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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 16 December 1982, the General Assembly adopted resolution 37/108, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives". Paragraphs 2 to 12 of that 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;

"3. 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 effectively to ensure 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;

"4. Recommends that States should co-operate closely, inter alia through 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;

"5. 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, inter alia 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 of 1973 on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents; 3/

"6. 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;

/...

"7. Invites:

"(a) All States to report to the Secretary-General serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

"(b) The State in which the violation took place - and, to the extent applicable, the State where the alleged offender is present - to report 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 on measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of such violations;

"8. Requests the Secretary-General to circulate to all States, upon receipt, the reports received by him pursuant to paragraph 7 above, unless the reporting State requests otherwise;

"9. 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;

"10. Further requests the Secretary-General, when a serious violation has been reported pursuant to paragraph 7 (a) above, to draw the attention, when appropriate, of the States directly concerned to the reporting procedures set forth in paragraph 7 above;

"11. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a report on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments referred to in paragraph 5 above, as well as the reports received and views expressed pursuant to paragraphs 7 and 9 above, and invites him to submit any views he may wish to express on these matters;

"12. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-eighth 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 letter dated 28 January 1983, the Secretary-General drew the attention of States to the invitations contained in paragraph 7 of the above resolution and invited them to submit not later than 31 July 1983 the views which they might wish to submit under paragraph 9 of that resolution.

3. Section II of the present report accordingly consists of two subsections: subsection A reproduces the reports under the terms of paragraph 7 which had been received by 1 August 1983. In compiling it the Secretariat has treated statements by States to the effect that they had no serious violations to report for the period under review as "reports" under the terms of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/108, notwithstanding the links between such statements and the "views" of the States concerned in relation to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic

and consular missions and representatives. However, only those reports mentioning serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives were drawn to the attention of the States directly concerned in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 37/108 and circulated to all other States in accordance with paragraph 8 of the said resolution.

4. Subsection B reproduces the views expressed by States under paragraph 9 of resolution 37/108, which had been received by 1 August 1983.

5. Communications received from States after 1 August 1983 will be reproduced in addenda to the present report.

6. In accordance with paragraph 11 of resolution 37/108, section III contains a report on the state 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 of 1973 on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.

## II. REPORTS AND VIEWS RECEIVED FROM STATES

### A. Reports received from States pursuant to paragraph 7 of General Assembly resolution 37/108\*

#### 1. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 4/

[Original: English]

[18 May 1983]

1. On 19 April 1982 a bomb explosion occurred at the premises of the French Embassy in Vienna causing considerable damage both to the Embassy and to adjacent buildings. In spite of intensive searches by police no individual or organization could be identified as possible perpetrators of the attack.

2. On 20 September 1982 another explosion took place next to the Iraqi Embassy building in Vienna again causing important material damage. In an anonymous call to a Vienna newspaper, responsibility for this attack was claimed by the "Iraqi democratic front", an organization which had never before manifested its existence in Austria. Exhaustive police searches immediately launched led to no result. [See also under section II B the views of Austria.]

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\* The reports reproduced in this section appear in the alphabetical order of the names of reporting States.

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

[Original: English]

[27 July 1983]

The Government of Finland also takes this opportunity to inform the Secretary-General that there have been no violations which would have given cause for the Government of Finland to apply the reporting procedures set out in paragraph 7 of resolution 37/108 either in respect of foreign diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Finland or Finnish diplomatic and consular representatives abroad. [See also under section II B the views of Finland.]

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

[Original: English]

[20 July 1983]

The Acting Permanent Representative of the Federal Republic of Germany to the United Nations has the honour to communicate that the Federal Government has no serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives to report ...

4. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[23 May 1983]

The Government of the Republic of Kenya would like to inform that there have been no serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives.

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

[Original: English]

[13 April 1983]

The Permanent Representative of the State of Kuwait to the United Nations has the honour to inform that no violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives took place in Kuwait ...

/...

6. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 5/

[Original: English]

[23 May 1983]

1. The Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations ... regrets to report that an attack using explosives was perpetrated against the Embassy of the United States of America in Beirut on 18 April 1983. The victims of the explosion numbered 63 dead and about 100 wounded.

2. A special commission of inquiry has been set up to investigate the circumstances of the attack and punish those responsible.

3. The Lebanese Head of State has denounced this criminal attack and underscored Lebanon's determination to find and punish its perpetrators: "We are determined to do everything possible to ensure a climate of security for diplomatic missions and their members in Lebanon, by reinforcing the army and internal security forces and re-establishing the authority of the State throughout the territory".

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

[Original: French]

[15 June 1983]

1. The Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations ... regrets to report that on 5 June 1983 an attempt was made on the life of the Libyan diplomat, Mr. Abdel Kader Ghouka, a member of the Committee of the Bureau of Arab Brotherhood.

2. The judicial authorities have arrested the perpetrator of the assassination attempt.

8. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Luxembourg to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: French]

[30 March 1983]

... with the exception of an abortive attack on the Embassy of Turkey, there have been no reports of any serious violations of the security of diplomatic missions in Luxembourg. No one has claimed responsibility for the aforementioned attack.



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

[Original: English]

[7 March 1983]

1. In the morning of 21 July 1982 the Consul-General of Turkey in Rotterdam, while driving to his office accompanied by the Rotterdam police, was victim of an assault, apparently executed by four armed persons. The Consul-General remained unhurt. The police succeeded in making one arrest after having wounded the person concerned. This person was sentenced to four years in prison and has now appealed this sentence [see subsection 10 below]. The court proceedings were attended by representatives of the Turkish mission in the Netherlands.

2. In the night of 9-10 February 1983 a bomb that had been placed on the doorstep of the Consulate-General of France in Amsterdam exploded. The "Militant Autonome Front" claimed to have performed this attack, but this is considered to be subject to doubt.

