

**How to Become
an
Honorary Consul**

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INTRODUCTION

In the years preceding 1994, the number of copies of this Report sold were less than the fingers on your right hand. Buyers were happy to pay the old price of US \$ 10,000 each. Why? Because each of the buyers was successful in achieving their objective. Yes, we had a 100 per cent success rate! Offers of consular appointments were received from Senegal, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Panama and Costa Rica, among others. The typical applicant received three offers.

Now that a larger number of copies are being sold to a wider audience, the competition may be tougher. But with perseverance, any individual who meets the basic requirements and follows the instructions should still be able to wangle an appointment within a year or two. The price of reliable advice has certainly come down. But you don't really need any help. All the information is right here.

We have seen and followed up on ads offering honorary consul appointments for anywhere from US \$5 000 to \$150,000. Most of these offers turned out to be blatant frauds where the person placing the ads had nothing to offer. Gullible persons who agreed to pay c o d received nothing but a home-made, worthless certificate from a nonexistent country or a make believe religious guru..

This Report was written by an individual who knows what he is talking about and who has had a 100 per cent success rate in getting candidates who read this book appointed by real United Nations member countries.

When you get your letter appointing you consul, please send a copy of it to EXPAT WORLD, Box 1341, Raffles City, Singapore 911745. We will then be happy to tell your story and use your comments (anonymously or using your name if you wish) in a future edition. We also offer you a free one-year subscription to Expat World Newsletter.

Read this book carefully and then prepare your own paper blitz. We are confident that you will receive several interesting offers. Don't be impatient. Bureaucrats often move very slowly. Some responses were received almost a year after the blitz.

Dr. Wonko Wakaris
Expat World

YOU CAN BECOME AN HONORARY CONSUL GENERAL

An honorary diplomat is normally appointed by countries who cannot afford or do not wish to spend the substantial amounts required to set up an office.. Appointing an honorary consul saves them the cost of supporting a staff and sending out their own citizens as full time diplomatic representatives abroad. The work of an honorary consul is exactly the same as that of a career diplomat of the same rank. Typically, this work involves issuing or renewing visas and passports, helping businessmen and tourists with problems, promoting commerce and cultural exchanges, and above all, showing the flag by going to and giving parties. Of course, the honorary consul is expected to put in only a few unpaid hours of non-social business per week. Wining, dining and dancing are the major activities. Smiling and being diplomatic are the major chores.

An honorary consul general may serve his sending country in a major city or his jurisdiction may cover a substantial territory. He, or she, may have within this jurisdiction, lower ranking honorary consuls, vice-consuls and diplomatic Agents. A consul looks after a smaller city or town. The highest ranking foreign diplomat in a receiving country is *an ambassador*, who normally serves only in a national capital. Honorary ambassadors are very rare. But less rare is the situation where a citizen of the receiving country is naturalized as a citizen of the sending country, and then returns to his own country (possibly as a dual-citizen) being appointed ambassador or consul general (not honorary). However, we will not get bogged down in such interesting possibilities on our first pages. The important thing to remember is that most countries appoint honorary consuls. If you like giving parties and having a very active social life, the diplomatic corps or consular circuit may be your cup of tea. The "boss" of a nation's diplomatic corps is usually known as the Foreign Secretary, Minister of External Affairs, or in the US, Secretary of State. He or she stays at home and assists the chief of or sovereign in establishing, terminating or, more commonly, maintaining normal relations with foreign States.

Needless to say, the party givers and party goers of the diplomatic service exist only in cities having a consular corps of more than one person. The largest and most socially active consular corps are found in second string cities like Monaco, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Marseilles, Hong Kong and San Francisco. But wherever there is a yacht harbor or international airport there always seems to be an active consular corps. This group is typically composed of about half career diplomats and half honoraries. Virtually any city with over five hundred thousand people, any cosmopolitan town with foreign commerce or any ethnic community will have a large and active consular corps. Honorary consuls can also be appointed to serve in suburbs or small towns. A country might appoint more than one representative in the same city although, normally, a new appointee would get a lower rank, such as honorary vice-consul. The originally appointed consul general is not in charge of the others. All report directly to the foreign minister in the sending country.

The visible emoluments of office include a plaque for display on the outside of the building where the office and/or residence is maintained, a flag of the country represented, an

official seal for documents, and usually a diplomatic ID card and free consular corps license plate for any cars personally owned by the consul or his wife. Automobile license plates are always issued by the receiving State. Thus the honorary consul of Haiti in Nice, France, would drive a car with CC special plates issued by the Foreign Ministry in Paris. An Ambassador gets CD or Diplomatic Corps plates on his automobile.

An honorary consul does not escape income taxes on his regular professional income, but if the sending government pays him anything, if he gets consular fees for putting his official seal on documents or if he earns a fee for performing a marriage ceremony, these income items would be tax free. Technically, any income of the consulate belongs to the sending country and in an office run by salaried career diplomats such funds are carefully accounted for. But honorary diplomats are usually told to use such incidental income to help defray the costs of running their post.

Of course a career diplomat in a foreign country is exempt from custom duties, income, sales, VAT and other taxes in the host country. An honorary consul can usually take advantage of these benefits too. In the latter case, the tax benefits and deductions are not strictly allowed by treaty, but are often informally granted.

Prestige. Your name is known and for some reason you are now a personage, respected and admired. You are profiled in the press and become a regular in the society glossiest

Some minor tax benefits. Granted, they're minor. But they do exist, and with a little creativity, you could possibly turn tax-free booze and free auto license plates into something bigger.

Business contacts. As a consul, you will be exposed to many economic opportunities and new contacts, especially in connection with your adopted country.

Accordingly, appointment as an honorary diplomat is suitable mainly for professional people or for independent businessmen who have adequate means and flexible schedules. If the president, king or dictator of a sending country visits in person, the honorary consul may well be expected to take a week off to accompany him and help arrange his activities. Without free time and a budget of at least US \$10,000 per annum for such entertaining, one should not even begin to think of seeking an appointment for a major city. A smaller town is an entirely different matter. There is little expense when the total consular corps is five or ten people. In a backwater village the time required to take care of consular duties is similarly minimal.

