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CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION, SECURITY
AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/154, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives". Paragraphs 2 to 14 of the resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"2. Strongly condemns acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

"3. Emphasizes the importance of enhanced awareness throughout the world of the necessity of ensuring the protection, security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials, as well as of the role of the United Nations in this regard;

"4. Urges States to observe and to implement the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to take all necessary measures in conformity with their international obligations to ensure effectively the protection, security and safety of all diplomatic and consular missions and representatives officially present in territory under their jurisdiction, including practicable measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions and representatives;

"5. Calls upon States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and, in accordance with national law and international treaties, to prosecute or extradite those who perpetrate such acts;

"6. Recommends that States should co-operate closely through, inter alia, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

"7. Calls upon States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

/...

"8. Calls upon States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of the principles and rules of international law concerning the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General to offer, when he deems it appropriate, his good offices to the States directly concerned;

"9. Requests:

"(a) All States to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;

"(b) The State in which the violation took place - and, to the extent possible, the State where the alleged offender is present - to report to the Secretary-General as promptly as possible on measures taken to bring the offender to justice and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offender, and to report on measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of such violations;

"(c) The States so reporting to consider using or taking into account the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General:

"(a) To circulate to all States, upon receipt, the reports received by him pursuant to paragraph 9 above, unless the reporting State requests otherwise;

"(b) To draw the attention, when appropriate, of the States directly concerned to the reporting procedures provided for in paragraph 9 above, when a serious violation has been reported pursuant to subparagraph 9 (a) above;

"(c) To address reminders to States where such violations have occurred if reports pursuant to subparagraph 9 (a) above or follow-up reports pursuant to subparagraph 9 (b) above have not been made within a reasonable period of time;

"(d) To send, in due time before the issuance of his yearly report on the present item, a circular note to all States requesting them to indicate whether they have any such violations, as referred to in subparagraph 9 (a) above, to report for the preceding twelve months;

"11. Also requests the Secretary-General to invite States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

"12. Further requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session a report containing:

"(a) Information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments referred to in paragraph 7 above;

"(b) The reports received and views expressed pursuant to paragraphs 9 and 11 above;

"13. Invites the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-third session any views he may wish to express on the matters referred to in paragraph 12 above;

"14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the item entitled 'Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives: report of the Secretary-General'."

2. By a note dated 31 March 1988, the Secretary-General drew the attention of States to the request contained in paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154 and invited them to communicate to him their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. By a note dated 1 July 1988, the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 10 (d) of resolution 42/154, requested States to inform him whether they had any violations, as referred to in paragraph 9 (a) of the resolution, to report for the preceding 12 months.

3. Sections II.A and II.B of the present report contain respectively the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 9 and the views submitted pursuant to paragraph 11 that had been received by 11 August 1988.

4. Any further communications received from States will be circulated in addenda to the present report.

5. In accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154, section III contains a report on the state of ratification of and accessions to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, 1/ the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963, 2/ and the respective optional protocols thereto, as well as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973. 3/

II. REPORTS AND VIEWS RECEIVED FROM STATES

A. Reports received from States pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154

1. Letter from the Permanent Representative of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Spanish]

[5 July 1988]

With reference to your note concerning resolution 42/154, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the information provided by the Argentine Government, to the effect that no crimes have been committed in the Argentine Republic against internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents and premises, during the 12 months preceding the date of this communication.

2. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 4/ 5/

[Original: English]

[9 December 1987]

1. The Permanent Mission of Australia to the United Nations ... further to its note of 29 September 1987 (see A/42/485/Add.3), has the honour to bring to the attention of the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 41/78, the final outcome of the proceedings against Mr. Levon Demirian, who was charged with offences related to the bombing of the Turkish Consulate at Melbourne, Australia, on 23 November 1986.

2. Mr. Demirian has since been found guilty of offences related to the bombing, namely the charges of murder of his presumed accomplice, Hagop Levonian, who was killed when the bomb he was priming exploded prematurely, and of entering into a conspiracy to cause an explosion likely to endanger life. On 27 November 1987, Demirian was sentenced to life imprisonment on the charge of murder and to 10 years' imprisonment, to be served concurrently, on the conspiracy charge. The Judge directed that Demirian should serve a minimum of 25 years imprisonment.

[Original: English]

[18 May 1988]

... The Australian authorities ... wish to inform the Secretary-General that one violation, involving a South African diplomat, has occurred in Australia in the past 12 months:*

* See sect. II.B.

1. Time, date and location of reported violation

Between 0100 hours and 0115 hours on 10 April 1988 at Canberra, ACT, Australia.

2. Characteristics of the reported violation

A motor vehicle parked in the car port of a diplomatic residence was extensively damaged by fire. Accelerant was found on and under the rear of the vehicle and a four-litre can had been left under the rear wheel and ignited.

3. Mission(s) or representative(s) against whom the reported violation was directed

Third Secretary, South African Embassy.

4. Casualties sustained and damage caused by the reported violation

Motor vehicle extensively damaged.

5. Name, nationality, place of habitual or permanent residence of the alleged offender(s) and other available information regarding the identity of such offender(s)

Offender has not yet been identified.

6. Devices and means used for carrying out the reported violation

See under 2 above.

7. Accomplices of the alleged offender(s)

It is not known whether there was more than one person involved.

8. Measures taken to apprehend and to bring the alleged offender to justice

Matter is being fully investigated by the Australian Federal Police.

9. Final outcome of the proceedings against the offender

Not available.

10. Assistance of other States directly concerned in connection with the proceedings brought in respect of the offence(s) committed

Not available.

11. Measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of the reported violation

Static guards have been placed on site. Other residences of South African diplomats and the Chancery are under surveillance from static and mobile patrols.

12. Other relevant information

--

3. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]

[9 August 1988]

The Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations, pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154, has the honour to communicate the following information:

(a) The only serious violation of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives was the attack perpetrated, on 7 October 1987, on Mr. Antanias Hanna, First Secretary of the Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic in Brussels;

(b) An official investigation into the attack was started that very same day but it has not yet been completed. Following the attack, a decision was taken to step up protection, and further measures were worked out by the forces responsible for security and the maintenance of law and order.

4. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 6/

[Original: Spanish]

[9 August 1988]

1. The Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and has the honour to refer to his note No. LA/COD/4 of 5 August 1988, received by this Mission on 8 August.

2. The Secretary-General refers in that note to a report by the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning General Assembly resolutions 35/168, 36/33, 37/108, 38/136, 39/83, 40/73, 41/78 and 42/154, on diplomatic immunities and privileges.

3. The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany cites a decision handed down by the Chilean Supreme Court, which, after taking cognizance of the two

/...

cases ("recursos de protección") initiated by the Sociedad Benefactora y Educacional Dignidad, composed of German citizens, allegedly ignored the immunity from jurisdiction of an official of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Santiago and of its Consul in Concepción. It should be noted that the actions were brought by Chilean and German members of the said community.

4. It may be recalled that the problem originated in the Courts of Appeal of Chillán and Concepción, before which the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ensuring compliance with the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations, called attention to the position expressed by the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany that the summoned officials enjoyed immunity from jurisdiction. As a result, these proceedings could not go forward, since the said Courts disclaimed jurisdiction; the applicants therefore subsequently appealed to the Supreme Court of Justice of Chile. The latter decided that the aforementioned Courts of Appeal should continue conducting the proceedings.

5. Upon being notified of these new rulings, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, His Excellency Mr. Hans Dietrich Genscher, wrote on 1 August 1988 to the Chilean Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ricardo García Rodríguez, expressing his Government's concern at the situation.

6. On the same day, the Chilean Minister for Foreign Affairs replied to Minister Genscher's note, reaffirming Chile's unreserved adherence to international law and therefore to the provisions of the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations. In the same note, he reported the actions taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs before the Chilean courts, as described in paragraph 4 above.

7. He also reported that the applicants had lodged an appeal for clarification before the Supreme Court of Justice, and that there was therefore a judicial proceeding pending with regard to this matter.

8. Furthermore, on 2 August, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile issued an official statement, annexed hereto, which should be considered an integral part of this note; it reaffirms, inter alia, "that one of the basic principles of the foreign policy of the State of Chile is respect for international law, in particular for the treaties which it has ratified. Throughout its history, Chile has demonstrated its unreserved adherence to the rules which govern coexistence between States. Among these are the precepts embodied in the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations, which our country has signed and ratified".

9. This public statement adds that "the Chilean State will always guarantee the immunity of diplomatic and consular agents accredited in its territory".

10. In view of the clear and unequivocal tenor of this statement, and since a proceeding is pending, it is surprising that the Federal Republic of Germany has reported to the Secretary-General of the United Nations that, inter alia, "the Government of the Republic of Chile has not taken any action to fulfil its country's international obligations ... rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations", an allegation which is utterly incompatible with the facts as stated in the present note.

11. Moreover, also on 2 August, the Chilean Supreme Court handed down a pronouncement concerning the above-mentioned appeal for clarification, which makes the following three essential points:

(a) The decision of 18 July 1988 (agreeing to conduct the recurso de protección proceedings) in no way affects the immunity from jurisdiction referred to in the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations;

(b) It has been agreed to conduct proceedings which, in themselves, lack sanctionative character (whether penal, civil or administrative); therefore, by reason of the said immunity, no measure of compulsion can be taken against a diplomatic agent;

(c) In accordance with the provisions of these Conventions, any investigations or proceedings which may be involved in the case must be conducted through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

12. With regard to these proceedings, the attorney for the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Chile, Mr. Máximo Pacheco, stated publicly:

"I am satisfied that the Supreme Court has received the appeal for clarification. Rectification or amendment with respect to the decision of 19 July 1988 and has declared that this ruling does not in any way affect the immunity and jurisdiction referred to in the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations with regard to the First Counsellor of the German Embassy, and I hope that this decision will mean that this unfair action against the diplomat in question has come to an end." (La Epoca, 4 August 1988).

13. The decision of the Chilean Supreme Court was transmitted to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany by a note dated 2 August.

14. The Courts of Appeal of Chillán and Concepción are about to hand down a new decision on this matter, in which they will be required to limit themselves to the provisions of the explanatory ruling of the Chilean Supreme Court.

15. This statement of the facts confirms Chile's unswerving adherence to the principles of international law and its desire to avoid any situation that might be interpreted as adversely affecting, in any way whatsoever, the privileges and immunities embodied in the Vienna Conventions.

* * *

"STATEMENT

"With regard to the report issued today by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs points out the following:

"1. The matter referred to in the said report has been submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Court of Justice, which has yet to hand down a decision on the pending proceedings.

/...

"2. It is reaffirmed that one of the basic principles of the foreign policy of the State of Chile is respect for international law, in particular for the treaties which it has ratified. Throughout its history, Chile has demonstrated its unreserved adherence to the rules which govern coexistence between States. Among these are the precepts embodied in the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations, which our country has signed and ratified.

"3. For the foregoing reasons, the Government publicly reaffirms what it stated yesterday in a note from the Foreign Minister of Chile to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, namely, that the Chilean State will always guarantee the immunity of diplomatic and consular agents accredited in its territory.

