by the sending State of premises necessary for its consular post or assist the latter in obtaining accommodation in some other way.
2. It shall also, where necessary, assist the consular post in obtaining suitable accommodation for its members.

*Article 31*

## INVIOLABILITY OF THE CONSULAR PREMISES

1. Consular premises shall be inviolable to the extent provided in this Article.
2. The authorities of the receiving State shall not enter that part of the consular premises which is used exclusively for the purpose of the work of the consular post except with the consent of the head of the consular post or of his designee or of the head of the diplomatic mission of the sending State. The consent of the head of the consular post may, however, be assumed in case of fire or other disaster requiring prompt protective action.
3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article, the receiving State is under a special duty to take all appropriate steps to protect the consular premises against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the consular post or impairment of its dignity.
4. The consular premises, their furnishings, the property of the consular post and its means of transport shall be immune from any form of requisition for purposes of national defence or public utility. If expropriation is necessary for such purposes, all possible steps shall be taken to avoid impeding the performance of consular functions, and prompt, adequate and effective compensation shall be paid to the sending State.

*Article 32*

## EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION OF CONSULAR PREMISES

1. Consular premises and the residence of the career head of consular post of which the sending State or any person acting on its behalf is the owner or lessee shall be exempt from all national, regional or municipal dues and taxes whatsoever, other than such as represent payment for specific services rendered.
2. The exemption from taxation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to such dues and taxes if, under the law of the receiving State, they are payable by the person who contracted with the sending State or with the person acting on its behalf.

*Article 33*

## INVIOLABILITY OF THE CONSULAR ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTS

The consular archives and documents shall be inviolable at all times and wherever they may be.

*Article 34*

## FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Subject to its laws and regulations concerning zones entry into which is prohibited or regulated for reasons of national security, the receiving State shall ensure freedom of movement and travel in its territory to all members of the consular post.

*Article 35*

## FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATION

1. The receiving State shall permit and protect freedom of communication on the part of the consular post for all official purposes. In communicating with the Government, the diplomatic missions and other consular posts, wherever situated, of the sending State, the consular post may employ all appropriate means, including diplomatic or consular couriers, diplomatic or consular bags and messages in code or cipher. However, the consular post may install and use a wireless transmitter only with the consent of the receiving State.

2. The official correspondence of the consular post shall be inviolable. Official correspondence means all correspondence relating to the consular post and its functions.

3. The consular bag shall be neither opened nor detained. Nevertheless, if the competent authorities of the receiving State have serious reason to believe that the bag contains something other than the correspondence, documents or articles referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, they may request that the bag be opened in their presence by an authorized representative of the sending State. If this request is refused by the authorities of the sending State, the bag shall be returned to its place of origin.

4. The packages constituting the consular bag shall bear visible external marks of their character and may contain only official correspondence and documents or articles intended exclusively for official use.

5. The consular courier shall be provided with an official document indicating his status and the number of packages constituting the consular bag. Except with the consent of the receiving State he shall be neither a national of the receiving State, nor, unless he is a national of the sending State, a permanent resident of the receiving State. In the performance of his functions he shall be protected by the receiving State. He shall enjoy personal inviolability and shall not be liable to any form of arrest or detention.

6. The sending State, its diplomatic missions and its consular posts may designate consular couriers *ad hoc*. In such cases the provisions of paragraph 5



of this Article shall also apply except that the immunities therein mentioned shall cease to apply when such a courier has delivered to the consignee the consular bag in his charge.

7. A consular bag may be entrusted to the captain of a ship or of a commercial aircraft scheduled to land at an authorized port of entry. He shall be provided with an official document indicating the number of packages constituting the bag, but he shall not be considered to be a consular courier. By arrangement with the appropriate local authorities, the consular post may send one of its members to take possession of the bag directly and freely from the captain of the ship or of the aircraft.

### *Article 36*

#### COMMUNICATION AND CONTACT WITH NATIONALS OF THE SENDING STATE

1. With a view to facilitating the exercise of consular functions relating to nationals of the sending State :

- (a) consular officers shall be free to communicate with nationals of the sending State and to have access to them. Nationals of the sending State shall have the same freedom with respect to communication with and access to consular officers of the sending State;
- (b) if he so requests, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall, without delay, inform the consular post of the sending State if, within its consular district, a national of that State is arrested or committed to prison or to custody pending trial or is detained in any other manner. Any communication addressed to the consular post by the person arrested, in prison, custody or detention shall also be forwarded by the said authorities without delay. The said authorities shall inform the person concerned without delay of his rights under this sub-paragraph;
- (c) consular officers shall have the right to visit a national of the sending State who is in prison, custody or detention, to converse and correspond with him and to arrange for his legal representation. They shall also have the right to visit any national of the sending State who is in prison, custody or detention in their district in pursuance of a judgment. Nevertheless, consular officers shall refrain from taking action on behalf of a national who is in prison, custody or detention if he expressly opposes such action.

2. The rights referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, subject to the

proviso, however, that the said laws and regulations must enable full effect to be given to the purposes for which the rights accorded under this Article are intended.

### *Article 37*

#### INFORMATION IN CASES OF DEATHS, GUARDIANSHIP OR TRUSTEESHIP, WRECKS AND AIR ACCIDENTS

If the relevant information is available to the competent authorities of the receiving State, such authorities shall have the duty :

- (a) in the case of the death of a national of the sending State, to inform without delay the consular post in whose district the death occurred;
- (b) to inform the competent consular post without delay of any case where the appointment of a guardian or trustee appears to be in the interests of a minor or other person lacking full capacity who is a national of the sending State. The giving of this information shall, however, be without prejudice to the operation of the laws and regulations of the receiving State concerning such appointments;
- (c) if a vessel, having the nationality of the sending State, is wrecked or runs aground in the territorial sea or internal waters of the receiving State, or if an aircraft registered in the sending State suffers an accident on the territory of the receiving State, to inform without delay the consular post nearest to the scene of the occurrence.

### *Article 38*

#### COMMUNICATION WITH THE AUTHORITIES OF THE RECEIVING STATE

In the exercise of their functions, consular officers may address :

- (a) the competent local authorities of their consular district;
- (b) the competent central authorities of the receiving State if and to the extent that this is allowed by the laws, regulations and usages of the receiving State or by the relevant international agreements.

### *Article 39*

#### CONSULAR FEES AND CHARGES

1. The consular post may levy in the territory of the receiving State the fees and charges provided by the laws and regulations of the sending State for consular acts.

2. The sums collected in the form of the fees and charges referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, and the receipts for such fees and charges, shall be exempt from all dues and taxes in the receiving State.

## Section II

### *FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES RELATING TO CAREER CONSULAR OFFICERS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF A CONSULAR POST*

#### *Article 40*

##### PROTECTION OF CONSULAR OFFICERS

The receiving State shall treat consular officers with due respect and shall take all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on their person, freedom or dignity.

#### *Article 41*

##### PERSONAL INVIOABILITY OF CONSULAR OFFICERS

1. Consular officers shall not be liable to arrest or detention pending trial, except in the case of a grave crime and pursuant to a decision by the competent judicial authority.
2. Except in the case specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, consular officers shall not be committed to prison or liable to any other form of restriction on their personal freedom save in execution of a judicial decision of final effect.
3. If criminal proceedings are instituted against a consular officer, he must appear before the competent authorities. Nevertheless, the proceedings shall be conducted with the respect due to him by reason of his official position and, except in the case specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, in a manner which will hamper the exercise of consular functions as little as possible. When, in the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article, it has become necessary to detain a consular officer, the proceedings against him shall be instituted with the minimum of delay.

#### *Article 42*

##### NOTIFICATION OF ARREST, DETENTION OR PROSECUTION

In the event of the arrest or detention, pending trial, of a member of the consular staff, or of criminal proceedings being instituted against him, the receiving State shall promptly notify the head of the consular post. Should the latter be himself the object of any such measure, the receiving State shall notify the sending State through the diplomatic channel.

*Article 43*

## IMMUNITY FROM JURISDICTION

1. Consular officers and consular employees shall not be amenable to the jurisdiction of the judicial or administrative authorities of the receiving State in respect of acts performed in the exercise of consular functions.
2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not, however, apply in respect of a civil action either :
  - (a) arising out of a contract concluded by a consular officer or a consular employee in which he did not contract expressly or impliedly as an agent of the sending State; or
  - (b) by a third party for damage arising from an accident in the receiving State caused by a vehicle, vessel or aircraft.