Step One. A letter extolling your virtues addressed to the president, king or other head of State is the recommended first step. Another similar letter to the minister of foreign affairs is also recommended. Samples of these letters are included with this manual. Naturally, you should change the wording of our suggested text to fit your own situation, background and aspirations.

Normally there is a year or two of correspondence, perhaps a visit or two. Then, after suitable negotiations have been concluded, an impressive scroll or certificate arrives naming you as consul general.

You have received an offer as consul or consul general. The sending country is attractive to you. What then?

The first step to secure your position after getting a letter of appointment is to get an *exequatur*, a document from your own country. This document recognizes you as an officially appointed representative of a foreign government. Normally, this is obtained for you by the ambassador of your adopted country in your own capital city. He generally will need a *No Criminal Record certificate* from the head of police archives in your city of residence. You can speed up the process by mailing your chief of police the letter appointing you as honorary consul, with your compliments and salutations expressing the wish for an early issuance of your certificate of good conduct. Obviously an underworld character can't be on the invitation list to lunch with the cream of local society.

YOU ARE NOW PART OF THE ESTABLISHMENT: HOW TO JOIN THE CONSULAR CORPS

If you are in a city where there is an exciting consular corps organization, you will personally call upon the dean of the consular corps as soon as possible. He is its senior serving member. Call on the telephone for an appointment to see him in person at his earliest convenience. Ask for his advice on becoming an active member of the local consular corps. He will normally invite you to the monthly meetings of the groups, and ask you to pay a small amount of dues. You will in turn receive the official roster with names and addresses of all other accredited diplomats in your province or state. Upon receipt of your *exequatur*, you will be added to this list. This list is used as the guest list for most official functions given by town mayors, provincial or state governors, local universities, military bases and of course the parties given by the individual consuls and the consular group itself. You will find the main activity of diplomats is socializing. In a typical large city you will be invited to several parties per night. With all that free-flowing booze you could become an alcoholic!

Your new friends in the consular corps will soon tell you how to get liquor, cars and other products from their respective countries tax and duty free. They will tell you about discount tickets for diplomats' air travel, and probably how to get all future parking and traffic tickets legally fixed. You will find out about the many perks available to diplomats in your town. Free, reserved parking spaces in congested downtown areas and at airports and train stations. Special consular liaison officers customs who will ease your guests and arriving merchandise through procedures with minimum of formalities! Clothing stores and caterers will provide special discounts for members of the diplomatic or consular corps.

WHY DIPLOMATIC STATUS MAY IMPROVE YOUR SEX LIFE

Are diplomatic parties a good place to pick up single women? Unfortunately, the answer is no. Most diplomats are married and not exactly swingers. But a single diplomat can impress most young ladies by taking them to these rather exclusive and elegant government-sponsored fetes. As well as the diplomatic corps regulars, guests invited to these parties are usually the top people in the community. They include generals, admirals, industrialists, intellectuals, bank presidents and other members of the power elite. And although it is rare, you may find yourself dating a glamorous consular officer intent upon seducing you and then recruiting you as a spy. Your author never had such luck.

You may find your mail box full of invitations to such things as movie, opera and play premieres because the presence of such an august personage as yourself will presumably add glitter to the affair. You may qualify for a police motorcycle escort when going places on official business. Reporters will want to do a feature story on you. In a medium to large city, you will begin to feel that you are no longer an ordinary mortal. You may get a swelled head. This is to be avoided. You can be fired just as easily as you were hired. Enjoy it while it lasts. Make it last. With good behavior, your term of appointment as a diplomat should be for life.

HOW TO GET INSTANT WORKING PERMITS FOR ALIEN FRIENDS

One final benefit. You may be able to hire a foreigner or illegal alien as a house servant, babysitter or even office and give that person the right to be in the host country without working papers. Your personal staff and household members all now qualify as diplomats on your ticket.

An individual we know gained instant work and residence permits for several friends and relatives this way. He later expanded, employing a small army of servants and concubines at slave wages because they were previously illegal immigrants without working papers. With the honorary consul's intercession they could remain in the receiving country legally because they were all in the domestic service of a diplomat.

While realizing the benefit of being able to flout government regulations and live as we please, without government interference, we would not advise doing things as blatantly as the enterprising individual just mentioned. Too much of a good thing can put an end to a good thing. Our friend eventually got fired. His excess resulted in one too many complaints to the sending country. Two servants were OK. A dozen young nymphs caused envy, jealousy and eventual collapse.

CONSULS: THEN AND NOW

The word "consul" is Latin. In 509 BC, the first consuls were elected in Rome. Then, the word consul meant the highest public official in the Roman Republic. The consuls were publicly elected through so-called *comitia centuriata*. Together, two consuls ruled the

country for one year periods after the Nile of Tarquinius Superbus. Two consuls were needed, or so lawmakers thought, to prevent one person's abuse of absolute power. Back then, being a consul was a political and administrative post, similar to today's presidents and prime ministers. During the time of Caesar and the Roman Empire, consulship became a ceremonial, powerless office..

In the twelfth century AD, the word consul was again used, this time to describe civil servant type officials working abroad for the Italian trading states of Venice, Genoa and Florence. They had three functions: *hospes*, *defensor et protector*, and *rector et protector*. This meant that not only were they to grant asylum to citizens and friends of their sending states, they were also to further trade and protect the interests of their home state in the states where they worked. The job had considerable prestige, then as now. During the fifteenth century it became commonplace for all nations to use consuls to further and protect trade interests abroad. Important shipping or trading nations such as Austria, France, England, Portugal and Spain all had consuls abroad. Almost all consuls were wealthy merchants based abroad, who represented the interests of their home country as a sideline to their main business.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, industrial and commercial progress called for more consuls in Europe. Most countries started using consuls in every community where their own citizens lived or did business. Some sought to avoid the costs of sending hundreds of career diplomats abroad by using local citizens. Thus, the honorary consul was born.