"SANTIAGO, 2 August 1988"

5. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Democratic Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

[13 June 1988]

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen ... has the honour to refer to resolution 42/154. It should be mentioned that Democratic Yemen, proceeding from its profound belief in the important role played by diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in the strengthening of relations of friendship and peace among States, endeavours to provide all facilities and every protection to such missions and representatives, so as to ensure the discharge of their august functions. We wish to point out that, from 1987 up to the time of the preparation of this report at the end of May 1988, the diplomatic and consular missions and staff located in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen have not been exposed to any incidents.

6. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[13 July 1988]

The Permanent Mission of Denmark to the United Nations ... has the honour to inform the Secretary-General that fortunately there have been no violations in the past year that would have given cause for the Danish Government to apply the reporting procedures set out in paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154.

7. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[6 July 1988]

The Permanent Mission of Finland to the United Nations ... has the honour to inform that Finland has no violations of the kind referred to in paragraph 9 (a) of resolution 42/154.

8. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 7/

[Original: English]

[1 August 1988]

1. The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations ... with reference to General Assembly resolution 35/168 of 15 December 1980 concerning the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and to subsequent resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this subject, has the honour to transmit herewith the following report of its Government.

2. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has for some time been attending to the well-being and protection of German citizens living in a community of a special kind known as "Sociedad Benefactora y Educacional Dignidad" in the Republic of Chile.

3. In connection with the efforts for consular protection of German members of the said community, the community initiated proceedings ("recurso de protección") before Chilean civil courts against Dr. Ulrich Spohn, Minister Counsellor and Deputy Head of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany to Chile, and Herr Horst Kriegler, Consul of the Federal Republic of Germany in Concepción, Chile. The summonses in both cases were served in the premises of the embassy and the consulate respectively. Although acceptance of the summonses being served was immediately refused on the ground that the premises of both missions are inviolable, the Chilean courts conducted both proceedings and handed down decisions. The Chilean Supreme Court, as the court of appeal, held that neither Dr. Spohn as a diplomat nor Herr Kriegler as consul were entitled to diplomatic or consular immunities in the cases under consideration. It stated that the activities of the two German officials affected personal rights protected under article 19 (4) of the Chilean constitution and that this constitutional protection took precedence over Chile's international obligations to observe diplomatic and consular immunity.

4. The Federal Republic of Germany is reporting this matter out of great concern for the protection of its diplomats and consular officers and those of all other countries in the Republic of Chile. By ignoring diplomatic and consular immunity, the judicial authorities of the Republic of Chile are violating important provisions of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has emphasized this to the Government of the Republic of Chile. So far the Government of the Republic of Chile has not taken any action to fulfil its country's international obligations in this regard and to take account of the repeated urgent appeals of the United Nations General Assembly to respect and implement the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations.

5. The Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations would appreciate it if the Secretary-General of the United Nations could make this report available to all Member States and draws attention to paragraph 7 of resolution 35/168 and in particular to paragraph 9 (b) of resolution 42/154, according to which the Republic of Chile is requested to report as soon as possible on the steps it has taken to eliminate these violations of international law pertaining to diplomatic and consular immunity.

9. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Malawi to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[1 August 1988]

... The Permanent Mission wishes to advise that the Government of the Republic of Malawi has nothing to report relative to paragraph 10 (d) of resolution 42/154 at this time.

10. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 8/

[Original: Spanish]

[14 June 1988]

1. The Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations ... has the honour to refer to the note concerning resolution 42/154. In this regard, the Government of Mexico wishes to transmit the following information in accordance with paragraphs 9, 10 and 11 of the resolution.

2. With reference to paragraph 9 (a) of that resolution, the only case worthy of mention where the Government of Mexico has been the object of serious violations of the protection, security and safety of both its property and its consular officers and other staff is that of the Consulate of Mexico in Los Angeles, California, United States of America. From 1983 to the present, Mr. Jack Gerritsen, a national

of the United States of America, has systematically disrupted the peace and tranquillity of this Consulate, and has even interfered with its operation.

3. Mr. Jack Gerritsen frequently appears at the consulate offices in Plaza Olvera very early in the morning in order to make insulting and obscene remarks about the consulate staff who serve the public.

4. On other occasions, Mr. Gerritsen has presented himself to the public as a consular staff member and has given out frequently confusing information. In addition, Mr. Gerritsen has entered the private areas of the Consulate, including the offices themselves, with no authorization whatsoever, to distribute propaganda that is highly insulting and defamatory to the Government of Mexico and its senior officials and to the consular staff. Similarly, when senior Mexican government officials visit Los Angeles, he attempts to disrupt their activities, appearing at airports and locations of official consular functions.

5. Because of the preceding incidents, it has been customary for the Consulate of Mexico in Los Angeles and the Embassy of Mexico to the United States of America to request, whenever necessary, the intervention of the local authorities and the Department of State respectively, so that the Government of the United States of America may fulfil its obligation to protect the security, safety and dignity of the Consulate of Mexico and its staff in accordance with the provisions of article 31 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963.

6. In the case of visits by senior Mexican government officials to Los Angeles, the United States authorities have adequately protected the safety, security and dignity of these officials as well as the consular staff from Mr. Gerritsen's insults. Nevertheless, with the exception of isolated cases of police intervention, in other circumstances the United States authorities have not yet done enough to curb Mr. Gerritsen's routine manifestations of offensive and provocative behaviour, in accordance with their obligation to afford protection pursuant to the Vienna Convention previously mentioned, to which the United States is a party.