3. In both cases police investigations continue in close co-operation with police authorities abroad.

10. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat 8/

[Original: English]

[14 June 1983]

The Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations, in pursuance of the Secretariat's request for information on the final outcome of the proceedings against the person arrested in connection with the assault on the Consul-General of Turkey on 21 July 1982 in Rotterdam (Netherlands) [see subsection 9 above], has the honour to inform the Secretariat that the person in question has been sentenced by an Appellate Court to five years' imprisonment. Said decision of the Appellate Court is final.

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

[Original: Spanish]

[14 July 1983]

... along the same lines, we wish to cite the violent capture of Mr. Francisco Javier Hurtado, a diplomatic official of the Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by the authorities of the Republic of Honduras on 30 March 1982 at

/...

Toncontín Airport, when he was preparing to board an aircraft which would take him to Nicaragua, and the acts of aggression committed against diplomatic officials of our Embassy at Tegucigalpa on 20 May 1983 by Honduran authorities who said that they were under the orders of Major Matute Lagos, Chief of the Regional Office of the Public Security Force of Honduras. It was the same Major Matute Lagos who on 7 August 1982 fired at the feet of two Nicaraguan diplomats in an act of provocation committed for some unknown purpose; had it not been for the timely intervention of other persons, unforeseeable consequences might have resulted. All of these violations of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations were duly protested by the Nicaraguan Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Nicaraguan Embassy at Tegucigalpa. On 12 November 1982, Mr. Henry Nuñez, Vice-Consul of Nicaragua at Choluteca, Honduras, was illegally detained and subjected to torture and maltreatment by Honduran authorities ... [see also under section II B the views of Nicaragua].

12. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Sudan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[28 April 1983]

The Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan to the United Nations has the honour to inform, upon instructions from the competent Sudanese authorities, that no serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives accredited to Khartoum have occurred during the last year ... [see under section II B the views of the Sudan].

13. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 10/

[Original: French]

[7 April 1983]

1. The Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations ... regrets that it must report to the Secretary-General a specific case involving a serious violation of the security of diplomatic missions and representatives which occurred in Luxembourg under the following circumstances:

"On 28 February 1983, an explosive device placed in the entrance to the Office of the Embassy of Turkey in Luxembourg was discovered and defused in time by the Luxembourg security police.

"This criminal attempt, the responsibility for which has not been openly claimed, is probably an act by Armenian terrorists."

2. The Permanent Mission of Turkey hopes that the Government of Luxembourg, in whose territory the incident in question took place, will not fail to report as promptly as possible to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 7 of [relevant] General Assembly resolutions, on the measures which it has taken in order to bring to justice the persons responsible for the criminal attempt and prevent a repetition of such acts. 11/

14. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland addressed to the Secretary-General 12/

[Original: English]

[17 June 1983]

1. The Permanent Mission regrets to confirm that on 3 June 1982 an assassination attempt took place against His Excellency Mr. Shlomo Argov, the Israeli Ambassador to the Court of St. James. Mr. Argov survived the attempt but has had to return to Israel where he is still undergoing medical treatment as a result of the injuries he sustained. The assassination attempt was made by a man who stepped from a group of people assembled outside the Dorchester Hotel in London and fired a single shot from a machine pistol, hitting the Ambassador in the head.

2. During the pursuit by the Ambassador's police escort which immediately followed, the gunman also fired at the police officer but missed. The officer returned the fire, wounding the assailant in the neck, and arrested him. Two other men were seen to leave the vicinity of the attack in a car and were later stopped by uniformed police officers in South London. They were both arrested when a loaded pistol was found in their possession.

3. Those arrested were Ghassan Hassan Ahmed Said; Mohammed Yusef Al-Banna; and Naouff Nagib Mefleh Al-Rosan. All three men were resident in London at the time of the incident having arrived in the United Kingdom on 17 September 1980, 26 March 1980 and 21 October 1981, respectively.

4. Weapons found in the possession of the three men were:

(a) Four Polish model 31 type F.1 fragmentation grenades, including igniter sets;

(b) Two Polish WZ.63 automatic machine pistols (firing 9mm. makarov ammunition at a rate of 480 rounds a minute);

(c) One Polish 9mm. model 64 pistol (firing 9mm. makarov ammunition);

(d) Two 6.35mm. Spanish cub pistols;

(e) Ammunition.

The three men were charged with the following offences:

Said, Al-Rosan and Al-Banna

- (1) Attempting to murder the Israeli Ambassador;

Said

- (2) Attempted murder of Police Officer D. C. Simpson;

Said, Al-Rosan and Al-Banna

- (3) Possession of prohibited weapon (i.e. the WZ.63 automatic machine pistol);  
(4) Possession of firearm and ammunition with intent to endanger life;

Said

- (5) Possession of firearm with intention to resist arrest;

Al-Rosan and Al-Banna

- (6) Possession of explosive substance with intent to endanger life;  
(7) Possession of loaded semi-automatic pistol and ammunition in a public place;

Al-Banna

- (8) Possession of firearm without certificate;

Al-Rosan

- (9) Possession of firearm without certificate.

5. The trial of the three accused before a jury commenced at the Central Criminal Court London on 14 January 1983. All three men had been remanded in custody since their arrest. During cross-examination all three persons charged denied being terrorists. Al-Rosan conceded to being a member of the Abu Nidhal Black June group.

6. On 5 March 1983, the jury returned the following verdicts and the Court imposed sentences to run concurrently as follows:

Al-Rosan

Attempted murder of Ambassador	- Guilty: 35 years imprisonment
Possession of firearm in public place	- Guilty: 5 years imprisonment
Possession of firearm without certificate	- Guilty: 18 months imprisonment

All sentences to run concurrently.

Al-Banna

Attempted murder of Ambassador	- Guilty: 30 years imprisonment
Possession of firearm in public place	- Guilty: 5 years imprisonment
Possession of explosives	- Guilty: 10 years imprisonment
Possession of prohibited weapon	- Guilty: 5 years imprisonment
Possession of firearm without certificate	- Guilty: 18 months imprisonment

Said

Attempted murder of the Ambassador	- Guilty: 30 years imprisonment
Attempted murder of D. C. Simpson	- Not guilty
Using firearm with intent to resist arrest	- Not guilty

7. Sentencing the accused, the presiding judge said "We will not tolerate gangs of terrorists operating in this country or their campaign of violence being conducted on the streets of this capital city. When such terrorists are brought to book, as they usually are, there can be no mercy from the Court."