Almost all countries, then as now, appointed locally resident foreign citizens abroad as their consuls. These individuals represent the foreign nation in all local matters, without regular compensation.

From the eighteenth century onwards, countries not only in Europe but nations around the globe started to appoint more and more honorary consuls. Increasing numbers of consuls, as well as flourishing trade and international shipping, called for a standard set of ground rules for consuls. These ground rules were established in final form with the Vienna Convention of 1870. The latest major revisions of this Vienna Convention on Consular Relations were approved on 23 April 1963.

WHY SOME COUNTRIES DO NOT APPOINT HONORARY CONSULS

Most, but not all countries have signed or ratified the Vienna Convention. Nor have all countries wanted to use honorary consuls. Countries currently not appointing honorary consuls include Switzerland, the US, Australia and New Zealand. Even though these countries do not themselves appoint honorary consuls to other countries, they do recognize honorary consuls of other countries working within their jurisdictions. Thus, there will be no problems in obtaining an exequatur in any country of the world.

Why do some countries not appoint honorary consuls?

First of all, they recognize that in a crisis, conflicts of loyalties can arise. An honorary consul may be torn between representing and furthering the interests of the country that appointed him, and at the same time fulfilling his duties as a citizen of his native country usually that country where he was born and where he lives. Consider this recent example from the Gulf crisis. The Kingdom of Denmark lined up with the rest of the United Nations member states to demand a trade embargo of Iraq. Loyal to his own flourishing import-export company, the Danish honorary consul in Amman, Jordan, kept shipping out foodstuffs and other goods to Baghdad, Iraq. He ignored his telex buzzing with counter-instructions from the Danish Foreign Ministry in Copenhagen. His cousin, also a consul from Denmark in another part of Jordan, similarly kept trading with the Iraqis. When it comes to a choice between serving the adopted country that appointed you consul or lining your own pockets, most consuls will prefer the latter. Thus, some countries, among them the United States, do not use honorary consuls. Needless to say, the US has deep pockets and taxpayers do not seem to mind supporting a hundred thousand highly-paid diplomats, at least two thirds of them could be replaced by honoraries.

Countries not using honorary consuls feel that since being an honorary consul is an unpaid, part-time function, some consuls will neglect their duties, however small these might be. This is certainly true, although many career diplomats have turned into opportunists, alcoholics or misfits.

Finally, it is an undoubted fact that being a consul, especially in a large city, carries with it the fringe benefits of insider knowledge. In business, getting commercial information from a source no competitors have access to, namely the sending country's finance, trade and foreign ministries, could be developed into substantial profits. Some diplomats acquire considerable fortunes in questionable deals.

Yet despite all of these considerations, honorary consuls and honorary consul generals are today used more than ever. In secondary cities of most countries, honorary consuls often outnumber paid diplomats. For smaller third world countries, some ninety to ninety-five per cent of all consuls are nationals of the receiving state. A small number of honorary ambassadors and diplomats represent countries at the United Nations in New York City, Geneva, or other cities.

In rare cases, one can become *aroving* consul, a consul appointed with no specific territory. These free-roving diplomats are traveling consuls without portfolio. Sometimes consuls are assigned a territory without actually living in it. A few consuls usually resident in Monaco are Monegasque honorary consuls to resort towns in Portugal and Spain. Places they visit only for short holidays three or four times a year. Such positions *can* in rare instances be obtained with some personal campaigning. Appointments to represent the sending country in a specific city, where the honorary consul lives or expects to live more or less full time, are the norm.

CONSULS IN WORLDWIDE POLITICS

In worldwide politics consuls are seldom key players. But often they have been pawns. This century has witnessed many occasions where the upkeep of consular posts was the last connection between two states when other diplomatic relations had been terminated. Thus the establishment and closure of consulates often takes place to send a symbolic message.

When France withdrew its embassy from South Vietnam after its military defeat in 1965, it was agreed that consular ties between Saigon and Paris should continue. When Egypt and Syria broke off diplomatic ties with West Germany due to the latter's official recognition of Israel in May 1965, no change was made in consular arrangements.

The United Nations archives tell many similar tales, too numerous to mention here. (For more background on this, you may order documents A/CN 4/166, A/CN 4/SR 757 from the United Nations Library, New York City, NY, USA).

Very seldom have States refused other States the right to establish consular posts within their territories. But it happens sometimes. France in 1928 refused to grant China the right to appoint a consul general to French-controlled Indo-China. At that time, more than 400,000 Chinese nationals lived in French Indo-China. But, as far as France was concerned, growing Chinese influence was a negative factor. The French feared that the support with the Chinese would threaten Indo-China's economic dependence upon France. As it turned out, the French had every reason to be afraid and, despite their valiant efforts to keep it in a French orbit, Indochina eventually became Chinese-dependent Vietnam.

Another example is Tahiti, which has consistently refused to allow the US to reopen the consulate in Papeete which was shut down in 1948. The French do not want American ecology freaks and human rights nuts interfering with atomic tests and arbitrary French administration in the Pacific.

Ireland will not open a Consulate in Belfast because to do so would imply recognition of what the Irish regard as Great Britain's illegal occupation of Northern Ireland for the past five hundred years. Likewise, even after the recent peace accords, Jordan and Egypt refuse to send ambassadors to Jerusalem. They say that Tel Aviv should be the Israeli capital, because Jerusalem belongs to Palestine.

THE PAPER BLITZ

You want to become a consul? Here's how to do it.

According to international law, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, Article 1, Clause 1, says: "Heads of consular posts are appointed by the sending State and are admitted to their functions by the receiving state".

First, you have to secure an appointment from the country you want to represent as a consul. The appointment materializes with the notification of appointment. This paper is technically known as the Consular Commission. This document, sometimes, called the Consular Patent, is issued by the sending State. Usually, the original is presented to the receiving State, and you receive a copy. It is customary for the sending country's embassy closest to where you live to perform this function.