7. Further, it is fitting to mention that the diplomatic missions in Mexico of France, Greece and Denmark have been the victims of non-violent occupation by groups that dispersed quickly and peacefully once their demands had been heard.

11. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 9/

[Original: English]

[9 March 1988]

The Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations ... has the honour to bring to the attention of the Secretary-General, pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 41/78, the following incident:

(a) On 10 September 1987, a group consisting of 11 Iranian citizens forced their way into and for some hours occupied the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Oslo;

(b) The group applied violence and threats against embassy personnel and caused damage to the interior of the Embassy. No one was hospitalized. Conflicting statements were made as to whether any dangerous devices were used by the perpetrators;

(c) The Iranian citizens had residence in Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany or France;

(d) Shortly after having been called by the embassy staff, the police surrounded the embassy building and established contact with the perpetrators;

(e) After approximately three hours, the perpetrators terminated the occupation and were arrested by the police while leaving the embassy building. They were held in custody while the case was being investigated;

(f) The municipal court of Oslo found the perpetrators guilty of violation of the Norwegian Penal Code, Section 95 (intrusion into the premises of a foreign Government), and of Sections 222, 227, 228 and 291 (coercion, acts of violence, threats and vandalism).

Each of the perpetrators was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The perpetrators have since been expelled and transported back to their countries of residence.

12. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[3 August 1988]

The Permanent Representative of the Polish People's Republic to the United Nations ... has the honour to inform that during the last 12 months there were no serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Poland or of the Polish missions and representatives abroad.

13. Note verbale from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[17 June 1988]

No incident of violation has occurred in the Republic of Korea for the preceding 12 months with respect to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.*

14. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Sierra Leone to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[22 June 1988]

The Permanent Representative of the Republic of Sierra Leone to the United Nations ... with reference to note LA/COD/4 of 31 March 1988 drawing attention to resolution 42/154 ... has the honour to transmit the Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone's reply to paragraph 9 as follows:

The Government of the Republic of Sierra Leone wishes to inform that there were no serious violations with regard to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic missions or international organizations in Sierra Leone.

15. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[28 July 1988]

The Permanent Representative of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the United Nations ... with reference to the note LA/COD/4 of 1 July 1988 and resolution 42/154, has the honour to inform that during the preceding 12 months no violation of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives has occurred in the territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

* See sect. II.B.

B. Views received from States pursuant to paragraph 11 of
General Assembly resolution 42/154

Australia

[Original: English]

[18 May 1988]

1. The Australian authorities support the general principles underlying the inclusion of this item on the agenda at the forty-second session of the General Assembly and share the concern expressed in resolution 42/154 over the number of violations of diplomatic and consular security and safety in recent years and attach particular importance to the co-operation of all States in maintaining effective diplomatic and consular protection.
2. To this end, the Australian authorities see the reporting procedures established in resolution 35/168 as an important and useful step and in accordance with paragraph 9 of the resolution wish to inform the Secretary-General that one violation, involving a South African diplomat, has occurred in Australia in the past 12 months. The details requested have been submitted in the format suggested by the Secretary-General in an attachment to this Note.*
3. The Permanent Mission wishes to take this opportunity to inform the Secretary-General that the Australian authorities remain aware of the continuing danger to international missions and seek to provide special measures of protection, over and above its normal protective role, to missions requesting such measures if the perceived level of threat is thought to warrant them.

Mexico

[Original: Spanish]

[14 June 1988]

1. With regard to paragraph 11 of the resolution in question, it should be pointed out that article 148 of the Penal Code, which covers the federal district (fuero comun) and the whole Republic (fuero federal), envisages protection of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. The sanctions provided for in that article are independent of those envisaged for individuals who engage in criminal behaviour directed at premises or accredited personnel in Mexico.
2. The Government of Mexico would like to recall that Mexico is party to the main multilateral legal instruments on the subject.

* See sect. II.A.

Poland

[Original: English]

[3 August 1988]

The Polish People's Republic is a party to the conventions relevant to the protection, security and safety of the diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and has undertaken all necessary measures imposed upon the receiving States by the conventions to ensure effectively the protection, security and safety of all diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.

Republic of Korea

[Original: English]

[17 June 1988]

1. As part of its concerted efforts to prevent violence against missions and premises, the Republic of Korea has acceded to the relevant conventions, and they are either embodied in domestic laws or are considered to have the same effect as those laws of the Republic in accordance with its Constitution.

2. Relevant conventions in force in Korea are as follows:

(a) Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations;

(b) Vienna Convention on Consular Relations;

(c) Convention on the Prevention and punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.

3. Relevant provisions expressed in the Constitution and other laws are as follows:

(a) Chapter 1, article 6, of the Constitution:

"Treaties duly concluded and promulgated in accordance with the Constitution and the generally recognized rules of international law shall have the same effect as the domestic laws of the Republic of Korea."

(b) Chapter IV, article 108, of the Criminal Code:

"A person who uses violence or intimidation against the envoy of a foreign country sent to the Republic of Korea shall be punished by penal servitude or imprisonment for not more than five years.

"A person who insults or defames the envoy of a foreign country as referred to in the preceding paragraph shall be punished by penal servitude or imprisonment for not more than three years."

(c) Article 7 of the Act Concerning Assembly and Demonstration:

"No person may hold an outdoor assembly or demonstration within two hundred metres in circumference from the boundary line of such edifices or residences as prescribed in each of the following items:

... the residences of the foreign diplomatic missions domiciled in the Republic of Korea."

4. In addition to the above-mentioned legal measures, the Republic of Korea, opposing any kind of violence against missions and premises, has already set up, as a security-guaranteeing measure, fixed guard posts around the premises of diplomatic and consular missions.