8. The Government of the United Kingdom unequivocally condemns acts of terrorism and will continue to take a firm stand against terrorism of all kinds.

15. Note verbale from the Mission of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[26 July 1983]

... The United States Government is pleased to report that there have been no major attacks on diplomats in this country since submitting our last report in September 1982. There have, however, been two minor incidents in Miami, neither of which resulted in loss of life nor substantial loss of property ... [see also under section II B the views of the United States of America].

B. Views received from States pursuant to paragraph 9 of  
General Assembly resolution 37/108

AUSTRIA

[Original: English]

[18 May 1983]

...

For several years serious efforts have been undertaken by the Austrian authorities to prevent acts of violence against foreign diplomatic or consular missions. In 1982, for instance, an average of 474 police officers were assigned around the clock to the protection of foreign missions and the premises of the international organizations established in Austria. One hundred thirty-three objects were given special protection by individual security guards and 47 additional objects were protected by continuous police patrols. Each information registered hinting at an increased security risk for such objects is most carefully studied and often leads to a tightening and enlargement of these already very strict security measures.

FINLAND

[Original: English]

[27 July 1983]

Especially in view of unfortunate violations of the safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives also in the past year, the Government of Finland considers it important that close attention is continuously paid by the international community as a whole to the questions dealt with in resolution 37/108. The Government of Finland is prepared to participate actively in the forthcoming discussions of the item in the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly. In its view the work done during previous Assembly sessions offers a good basis for further discussions as well as for possible further elaboration of effective measures for the enhancement of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular representation ... [see also the report of Finland under subsection II A.2 above].

/...

NICARAGUA

[Original: Spanish]

[15 July 1983]

1. The Government of Nicaragua believes that, in order to promote the security and protection of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, the most important measure is strict compliance by the receiving State with the universally-accepted principles concerning respect for the privileges of diplomatic and consular representatives and the inviolability of their missions and, in particular, scrupulous adherence to the norms of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the 1963 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. In this connection, the necessary internal measures must be taken to give those representatives the assurances of special protection, without interfering with their functions or their freedom of movement.
2. Together with the foregoing, it is desirable to build up public awareness through the use of the mass communications media, explaining the importance of the diplomatic function and the consular function for the strengthening of international peace and security and the normal development of co-operative relations between States and peoples.
3. The representatives of the sending State, on the other hand, must respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State, as established in the aforementioned international instruments.
4. The Government of Nicaragua believes that a periodic review by the General Assembly of the norms of international law concerning diplomatic and consular relations in general and the pointing out of violations of the provisions relating to the security of consular and diplomatic representatives and the inviolability of their missions would go far towards preventing the repetition of such occurrences.
5. In that connection, the Government of Nicaragua considers it necessary to mention that Nicaragua's six consulates in the United States were closed without justification and the Nicaraguan consular officials and members of their families were given a peremptory and inadequate time-limit to leave United States territory, in violation of the provisions of article 26 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.
6. It should also be mentioned that United States police authorities prevented the Nicaraguan Government, for several days during the month of June 1983, from withdrawing the property and records of one of the closed consular offices and thereby violated articles 27, 31 and 33 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.
7. During the same month of June 1983, at New Orleans, the United States customs authorities also held back two diplomatic pouches arbitrarily for several days, in spite of the complaints made by a duly accredited official of the Nicaraguan Embassy at Washington and the vigorous protest of our Ministry of Foreign Affairs

/...

concerning that violation of article 27, paragraph 3, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations ... [see also the report of Nicaragua under subsection II A.11 above].

8. ... We have chosen in this note to go into some detail and specify clearly the violations that have been committed, since they constitute examples of the actions which the Government of Nicaragua believes should be brought to the attention of the General Assembly, in order that pressure to prevent the recurrence of such incidents may be placed on those who violate international norms.

SUDAN

[Original: English]

[28 April 1983]

... Furthermore, the local authorities continue to take all necessary measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, in accordance with international law and practice governing diplomatic relations between nations [see also the report of the Sudan under subsection II A.12 above].

SWEDEN

[Original: English]

[18 May 1983]

1. The Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honour to inform that the Swedish Government continues to believe that the effective protection of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives is an important prerequisite for orderly international relations. All States should therefore, separately and jointly, do their utmost to ensure that such missions and representatives are adequately protected.

2. Of special importance is the adherence to and enforcement of the existing conventions concerning the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, in particular the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations and the Convention of 1973 on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.

3. The Swedish Government also considers that the General Assembly should continue to pay attention to the manner in which the duty to protect diplomatic and consular missions and representatives is respected by States in practice, so that any deficiencies may be promptly brought to light and remedied as soon as possible.



TUNISIA

[Original: French]

[8 June 1983]

Despite the relevant conventions and rules of international law, diplomatic and consular missions and representatives do not seem everywhere to enjoy the security and protection necessary for them to perform their functions properly and with due dignity. Recent attacks on Tunisian missions and representatives in a number of foreign capitals and cities have prompted us to call for the adoption of measures which will effectively improve the protection and security of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. In that connection, it is highly desirable:

(a) To call for strict compliance with the provisions of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations of 18 April 1961 and 24 April 1963, and respect for the principles and rules of international law governing relations between sovereign States;

(b) To call upon States to inform their publics in a comprehensive and objective manner concerning the role and functions of diplomatic and consular representatives and the necessary contribution they make to the development of relations between States, and concerning the principle of reciprocity which governs the living and working conditions of diplomatic and consular representatives in the countries where they have been assigned to perform their functions;

(c) Vigorously to condemn acts of violence committed against diplomatic missions and representatives;

(d) To urge States effectively to ensure, in accordance with their international obligations, the protection and security of all diplomatic and consular missions and representatives performing their functions within their jurisdictions.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

[Original: English]

[26 July 1983]

The safety and protection of diplomatic and consular personnel is of the utmost importance to the United States Government. The rapidly increasing number of violent incidents involving diplomatic personnel is alarming. The recent tragic attack on the United States Embassy in Beirut is such an example. It is with this in mind that we hold firm to our commitment to eradicate such attacks on the international community. ... We maintain that strict adherence and enforcement of existing conventions, and an examination of measures to be taken against those who have refused to implement and comply with the provisions of the conventions, will result in greater protection of diplomatic and consular personnel [see also the report of the United States of America under subsection II A.15 above].