*Article 44*

## LIABILITY TO GIVE EVIDENCE

1. Members of a consular post may be called upon to attend as witnesses in the course of judicial or administrative proceedings. A consular employee or a member of the service staff shall not, except in the cases mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Article, decline to give evidence. If a consular officer should decline to do so, no coercive measure or penalty may be applied to him.
2. The authority requiring the evidence of a consular officer shall avoid interference with the performance of his functions. It may, when possible, take such evidence at his residence or at the consular post or accept a statement from him in writing.
3. Members of a consular post are under no obligation to give evidence concerning matters connected with the exercise of their functions or to produce official correspondence and documents relating thereto. They are also entitled to decline to give evidence as expert witnesses with regard to the law of the sending State.

*Article 45*

## WAIVER OF PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

1. The sending State may waive, with regard to a member of the consular post, any of the privileges and immunities provided for in Articles 41, 43 and 44.
2. The waiver shall in all cases be express, except as provided in paragraph 3 of this Article, and shall be communicated to the receiving State in writing.

3. The initiation of proceedings by a consular officer or a consular employee in a matter where he might enjoy immunity from jurisdiction under Article 43 shall preclude him from invoking immunity from jurisdiction in respect of any counter-claim directly connected with the principal claim.

4. The waiver of immunity from jurisdiction for the purposes of civil or administrative proceedings shall not be deemed to imply the waiver of immunity from the measures of execution resulting from the judicial decision; in respect of such measures, a separate waiver shall be necessary.

#### *Article 46*

##### EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION OF ALIENS AND RESIDENCE PERMITS

1. Consular officers and consular employees and members of their families forming part of their households shall be exempt from all obligations under the laws and regulations of the receiving State in regard to the registration of aliens and residence permits.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not, however, apply to any consular employee who is not a permanent employee of the sending State or who carries on any private gainful occupation in the receiving State or to any member of the family of any such employee.

#### *Article 47*

##### EXEMPTION FROM WORK PERMITS

1. Members of the consular post shall, with respect to services rendered for the sending State, be exempt from any obligations in regard to work permits imposed by the laws and regulations of the receiving State concerning the employment of foreign labour.

2. Members of the private staff of consular officers and of consular employees shall, if they do not carry on any other gainful occupation in the receiving State, be exempt from the obligations referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article.

#### *Article 48*

##### SOCIAL SECURITY EXEMPTION

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article, members of the consular post with respect to services rendered by them for the sending State, and members of their families forming part of their households, shall be exempt from social security provisions which may be in force in the receiving State.

2. The exemption provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply also to members of the private staff who are in the sole employ of members of the consular post, on condition :
  - (a) that they are not nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State; and
  - (b) that they are covered by the social security provisions which are in force in the sending State or a third State.
3. Members of the consular post who employ persons to whom the exemption provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article does not apply shall observe the obligations which the social security provisions of the receiving State impose upon employers.
4. The exemption provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not preclude voluntary participation in the social security system of the receiving State, provided that such participation is permitted by that State.

#### *Article 49*

##### EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION

1. Consular officers and consular employees and members of their families forming part of their households shall be exempt from all dues and taxes, personal or real, national, regional or municipal, except :
  - (a) indirect taxes of a kind which are normally incorporated in the price of goods or services;
  - (b) dues or taxes on private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, subject to the provisions of Article 32;
  - (c) estate, succession or inheritance duties, and duties on transfers, levied by the receiving State, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of Article 51;
  - (d) dues and taxes on private income, including capital gains, having its source in the receiving State and capital taxes relating to investments made in commercial or financial undertakings in the receiving State;
  - (e) charges levied for specific services rendered;
  - (f) registration, court or record fees, mortgage dues and stamp duties, subject to the provisions of Article 32.
2. Members of the service staff shall be exempt from dues and taxes on the wages which they receive for their services.
3. Members of the consular post who employ persons whose wages or salaries are not exempt from income tax in the receiving State shall observe the obligations

which the laws and regulations of that State impose upon employers concerning the levying of income tax.

### *Article 50*

#### EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES AND INSPECTION

1. The receiving State shall, in accordance with such laws and regulations as it may adopt, permit entry of and grant exemption from all customs duties, taxes, and related charges other than charges for storage, cartage and similar services, on :

- (a) articles for the official use of the consular post;
- (b) articles for the personal use of a consular officer or members of his family forming part of his household, including articles intended for his establishment. The articles intended for consumption shall not exceed the quantities necessary for direct utilization by the persons concerned.

2. Consular employees shall enjoy the privileges and exemptions specified in paragraph 1 of this Article in respect of articles imported at the time of first installation.

3. Personal baggage accompanying consular officers and members of their families forming part of their households shall be exempt from inspection. It may be inspected only if there is serious reason to believe that it contains articles other than those referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article, or articles the import or export of which is prohibited by the laws and regulations of the receiving State or which are subject to its quarantine laws and regulations. Such inspection shall be carried out in the presence of the consular officer or member of his family concerned.

### *Article 51*

#### ESTATE OF A MEMBER OF THE CONSULAR POST OR OF A MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY

In the event of the death of a member of the consular post or of a member of his family forming part of his household, the receiving State :

- (a) shall permit the export of the movable property of the deceased, with the exception of any such property acquired in the receiving State the export of which was prohibited at the time of his death;
- (b) shall not levy national, regional or municipal estate, succession or inheritance duties, and duties on transfers, on movable property the presence of which in the receiving State was due solely to the presence in that State of the deceased as a member of the consular post or as a member of the family of a member of the consular post.

*Article 52*

## EXEMPTION FROM PERSONAL SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The receiving State shall exempt members of the consular post and members of their families forming part of their households from all personal services, from all public service of any kind whatsoever, and from military obligations such as those connected with requisitioning, military contributions and billeting.

*Article 53*

## BEGINNING AND END OF CONSULAR PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

1. Every member of the consular post shall enjoy the privileges and immunities provided in the present Convention from the moment he enters the territory of the receiving State on proceeding to take up his post or, if already in its territory, from the moment when he enters on his duties with the consular post.
2. Members of the family of a member of the consular post forming part of his household and members of his private staff shall receive the privileges and immunities provided in the present Convention from the date from which he enjoys privileges and immunities in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article or from the date of their entry into the territory of the receiving State or from the date of their becoming a member of such family or private staff, whichever is the latest.
3. When the functions of a member of the consular post have come to an end, his privileges and immunities and those of a member of his family forming part of his household or a member of his private staff shall normally cease at the moment when the person concerned leaves the receiving State or on the expiry of a reasonable period in which to do so, whichever is the sooner, but shall subsist until that time, even in case of armed conflict. In the case of the persons referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, their privileges and immunities shall come to an end when they cease to belong to the household or to be in the service of a member of the consular post provided, however, that if such persons intend leaving the receiving State within a reasonable period thereafter, their privileges and immunities shall subsist until the time of their departure.
4. However, with respect to acts performed by a consular officer or a consular employee in the exercise of his functions, immunity from jurisdiction shall continue to subsist without limitation of time.
5. In the event of the death of a member of the consular post, the members of his family forming part of his household shall continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to them until they leave the receiving State or until the expiry of a reasonable period enabling them to do so, whichever is the sooner.



*Article 54*

## OBLIGATIONS OF THIRD STATES

1. If a consular officer passes through or is in the territory of a third State, which has granted him a visa if a visa was necessary, while proceeding to take up or return to his post or when returning to the sending State, the third State shall accord to him all immunities provided for by the other Articles of the present Convention as may be required to ensure his transit or return. The same shall apply in the case of any member of his family forming part of his household enjoying such privileges and immunities who are accompanying the consular officer or travelling separately to join him or to return to the sending State.
2. In circumstances similar to those specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, third States shall not hinder the transit through their territory of other members of the consular post or of members of their families forming part of their households.
3. Third States shall accord to official correspondence and to other official communications in transit, including messages in code or cipher, the same freedom and protection as the receiving State is bound to accord under the present Convention. They shall accord to consular couriers who have been granted a visa, if a visa was necessary, and to consular bags in transit, the same inviolability and protection as the receiving State is bound to accord under the present Convention.
4. The obligations of third States under paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall also apply to the persons mentioned respectively in those paragraphs, and to official communications and to consular bags, whose presence in the territory of the third State is due to *force majeure*.

*Article 55*

## RESPECT FOR THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS OF THE RECEIVING STATE

1. Without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, it is the duty of all persons enjoying such privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State. They also have a duty not to interfere in the internal affairs of that State.
2. The consular premises shall not be used in any manner incompatible with the exercise of consular functions.
3. The provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article shall not exclude the possibility of offices of other institutions or agencies being installed in part of the building in which the consular premises are situated, provided that the premises assigned to them are separate from those used by the consular post. In

that event, the said offices shall not, for the purposes of the present Convention, be considered to form part of the consular premises.