5. Views with respect to the effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives:

(a) Legal aspect: It is desirable to introduce into the existing system of domestic law the provision placing heavy punishment on offenders;

(b) Administrative aspect: It is desirable to set up fixed guard posts around the premises of diplomatic and consular missions to prevent violence against missions and premises.

III. REPORT SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 12 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 42/154 ON THE STATE, AS AT 9 AUGUST 1988, OF RATIFICATION OF AND ACCESSIONS TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF 1961, THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS OF 1963 AND THE RESPECTIVE OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS THERETO, AS WELL AS THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC AGENTS, OF 1973*

A. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession or succession</u>
Afghanistan		6 Oct. 1965 a/
Albania	18 Apr. 1961	8 Feb. 1988
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964 a/
Argentina	18 Apr. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Australia	30 Mar. 1962	26 Jan. 1968
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977 b/
Bahrain		2 Nov. 1971 a/
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978 b/
Barbados		6 May 1968 b/
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Benin		27 Mar. 1967 a/
Bhutan		7 Dec. 1972 a/
Bolivia		28 Dec. 1977 a/
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969 a/
Brazil	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1965
Bulgaria	18 Apr. 1961	17 Jan. 1968
Burkina Faso		4 May 1987 a/
Burma		7 Mar. 1980 a/
Burundi		1 May 1968 a/
Byelorussian SSR	18 Apr. 1961	14 May 1964
Cameroon		4 Mar. 1977 a/
Canada	5 Feb. 1962	26 May 1966
Cape Verde		30 July 1979 a/
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
Chad		3 Nov. 1977 a/
Chile	18 Apr. 1961	9 Jan. 1968
China		25 Nov. 1975 a/
Colombia	18 Apr. 1961	5 Apr. 1973
Congo		11 Mar. 1963 a/

* For the text of reservations, declarations or communications accompanying the signatures, ratifications or accessions to the international instruments, see Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.V.3), as well as its addenda.

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession or succession</u>
Costa Rica	14 Feb. 1962	9 Nov. 1964
Côte d'Ivoire		1 Oct. 1962 a/
Cuba	16 Jan. 1962	26 Sept. 1963
Cyprus		10 Sept. 1968 a/
Czechoslovakia	18 Apr. 1961	24 May 1963
Democratic Kampuchea		31 Aug. 1965 a/
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		29 Oct. 1980 a/
Democratic Yemen		24 Nov. 1976 a/
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978 a/
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987 b/
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 Sept. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964 a/
El Salvador		9 Dec. 1965 a/
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976 a/
Ethiopia		22 Mar. 1979 a/
Fiji		21 June 1971 b/
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
France	30 Mar. 1962	31 Dec. 1970 a/
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964 a/
German Democratic Republic		2 Feb. 1973 a/
Germany, Federal Republic of	18 Apr. 1961	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	28 June 1962
Greece	29 Mar. 1962	16 July 1970
Guatemala	18 Apr. 1961	1 Oct. 1963
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968 a/
Guyana		28 Dec. 1972 a/
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978 a/
Holy See	18 Apr. 1961	17 Apr. 1964
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968 a/
Hungary	18 Apr. 1961	24 Sept. 1965
Iceland		18 May 1971 a/
India		15 Oct. 1965 a/
Indonesia		4 June 1982 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	10 May 1967
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	11 Aug. 1970
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Jamaica		5 June 1963 a/
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Jordan		29 July 1971 a/
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982 b/
Kuwait		23 July 1969 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962 a/

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession or succession</u>
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1971
Lesotho		26 Nov. 1969 a/
Liberia	18 Apr. 1961	15 May 1962
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977 a/
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963 a/
Malawi		19 May 1965 a/
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965 a/
Mali		28 Mar. 1968 a/
Malta		7 Mar. 1967 b/
Mauritania		16 July 1962 a/
Mauritius		18 July 1969 b/
Mexico	18 Apr. 1961	16 June 1965
Mongolia		5 Jan. 1967 a/
Morocco		19 June 1968 a/
Mozambique		18 Nov. 1981 a/
Nauru		5 May 1978 b/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984 a/
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975 a/
Niger		5 Dec. 1962 a/
Nigeria	31 Mar. 1962	19 June 1967
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Pakistan	29 Mar. 1962	29 Mar. 1962
Panama	18 Apr. 1961	4 Dec. 1963
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975 b/
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Peru		18 Dec. 1968 a/
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	18 Apr. 1961	19 Apr. 1965
Portugal		11 Sept. 1968 a/
Qatar		6 June 1986 a/
Republic of Korea	28 Mar. 1962	28 Dec. 1970
Romania	18 Apr. 1961	15 Nov. 1968
Rwanda		15 Apr. 1964 a/
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986 b/
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987 a/
San Marino	25 Oct. 1961	8 Sept. 1965
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983 a/
Saudi Arabia		10 Feb. 1981 a/
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	12 Oct. 1972
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a/
Sierra Leone		13 Aug. 1962 a/
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968 a/

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession or succession</u>
South Africa	28 Mar. 1962	
Spain		21 Nov. 1967 a/
Sri Lanka	18 Apr. 1961	2 June 1978
Sudan		13 Apr. 1981 a/
Swaziland		25 Apr. 1969 a/
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	30 Oct. 1963
Syrian Arab Republic		4 Aug. 1978 a/
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
Togo		27 Nov. 1970 a/
Tonga		31 Jan. 1973 b/
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965 a/
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968 a/
Turkey		6 Mar. 1985 a/
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982 b/
Uganda		15 Apr. 1965 a/
Ukrainian SSR	18 Apr. 1961	12 June 1964
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	18 Apr. 1961	25 Mar. 1964
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977 a/
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Uruguay	18 Apr. 1961	10 Mar. 1970
Venezuela	18 Apr. 1961	16 Mar. 1965
Viet Nam		26 Aug. 1980 a/
Yemen		10 Apr. 1986 a/
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire	18 Apr. 1961	19 July 1965
Zambia		16 June 1975 b/

a/ Accession.

b/ Succession.