Article 11 of the Vienna Convention deals with the Consular Commission, while article 12 covers the exequatur. The exequatur is the official document issued by the receiving State recognizing you as a new (honorary) consul of a foreign power. It recognizes your rights under the Vienna Convention while you are within the receiving State's borders. In rare cases, some receiving States will not issue the exequatur even after a Consular Commission has been granted by the sending State. This occurs for instance when the prospective consul is a convicted criminal in the receiving State.

Most sending states today prefer to avoid this embarrassment by requesting a police good conduct Certificate of the applicant before the Consular Commission is presented.

A career diplomat, whether ambassador or consul, is usually a civil servant and citizen of the sending State, while an honorary consul is usually native to the receiving State. Most career diplomats are part of a country's foreign service. This is not so of the honorary consuls. To the sending State, you could turn out to be an unsuitable representative of their nation. As a result of their desire to avoid embarrassment the sending State will want to do a bit of snooping. A preliminary investigation of your background prior to a consular appointment could take years. But around six months is the norm. Remember, you are dealing with bureaucrats. State employees are slow and unmotivated. Often they have to fill everything out manually, in quintuplicate. Then they must wait patiently while other bureaucrats review and approve their recommendations. It is always less risky for a bureaucrat to do nothing than to apply their official and seals to documents that later turn out to have appointed an unworthy candidate.

A candidate for a consular posting should have no criminal record, at least not in the country he wants to serve (the receiving state), or in the country that appoints him (the sending State). "Minor" crimes, such as drunk driving, *do* count! Your criminal record as well as your general reputation should be squeaky clean for you to ensure the appointment. Helpful hint: why not obtain and send with your first paper blitz, a photocopy of a letter from your local police attesting to your good character and lack of any criminal convictions.

Also, you should be a man of means. Obviously this term is elastic. In Bangladesh, anyone with a car and more than a one-room hut is a man of means. In Monte Carlo or San Francisco quite a bit more is needed. Status in your community counts, as does influence. Poor people can become consuls, too, but it helps to have professional standing or a business background. Another positive point is political clout in the sending country. If

you have a locally prominent politician as your sponsor, it can't hurt. Another recommendation letter from a local official, or a congressman or MP is helpful.

When countries in the developed world exchange consuls, it is not rare to see the receiving State's foreign service screen local applicants for an honorary consul position. This is a favor done free of charge for the sending State.

New countries or smaller countries in need of honorary consuls do not advertise in the papers. They do, however, sometimes need honorary consuls. They want to show their flag in other countries without the high costs of salaries or upkeep on a consulate or embassy. So how do they go about recruiting honorary consuls? In a simple fashion they make discrete inquiries. Often, they ask a receiving State's Foreign Service. This is done simply by writing a letter asking the receiving State to suggest qualified applicants for honorary consul or honorary consul general appointments. Whomever is submitted or nominated depends upon the whims of officials in the receiving Foreign Service. Local politicians or wealthy businessmen who have done favors for or have merely come to the attention of bureaucrats in the foreign service stand a good chance of getting appointed out of the blue. These prominent people often do no campaigning for the post but are selected by Home Office or State Department officials in their own country.

What governs this selection? The safest method is to choose people, usually men who have achieved some sort of business or political reputation. Whether their reputation is deserved or not, whether their achievements are valid or not, whether they rose by merit, pull, publicity or accident, are questions which the awarders do not and cannot consider. To quote one of our heroines, the author Ayn Rand, "When personal judgement is inoperative (or forbidden), men's first concern is not how to choose, but how to justify their choice." This will naturally prompt officials to choose well known local "names" or leading members of existing local groups, e.g., the chairman of the local chamber of commerce. You will have to do your own bit of campaigning if you are not yet a "name" or "somebody". Or if you're not yet a somebody whom the Foreign Service in your country of residence would put down as first choice on their recommendation list for other countries, honorary consul appointments.

How to campaign? You might have other equally valid ideas, but because it has worked for several of my friends and clients, we still suggest the paper blitz!

PAPER BLITZING YOUR WAY TO A DIPLOMATIC POST

The *paper blitz* technique involves bombarding every country you are interested in with campaign literature. A mailshot of the sort we have successfully used includes a letter modestly extolling your virtues, addressed to the president, king or head of State. Another, similar letter to the minister of foreign affairs is also recommended. We have helped many a client prepare and word these letters carefully to ensure a consular appointment.

To further your chances for a diplomatic appointment:

1. *Do not* send out photocopies. Your basic letter should look like an original. It must be hand signed.
2. *Do not* send letters to countries that you would not want to represent or countries you know do not appoint consuls.
3. *Do not* send out hand-written, sloppy or unintelligible junk. Make sure that your grammar is impeccable and your spelling perfect.
4. *Do not* flaunt your personal motives if they include getting rich, impressing women, quaffing free booze at government parties or smuggling contraband under the protection of diplomatic passports.

You will be considered seriously as an applicant *only* if you:

1. Send out neatly typed, personalized letters. A computer system with mailmerge and a laserprinter will save you a lot of time if you mail more than 10-15 letters. Contact any secretarial service for this project.
2. Appear frank, honest, influential and wealthy. You are allowed to "puff" a little bit. But do not invent!
3. Offer personal visits at your expense. Say that you will gladly go to the sending country or entertain members of the foreign ministry at your home.

You should probably avoid sending out letters to countries already represented in your area by an embassy or an existing consul. This would only make you look uninformed and will not generate the result you want. If you feel that the present consul owes his job to a previous ruler and that the present administration or political party in power is looking for a new candidate, only then you should send out your campaign literature to a nation already represented in your area. What is the area represented by an honorary consul? This is hard to define but consuls are seldom appointed to towns with less than 50,000 inhabitants. Also, two consuls are seldom appointed to the same town, not even to a major city of several million people. If this happens, they will usually have different ranks and functions. The ranks acknowledged in the Vienna Convention (Article 9) are:

- a) consul general - usually responsible for a province or a region;
- b) consul - usually responsible for a medium sized city;
- c) vice-consul - usually attached to a consulate or consul general;
- d) consular agent - usually involved with a specific technical task such as certification of shipping documents or letters of credit.