### *Article 56*

#### INSURANCE AGAINST THIRD PARTY RISKS

Members of the consular post shall comply with any requirement imposed by the laws and regulations of the receiving State in respect of insurance against third party risks arising from the use of any vehicle, vessel or aircraft.

### *Article 57*

#### SPECIAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRIVATE GAINFUL OCCUPATION

1. Career consular officers shall not carry on for personal profit any professional or commercial activity in the receiving State.
2. Privileges and immunities provided in this Chapter shall not be accorded :
  - (a) to consular employees or to members of the service staff who carry on any private gainful occupation in the receiving State;
  - (b) to members of the family of a person referred to in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph or to members of his private staff;
  - (c) to members of the family of a member of a consular post who themselves carry on any private gainful occupation in the receiving State.

#### CHAPTER III

#### REGIME RELATING TO HONORARY CONSULAR OFFICERS AND CONSULAR POSTS HEADED BY SUCH OFFICERS

### *Article 58*

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

1. Articles 28, 29, 30, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39, paragraph 3 of Article 54 and paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 55 shall apply to consular posts headed by an honorary consular officer. In addition, the facilities, privileges and immunities of such consular posts shall be governed by Articles 59, 60, 61 and 62.

2. Articles 42 and 43, paragraph 3 of Article 44, Articles 45 and 53 and paragraph 1 of Article 55 shall apply to honorary consular officers. In addition, the facilities, privileges and immunities of such consular officers shall be governed by Articles 63, 64, 65, 66 and 67.
3. Privileges and immunities provided in the present Convention shall not be accorded to members of the family of an honorary consular officer or of a consular employee employed at a consular post headed by an honorary consular officer.
4. The exchange of consular bags between two consular posts headed by honorary consular officers in different States shall not be allowed without the consent of the two receiving States concerned.

#### *Article 59*

##### PROTECTION OF THE CONSULAR PREMISES

The receiving State shall take such steps as may be necessary to protect the consular premises of a consular post headed by an honorary consular officer against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the consular post or impairment of its dignity.

#### *Article 60*

##### EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION OF CONSULAR PREMISES

1. Consular premises of a consular post headed by an honorary consular officer of which the sending State is the owner or lessee shall be exempt from all national, regional or municipal dues and taxes whatsoever, other than such as represent payment for specific services rendered.
2. The exemption from taxation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to such dues and taxes if, under the laws and regulations of the receiving State, they are payable by the person who contracted with the sending State.

#### *Article 61*

##### INVIOLABILITY OF CONSULAR ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTS

The consular archives and documents of a consular post headed by an honorary consular officer shall be inviolable at all times and wherever they may be, provided that they are kept separate from other papers and documents and, in particular, from the private correspondence of the head of a consular post and of any person working with him, and from the materials, books or documents relating to their profession or trade.

*Article 62*

## EXEMPTION FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES

The receiving State shall, in accordance with such laws and regulations as it may adopt, permit entry of, and grant exemption from all customs duties, taxes, and related charges other than charges for storage, cartage and similar services on the following articles, provided that they are for the official use of a consular post headed by an honorary consular officer : coats-of-arms, flags, signboards, seals and stamps, books, official printed matter, office furniture, office equipment and similar articles supplied by or at the instance of the sending State to the consular post.

*Article 63*

## CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

If criminal proceedings are instituted against an honorary consular officer, he must appear before the competent authorities. Nevertheless, the proceedings shall be conducted with the respect due to him by reason of his official position and, except when he is under arrest or detention, in a manner which will hamper the exercise of consular functions as little as possible. When it has become necessary to detain an honorary consular officer, the proceedings against him shall be instituted with the minimum of delay.

*Article 64*

## PROTECTION OF HONORARY CONSULAR OFFICERS

The receiving State is under a duty to accord to an honorary consular officer such protection as may be required by reason of his official position.

*Article 65*

## EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION OF ALIENS AND RESIDENCE PERMITS

Honorary consular officers, with the exception of those who carry on for personal profit any professional or commercial activity in the receiving State, shall be exempt from all obligations under the laws and regulations of the receiving State in regard to the registration of aliens and residence permits.

*Article 66*

## EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION

An honorary consular officer shall be exempt from all dues and taxes on the remuneration and emoluments which he receives from the sending State in respect of the exercise of consular functions.

*Article 67*

## EXEMPTION FROM PERSONAL SERVICES AND CONTRIBUTIONS

The receiving State shall exempt honorary consular officers from all personal services and from all public services of any kind whatsoever and from military obligations such as those connected with requisitioning, military contributions and billeting.

*Article 68*OPTIONAL CHARACTER OF THE INSTITUTION  
OF HONORARY CONSULAR OFFICERS

Each State is free to decide whether it will appoint or receive honorary consular officers.

## CHAPTER IV

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

*Article 69*

## CONSULAR AGENTS WHO ARE NOT HEADS OF CONSULAR POSTS

1. Each State is free to decide whether it will establish or admit consular agencies conducted by consular agents not designated as heads of consular post by the sending State.
2. The conditions under which the consular agencies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article may carry on their activities and the privileges and immunities which may be enjoyed by the consular agents in charge of them shall be determined by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

*Article 70*

## EXERCISE OF CONSULAR FUNCTIONS BY DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

1. The provisions of the present Convention apply also, so far as the context permits, to the exercise of consular functions by a diplomatic mission.

2. The names of members of a diplomatic mission assigned to the consular section or otherwise charged with the exercise of the consular functions of the mission shall be notified to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State or to the authority designated by that Ministry.
3. In the exercise of consular functions a diplomatic mission may address :
  - (a) the local authorities of the consular district;
  - (b) the central authorities of the receiving State if this is allowed by the laws, regulations and usages of the receiving State or by relevant international agreements.
4. The privileges and immunities of the members of a diplomatic mission referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall continue to be governed by the rules of international law concerning diplomatic relations.

#### *Article 71*

##### NATIONALS OR PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF THE RECEIVING STATE

1. Except in so far as additional facilities, privileges and immunities may be granted by the receiving State, consular officers who are nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State shall enjoy only immunity from jurisdiction and personal inviolability in respect of official acts performed in the exercise of their functions, and the privilege provided in paragraph 3 of Article 44. So far as these consular officers are concerned, the receiving State shall likewise be bound by the obligation laid down in Article 42. If criminal proceedings are instituted against such a consular officer, the proceedings shall, except when he is under arrest or detention, be conducted in a manner which will hamper the exercise of consular functions as little as possible.
2. Other members of the consular post who are nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State and members of their families, as well as members of the families of consular officers referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall enjoy facilities, privileges and immunities only in so far as these are granted to them by the receiving State. Those members of the families of members of the consular post and those members of the private staff who are themselves nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State shall likewise enjoy facilities, privileges and immunities only in so far as these are granted to them by the receiving State. The receiving State shall, however, exercise its jurisdiction over those persons in such a way as not to hinder unduly the performance of the functions of the consular post.

#### *Article 72*

##### NON-DISCRIMINATION

1. In the application of the provisions of the present Convention the receiving State shall not discriminate as between States.

2. However, discrimination shall not be regarded as taking place :
  - (a) where the receiving State applies any of the provisions of the present Convention restrictively because of a restrictive application of that provision to its consular posts in the sending State;
  - (b) where by custom or agreement States extend to each other more favourable treatment than is required by the provisions of the present Convention.

### *Article 73*

#### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE PRESENT CONVENTION AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

1. The provisions of the present Convention shall not affect other international agreements in force as between States parties to them.
2. Nothing in the present Convention shall preclude States from concluding international agreements confirming or supplementing or extending or amplifying the provisions thereof.

#### CHAPTER V

#### FINAL PROVISIONS

### *Article 74*

#### SIGNATURE

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to the Convention, as follows until 31 October 1963 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria and subsequently, until 31 March 1964, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

### *Article 75*

#### RATIFICATION

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

*Article 76*

## ACCESSION

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in Article 74. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

*Article 77*

## ENTRY INTO FORCE

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

*Article 78*

## NOTIFICATIONS BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in Article 74 :

- (a) of signatures to the present Convention and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with Articles 74, 75 and 76;
- (b) of the date on which the present Convention will enter into force, in accordance with Article 77.

*Article 79*

## AUTHENTIC TEXTS

The original of the present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in Article 74.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Vienna, this twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three.