**B. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic
Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1961**

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification or accession</u>
Argentina	25 Oct. 1961	10 Oct. 1963
Belgium		2 May 1968 a/
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969 a/
Burma		7 Mar. 1980 a/

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification or accession</u>
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China b/		
Democratic Kampuchea		31 Aug. 1965 a/
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	14 Jan. 1964
Egypt		9 June 1964 a/
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964 a/
Germany, Federal Republic of	28 Mar. 1962	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968 a/
Iceland		18 May 1971 a/
India		15 Oct. 1965 a/
Indonesia		4 June 1982 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962 a/
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		7 June 1977 a/
Madagascar		31 July 1963 a/
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980 a/
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965 a/
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977 a/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984 a/
Niger		28 Mar. 1966 a/
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Panama		4 Dec. 1963 a/
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	7 Mar. 1977
Senegal	18 Apr. 1961	
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978 a/
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Thailand	30 Oct. 1961	23 Jan. 1985
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968 a/
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		15 July 1976 a/

a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.V.3), note 2, p. 3, note 1, p. 69 and note 1, p. 70.

C. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations
 concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1961

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession or succession</u>
Australia		26 Jan. 1968 a/
Austria	18 Apr. 1961	28 Apr. 1966
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977 a/
Belgium	23 Oct. 1961	2 May 1968
Botswana		11 Apr. 1969 a/
Central African Republic	28 Mar. 1962	19 Mar. 1973
China b/		
Colombia	18 Apr. 1961	
Costa Rica		9 Nov. 1964 a/
Democratic Kampuchea		31 Aug. 1965 a/
Denmark	18 Apr. 1961	2 Oct. 1968
Dominican Republic	30 Mar. 1962	13 Feb. 1964
Ecuador	18 Apr. 1961	21 Sept. 1964
Fiji		21 June 1971 c/
Finland	20 Oct. 1961	9 Dec. 1969
France	30 Mar. 1962	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon		2 Apr. 1964 a/
Germany, Federal Republic of	18 Apr. 1961	11 Nov. 1964
Ghana	18 Apr. 1961	
Guinea		10 Jan. 1968 a/
Iceland		18 May 1971 a/
India		15 Oct. 1965 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 May 1961	3 Feb. 1965
Iraq	20 Feb. 1962	15 Oct. 1963
Ireland	18 Apr. 1961	
Israel	18 Apr. 1961	
Italy	13 Mar. 1962	25 June 1969
Japan	26 Mar. 1962	8 June 1964
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Lao People's Democratic Republic		3 Dec. 1962 a/
Lebanon	18 Apr. 1961	
Liechtenstein	18 Apr. 1961	8 May 1964
Luxembourg	2 Feb. 1962	17 Aug. 1966
Madagascar		31 July 1963 a/
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980 a/
Malaysia		9 Nov. 1965 a/
Malta		7 Mar. 19... c/
Mauritius		18 July 1969 c/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		7 Sept. 1984 a/
New Zealand	28 Mar. 1962	23 Sept. 1970
Niger		26 Apr. 1966 a/
Norway	18 Apr. 1961	24 Oct. 1967

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession or succession</u>
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976 a/
Panama		4 Dec. 1963 a/
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Philippines	20 Oct. 1961	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea	30 Mar. 1962	25 Jan. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a/
Sri Lanka		31 July 1978 a/
Sweden	18 Apr. 1961	21 Mar. 1967
Switzerland	18 Apr. 1961	22 Nov. 1963
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	11 Dec. 1961	1 Sept. 1964
United Republic of Tanzania	27 Feb. 1962	5 Nov. 1962
United States of America	29 June 1961	13 Nov. 1972
Yugoslavia	18 Apr. 1961	1 Apr. 1963
Zaire		19 July 1965 a/

a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.V.3), note 2, p. 3, note 1, p. 69 and note 1, p. 70.

c/ Succession.

D. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession or succession</u>
Algeria		14 Apr. 1964 a/
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	7 Mar. 1967
Australia	31 Mar. 1964	12 Feb. 1973
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Bahamas		17 Mar. 1977 b/
Bangladesh		13 Jan. 1978 b/
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	27 Apr. 1979
Bhutan		28 July 1981 a/
Bolivia	6 Aug. 1963	22 Sept. 1970
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	11 May 1967
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession or succession</u>
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	22 May 1967
Canada		18 July 1974 a/
Cape Verde		30 July 1979 a/
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	9 Jan. 1968
China		2 July 1979 a/
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	6 Sept. 1972
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Costa Rica	6 June 1963	29 Dec. 1966
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Cuba	24 Apr. 1963	15 Oct. 1965
Cyprus		14 Apr. 1976 a/
Czechoslovakia	31 Mar. 1964	13 Mar. 1968
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		8 Aug. 1984 a/
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Djibouti		2 Nov. 1978 a/
Dominica		24 Nov. 1987 b/
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Ecuador	25 Mar. 1964	11 Mar. 1965
Egypt		21 June 1965 a/
El Salvador		19 Jan. 1973 a/
Equatorial Guinea		30 Aug. 1976 a/
Fiji		28 Apr. 1972 a/
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965
German Democratic Republic		9 Sept. 1987 a/
Germany, Federal Republic of	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Greece		14 Oct. 1975 a/
Guatemala		9 Feb. 1973 a/
Guinea		30 June 1988 a/
Guyana		13 Sept. 1973 a/
Haiti		2 Feb. 1978 a/
Holy See	24 Apr. 1963	8 Oct. 1970
Honduras		13 Feb. 1968 a/
Hungary		19 June 1987 a/
Iceland		1 June 1978 a/
India		28 Nov. 1977 a/
Indonesia		4 June 1982 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 Apr. 1963	5 June 1975
Iraq		14 Jan. 1970 a/
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	10 May 1967
Israel	25 Feb. 1964	
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Jamaica		9 Feb. 1976 a/