In a small area, such as a suburb or a town with 10,000 inhabitants, consular agents (*agents consulaires*) are usually appointed. It is, however, very rare for countries to appoint consular agents. Most appointees are either consul generals or consuls. They in turn can appoint consular agents. As an honorary consul, you may be charged with the duty of appointing assistants denominated as consular agents. You will also be able to hire an official lawyer, accountant or other staff at your own expense. No doubt many professionals would do a little work for free in return for the prestige of representing a sovereign nation.

As for career diplomacy, the high-ranking diplomatic representatives are:

1. Ambassadors. These are official representatives of one sovereign nation to another, and serve in the receiving nation's capital city or at international institutions like the UN or European Union.
2. Envoys and ministers, extraordinary and plenipotentiary, usually sent on a temporary mission to negotiate high level treaties or international agreements. Paraguay and Lebanon have used honoraries for this function.
3. Chargé d'affaires - the administrative head of an embassy.

The above are duly accredited and enjoy full diplomatic immunity. Of lower rank are members of the diplomatic staff. Such members might have almost any sort of title including secretary (1st secretary, 2nd secretary, etc), attaché and chancellor. Provided they are registered with the foreign service in the receiving State, which is not always the case, they also enjoy diplomatic immunity.

Service staff, such as the ambassador's driver, butler, bodyguard or housekeeper, enjoy a limited diplomatic immunity. If, for instance, the ambassador's driver is drunk while on duty, he is protected by his immunity. But if he drives drunk off-duty, he has no protection from local prosecution.

Now that you know the jobs available, let us return to your paper blitz. The results of your campaign will be improved if you address the recipients of your letter by their correct name and title. This may involve a little research on your part but, in any big city, the information can be found in any reference library. Encyclopedias, yearbooks, and various reference books that will be furnished by your friendly local librarian. Your reference librarian will provide you with names of current office and the length of their terms. We have put such a list together, included herewith. As changes occur every day, you should make sure to update the names, particularly for those places you'd like most to represent.

Further, a neatly typed letter on fine linen or vellum paper, with a photograph of yourself (and a photogenic family, if any) will certainly get more favorable attention than a scribbled, hand-written note on an old paper bag. A curriculum vitae presented as a concise, one page personal history is also recommended as an enclosure. The more evidence of your personal interest in the country or its local politics that you show, the

more likely that your application will be seriously considered. No doubt, being a personal acquaintance of a high official or a prominent local citizen who will recommend you will also support your case.

Once you have released your paper blitz, sit back and wait. Probably nothing will happen for a month or two. Then you'll get a letter from an interested country. And then another one. Possibly a third or fourth country will express an interest in you.

Many of our personal consulting clients have had to turn down offers from attractive countries because they got too many positive responses to their paper blitz. Generally speaking, an individual can only represent one country at a time.

When a country shows interest, you must respond *immediately*. A fax with an airmail follow-up, along with a copy to the local ambassador, is recommended. Some countries will offer to appoint you straight away. Very seldom will anyone ask for a donation. Stay clear of those countries whose officials do ask you for money. Why? A donation, perhaps of increasing size, could well be requested every year.

Most countries interested in you will want more information and personal references. Often, they will want you to fill out a form. Usually they do not ask too much of you. High ranking officials of most countries would like to meet you. Very rarely you will be asked to travel there. Nine times out of ten, a *tete-a-tete* with the nearest ambassador of the sending State will do.

Be prepared to invest some of your money at such meetings. Picking up the check for drinks and dinners at top restaurants plus other entertainment could all well become part of your campaigning. Do not be stingy. Create your man of means image. If you are able to fix up a senior third world diplomat with a local hot date, in most cases your future is assured.

THE PROS AND CONS OF REPRESENTING A THIRD WORLD COUNTRY

Appointments are more readily forthcoming from third world countries. Accepting a position as honorary consul general for a minor nation has its good as well as its bad sides. Your chances of becoming consul for a major player such as Great Britain or France are slim compared to the offers you are likely to receive from the likes of Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Cameroon, Nauru or Malawi. Representing an underdeveloped nation has its advantages. On the plus side of the equation:

1. The country yields great authority to you. You are less likely to be told what to do. Because of the absence of any embassies for hundreds or even thousands of miles, the country grants you powers similar to those of an ambassador. For instance, you may get to issue visas and passports, very often at your own discretion.

2. Furthermore, you get a chance for a minor say in setting the State's foreign policies, foreign commerce et al. You are their authority when your adopted country does not have think-tanks and a cast of thousands in their foreign service. In small and underdeveloped countries things are done informally. Policies are very often made by pulling strings, and not only purse strings. Trade contacts are very often awarded in a one-on-one encounter with the main man in charge. As a consul representing the country, you will have great opportunities to exercise influence. Use your strategies and powers right and you could end up with tremendous financial rewards.

All is not rosy, however. Being the honorary consul for an unstable third world nation can also be a cross to bear. The burden includes:

1. Taking care of business. You are the foreign service of the country. Because there are no other representatives, people will come to you with their problems. Be prepared! Citizens of your sending country may need to be visited in jail. They may want you to settle commercial disputes, to handle marriages or divorce. They will expect you to lend them money, find them apartments, even baby-sit their pets or children. Naturally, you are not legally obliged to do these things, but you will doubtless be bothered if there is a local constituency of your adopted countrymen. You'll be at the receiving end of complaints about your country or the misdeeds of its citizens.
2. Entertaining. When the chief executive comes to town, he may bring five cousins. They will all expect to be wined and dined. At your expense. Make the chief happy. You might be asked to join him to sample a girl or two for the night, or to visit local hot-spots.
3. Communications. In the third world, telephones and telexes often do not work. Fax machines may be out of service because no thermal paper is available, or because of a power shortage. You may score a lot of points by simply donating a fax or supplies to your foreign ministry.

Representing a small country, you'll learn how to improvise, may have to make choices and serious decisions at your own discretion. There won't always be someone at the foreign ministry to answer your questions or give you instructions.