**FOR AFGHANISTAN:**  
**POUR L'AFGHANISTAN:**  
**阿富汗:**  
**За Афганистан:**  
**FOR EL AFGANISTÁN:**

**FOR ALBANIA:**  
**POUR L'ALBANIE:**  
**阿爾巴尼亞:**  
**За Албанио:**  
**FOR ALBANIA:**

**FOR ALGERIA:**  
**POUR L'ALGÉRIE:**  
**阿爾及利亞:**  
**За Алжир:**  
**FOR ARGELIA:**

**FOR ARGENTINA:**  
**POUR L'ARGENTINE:**  
**阿根廷:**  
**За Аргентину:**  
**FOR LA ARGENTINA:**

E. QUINTANA

**FOR AUSTRALIA:**  
**POUR L'AUSTRALIE:**  
**澳大利亞:**  
**За Австралию:**  
**FOR AUSTRALIA:**

D. McCARTHY  
31st March 1964

**FOR AUSTRIA:**  
**POUR L'AUTRICHE:**  
**奧地利:**  
**За Австрию:**  
**FOR AUSTRIA:**

KREISKY

**FOR BELGIUM:**  
**POUR LA BELGIQUE:**  
**比利時:**  
**За Бельгию:**  
**FOR BÉLGICA:**

Walter LORIDAN  
Le 31 mars 1964

**FOR BOLIVIA:**  
**POUR LA BOLIVIE:**  
**玻利維亞:**  
**За Бولیвию:**  
**FOR BOLIVIA:**

Emilio POLLAK  
6 de agosto 1963

**FOR BRAZIL:**  
**POUR LE BRÉSIL:**  
**巴西:**  
**За Бразилию:**  
**FOR EL BRASIL:**

Mário GIBSON ALVES BARBOZA  
Geraldo Eulálio DO NASCIMENTO E SILVA  
Carlos Frederico DUARTE GONÇALVES DA ROCHA

**FOR BULGARIA:**  
**POUR LA BULGARIE:**  
**保加利亞:**  
**За България:**  
**FOR BULGARIA:**

**FOR BURMA:**  
**POUR LA BIRMANIE:**  
**緬甸:**  
**За Бирму:**  
**FOR BIRMANIA:**

**FOR BURUNDI:**  
**POUR LE BURUNDI:**  
**布隆提:**  
**За Бурунди:**  
**FOR BURUNDI:**

**FOR THE BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC:**  
**POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE SOVIÉTIQUE DE BIÉLORUSSIE:**  
**白俄羅斯蘇維埃社會主義共和國:**  
**За Белорусскую Советскую Социалистическую Республику:**  
**FOR LA REPÚBLICA SOCIALISTA SOVIÉTICA DE BIELORRUSIA:**

**FOR CAMBODIA:**  
**POUR LE CAMBODGE:**  
**柬埔寨:**  
**За Камбоджу:**  
**FOR CAMBOYA:**

**FOR CAMEROON:**  
**POUR LE CAMEROUN:**  
**喀麥隆:**  
**За Камерун:**  
**FOR EL CAMERÚN:**

R. N'THEPE

21 août 1963

**FOR CANADA:**  
**POUR LE CANADA:**  
**加拿大:**  
**За Канаду:**  
**FOR EL CANADÁ:**

FOR THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC:  
POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE CENTRAFRICAINE:  
中非共和國:  
За Центральноафриканскую Республику:  
POR LA REPÚBLICA CENTROAFRICANA:

C. KALENZAGA

FOR CEYLON:  
POUR CEYLAN:  
錫蘭:  
За Цейлон:  
POR CEILÁN:

FOR CHAD:  
POUR LE TCHAD:  
查德:  
За Чад:  
POR EL CHAD:

FOR CHILE:  
POUR LE CHILI:  
智利:  
За Чили:  
POR CHILE:

A. MARAMBIO

FOR CHINA:  
POUR LA CHINE:  
中國:  
За Китай:  
POR LA CHINA:

WU Nan-ju  
CHANG Weitse

FOR COLOMBIA:  
POUR LA COLOMBIE:  
哥倫比亞:  
За Колумбию:  
POR COLOMBIA:

Efraím CASAS-MANRIQUE  
Daniel HENAO-HENAO

FOR THE CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE):  
POUR LE CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE):  
剛果 (布拉薩市):  
За Конго (Браззавиль):  
POR EL CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE):

R. MAHOATA

FOR THE CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE):  
POUR LE CONGO (LÉOPOLDVILLE):  
剛果 (雷堡市):  
За Конго (Леопольдвиль):  
POR EL CONGO (LEOPOLDVILLE):

S.-P. TSHIMBALANGA

**FOR COSTA RICA:**  
**POUR LE COSTA RICA:**  
**哥斯大黎加:**  
**За Коста-Рике:**  
**FOR COSTA RICA:**

*Ad referendum*

Erich M. ZEILINGER

Junio 6, 1963

**FOR CUBA:**  
**POUR CUBA:**  
**古巴:**  
**За Кубу:**  
**FOR CUBA:**

Luis Orlando RODRÍGUEZ

Amado PALENQUE

**FOR CYPRUS:**  
**POUR CHYPRE:**  
**賽普勒斯:**  
**За Кипр:**  
**FOR CHIPRE:**

**FOR CZECHOSLOVAKIA:**

**POUR LA TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE:**

**捷克斯拉夫:**

**За Чехословакию:**

**FOR CHECOSLOVAKIA:**

With the attached declaration<sup>1</sup>

Jiří HÁJEK

March 31, 1964

**FOR DAHOMEY:**

**POUR LE DAHOMEY:**

**達荷美:**

**За Дагомею:**

**FOR EL DAHOMEY:**

C. KALENZAGA

**FOR DENMARK:**

**POUR LE DANEMARK:**

**丹麥:**

**За Данию:**

**FOR DINAMARCA:**

H. H. SCHRØDER

<sup>1</sup> "Contrary to the principle of sovereign equality of States and to the right of all States to participate in general multilateral treaties Articles 74 and 76 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations deprive certain States of their undeniable right to become parties to a treaty of a general character, concerning matters of legitimate interest of any State, which according to its preamble should contribute to the development of friendly relations among nations irrespective of their differing constitutional and social systems."

<sup>1</sup> [*Traduction — Translation*] En violation du principe de l'égalité souveraine des États et du droit qu'ont tous les États de participer aux traités multilatéraux généraux, les articles 74 et 76 de la Convention de Vienne sur les relations consulaires privent certains États de leur droit incontestable de devenir partie à un traité de caractère général, qui régit des questions qui présentent un intérêt légitime pour tous les États et qui, aux termes de son préambule, doit contribuer à favoriser les relations d'amitié entre les pays, quelle que soit la diversité de leurs régimes constitutionnels et sociaux.



**FOR THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:**  
**POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE:**  
**多明尼加共和國:**  
**За Доминиканскую Республику:**  
**FOR LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA:**

Alain STUCLY  
Theodor SCHMIDT

**FOR ECUADOR:**  
**POUR L'ÉQUATEUR:**  
**厄瓜多:**  
**За Эквадор:**  
**FOR EL ECUADOR:**

Leopoldo BENITES  
March 25, 1964

**FOR EL SALVADOR:**  
**POUR LE SALVADOR:**  
**薩爾瓦多:**  
**За Сальвадор:**  
**FOR EL SALVADOR:**

**FOR ETHIOPIA:**  
**POUR L'ÉTHIOPIE:**  
**衣索比亞:**  
**За Эфиопию:**  
**FOR ETIOPIA:**

FOR THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY:  
POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE FÉDÉRALE D'ALLEMAGNE:  
德意志聯邦共和國:  
За Федеративную Республику Германии:  
POR LA REPÚBLICA FEDERAL DE ALEMANIA:

G. VON HAEFTEN

31 October 1963

FOR THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA:  
POUR LA FÉDÉRATION DE MALAISIE:  
馬來亞聯邦:  
За Малайскую Федерацию:  
POR LA FEDERACIÓN MALAYA:

FOR FINLAND:  
POUR LA FINLANDE:  
芬蘭:  
За Финляндию:  
POR FINLANDIA:

Otso WARTIOVAARA

le 28 octobre 1963

FOR FRANCE:  
POUR LA FRANCE:  
法蘭西:  
За Францию:  
POR FRANCIA:

B. DE MENTHON

**FOR GABON:**  
**POUR LE GABON:**  
**加彭:**  
**За Габон:**  
**FOR EL GABÓN:**

C. KALENZAGA

**FOR GHANA:**  
**POUR LE GHANA:**  
**迦納:**  
**За Ганы:**  
**FOR GHANA:**

Emmanuel K. DADZIE

**FOR GREECE:**  
**POUR LA GRÈCE:**  
**希臘:**  
**За Грецию:**  
**FOR GRECIA:**

**FOR GUATEMALA:**  
**POUR LE GUATEMALA:**  
**瓜地馬拉:**  
**За Гватемалу:**  
**FOR GUATEMALA:**

FOR GUINEA:

POUR LA GUINÉE:

幾內亞:

За Гвинею:

FOR GUINEA:

FOR HAÏTI:

POUR HAÏTI:

海地:

За Гаити:

FOR HAÏTÍ:

FOR THE HOLY SEE:

POUR LE SAINT-SIÈGE:

教廷:

За Святейший Престол:

FOR LA SANTA SEDE:

Agostino CASAROLI

G. PRIGIONE

FOR HONDURAS:

POUR LE HONDURAS:

宏都拉斯:

За Гондурас:

FOR HONDURAS:

**FOR HUNGARY:**

**POUR LA HONGRIE:**

**匈牙利:**

**За Венгрия:**

**FOR HUNGRIA:**

**FOR ICELAND:**

**POUR L'ISLANDE:**

**冰島:**

**За Исландию:**

**FOR ISLANDIA:**

**FOR INDIA:**

**POUR L'INDE:**

**印度:**

**За Индию:**

**FOR LA INDIA:**

**FOR INDONESIA:**

**POUR L'INDONÉSIE:**

**印度尼西亚:**

**За Индонезию:**

**FOR INDONESIA:**

**FOR IRAN:**

**POUR L'IRAN:**

**伊朗:**

**За Иран:**

**FOR IRÁN:**

**H. DAVOUDI**

**FOR IRAQ:**  
**POUR L'IRAK:**  
**伊拉克:**  
**За Ирак:**  
**FOR IRAK:**

**FOR IRELAND:**  
**POUR L'IRLANDE:**  
**愛爾蘭:**  
**За Ирландию:**  
**FOR IRLANDA:**

W. WARNOCK  
D. P. WALDRON

**FOR ISRAEL:**  
**POUR ISRAËL:**  
**以色列:**  
**За Израиль:**  
**FOR ISRAEL:**

Michael COMAY  
25 February 1964

**FOR ITALY:**  
**POUR L'ITALIE:**  
**義大利:**  
**За Италию:**  
**FOR ITALIA:**

Vittorio ZOPPI  
22 novembre 1963

**FOR THE IVORY COAST:**  
**POUR LA CÔTE-D'IVOIRE:**  
**象牙海岸:**  
**За Берег Слоновой Кости:**  
**FOR LA COSTA DE MARFIL:**

C. KALENZAGA

**FOR JAMAICA:**  
**POUR LA JAMAÏQUE:**  
**牙買加:**  
**За Ямайку:**  
**FOR JAMAICA:**

**FOR JAPAN:**  
**POUR LE JAPON:**  
**日本:**  
**За Японию:**  
**FOR EL JAPÓN:**

**FOR JORDAN:**  
**POUR LA JORDANIE:**  
**約旦:**  
**За Иорданию:**  
**FOR JORDANIA:**

FOR KUWAIT:

POUR LE KOWEIT:

科威特:

За Кувейт:

POR KUWEIT:

Rashid AL-RASHID

10 January 1964

FOR LAOS:

POUR LE LAOS:

寮國:

За Лаос:

POR LAOS:

FOR LEBANON:

POUR LE LIBAN:

黎巴嫩:

За Ливан:

POR EL LÍBANO:

E. DONATO

FOR LIBERIA:

POUR LE LIBÉRIA:

賴比瑞亞:

За Либерию:

POR LIBERIA:

Nathan BARNES

Herbert R. W. BREWER

James E. MORGAN



FOR LIBYA:  
POUR LA LIBYE:  
利比亞:  
За ЛИБИЮ:  
FOR LIBIA:

FOR LIECHTENSTEIN:  
POUR LE LIECHTENSTEIN:  
列支敦斯登:  
За ЛЯХТЕНШТЕЙН:  
FOR LIECHTENSTEIN:

Heinrich Prinz VON LIECHTENSTEIN

FOR LUXEMBOURG:  
POUR LE LUXEMBOURG:  
盧森堡:  
За Люксембург:  
FOR LUXEMBURGO:

M. STEINMETZ  
24 mars 1964

**FOR MADAGASCAR:**

**POUR MADAGASCAR:**

馬達加斯加:

За Мадагаскар:

**FOR MADAGASCAR:**

**FOR MALI:**

**POUR LE MALI:**

馬利:

За Мали:

**FOR MALI:**

**FOR MAURITANIA:**

**POUR LA MAURITANIE:**

茅利塔尼亞:

За Мавританию:

**FOR MAURITANIA:**

FOR MEXICO:

POUR LE MEXIQUE:

墨西哥:

За Мексике:

POR MÉXICO:

Manuel CABRERA MACÍA,

Embajador de México acreditado ante el Gobierno de la República Federal de Austria, firma la Convención de Viena sobre Relaciones Consulares de 24 de abril de 1963, en su carácter de Plenipotenciario, sujeta a la ratificación de su Gobierno y con la reserva de que México no acepta la parte del artículo 31, párrafo 4 de la misma, que se refiere al derecho de expropiación de los locales consulares, fundamentalmente porque este párrafo, al contemplar la posibilidad de que sean expropiados los locales consulares por el Estado receptor, presupone que el Estado que envía es propietario de ellos, lo que en la República Mexicana no puede ocurrir conforme a las disposiciones del Artículo 27 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, según las cuales los Estados extranjeros sólo pueden adquirir, en el lugar permanente de la residencia de los Poderes Federales, la propiedad privada de bienes inmuebles necesarios para el servicio directo de sus embajadas o legaciones<sup>1</sup>.

Viena 7 de octubre de 1963

<sup>1</sup> [Translation] Manuel Cabrera Macía, Ambassador of Mexico accredited to the Government of the Federal Republic of Austria, signs the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963 as Plenipotentiary, subject to ratification by his Government and with the reservation that Mexico does not accept that part of article 31, paragraph 4, of the Convention which refers to expropriation of consular premises. The main reason for this reservation is that that paragraph, by contemplating the possibility of expropriation of consular premises by the receiving State, presupposes that the sending State is the owner of the premises. That situation is precluded in the Mexican Republic by article 27 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, according to which foreign States cannot acquire private title to immovable property unless it is situated at the permanent seat of Federal Power and necessary for the direct use of their embassies or legations.

<sup>1</sup> [Traduction] Manuel Cabrera Macía, ambassadeur du Mexique accrédité auprès du Gouvernement de la République fédérale d'Autriche, signe, en tant que plénipotentiaire, la Convention de Vienne sur les relations consulaires du 24 avril 1963, sous réserve de ratification par son gouvernement et avec la réserve suivante : le Mexique n'accepte pas la partie de l'alinéa 4 de l'article 31 de cette Convention qui traite du droit d'expropriation des locaux consulaires, parce que cet alinéa, et admettant que les locaux consulaires puissent être expropriés par l'État de résidence, suppose que l'État d'envoi en est le propriétaire, ce qui n'est pas possible au Mexique ou, en vertu des dispositions de l'article 27 de la Constitution politique des États-Unis du Mexique, les États étrangers ne peuvent acquérir des titres de propriété que sur les biens immeubles directement nécessaires à leur ambassade ou légation au siège du pouvoir fédéral.

**FOR MONACO:**

**POUR MONACO:**

**摩納哥:**

**За МОНАКО:**

**FOR MÓNACO:**

**FOR MONGOLIA:**

**POUR LA MONGOLIE:**

**蒙古:**

**За Монголию:**

**FOR MONGOLIA:**

**FOR MOROCCO:**

**POUR LE MAROC:**

**摩洛哥:**

**За Марокко:**

**FOR MARRUECOS:**

**FOR NEPAL:**

**POUR LE NÉPAL:**

**尼泊爾:**

**За Непал:**

**FOR NEPAL:**

**FOR THE NETHERLANDS:**

**POUR LES PAYS-BAS:**

**荷蘭:**

**За Нидерланды:**

**FOR LOS PAÍSES BAJOS:**

**FOR NEW ZEALAND:**

**POUR LA NOUVELLE-ZÉLANDE:**

**紐西蘭:**

**За Новую Зеландию:**

**FOR NUEVA ZELANDIA:**

**FOR NICARAGUA:**

**POUR LE NICARAGUA:**

**尼加拉瓜:**

**За Никарагуа:**

**FOR NICARAGUA:**

**FOR THE NIGER:**

**POUR LE NIGER:**

**奈及爾:**

**За Нигер:**

**FOR EL NIGER:**

**C. KALENZAGA**

**FOR NIGERIA:**

**POUR LA NIGÉRIA:**

**奈及利亞:**

**За Нигерию:**

**FOR NIGERIA:**

**FOR NORWAY:**

**POUR LA NORVÈGE:**

**挪威:**

**За Норвегию:**

**FOR NORUEGA:**

Egil AMLIE

**FOR PAKISTAN:**

**POUR LE PAKISTAN:**

**巴基斯坦:**

**За Пакистан:**

**FOR EL PAKISTÁN:**

**FOR PANAMA:**

**POUR LE PANAMA:**

**巴拿馬:**

**За Панаму:**

**FOR PANAMÁ:**

César A. QUINTERO

December 4, 1963

**FOR PARAGUAY:**

**POUR LE PARAGUAY:**

**巴拉圭:**

**За Парагвай:**

**FOR EL PARAGUAY:**

FOR PERU:  
POUR LE PÉROU:  
秘魯:  
За Перу:  
POR EL PERÚ:

E. LETTS S.

FOR THE PHILIPPINES:  
POUR LES PHILIPPINES:  
菲律賓:  
За Филиппины:  
POR FILIPINAS:

T. G. DE CASTRO

FOR POLAND:  
POUR LA POLOGNE:  
波蘭:  
За Польшу:  
POR POLONIA:

B. LEWANDOWSKI

20 March 1964

FOR PORTUGAL:  
POUR LE PORTUGAL:  
葡萄牙:  
За Португалию:  
POR PORTUGAL:

**FOR THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA:**  
**POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE CORÉE:**  
大韓民國:  
За Корейскую Республику:  
**FOR LA REPÚBLICA DE COREA:**

**FOR THE REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM:**  
**POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE DU VIET-NAM:**  
越南共和國:  
За Республику Вьетнам:  
**FOR LA REPÚBLICA DE VIET-NAM:**

**FOR ROMANIA:**  
**POUR LA ROUMANIE:**  
羅馬尼亞:  
За Румынию:  
**FOR RUMANIA:**

**FOR RWANDA:**  
**POUR LE RWANDA:**  
盧安達:  
За Руанду:  
**FOR RWANDA:**



FOR SAN MARINO:  
POUR SAINT-MARIN:  
聖馬利諾:  
За Сан-Марино:  
POR SAN MARINO:

FOR SAUDI ARABIA:  
POUR L'ARABIE SAOUDITE:  
沙烏地阿拉伯:  
За Саудовскую Аравию:  
POR ARABIA SAUDITA:

FOR SENEGAL:  
POUR LE SÉNÉGAL:  
塞內加爾:  
За Сенегал:  
POR EL SENEGAL:

FOR SIERRA LEONE:  
POUR LE SIERRA LEONE  
獅子山:  
За Сьерра-Леоне:  
POR SIERRA LEONA:

**FOR SOMALIA:**

**POUR LA SOMALIE:**

**索馬利亞:**

**За Сомали:**

**FOR SOMALIA:**

**FOR SOUTH AFRICA:**

**POUR L'AFRIQUE DU SUD:**

**南非:**

**За Южную Африку:**

**FOR SUDÁFRICA:**

**FOR SPAIN:**

**POUR L'ESPAGNE:**

**西班牙:**

**За Испанию:**

**FOR ESPAÑA:**

**FOR THE SUDAN:**

**POUR LE SOUDAN:**

**蘇丹:**

**За Судан:**

**FOR EL SUDÁN:**

FOR SWEDEN:  
POUR LA SUÈDE:  
瑞典:  
За Швецию:  
POR SUECIA:

Z. S. PRZYBYSZEWSKI WESTRUP  
le 8 octobre 1963

FOR SWITZERLAND:  
POUR LA SUISSE:  
瑞士:  
За Швейцарию:  
POR SUIZA:

Paul RUEGGER  
R. BINDSCHEDLER  
Le 23 octobre 1963

FOR SYRIA:  
POUR LA SYRIE:  
叙利亞:  
За Сирию:  
POR SIRIA:

FOR TANGANYIKA:  
POUR LE TANGANYIKA:  
坦干伊喀:  
За Танганьку:  
POR TANGANYIKA:

FOR THAILAND:  
POUR LA THAÏLANDE:  
泰國:  
За Таиланд:  
POR TAILANDIA:

FOR TOGO:  
POUR LE TOGO:  
多哥:  
За Того:  
POR EL TOGO:

FOR TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO:  
POUR LA TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO:  
千里達及托貝哥:  
За Тринидад и Тобаго:  
POR TRINIDAD Y TABAGO:

FOR TUNISIA:  
POUR LA TUNISIE:  
突尼西亞:  
За Тунис:  
POR TÚNEZ:

**FOR TURKEY:**

**POUR LA TURQUIE:**

**土耳其:**

**За Турцию:**

**FOR TURQUÍA:**

**FOR UGANDA:**

**POUR L'UGANDA:**

**烏干達:**

**За Уганду:**

**FOR UGANDA:**

**FOR THE UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC:**

**POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE SOCIALISTE SOVIÉTIQUE D'UKRAINE:**

**烏克蘭蘇維埃社會主義共和國:**

**За Украинскую Советскую Социалистическую Республику:**

**FOR LA REPÚBLICA SOCIALISTA SOVIÉTICA DE UCRANIA:**

**FOR THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS:**

**POUR L'UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES SOVIÉTIQUES:**

**蘇維埃社會主義共和國聯邦:**

**За Союз Советских Социалистических Республик:**

**FOR LA UNIÓN DE REPÚBLICAS SOCIALISTAS SOVIÉTICAS:**

**FOR THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC:**

**POUR LA RÉPUBLIQUE ARABE UNIE:**

**阿拉伯聯合共和國:**

**За Объединенную Арабскую Республику:**

**FOR LA REPÚBLICA ARABE UNIDA:**

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND:  
 POUR LE ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD:  
 大不列顛及北愛爾蘭聯合王國:  
 За Соединенное Королевство Великобритании и Северной Ирландии:  
 POR EL REINO UNIDO DE GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE:

With attached declaration<sup>1</sup>

Patrick DEAN

March 27, 1964

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:  
 POUR LES ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE:  
 美利堅合衆國:  
 За Соединенные Штаты Америки:  
 POR LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA:

Warde M. CAMERON

FOR THE UPPER VOLTA:  
 POUR LA HAUTE-VOLTA:  
 上伏塔:  
 За Верхнюю Вольту:  
 POR EL ALTO VOLTA:

C. KALENZAGA

<sup>1</sup> "The United Kingdom will interpret the exemption accorded to members of a consular post by paragraph 3 of Article 44 from liability to give evidence concerning matters connected with the exercise of their functions as relating only to acts in respect of which consular officers and consular employees enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of the judicial or administrative authorities of the receiving State in accordance with the provisions of Article 43 of the Convention."

<sup>1</sup> [*Traduction — Translation*] Le Royaume-Uni considérera que l'exemption que le paragraphe 3 de l'article 44 accorde aux membres d'un poste consulaire, touchant l'obligation de déposer sur des faits ayant trait à l'exercice de leurs fonctions, ne s'applique qu'aux actes pour lesquels les fonctionnaires consulaires et les employés consulaires ne sont pas justiciables des autorités judiciaires et administratives de l'État de résidence, conformément aux dispositions de l'article 43 de la Convention.

FOR URUGUAY:

POUR L'URUGUAY:

烏拉圭:

За Уругвай:

POR EL URUGUAY:

MUÑOZ MORATORIO

FOR VENEZUELA:

POUR LE VENEZUELA:

委內瑞拉:

За Венесуэлу:

POR VENEZUELA:

Con reserva de los artículos 3, 17 (párrafo 2), 35 (párrafo 5), 41, 43, 49, 50 (párrafo 2) y 70 por las razones expuestas por la Delegación de Venezuela, durante los debates ocurridos en la Conferencia y que constan en las Actas. Se reserva igualmente el artículo 71, por ser contrario al principio constitucional de Venezuela de igualdad de los venezolanos ante la ley<sup>1</sup>.

P. SILVEIRA BARRIOS

<sup>1</sup> [Translation] Reservations are made with respect to articles 3, 17 (paragraph 2), 35 (paragraph 5), 41, 43, 49, 50 (paragraph 2) and 70 for the reasons which were given by the Venezuelan delegation during the Conference debates and which will be found in the records of the Conference. A reservation is also made with respect to article 71, which is at variance with the Venezuelan constitutional principle that all Venezuelans are equal before the law.

<sup>1</sup> [Traduction] À la réserve des articles 3, 17 (paragraphe 2), 35 (paragraphe 5), 41, 43, 49, 50 (paragraphe 2) et 70, pour les raisons exposées par la délégation vénézuélienne au cours des débats qui se sont déroulés à la Conférence et dont rendent compte les procès-verbaux. Le Venezuela exprime également une réserve en ce qui concerne l'article 71, qui est contraire au principe constitutionnel du Venezuela de l'égalité des Vénézuéliens devant la loi.