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession or succession</u>
Japan		3 Oct. 1983 a/
Jordan		7 Mar. 1973 a/
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Kiribati		2 Apr. 1982 b/
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	31 July 1975
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973 a/
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	20 Mar. 1975
Lesotho		26 July 1972 a/
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	28 Aug. 1984
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967 a/
Malawi		29 Apr. 1980 a/
Mali		28 Mar. 1968 a/
Mauritius		13 May 1970 a/
Mexico	7 Oct. 1963	16 June 1965
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977 a/
Mozambique		18 Apr. 1983 a/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985 a/
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974 a/
Nicaragua		31 Oct. 1975 a/
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	26 Apr. 1966
Nigeria		22 Jan. 1968 a/
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Pakistan		14 Apr. 1969 a/
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Papua New Guinea		4 Dec. 1975 b/
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Peru	24 Apr. 1963	17 Feb. 1978
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Poland	20 Mar. 1964	13 Oct. 1981
Portugal		13 Sept. 1972 a/
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977 a/
[Republic of South Viet Nam] c/		10 May 1973 a/
Romania		24 Feb. 1972 a/
Rwanda		31 May 1974 a/
Saint Lucia		27 Aug. 1986 b/
Samoa		26 Oct. 1987 a/
Sao Tome and Principe		3 May 1983 a/
Saudi Arabia		29 June 1988 a/
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966 a/
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a/
Somalia		29 Mar. 1968 a/
Spain		3 Feb. 1970 a/

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession or succession</u>
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980 a/
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965
Syrian Arab Republic		13 Oct. 1978 a/
Togo		26 Sept. 1983 a/
Tonga		7 Jan. 1972 a/
Trinidad and Tobago		19 Oct. 1965 a/
Tunisia		8 July 1964 a/
Turkey		19 Feb. 1976 a/
Tuvalu		15 Sept. 1982 b/
United Arab Emirates		24 Feb. 1977 a/
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United Republic of Tanzania		18 Apr. 1977 a/
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	10 Mar. 1970
Vanuatu		18 Aug. 1987 a/
Venezuela	24 Apr. 1963	27 Oct. 1965
Yemen		10 Apr. 1986 a/
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	8 Feb. 1965
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	15 July 1976

a/ Accession.

b/ Succession.

c/ At the time that the present document was prepared, no indication had been received from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam regarding its position with respect to a possible succession.

E. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular
 Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1963

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification or accession</u>
Belgium		9 Sept. 1970 a/
Brazil	24 Apr. 1963	
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	
China		
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification or accession</u>
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Egypt		21 June 1965 a/
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
Gabon		23 Feb. 1965 a/
Germany, Federal Republic of	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	4 Oct. 1963
Iceland		1 June 1978 a/
India		28 Nov. 1977 a/
Indonesia		4 June 1982 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 June 1975 a/
Iraq		14 Jan. 1970 a/
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973 a/
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967 a/
Malawi		23 Feb. 1981 a/
Morocco		23 Feb. 1977 a/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985 a/
Niger		21 June 1978 a/
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Philippines		15 Nov. 1965 a/
Poland		13 Oct. 1981
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977 a/
[Republic of South Viet Nam] b/		10 May 1973 a/
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966 a/
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980 a/
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Tunisia		24 Jan. 1968 a/
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

a/ Accession.

b/ At the time that the present document was prepared, no indication had been received from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam regarding its position with respect to a possible succession.

F. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations
 concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1963

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification or accession</u>
Argentina	24 Apr. 1963	
Australia		12 Feb. 1973 a/
Austria	24 Apr. 1963	12 June 1969
Belgium	31 Mar. 1964	9 Sept. 1970
Benin	24 Apr. 1963	
Burkina Faso	24 Apr. 1963	11 Aug. 1964
Cameroon	21 Aug. 1963	
Central African Republic	24 Apr. 1963	
Chile	24 Apr. 1963	
China		
Colombia	24 Apr. 1963	
Congo	24 Apr. 1963	
Côte d'Ivoire	24 Apr. 1963	
Denmark	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1972
Dominican Republic	24 Apr. 1963	4 Mar. 1964
Finland	28 Oct. 1963	2 July 1980
France	24 Apr. 1963	31 Dec. 1970
Gabon	24 Apr. 1963	23 Feb. 1965
Germany, Federal Republic of	31 Oct. 1963	7 Sept. 1971
Ghana	24 Apr. 1963	
Iceland		1 June 1978 a/
India		28 Nov. 1977 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		5 June 1975 a/
Ireland	24 Apr. 1963	
Italy	22 Nov. 1963	25 June 1969
Japan		3 Oct. 1983 a/
Kenya		1 July 1965 a/
Kuwait	10 Jan. 1964	
Lao People's Democratic Republic		9 Aug. 1973 a/
Lebanon	24 Apr. 1963	
Liberia	24 Apr. 1963	
Liechtenstein	24 Apr. 1963	18 May 1966
Luxembourg	24 Mar. 1964	8 Mar. 1972
Madagascar		17 Feb. 1967 a/
Malawi		23 Feb. 1981 a/
Mauritius		13 May 1970 a/
Nepal		28 Sept. 1965 a/
Netherlands		17 Dec. 1985 a/
New Zealand		10 Sept. 1974
Niger	24 Apr. 1963	21 June 1978
Norway	24 Apr. 1963	13 Feb. 1980
Oman		31 May 1974 a/
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976 a/
Panama	4 Dec. 1963	28 Aug. 1967