Some consuls never hear from their country again after the day they are appointed. One consul of our acquaintance landed his job in 1971. Since then, aside from a few visiting firemen, he has never had a single letter, fax or return phone call from his employer. Eventually, he had his own flag, visa stamps and official seals made locally. He even contracted with a printer to prepare a replica of the national passport which he then signed and issued to citizens who had lost their original travel document. No one complained. The honorary consul's passports are accepted by all countries, including the home country.

You'll probably spend more time and more money being consul for a third world country than for, say, Norway or France. First, nothing back home works according to schedule.

So be creative! That's part of the fun. You may have to issue your own decrees and devise your own solutions to whatever problems may be thrown your way.

Secondly, many politicians and leaders, especially those from South America and Black Africa, like the good life abroad. They seize every opportunity or excuse to do "research" on other continents. They want to enjoy time at foreign pleasure-dromes, and may want you, as their consul, to pick up the tab. Some of them have the nerve to make an official visit last for several weeks. In the United States, the US State Department has a large budget for funding the visits of these people. France has a similar program. The smart honorary consul soon learns how to tap into these slush funds and other sources of cash rather than depleting his own resources. Most rich countries have similar funds to pay the bills for junketing officials the third world.

More disadvantages of flying the flag for the Republic of Lower Voltage? Consider the following. The capital city of your republic is noted for its public transport network. Twenty five ancient buses serve a population of three million inhabitants. Food is scarce and more expensive than in Paris or Tokyo. Unemployment is 80 per cent. Government-owned corporations have piled up huge debts to municipal utility companies. The country has been bankrupt for fifty years. Since the annual average income is less than US \$200 per capita, almost everyone wants to escape. To add to the problems, there may be constant civil war. The police department is nothing but a band of armed thugs who shake everyone down for "protection". A typical citizen wants to get out as soon as possible. He stows away or he bribes his way to Europe or America. His dream? To go west. To get a job. To earn real money. To live happily ever after. End of story? Well, no. Enter the police of the local community. "Let's see your residence permit," they demand. "And your visa. And your work permit. And your signed copies of form X25-ZA18889, A1002 plus XA25 medical insurance forms in duplicate".

Since they didn't teach him reading or writing back in Lower Voltage, the new illegal immigrant couldn't fill in any forms even if he were legally entitled to them, which he is not. Next stop? Jail!

Who does our distressed citizen turn to? His embassy! Except there isn't any. So who has to deal with this sort of problem? The honorary consul. Being an honorary consul general for a basket case nation can involve more than just the pleasant tasks of party going and party giving. The consul often becomes an employer of the last resort.

Initially, you may even find that the foreign service of a newly established country, or of one like Lower Voltage, is so inefficient that they can't even get their act together enough to pass you the Consular Commission. New States lack international experience. Bankrupt States lack employees able to do even the most simple tasks. There may be no budget for postage stamps or paper. The result is that you may sometimes have to do *everything* for your sending State. In some instances you may find that, as a result of reading this book, you know more about consular relations than your boss did.

When no embassy or responsible individual in the sending State's foreign service provides documents you need, you would do well in contacting the receiving State's foreign service to inquire about what kind of documents they'd need to grant you an exequatur. Your local fellow members of the consular corps, particularly the dean of the corps, can also help you here. You may in extreme cases have to take the appointing document you have prepared, go to the other side of the Earth, and stick it under the nose of the head of state personally to get him to sign it. Finally, keep in mind Article 13 of the Vienna Convention. This article provides that you can get busy as a consul right away, even before all the paperwork is done and you are officially received by the country where you live. In such cases, you print up stationery with the official logo of your adopted country, calling yourself "acting consul" or "consul designate". No one will challenge your authority.

WHAT DOES A CONSUL DO?

Party!

This seems to be the main function of most consular corps around the globe. Consuls socialize with each other a lot. Going to parties constitutes most of a consul's official duties. In a large city, a consul will be invited to several parties per night. Some are given by other honorary consuls, while others are thrown by companies. Local politicians, book publishers, visiting battleships, movie stars and a lot of other people will invite you, the consul, because you are thought to add glamour and glitter to their affair. In the beginning, they won't even know you. But they will invite you nevertheless. Why? Your name is entered, at your request, on the official list of members of the local consular corps. This guarantees a flood of invitations. If you want your mail-box filled with invitations to the best and most glamorous parties in town, become a consul. It is the least strenuous way of breaking into local high society.

All this new attention may give you delusions of grandeur and invincibility. But being a consul is not only free booze and high profile socializing. There is a price. Occasionally, you will have to do some work. What is it that the consul does apart from attending formal galas, debutante balls and official receptions for visiting monarchs?

To a certain extent, it depends on what your adopted country wants you to do, and what you are willing to do. Article 5 of the Vienna Convention states clearly some of the powers that may be granted a consul. The article does not mention partying, but allows the consul to conduct marriage ceremonies, act as a notary public and look after the interests of minors, incompetents and deceased persons. A consul can be empowered to issue passports and visas, authenticate documents and acquire goods and services for his sending country. Some consuls are said to be organizers and recruiters of spies. We cannot specify here what you will have to do. It all depends on your country and your individual circumstances.

Most consuls, however, will help stranded or jailed citizens from their adopted country on a case by case basis. If in doubt, they confer with the foreign service or the nearest ambassador.

Quite a bit of time may be consumed by public relations activities. Consulates are often asked by private individuals and companies alike to supply trade information, tourist brochures, commercial guidebooks and the like about the sending State. You may offer or be asked to give a lecture or slide show about your country in the local high school's geography course. Raising funds for a charity or special appeal is common. When CNN is trying to fill up air time, you may find yourself on TV.

It is customary for a consulate to have an assortment of leaflets and fact sheets in stock. If they cannot get it from the country in question, they sometimes prepare it themselves. A few consulates make a small charge for sending out information.