URUGUAY

[Original: Spanish]

[1 June 1983]

1. This mission wishes to report that no serious violations of the protection and security of diplomatic and consular missions have occurred in the territory of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay owing to both the social and political situation obtaining in the country and the advanced set of legal provisions which is in place.

2. For several years now, Uruguay has had under complete control the wave of sedition which for a time disrupted the country's life, and an atmosphere of absolute tranquillity now prevails, thus precluding the development or survival of dangerous elements which may in any way pose a threat either to society in general or to diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in particular.

3. Another factor which ensures that such violations do not, and indeed cannot, occur is the legal system in force in the Republic, which has always been and continues to be one of the most advanced in Latin America.

4. Thus, the various rules of law, both domestic and international, constitute a comprehensive system not only for the punishment of offenders but also, above all, for the prevention of crimes.

5. More specifically, it should be pointed out with respect to the matter under consideration that, in addition to enacting many domestic legal provisions, Uruguay has signed and ratified the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations of 1961 and 1963 (Act 13.774 of 14 October 1969), the Tokyo Convention of 1963, the Hague Convention of 1970 and the Montreal Convention of 1971 (Act 14.436 of 7 October 1975), the Convention for the prevention and punishment of acts of international terrorism taking the form of crimes against persons that are of international significance (Act 14.728 of 28 November 1977), the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents (Act 14.742 of 20 December 1977), and has signed the OAS Inter-American Convention on Extradition of 1981, procedures for the ratification of which are currently under way.

6. In addition, article 138 of the Penal Code provides that:

"Anyone who in the territory of the State shall, by any direct act, jeopardize the life, security of person, liberty or good reputation of the head of a foreign State or of its diplomatic representatives shall be punished, in the case of an attempt on the life of an individual, by from four to ten years of imprisonment, and in all other cases by from two to nine years of imprisonment.

"If the act results in death, the penalty shall be from 15 to 30 years of imprisonment."

With regard to the measures that are necessary to increase the protection and security of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, the main suggestion of a country like the Eastern Republic of Uruguay, which boasts a highly advanced system of legal rules, can only be to urge the various Governments to continue to enact and enforce rules of law not only to punish offences but also effectively to prevent violations.

III. REPORT SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPH 11 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 37/108 ON THE STATE, AS AT 31 AUGUST 1983, 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 OF 1973 ON PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC AGENTS\*

A. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961

<u>State</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)</u>
Afghanistan .....	6 Oct 1965 <u>a</u>
Albania .....	
Algeria .....	14 Apr 1964 <u>a</u>
Argentina .....	10 Oct 1963
Australia .....	26 Jan 1968
Austria .....	28 Apr 1966
Bahamas .....	17 Mar 1977 <u>d</u>
Bahrain .....	2 Nov 1971 <u>a</u>
Bangladesh .....	13 Jan 1978 <u>d</u>
Barbados .....	6 May 1968 <u>d</u>
Belgium .....	2 May 1968
Benin .....	27 Mar 1967 <u>a</u>
Bhutan .....	7 Dec 1972 <u>a</u>
Bolivia .....	28 Dec 1977 <u>a</u>
Botswana .....	11 Apr 1969 <u>a</u>
Brazil .....	25 Mar 1965
Bulgaria .....	17 Jan 1968
Burma .....	7 Mar 1980 <u>a</u>
Burundi .....	1 May 1978 <u>a</u>
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic .....	14 May 1964
Canada .....	26 May 1966
Cape Verde .....	30 Jul 1979 <u>a</u>
Central African Republic .....	19 Mar 1973
Chad .....	3 Nov 1977 <u>a</u>
Chile .....	9 Jan 1968
China .....	25 Nov 1975 <u>a</u>
Colombia .....	5 Apr 1973
Congo .....	11 Mar 1963 <u>a</u>
Costa Rica .....	9 Nov 1964
Cuba .....	26 Sep 1963

\* For the text of reservations, declarations or communications accompanying the signatures, ratifications or accessions to the two conventions below see "Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General", document ST/LEG/SER.E/1 (Sales No. E.81.V.9) as well as its subsequent issues.

Ratification,  
accession (a),  
notification of  
succession (d)

State

Cyprus .....	10 Sep 1968	a
Czechoslovakia .....	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 .....	2 Oct 1968	
Djibouti .....	2 Nov 1978	a
Dominican Republic .....	14 Jan 1964	
Ecuador .....	21 Sep 1964	
Egypt .....	9 Jun 1964	a
El Salvador .....	9 Dec 1965	a
Equatorial Guinea .....	30 Aug 1976	a
Ethiopia .....	22 Mar 1979	a
Fiji .....	21 Jun 1971	d
Finland .....	9 Dec 1969	
France .....	31 Dec 1970	
Gabon .....	2 Apr 1964	a
German Democratic Republic .....	2 Feb 1973	a
Germany, Federal Republic of .....	11 Nov 1964	
Ghana .....	28 Jun 1982	
Greece .....	16 Jul 1970	
Guatemala .....	1 Oct 1963	
Guinea .....	10 Jan 1968	a
Guyana .....	28 Dec 1972	a
Haiti .....	2 Feb 1978	a
Holy See .....	17 Apr 1964	
Honduras .....	13 Feb 1968	a
Hungary .....	24 Sep 1965	
Iceland .....	18 May 1971	a
India .....	15 Oct 1965	a
Indonesia .....	4 Jun 1982	a
Iran .....	3 Feb 1965	
Iraq .....	15 Oct 1963	
Ireland .....	10 May 1967	
Israel .....	11 Aug 1970	
Italy .....	25 Jun 1969	
Ivory Coast .....	1 Oct 1962	a
Jamaica .....	5 Jun 1963	a
Japan .....	8 Jun 1964	
Jordan .....	29 Jul 1971	a
Kenya .....	1 Jul 1965	a
Kiribati .....	2 Apr 1982	d
Kuwait .....	23 Jul 1969	a
Lao People's Democratic Republic .....	3 Dec 1962	a
Lebanon .....	16 Mar 1971	
Lesotho .....	26 Nov 1969	a

/...