**FOR WESTERN SAMOA:**

**POUR LE SAMOA-OCCIDENTAL:**

西薩摩亞:

За Западное Самоа:

**FOR SAMOA OCCIDENTAL:**

**FOR YEMEN:**

**POUR LE YÉMEN:**

也門:

За Йемен:

**FOR EL YEMEN:**

**FOR YUGOSLAVIA:**

**POUR LA YOUGOSLAVIE:**

南斯拉夫:

За Югославию:

**FOR YUGOESLAVIA:**

Milan BARTOŠ



LIST OF STATES ON BEHALF OF WHICH THE INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION OR ACCESSION (a) TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS WERE DEPOSITED WITH THE SECRETARY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS, INDICATING THE RESPECTIVE DATES OF DEPOSIT

ALGERIA . . . . .	14 April	1964 (a)
ARGENTINA . . . . .	7 March	1967
BRAZIL . . . . .	11 May	1967
CAMEROON . . . . .	22 May	1967
COSTA RICA . . . . .	29 December	1966
CUBA <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	15 October	1965
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	4 March	1964
ECUADOR . . . . .	11 March	1965
GABON . . . . .	23 February	1965
GHANA . . . . .	4 October	1963
IRELAND . . . . .	10 May	1967
KENYA . . . . .	1 July	1965 (a)
LIECHTENSTEIN . . . . .	18 May	1966
MADAGASCAR . . . . .	17 February	1967 (a)
MEXICO <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	16 June	1965
NEPAL . . . . .	28 September	1965 (a)
NIGER . . . . .	26 April	1966
PHILIPPINES . . . . .	15 November	1965
SENEGAL . . . . .	29 April	1966 (a)
SWITZERLAND . . . . .	3 May	1965
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	19 October	1965 (a)
TUNISIA . . . . .	8 July	1964 (a)
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	21 June	1965 (a)
UPPER VOLTA . . . . .	11 August	1964
VENEZUELA <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	27 October	1965
YUGOSLAVIA . . . . .	8 February	1965

LISTE DES ÉTATS AU NOM DESQUELS LES INSTRUMENTS DE RATIFICATION OU D'ADHÉSION (a) À LA CONVENTION DE VIENNE SUR LES RELATIONS CONSULAIRES ONT ÉTÉ DÉPOSÉS AUPRÈS DU SECRÉTAIRE GÉNÉRAL DE L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES, AVEC LES DATES RESPECTIVES DE DÉPÔT

ALGÉRIE . . . . .	14 avril	1964 (a)
ARGENTINE . . . . .	7 mars	1967
BRÉSIL . . . . .	11 mai	1967
CAMEROUN . . . . .	22 mai	1967
COSTA RICA . . . . .	29 décembre	1966
CUBA <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	15 octobre	1965
ÉQUATEUR . . . . .	11 mars	1965
GABON . . . . .	23 février	1965
GHANA . . . . .	4 octobre	1963
HAUTE-VOLTA . . . . .	11 août	1964
IRLANDE . . . . .	10 mai	1967
KENYA . . . . .	1 <sup>er</sup> juillet	1965 (a)
LIECHTENSTEIN . . . . .	18 mai	1966 (a)
MADAGASCAR . . . . .	17 février	1967
MEXIQUE <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	16 juin	1965
NÉPAL . . . . .	28 septembre	1965 (a)
NIGER . . . . .	26 avril	1966
PHILIPPINES . . . . .	15 novembre	1965
RÉPUBLIQUE ARABE UNIE <sup>1</sup>	21 juin	1965 (a)
RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE . . . . .	4 mars	1964
SÉNÉGAL . . . . .	29 avril	1966 (a)
SUISSE . . . . .	3 mai	1965
TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO . . . . .	19 octobre	1965 (a)
TUNISIE . . . . .	8 juillet	1964 (a)
VENEZUELA <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	27 octobre	1965
YOUgoslavIE . . . . .	8 février	1965

<sup>1</sup> With reservations; see p. 455 of this volume.

<sup>2</sup> Confirming the reservation made upon signature of the Convention, on 7 October 1963. For the text of this reservation, see p. 440 of this volume.

<sup>3</sup> The instrument of ratification does not maintain the reservations made upon signature of the Convention on 24 April 1963.

<sup>1</sup> Avec réserves; voir p. 455 de ce volume.

<sup>2</sup> Avec confirmation de la réserve faite lors de la signature de la Convention le 7 octobre 1963; voir p. 440 du présent volume le texte de cette réserve.

<sup>3</sup> L'instrument de ratification ne maintient pas les réserves faites lors de la signature de la Convention, le 24 avril 1963.

RESERVATIONS MADE UPON  
RATIFICATION OR ACCESSIONRÉSERVES FAITES AU MOMENT  
DE LA RATIFICATION  
OU DE L'ADHÉSION

## CUBA

[SPANISH TEXT — TEXTE ESPAGNOL]

« El Gobierno Revolucionario de Cuba hace expresa reserva de las disposiciones de los artículos 74 y 76 de la Convención, porque estima que, dada la índole de su contenido y regulación tienen derecho a participar en ella todos los estados libres y soberanos y, por lo tanto, es partidario de facilitar el ingreso de todos los países de la Comunidad Internacional, sin distinción de cuál sea el tamaño territorial de los Estados, el número de sus habitantes, o sus sistemas sociales, económicos y políticos. »<sup>1</sup>

[TRANSLATION]

The Revolutionary Government of Cuba makes an express reservation to the provisions of articles 74 and 76 of the Convention because it considers that, in view of the nature of the content and rules of the Convention, all free and sovereign States have the right to participate in it, and the Revolutionary Government is therefore in favour of facilitating accession by all countries in the international community, without distinction as to the territorial size of States, the number of their inhabitants or their social, economic or political systems.<sup>1</sup>

[TRADUCTION]

Le Gouvernement révolutionnaire de Cuba formule des réserves expresses à l'égard des dispositions des articles 74 et 76 de la Convention car il estime qu'en raison de la nature du sujet que cette Convention régit, tous les États libres et souverains ont le droit d'y participer et que, par conséquent, il faudrait faciliter l'accès à cette Convention de tous les pays composant la communauté internationale, sans distinction fondée sur l'étendue du territoire des États, le nombre de leurs habitants ou leur système politique, économique ou social<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> By a communication received on 26 November 1965 the Government of Luxembourg declared :

[*Translation — Traduction*] The Luxembourg Government is not in a position to accept the reservations formulated by the Government of Cuba regarding articles 74 and 76 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, done on 24 April 1963.

<sup>1</sup> Par une communication reçue le 26 novembre 1965 le Gouvernement luxembourgeois a déclaré :

« Le Gouvernement luxembourgeois n'est pas en mesure d'accepter les réserves formulées par le Gouvernement de Cuba à l'égard des dispositions des articles 74 et 76 de la Convention de Vienne sur les relations consulaires en date du 24 avril 1963. »

## UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC — RÉPUBLIQUE ARABE UNIE

[TRANSDUCTION — TRANSLATION]

“ 1. It is understood that the accession to this Convention does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the United Arab Republic. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the United Arab Republic and Israel.

“ 2. Paragraph 1 of article 46 concerning exemption from registration of aliens and residence permits shall not apply to consular employees.

“ 3. Article 49 concerning exemption from taxation shall apply only to consular officers, their spouses and minor children. This exemption cannot be extended to consular employees and to members of the service staff.

“ 4. Article 62 concerning exemption from custom duties and taxes on articles for the official use of a consular post headed by an honorary officer, shall not apply.

“ 5. Article 65 is not accepted. Honorary consular officers cannot be exempted from registration of aliens and residence permits.

“ 6. It is the understanding of the United Arab Republic that the privileges and immunities specified in this Convention, are granted only to consular officers, their spouses, minor chil-

1. Il est entendu que l'adhésion de la République arabe unie à la présente Convention ne signifie en aucune façon qu'elle reconnaisse Israël. En outre, aucune relation conventionnelle ne sera établie entre la République arabe unie et Israël.

2. Le paragraphe 1 de l'article 46 relatif à l'exemption d'immatriculation des étrangers et de permis de séjour ne s'appliquera pas aux employés consulaires.

3. L'article 49 relatif à l'exemption fiscale ne s'appliquera qu'aux fonctionnaires consulaires, à leur conjoint et à leurs enfants mineurs. Cette exemption ne peut être étendue aux employés consulaires ni aux membres du personnel de service.

4. L'article 62 relatif à l'exemption douanière des objets destinés à l'usage officiel d'un poste consulaire dirigé par un fonctionnaire consulaire honoraire ne sera pas applicable.

5. L'article 65 n'est pas accepté. Les fonctionnaires consulaires honoraires ne peuvent être exemptés de l'immatriculation des étrangers et du permis de séjour.