Most consulates keep a small library. Here, visitors can find guidebooks, trade calendars, tourist books, airline and railway schedules and, if possible, a current, complete set of the latest phone books and commercial directories for your country. Probably you'll subscribe to a few newspapers or magazines published in your country.

TAX BREAKS: HOW TO LIVE THE NOT SO TAXING LIFE

Article 49 in the Vienna Convention frees the career diplomat from all taxes, duties, etc. The honorary consul, in article 66, is exempted only from taxes and duties directly related to his work as a consul. If the sending State pays you anything or reimburses you for the costs involved in being their consul, you will not have to pay income tax on this money. Nor will you have to pay tax on whatever income may arise from your issuing visas, passports or performing such services as wedding ceremonies, adoptions, naturalizations, or giving out medals. If you can get your adopted country to send you, say, £5000 monthly for an expense account or for your "services rendered", this will not be taxed in your home country or anywhere else. Think about this! In a world of rampant taxation it is nice to know that by virtue of multilateral treaties, some income is still tax exempt. Perhaps you can arrange for such tax-free income to be directed your way. Read between the lines here!

ANOTHER SECRET: HOW TO AVOID THE DRAFT AND THE EFFECTS OF WAR

During the Vietnam war, many young Americans wanted to avoid compulsory conscription. Thousands burned draft cards, even though this was a felony. Tens of thousands escaped, mostly to Canada to avoid serving in this unpopular war. Some felt that they had to adopt false identities or take on a new name. But all this could have been avoided if they'd read a certain international treaty. A handful of young Americans did this and avoided getting their appendages blown off in Vietnam. What was their secret? What did they do? What did they know that the rest of us weren't aware of?

With the help of a good lawyer, like the author was in those days, they learned that the US had signed the Vienna Convention! They memorized Article 67: "The receiving State shall exempt honorary consular officers from all personal services and from all public services of any kind whatsoever and from military obligations such as those connected with requisitioning, military contributions and billeting". Therefore, to avoid being shipped to Vietnam, these clever young Americans simply became honorary consuls! Some got their appointment free after a bit of campaigning. Others went about it by using the fast route. A plane ticket to Black Africa, a meeting with a high ranking official, a small gift to the leader and presto! They returned home with an instant appointment, the consular commission ready and filled out.

The reason for Article 67 in the Vienna Convention is to ensure that a consul is not harassed by the receiving State. Also, Article 67 helps to guarantee that no conflict of interest arises. This would happen if an honorary consul for Vietnam in America were compelled to divulge his expertise on targets to help the airforce bomb Hanoi. Or if an Iraqi honorary consul for Kuwait were drafted to fight off Iraqi invaders.

The treaty also frees the consul from having to surrender his assets, cars or personal property on behalf of the cause in case the receiving country goes to war.

ETIQUETTE AND PROTOCOL

If you do not know how to eat with a knife and fork, you will probably not be appointed consul in the first place.

But once you're there, it helps to know just a tiny bit more about protocol. "Protocol?", many people ask in disbelief. "Is this really necessary in the nineties?"

Not knowing anything about protocol can cause problems, even on an international scale. Quite a few still remember the international crisis caused in Paris when the authorities of South Vietnam were to negotiate with Northern Vietnam and the rebel forces. The talks couldn't get started because of troubles with the seating arrangements around the table, a modern Piet Hein "Super Elipse". Who would sit at the head of the table? Only protocol saved the day. Rank and date of appointment determines seating arrangements automatically.

In January 1978, during the peace talks with the Egyptians, the Israeli delegation was reluctant to begin negotiations because of the symbolic empty chairs around the table, reserved for members of the PLO. Protocol, once again, saved the day. The rules say that any delegates can move into empty chairs reserved for higher or lower ranking absentees.

Protocol ensures that official ceremonies are performed in such a way that no-one feels neglected or slighted for one reason or another. Protocol involves state visits, official fetes, how to write invitations, official greetings, etc.

As a consul, you will need to consult a diplomatic protocol guide book for the proper forms of address when writing letters in your adopted country or when you are called upon to make a speech or if you are to greet high level visitors officially. Setting the table for a grand dinner calls for protocol, as do deciding how to dress, what time to do what, who to talk to in special circumstances and so on. The latter is important when you need to correspond with "higher ups". What is the chain of command? Do you go to your ambassador, to a departmental head of the foreign service, to the foreign minister or directly to the president of the country? Or to all of the above? Protocol has the correct answer. It depends on the problem. But there is always an answer.

If you are in doubt, you can always confer with the local dean of your consular corps. The dean is always the longest serving member of the local consular corps. Your author once held this position in the largest consular corps of the world. If he, or she, cannot help you, call upon the foreign service in the receiving State. Mostly, they are bright friendly folks, usually underemployed and idle and thus eager to advise you. Most western developed countries have a protocol branch of the Foreign Service, in French a *coutoiserie-département*, dealing only with these matters. They are always happy to be consulted for their expertise.

Also, keep in mind that many books have been written on etiquette and protocol, especially in English and French. After you are appointed, it would be a good idea to furnish your consular library with a few of these. Our favorite is a hefty 543 pages of dos and don'ts by the French diplomat Jean Serres, *Manual Pratique de Protocole*. Published by Vitry le Francoise in 1965, this classic has been translated into all major languages.

Although it may be hard for you to believe, there are still people in the world who devote their entire lives to the study and practice of protocol. There are professors of protocol who teach years-long PhD courses for diplomats at such places as the University of Vienna, the *Ecole Polytechnique* in Paris and a select few other major universities. Do prospective diplomats spend years studying place-settings at tables? Of course not. These courses for diplomats and civil servants involve diplomatic history, case studies, the administration of international agencies, and so on. Diplomacy is a multi-billion dollar business. It involves ownership of substantial properties, control of vast economic resources, and hundreds of thousands of highly intelligent, highly-paid diplomats and their staff.

HOW TO GET A DIPLOMATIC PASSPORT

As a diplomat, you may be able to wangle a diplomatic passport from your home country or from your adoptive country. This will usually, but not always, make travel easier. Diplomats are normally whisked through long lines of arriving passengers as VIPs. You can get the same effect however with a mere consular corps identification card. These are normally issued along with your exequatur, by the receiving country.