<u>State</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)</u>
Liberia .....	15 May 1962
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya .....	7 Jun 1977 a
Liechtenstein .....	8 May 1964
Luxembourg .....	17 Aug 1966
Madagascar .....	31 Jul 1963 a
Malawi .....	19 May 1965 a
Malaysia .....	9 Nov 1965 a
Mali .....	28 Mar 1968 a
Malta .....	7 Mar 1967 d
Mauritania .....	16 Jul 1962 a
Mauritius .....	18 Jul 1969 d
Mexico .....	16 Jun 1965
Mongolia .....	5 Jan 1967 a
Morocco .....	19 Jun 1968 a
Mozambique .....	18 Nov 1981 a
Nauru .....	5 May 1978 d
Nepal .....	28 Sep 1965 a
New Zealand .....	23 Sep 1970
Nicaragua .....	31 Oct 1975 a
Niger .....	5 Dec 1962 a
Nigeria .....	19 Jun 1967
Norway .....	24 Oct 1967
Oman .....	31 May 1974 a
Pakistan .....	29 Mar 1962
Panama .....	4 Dec 1963
Papua New Guinea .....	4 Dec 1975 d
Paraguay .....	23 Dec 1969 a
Peru .....	18 Dec 1968 d
Philippines .....	15 Nov 1965
Poland .....	19 Apr 1965
Portugal .....	11 Sep 1968 a
Republic of Korea .....	28 Dec 1970
Romania .....	15 Nov 1968
Rwanda .....	15 Apr 1964 a
San Marino .....	8 Sep 1965
Sao Tome and Principe .....	3 May 1983 a
Saudi Arabia .....	18 Feb 1981 a
Senegal .....	12 Oct 1972
Seychelles .....	29 May 1979 a
Sierra Leone .....	13 Aug 1962 a
Somalia .....	29 Mar 1968 a
South Africa .....	
Spain .....	21 Nov 1967 a
Sri Lanka .....	2 Jun 1978
Sudan .....	13 Apr 1981 a
Swaziland .....	25 Apr 1969 a

<u>State</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)</u>
Sweden .....	21 Mar 1967 <u>a</u>
Switzerland .....	30 Oct 1963
Syrian Arab Republic .....	4 Aug 1978 <u>a</u>
Thailand .....	
Togo .....	27 Nov 1970 <u>a</u>
Tonga .....	31 Jan 1973 <u>d</u>
Trinidad and Tobago .....	19 Oct 1965 <u>a</u>
Tunisia .....	24 Jan 1968 <u>a</u>
Tuvalu .....	15 Sep 1982 <u>d</u>
Uganda .....	15 Apr 1965 <u>a</u>
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic .....	12 Jun 1964
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	25 Mar 1964
United Arab Emirates .....	24 Feb 1977 <u>a</u>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	1 Sep 1964
United Republic of Cameroon .....	4 Mar 1977 <u>a</u>
United Republic of Tanzania .....	5 Nov 1962
United States of America .....	13 Nov 1972
Uruguay .....	10 Mar 1970
Venezuela .....	16 Mar 1965
Viet Nam .....	26 Aug 1980 <u>a</u>
Yugoslavia .....	1 Apr 1963
Zaire .....	19 Jul 1965

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

<u>State</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a)</u>
Argentina .....	10 Oct 1963
Belgium .....	2 May 1968 <u>a</u>
Botswana .....	11 Apr 1969 <u>a</u>
Burma .....	7 Mar 1980 <u>a</u>
Central African Republic .....	19 Mar 1973 <u>a</u>
China .....	
Democratic Kampuchea .....	31 Aug 1965 <u>a</u>
Denmark .....	2 Oct 1968
Dominican Republic .....	14 Jan 1964
Egypt .....	9 Jun 1964 <u>a</u>
Finland .....	9 Dec 1969
Gabon .....	2 Apr 1964 <u>a</u>
Germany, Federal Republic of .....	11 Nov 1964
Ghana .....	
Guinea .....	10 Jan 1968 <u>a</u>

<u>State</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a)</u>
Iceland .....	18 May 1971 <u>a</u>
India .....	15 Oct 1965 <u>a</u>
Indonesia .....	4 Jun 1982 <u>a</u>
Iran .....	3 Feb 1965
Iraq .....	15 Oct 1963
Italy .....	25 Jun 1969
Kenya .....	1 Jul 1965 <u>a</u>
Lao People's Democratic Republic .....	3 Dec 1962 <u>a</u>
Lebanon .....	
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya .....	7 Jun 1977 <u>a</u>
Madagascar .....	31 Jul 1963 <u>a</u>
Malawi .....	29 Apr 1980 <u>a</u>
Malaysia .....	9 Nov 1965 <u>a</u>
Morocco .....	23 Feb 1977 <u>a</u>
Nepal .....	28 Sep 1965 <u>a</u>
Niger .....	28 Mar 1966 <u>a</u>
Norway .....	24 Oct 1967
Oman .....	31 May 1974 <u>a</u>
Panama .....	4 Dec 1963 <u>a</u>
Paraguay .....	23 Dec 1969 <u>a</u>
Philippines .....	15 Nov 1965
Republic of Korea .....	7 Mar 1977
Senegal .....	
Sri Lanka .....	31 Jul 1978 <u>a</u>
Sweden .....	21 Mar 1967
Thailand .....	
Tunisia .....	24 Jan 1968 <u>a</u>
United Republic of Tanzania .....	5 Nov 1962
Yugoslavia .....	1 Apr 1963
Zaire .....	15 Jul 1976 <u>a</u>

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

<u>State</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)</u>
Australia .....	26 Jan 1968 <u>a</u>
Austria .....	28 Apr 1966
Bahamas .....	17 Mar 1977 <u>a</u>
Belgium .....	2 May 1968
Botswana .....	11 Apr 1969 <u>a</u>
Central African Republic .....	19 Mar 1973
China .....	