6. La République arabe unie interprète les privilèges et immunités spécifiés dans ladite Convention comme n'étant accordés qu'aux fonctionnaires consulaires, à leur conjoint et à leurs

dren and cannot be extended to other members of their families.”<sup>1</sup>

enfants mineurs et comme ne pouvant être étendus à d'autres membres de leur famille<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> By a communication received on 16 March 1966, the Government of Israel declared :

“ The Government of Israel has noted the political character of paragraph 1 of the declaration made by the Government of the United Arab Republic. In the view of the Government of Israel, the Convention and Protocol are not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of the United Arab Republic an attitude of complete reciprocity. ”

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<sup>1</sup> Par une communication reçue le 16 mars 1966, le Gouvernement israélien a déclaré :

[*Traduction — Translation*] Le Gouvernement israélien a relevé le caractère politique du paragraphe 1 de la déclaration faite par le Gouvernement de la République arabe unie. De l'avis du Gouvernement israélien, la Convention et le Protocole ne constituent pas le cadre approprié pour des déclarations politiques de cette nature. En ce qui concerne le fond de la question, le Gouvernement israélien adopte, à l'égard du Gouvernement de la République arabe unie, une attitude d'entière réciprocité.

TEXT OF THE FINAL ACT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON CONSULAR RELATIONS, SIGNED AT VIENNA ON 24 APRIL 1963

1. The General Assembly of the United Nations, by resolution 1685 (XVI) of 18 December 1961, decided to convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to consider the question of consular relations and to embody the results of its work in an international convention and such other instruments as it might deem appropriate. The General Assembly, accepting an invitation extended by the Federal Government of the Republic of Austria, also asked the Secretary-General to convoke the conference at Vienna at the beginning of March 1963.
2. The United Nations Conference on Consular Relations met at the Neue Hofburg in Vienna, Austria, from 4 March to 22 April 1963.
3. The Governments of the following ninety-two States were represented at the Conference : Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Leopoldville), Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Federation of Malaya, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Holy See, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Viet-Nam, Romania, Rwanda, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yugoslavia.
4. The Governments of Bolivia, Guatemala and Paraguay were represented at the Conference by observers.
5. The General Assembly invited the specialized agencies and interested inter-governmental organizations to send observers to the Conference. The following specialized agencies and interested intergovernmental organizations accepted this invitation :
  - International Labour Organisation,
  - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,
  - International Atomic Energy Agency,
  - Council of Europe.
6. The Conference elected Mr. Stephan Verosta (Austria) as President.

7. The Conference elected as Vice-Presidents the representatives of the following States : Algeria, Argentina, Canada, Ceylon, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, France, Indonesia, Italy, Mexico, Romania, Thailand, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, Upper Volta, Yugoslavia.

8. The following committees were set up by the Conference :

*General Committee*

Chairman : The President of the Conference;

Members : The President of the Conference, the Vice-Presidents, and the Chairmen of the First and Second Committees.

*First Committee*

Chairman : Mr. Nathan Barnes (Liberia);

First Vice-Chairman : Mr. Pedro Silveira-Barrios (Venezuela);

Second Vice-Chairman : Mr. Jerzy Osiecki (Poland);

Rapporteur : Mr. Zenon P. Westrup (Sweden).

*Second Committee*

Chairman : Mr. Mario Gibson Alves Barboza (Brazil);

First Vice-Chairman : Mr. Hassan Kamel (United Arab Republic);

Second Vice-Chairman : Mr. A. J. Vranken (Belgium);

Rapporteur : Mr. Borislav Konstantinov (Bulgaria).

*Drafting Committee*

Chairman : Mr. K. Krishna Rao (India);

Members : Mr. José Maria Ruda (Argentina), Mr. Geraldo Eulalio do Nascimento e Silva (Brazil), Mr. Nan-ju Wu (China), Mr. Bernard de Menthon (France), Mr. Emmanuel Kodjo Dadzie (Ghana), Mr. Endre Ustor (Hungary), Mr. José S. de Erice (Spain), Mr. Rudolf L. Bindschedler (Switzerland), Mr. Oleg Khlestov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. W. V. J. Evans (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Mr. Warde M. Cameron (United States of America).

*Credentials Committee*

Chairman : Mr. Gilles Sicotte (Canada);

Members : Canada, El Salvador, Greece, Guinea, Indonesia, Mexico, Nigeria, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America.

9. The Secretary-General of the United Nations was represented by Mr. C. A. Stavropoulos, the Legal Counsel. Mr. Yuen-li Liang, Director of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations, acted as Executive Secretary. Mr. J. Zourek, Special Rapporteur of the International Law Commission on the subject of consular relations, acted as expert.

10. The General Assembly, by its resolution 1685 (XVI) convening the Conference, referred to the Conference, as the basis for its consideration of the question of consular relations, chapter II of the report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its thirteenth session, containing the text of draft articles on consular relations and commentaries adopted by the Commission at that session.

11. The Conference also had before it the following documentation :

- (a) observations submitted by governments during successive stages of the work of the International Law Commission on consular relations;
- (b) the records of the relevant debates in the General Assembly;
- (c) amendments submitted by governments in advance of the convening of the Conference, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1813 (XVII) of 21 December 1962, to the draft articles on consular relations;
- (d) the text of the Convention regarding Consular Agents adopted by the Sixth International American Conference and signed at Havana on 20 February 1928;
- (e) a collection of bilateral consular treaties, a collection of laws and regulations regarding diplomatic and consular privileges and immunities, a bibliography on consular relations, a guide to the draft articles on consular relations, and other pertinent documentation prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

12. The Conference initially allocated the consideration of the draft articles on consular relations adopted by the International Law Commission and the preparation of the preamble, final provisions, final act and any protocols it might consider necessary in the course of its work, to the First and Second Committees as follows :

*First Committee* : draft articles 2 to 27, 68, 70 and 71; preamble; final provisions; final act of the Conference; and any protocols which the Conference might consider necessary.

*Second Committee* : draft articles 28 to 67 and 69.

Subsequently, the Conference re-allocated draft articles 52 to 55 from the Second to the First Committee. The Conference also initially allocated draft article 1 to the Drafting Committee, for report direct to the Conference but, subsequently, the Conference decided that the Drafting Committee should report on that draft article to the Conference through the First Committee.

13. On the basis of the deliberations, as recorded in the records of the plenary meetings and in the records and reports of the First and Second Committees, the Conference prepared the following Convention and Protocols :

Vienna Convention on Consular Relations;  
Optional Protocol concerning Acquisition of Nationality;  
Optional Protocol concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes.

14. The foregoing Convention and Protocols, which are subject to ratification, were adopted by the Conference on 22 April 1963, and opened for signature on 24 April 1963, in accordance with their provisions, until 31 October 1963 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria and, subsequently, until 31 March 1964, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York. The same instruments were also opened for accession, in accordance with their provisions.

15. After the closing date for signature at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria on 31 October 1963, the Convention and Protocols will be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

16. In addition, the Conference adopted the following resolutions, which are annexed to this Final Act :

Resolution on Refugees;  
Resolution expressing a tribute to the International Law Commission;

Resolution expressing a tribute to the Federal Government and to the people of the Republic of Austria.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the representatives have signed this Final Act.

DONE at Vienna this twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-three, in a single copy in the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, each text being equally authentic. By unanimous decision of the Conference, the original of this Final Act shall be deposited in the archives of the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria.



## RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CONFERENCE

## I.—RESOLUTION ON REFUGEES

*adopted at the 22nd plenary meeting of the Conference  
held on 22 April 1963*

*The United Nations Conference on Consular Relations,*

*Taking note* of the memorandum submitted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (document A/CONF.25/L.6), and noting the statements made by delegations during the course of the discussion,

*Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit for the consideration of the appropriate organs of the United Nations all documents and records pertaining to the discussion of the refugee question mentioned in the aforesaid memorandum, and meanwhile resolves not to take any decision on this question.

II.—RESOLUTION EXPRESSING A TRIBUTE  
TO THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION

*adopted at the 22nd plenary meeting of the Conference  
held on 22 April 1963*

*The United Nations Conference on Consular Relations,*

*Having adopted* the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations on the basis of draft articles prepared by the International Law Commission,

*Resolves* to express its deep gratitude to the International Law Commission for its outstanding contribution to the codification and development of the rules of international law on consular relations.

III.—RESOLUTION EXPRESSING A TRIBUTE TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT  
AND TO THE PEOPLE OF THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

*adopted at the 22nd plenary meeting of the Conference  
held on 22 April 1963*

*The United Nations Conference on Consular Relations,*

*Having adopted* the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations,

*Expresses its deep appreciation* to the Federal Government and to the people of the Republic of Austria for making possible the holding of the Conference in Vienna and for their generous hospitality and great contribution to the successful completion of the work of the Conference.