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification or accession</u>
Paraguay		23 Dec. 1969 a/
Peru	24 Apr. 1963	
Philippines	24 Apr. 1963	15 Nov. 1965
Republic of Korea		7 Mar. 1977 a/
[Republic of South Viet Nam] b/		10 May 1973 a/
Senegal		29 Apr. 1966 a/
Seychelles		29 May 1979 a/
Suriname		11 Sept. 1980 a/
Sweden	8 Oct. 1963	19 Mar. 1974
Switzerland	23 Oct. 1963	3 May 1965
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27 Mar. 1964	9 May 1972
United States of America	24 Apr. 1963	24 Nov. 1969
Uruguay	24 Apr. 1963	
Yugoslavia	24 Apr. 1963	
Zaire	24 Apr. 1963	

a/ Accession.

b/ At the time that the present document was prepared, no indication had been received from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam regarding its position with respect to a possible succession.

G. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification or accession</u>
Argentina		18 Mar. 1982 a/
Australia	30 Dec. 1974	20 June 1977
Austria		3 Aug. 1977 a/
Bahamas		22 July 1986 a/
Barbados		26 Oct. 1979 a/
Bulgaria	27 June 1974	18 July 1974
Burundi		17 Dec. 1980 a/
Byelorussian SSR	11 June 1974	5 Feb. 1976
Canada	26 June 1974	4 Aug. 1976
Chile		21 Jan. 1977 a/
China		5 Aug. 1987 a/
Costa Rica		2 Nov. 1977 a/
Cyprus		24 Dec. 1975 a/
Czechoslovakia	11 Oct. 1974	30 June 1975

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification or accession</u>
Denmark	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		1 Dec. 1982 a/
Democratic Yemen		9 Feb. 1987 a/
Dominican Republic		8 July 1977 a/
Ecuador	27 Aug. 1974	12 Mar. 1975
Egypt		25 June 1986 a/
El Salvador		8 Aug. 1980 a/
Finland	10 May 1974	31 Oct. 1978
Gabon		14 Oct. 1981 a/
German Democratic Republic	23 May 1974	30 Nov. 1976
Germany, Federal Republic of	15 Aug. 1974	25 Jan. 1977
Ghana		25 Apr. 1975 a/
Greece		3 July 1984 a/
Guatemala	12 Dec. 1974	18 Jan. 1983
Haiti		25 Aug. 1980 a/
Hungary	6 Nov. 1974	26 Mar. 1975
Iceland	10 May 1974	2 Aug. 1977
India		11 Apr. 1978 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		12 July 1978 a/
Iraq		28 Feb. 1978 a/
Israel		31 July 1980 a/
Italy	30 Dec. 1974	30 Aug. 1985
Jamaica		21 Sept. 1978 a/
Japan		8 June 1987 a/
Jordan		18 Dec. 1984 a/
Liberia		30 Sept. 1975 a/
Malawi		14 Mar. 1977 a/
Mexico		22 Apr. 1980 a/
Mongolia	23 Aug. 1974	8 Aug. 1975
New Zealand		12 Nov. 1985 a/
Nicaragua	29 Oct. 1974	10 Mar. 1975
Niger		17 June 1985 a/
Norway	10 May 1974	28 Apr. 1980
Oman		22 Mar. 1988 a/
Pakistan		29 Mar. 1976 a/
Panama		17 June 1980 a/
Paraguay	25 Oct. 1974	24 Nov. 1975
Peru		25 Apr. 1978 a/
Philippines		26 Nov. 1976 a/
Poland	7 June 1974	14 Dec. 1982
Republic of Korea		25 May 1983 a/
Romania	27 Dec. 1974	15 Aug. 1978
Rwanda	15 Oct. 1974	29 Nov. 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1980 a/
Spain		8 Aug. 1985 a/
Sweden	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Switzerland		5 Mar. 1985 a/

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification or accession</u>
Syrian Arab Republic		25 Apr. 1988 a/
Togo		30 Dec. 1980 a/
Trinidad and Tobago		15 June 1979 a/
Tunisia	15 May 1974	21 Jan. 1977
Turkey		11 June 1981 a/
Ukrainian SSR	18 June 1974	20 Jan. 1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7 June 1974	15 Jan. 1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 Dec. 1974	2 May 1979
United States of America	28 Dec. 1973	26 Oct. 1976
Uruguay		13 June 1978 a/
Yugoslavia	17 Dec. 1974	29 Dec. 1976
Zaire		25 July 1977 a/

a/ Accession.

Notes

1/ United Nations Treaty Series, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

2/ Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.

3/ General Assembly resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.

4/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 11 January 1988.

5/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 25 May 1988 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 6 June 1988.

6/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 18 August 1988 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 22 August 1988.

7/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Chile to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 5 August 1988 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 12 August 1988.

8/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 11 July 1988 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 13 July 1988.

9/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 March 1988 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 7 April 1988.