Ratification,  
accession (a),  
notification of  
succession (d)

State

Colombia .....	
Costa Rica .....	9 Nov 1964 <u>a</u>
Democratic Kampuchea .....	31 Aug 1965 <u>a</u>
Denmark .....	2 Oct 1968
Dominican Republic .....	13 Feb 1964
Ecuador .....	21 Sep 1964
Fiji .....	21 Jun 1971 <u>d</u>
Finland .....	9 Dec 1969
France .....	31 Dec 1970
Gabon .....	2 Apr 1964 <u>a</u>
Germany, Federal Republic of .....	11 Nov 1964
Ghana .....	
Guinea .....	10 Jan 1968 <u>a</u>
Iceland .....	18 May 1971 <u>a</u>
India .....	15 Oct 1965 <u>a</u>
Iran .....	3 Feb 1965
Iraq .....	15 Oct 1963
Ireland .....	
Israel .....	
Italy .....	25 Jun 1969
Japan .....	8 Jun 1964
Kenya .....	1 Jul 1965 <u>a</u>
Lao People's Democratic Republic .....	3 Dec 1962 <u>a</u>
Lebanon .....	
Liechtenstein .....	8 May 1964
Luxembourg .....	17 Aug 1966
Madagascar .....	31 Jul 1963 <u>a</u>
Malawi .....	29 Apr 1980 <u>a</u>
Malaysia .....	9 Nov 1965 <u>a</u>
Malta .....	7 Mar 1967 <u>d</u>
Mauritania .....	18 Jul 1969 <u>d</u>
Nepal .....	28 Sep 1965 <u>a</u>
New Zealand .....	23 Sep 1970
Niger .....	26 Apr 1966 <u>a</u>
Norway .....	24 Oct 1967
Oman .....	31 May 1974 <u>a</u>
Pakistan .....	29 Mar 1976 <u>a</u>
Panama .....	4 Dec 1963 <u>a</u>
Paraguay .....	23 Dec 1969 <u>a</u>
Philippines .....	15 Nov 1965
Republic of Korea .....	25 Jan 1977
Seychelles .....	29 May 1979 <u>a</u>

<u>State</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)</u>
Sri Lanka .....	31 Jul 1978 <u>a</u>
Sweden .....	21 Mar 1967
Switzerland .....	22 Nov 1963
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	1 Sep 1964
United Republic of Tanzania .....	5 Nov 1962
United States of America .....	13 Nov 1972
Yugoslavia .....	1 Apr 1963
Zaire .....	19 Jul 1965 <u>a</u>

D. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963

<u>State</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)</u>
Algeria .....	14 Apr 1964 <u>a</u>
Argentina .....	7 Mar 1967
Australia .....	12 Feb 1973
Austria .....	12 Jun 1969
Bahamas .....	17 Mar 1977 <u>d</u>
Bangladesh .....	13 Jan 1978 <u>d</u>
Belgium .....	9 Sep 1970
Benin .....	27 Apr 1979
Bhutan .....	28 Jul 1981 <u>a</u>
Bolivia .....	22 Sep 1970
Brazil .....	11 May 1967
Canada .....	18 Jul 1974 <u>a</u>
Cape Verde .....	30 Jul 1979 <u>a</u>
Central African Republic .....	
Chile .....	9 Jan 1968
China .....	2 Jul 1979 <u>a</u>
Colombia .....	6 Sep 1972
Congo .....	
Costa Rica .....	29 Dec 1966
Cuba .....	15 Oct 1965
Cyprus .....	14 Apr 1976 <u>a</u>
Czechoslovakia .....	13 Mar 1968
Denmark .....	15 Nov 1972
Djibouti .....	2 Nov 1978 <u>a</u>
Dominican Republic .....	4 Mar 1964
Ecuador .....	11 Mar 1965
Egypt .....	21 Jun 1965 <u>a</u>
El Salvador .....	19 Jan 1973 <u>a</u>

<u>State</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)</u>
Equatorial Guinea .....	30 Aug 1976 <u>a</u>
Fiji .....	28 Apr 1972 <u>a</u>
Finland .....	2 Jul 1980
France .....	31 Dec 1970
Gabon .....	23 Feb 1965
Germany, Federal Republic of .....	7 Sep 1971
Ghana .....	4 Oct 1963
Greece .....	14 Oct 1975 <u>a</u>
Guatemala .....	9 Feb 1973 <u>a</u>
Guyana .....	13 Sep 1973 <u>a</u>
Haiti .....	2 Feb 1978 <u>a</u>
Holy See .....	8 Oct 1970
Honduras .....	13 Feb 1968 <u>a</u>
Iceland .....	1 Jun 1978 <u>a</u>
India .....	28 Nov 1977 <u>a</u>
Indonesia .....	4 Jun 1982 <u>a</u>
Iran .....	5 Jun 1975
Iraq .....	14 Jan 1970 <u>a</u>
Ireland .....	10 May 1967
Israel .....	
Italy .....	25 Jun 1969
Ivory Coast .....	
Jamaica .....	9 Feb 1976 <u>a</u>
Jordan .....	7 Mar 1973 <u>a</u>
Kenya .....	1 Jul 1965 <u>a</u>
Kiribati .....	2 Apr 1982 <u>d</u>
Kuwait .....	31 Jul 1975
Lao People's Democratic Republic .....	9 Aug 1973 <u>a</u>
Lebanon .....	20 Mar 1975
Lesotho .....	26 Jul 1972 <u>a</u>
Liberia .....	
Liechtenstein .....	18 May 1966
Luxembourg .....	8 Mar 1972
Madagascar .....	17 Feb 1967 <u>a</u>
Malawi .....	29 Apr 1980 <u>a</u>
Mali .....	28 Mar 1968 <u>a</u>
Mauritius .....	13 Mar 1970 <u>a</u>
Mexico .....	16 Jun 1965
Morocco .....	23 Feb 1977 <u>a</u>
Mozambique .....	18 Apr 1983 <u>a</u>
Nepal .....	28 Sep 1965 <u>a</u>
New Zealand .....	10 Sep 1974 <u>a</u>
Nicaragua .....	31 Oct 1975 <u>a</u>
Niger .....	26 Apr 1966
Nigeria .....	22 Jan 1968 <u>a</u>

<u>State</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a), notification of succession (d)</u>
Norway .....	13 Feb 1980
Oman .....	31 May 1974 <u>a</u>
Pakistan .....	14 Apr 1969 <u>a</u>
Panama .....	28 Aug 1967
Papua New Guinea .....	4 Dec 1975 <u>d</u>
Paraguay .....	23 Dec 1969 <u>a</u>
Peru .....	17 Feb 1978
Philippines .....	15 Nov 1965
Poland .....	13 Oct 1981
Portugal .....	13 Sep 1972 <u>a</u>
Republic of Korea .....	7 Mar 1977 <u>a</u>
[Republic of South Viet Nam] <u>13/</u> .....	10 May 1973 <u>a</u>
Romania .....	24 Feb 1972 <u>a</u>
Rwanda .....	31 May 1974 <u>a</u>
Sao Tome and Principe .....	3 May 1983 <u>a</u>
Senegal .....	29 Apr 1966 <u>a</u>
Seychelles .....	29 May 1979 <u>a</u>
Somalia .....	29 Mar 1968 <u>a</u>
Spain .....	3 Feb 1970 <u>a</u>
Suriname .....	11 Sep 1980 <u>a</u>
Sweden .....	19 Mar 1974
Switzerland .....	3 May 1965
Syrian Arab Republic .....	13 Oct 1978 <u>a</u>
Tonga .....	7 Jan 1972 <u>a</u>
Trinidad and Tobago .....	19 Oct 1965 <u>a</u>
Tunisia .....	8 Jul 1964 <u>a</u>
Turkey .....	19 Feb 1976 <u>a</u>
Tuvalu .....	15 Sep 1982 <u>d</u>
United Arab Emirates .....	24 Feb 1977 <u>a</u>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	9 May 1972
United Republic of Cameroon .....	22 May 1967
United Republic of Tanzania .....	18 Apr 1977 <u>a</u>
United States of America .....	24 Nov 1969
Upper Volta .....	11 Aug 1964
Uruguay .....	10 Mar 1970
Venezuela .....	27 Oct 1965
Yugoslavia .....	8 Feb 1965
Zaire .....	15 Jul 1976

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

<u>State</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a)</u>
Belgium .....	9 Sep 1970 <u>a</u>
Bhutan .....	28 Jul 1981 <u>a</u>
Brazil .....	
China .....	
Colombia .....	
Congo .....	
Denmark .....	15 Nov 1972
Dominican Republic .....	4 Mar 1964
Egypt .....	21 Jun 1965 <u>a</u>
Finland .....	2 Jul 1980
Gabon .....	23 Feb 1965 <u>a</u>
Germany, Federal Republic of .....	7 Sep 1971
Ghana .....	4 Oct 1963
Iceland .....	1 Jun 1978 <u>a</u>
India .....	28 Nov 1977 <u>a</u>
Indonesia .....	4 Jun 1982 <u>a</u>
Iran .....	5 Jun 1975 <u>a</u>
Iraq .....	14 Jan 1970 <u>a</u>
Italy .....	25 Jun 1969
Kenya .....	1 Jul 1965 <u>a</u>
Kuwait .....	
Lao People's Democratic Republic .....	9 Aug 1973 <u>a</u>
Liberia .....	
Madagascar .....	17 Feb 1967 <u>a</u>
Malawi .....	23 Feb 1981 <u>a</u>
Morocco .....	23 Feb 1977 <u>a</u>
Nepal .....	28 Sep 1965 <u>a</u>
Niger .....	21 Jun 1978 <u>a</u>
Norway .....	13 Feb 1980
Oman .....	31 May 1974 <u>a</u>
Panama .....	28 Aug 1967
Paraguay .....	23 Dec 1969 <u>a</u>
Philippines .....	15 Nov 1965 <u>a</u>
Poland .....	13 Oct 1981
Republic of Korea .....	7 Mar 1977 <u>a</u>
[Republic of South Viet Nam] .....	10 May 1973 <u>a</u>
Senegal .....	29 Apr 1966 <u>a</u>
Suriname .....	11 Sep 1980 <u>a</u>
Sweden .....	19 Mar 1974
Tunisia .....	24 Jan 1968 <u>a</u>
United Republic of Cameroon .....	
Yugoslavia .....	
Zaire .....	

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

<u>State</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a)</u>
Argentina .....	
Australia .....	12 Feb 1973 <u>a</u>
Austria .....	12 June 1969
Belgium .....	9 Sep 1970
Benin .....	
Central African Republic .....	
Chile .....	
China .....	
Colombia .....	
Congo .....	
Denmark .....	15 Nov 1972
Dominican Republic .....	4 Mar 1964
Finland .....	2 Jul 1980
France .....	31 Dec 1970
Gabon .....	23 Feb 1965
Germany, Federal Republic of .....	7 Sep 1971
Ghana .....	
Iceland .....	1 Jun 1978 <u>a</u>
India .....	28 Nov 1977 <u>a</u>
Iran .....	5 Jun 1975 <u>a</u>
Ireland .....	
Italy .....	25 Jun 1969
Ivory Coast .....	
Kenya .....	1 Jul 1965 <u>a</u>
Kuwait .....	
Lao People's Democratic Republic .....	9 Aug 1973 <u>a</u>
Lebanon .....	
Liberia .....	
Liechtenstein .....	18 May 1966
Luxembourg .....	8 Mar 1972
Madagascar .....	17 Feb 1967 <u>a</u>
Malawi .....	23 Feb 1981 <u>a</u>
Mauritius .....	13 May 1970 <u>a</u>
Nepal .....	28 Sep 1965 <u>a</u>
New Zealand .....	10 Sep 1974
Niger .....	21 Jun 1978
Norway .....	13 Feb 1980
Oman .....	31 May 1974 <u>a</u>
Pakistan .....	29 Mar 1976 <u>a</u>
Panama .....	28 Aug 1967
Paraguay .....	23 Dec 1969 <u>a</u>
Peru .....	
Philippines .....	15 Nov 1965
Republic of Korea .....	7 Mar 1977 <u>a</u>
[Republic of South Viet Nam] <u>13/</u> .....	10 May 1973 <u>a</u>

<u>State</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a)</u>
Senegal .....	29 Apr 1966 <u>a</u>
Seychelles .....	29 May 1979 <u>a</u>
Suriname .....	11 Sep 1980 <u>a</u>
Sweden .....	19 Mar 1974
Switzerland .....	3 May 1965
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	9 May 1972
United Republic of Cameroon .....	
United States of America .....	24 Nov 1969
Upper Volta .....	11 Aug 1964
Uruguay .....	
Yugoslavia .....	
Zaire .....	

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

<u>State</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a)</u>
Argentina .....	18 Mar 1982 <u>a</u>
Australia .....	20 Jun 1977
Austria .....	3 Aug 1977 <u>a</u>
Barbados .....	26 Oct 1979 <u>a</u>
Bulgaria .....	18 Jul 1974
Burundi .....	17 Dec 1980 <u>a</u>
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic .....	5 Feb 1976
Canada .....	4 Aug 1976
Chile .....	21 Jan 1977 <u>a</u>
Costa Rica .....	2 Nov 1977 <u>a</u>
Cyprus .....	24 Dec 1975 <u>a</u>
Czechoslovakia .....	30 Jun 1975
Denmark .....	1 Jul 1975
Dominican Republic .....	8 Jul 1977 <u>a</u>
Ecuador .....	12 Mar 1975
El Salvador .....	8 Aug 1980 <u>a</u>
Finland .....	31 Oct 1978
Gabon .....	14 Oct 1981 <u>a</u>
German Democratic Republic .....	30 Nov 1976
Germany, Federal Republic of .....	25 Jan 1977
Ghana .....	25 Apr 1975 <u>a</u>
Guatemala .....	18 Jan 1983
Haiti .....	25 Aug 1980 <u>a</u>
Hungary .....	26 Mar 1975
Iceland .....	2 Aug 1977
India .....	11 Apr 1978 <u>a</u>

<u>State</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a)</u>
Iran .....	12 Jul 1978 <u>a</u>
Iraq .....	28 Feb 1978 <u>a</u>
Israel .....	31 Jul 1980 <u>a</u>
Italy .....	
Jamaica .....	21 Sep 1978 <u>a</u>
Liberia .....	30 Sep 1975 <u>a</u>
Malawi .....	14 Mar 1977 <u>a</u>
Mexico .....	22 Apr 1980 <u>a</u>
Mongolia .....	8 Aug 1975
Nicaragua .....	10 Mar 1975
Norway .....	28 Apr 1980
Pakistan .....	29 Mar 1976 <u>a</u>
Panama .....	17 Jun 1980 <u>a</u>
Paraguay .....	24 Nov 1975
Peru .....	25 Apr 1978 <u>a</u>
Philippines .....	26 Nov 1976 <u>a</u>
Poland .....	
Republic of Korea .....	25 May 1983 <u>a</u>
Romania .....	15 Aug 1978
Rwanda .....	29 Nov 1977
Seychelles .....	29 May 1980 <u>a</u>
Sweden .....	1 Jul 1975
Togo .....	30 Dec 1980 <u>a</u>
Trinidad and Tobago .....	15 Jun 1979 <u>a</u>
Tunisia .....	21 Jan 1977
Turkey .....	11 Jun 1981 <u>a</u>
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic .....	20 Jan 1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics .....	15 Jan 1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland .....	2 May 1979
United States of America .....	26 Oct 1976
Uruguay .....	13 Jun 1978 <u>a</u>
Yugoslavia .....	29 Dec 1976
Zaire .....	25 Jul 1977 <u>a</u>

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 Representatives of France and Iraq to the United Nations by notes verbales from the Secretary-General dated 2 June 1983 and circulated to all other States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 14 June 1983.



5/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 9 June 1983, and circulated to all other States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 14 June 1983.

6/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 16 June 1983, and circulated to all other States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 21 June 1983.

7/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of France and Turkey by notes verbales from the Secretary-General dated 16 March 1983 and circulated to all other States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General of the same date.

8/ Circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 5 July 1983.

9/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Honduras to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 August 1983, and circulated to all other States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General of the same date.

10/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Luxembourg to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 26 April 1983 and circulated to all other States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 21 April 1983.

11/ In a note dated 15 June 1983, the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations reported that responsibility for the attempted attack on the office of the Embassy of Turkey in Luxembourg on 28 February 1983 had, according to an article appearing in the issue of 10 March 1983 of the Armenian Reporter published in New York, had been claimed on behalf of the "New Armenian Resistance".

12/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 23 June 1983, and circulated to all other States under cover of a note verbale of the Secretary-General dated 6 July 1983.

13/ The Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Republic of South Viet Nam (the latter of which replaced the Republic of Viet Nam) united on 2 July 1976 to constitute a new State, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam (Viet Nam). At the time of preparing this publication no indication had been received from the Government of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam regarding its position with respect to a possible succession.

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