Most of our readers are probably citizens of Western Europe, the US, Canada, New Zealand or other western oriented, developed nations. We will not therefore waste time discussing how a citizen of Albania may acquire a diplomatic passport and escape to the West. We assume that for one reason or another, probably prestige, you would like to get a diplomatic passport without having to join the foreign service of your own country and become a career diplomat.

There are quite a few ways of getting a diplomatic passport.

1. The ministry of foreign affairs in the country of which you are a citizen might issue a diplomatic passport to you if you have a good reason for your request. That reason had better be good. What is a good reason? Well, maybe you're the offspring of an ambassador or another member of the diplomatic staff. Or perhaps you are the spouse or servant of such a person.
2. You might be the representative of another country. If you are an honorary consul general of a foreign nation, you might, on that merit, qualify for a diplomatic passport issued by the country of which you are a citizen! This would be very rare. Many countries, including the US, routinely turn down such requests from their residents and nationals. It is a matter of principle for them not to grant diplomatic passports to any persons other than members of their own foreign service, career diplomats or special envoys. But you may want to try anyway. Remember, in business and in life, you've got nothing to lose by asking for something. They can only say no, or if you are lucky, yes!

In some western countries, it is not necessary to be an honorary consul of a foreign State to acquire a diplomatic passport from your home country. It may be enough just to obtain a Lettre de Chancellerie from a foreign embassy. Such a document might be issued by any member of the diplomatic staff or even by a consul. It should be relatively easy for you to find a person who is willing to issue a Letter Chancellerie. In short, it is a document saying that you have been assigned to perform services for the government. You might, by presenting that letter to the ministry of foreign affairs in the country of which you are a citizen, be able to obtain a diplomatic passport. The country which issues the Lettre should, naturally, be considered friendly and not too controversial.

Furthermore, with a Lettre de Chancellerie in hand, you have a chance of getting a diplomatic passport from the country that issued the letter, i.e., from the country for whom you allegedly perform the services, although the chance is very slim indeed. To our knowledge, several countries do this. They issue the document and the passport under an official program that involves a financial donation to the country. An associate of the author was able to get a one year non-citizen travel document from a South American country for people who became "government employees" in a specific field. These documents were renewed each year for three years. After that these people were given full citizenship. They got a letter from a high official certifying that they were all government employees. After three and a half years, they received full citizenship in a ceremony, possibly attended by the president himself. Citizenship was then granted for their "meritorious service". Cost? About US \$16,000 up front and another \$4000 plus

travel expenses to South America before they were granted full citizenship. A further US \$8000 for a spouse. (Note: They did not have to do any onerous work for the country. They weren't paid anything for their services either. But one could probably develop profitable business relationships with importers and exporters if one made the effort.)

3. You might obtain a diplomatic passport from the country that has appointed you its honorary consul general. This depends largely on your personal relationship with your employers. We cannot discover any standard rules.

Diplomatic passports, however, are issued to a far more extended group than diplomatic representatives in the normal, traditional sense of the word. Let us presume that a multinational conference on some subject is to take place somewhere. The conference deals with financial matters, pollution or children's rights, for instance.

Normally the various states participating will send delegations. Some of the members of the delegations might be diplomats. But it is more likely that most members of the delegation will be experts in the field. Their status will normally be defined as *diplomatic agents ad hoc*. Usually, officials at international conferences are issued credentials which include a diplomatic passport.

To attend a conference on behalf of a country, it is not necessary to be a citizen of the sending country issuing the diplomatic passport. There are many Europeans holding diplomatic passports issued by governments in the third world. It is precisely these third world governments who demand such expertise from Europe.

Numerous other reasons exist for a state to grant a diplomatic passport to a foreigner. The case history of South African singer Miriam Makeba proves that you can hold not only one, but many diplomatic passports. Singer Makeba has a dozen different diplomatic passports issued by various states in Black Africa! These states consider it a national honor for such a famous person to travel on their passport.

Another reason could be business. For example, an English-born individual who has retained his British citizenship might be, say, a chief researcher on pharmaceutical production for Thailand's national health service in South East Asia. If he wants to participate in an international conference on antibiotics in America, he stands a good chance of getting a diplomatic passport from Thailand or the state in which he is working. Assuming he has high level political sponsorship, all he has to do is ask for it. He will then represent Thailand, or the state in which he lives and works, at the conference. In our example, Thailand happens *not* to be the country where he is a citizen.

This diplomatic agent ad hoc enjoys full diplomatic immunity without being accredited as a diplomat to any country's government. His mission is connected with the conference. But his mission does not stop there. He might well fly off for the next

conference somewhere else. He normally retains his diplomatic passport and, if officially invited by a host government agency, he is considered a diplomat wherever he goes. He does not have the same status as an ambassador who is appointed to serve in a specific city, but he would enjoy a similar immunity.

If an international multilateral conference is going to take place in Bordeaux, France, for example, a diplomatic agent ad hoc will receive an official invitation and a diplomatic visitor's visa from the French government. This visa is usually issued by any French Consulate or Embassy and on the spot. After they have seen the invitation.

The diplomatic agent ad hoc now has diplomatic immunity in France as long as he stays there for *purpose of his visit* and *within the limits of the visa*. This could, for example, be 8, 14, 30 or 60 days.

Of course, you can travel to any country with a diplomatic passport the same as with an ordinary one. For example, French citizens do not require visas for Gabon. Let's say a French diplomat uses his diplomatic passport to travel to Gabon *on vacation*. He does not enjoy any sort of official immunity in Gabon without a special diplomatic entry visa from the receiving country. Yet it is most likely that if he gets into any kind of trouble during his visit to Gabon, the diplomatic passport will be of great help to him. In fact, a diplomatic passport might save one from police harassment. Especially when traveling to one of the more gloomy or corrupt parts of the world.

WHEN TO HIDE YOUR DIPLOMATIC PASSPORT

When is a diplomatic passport a disadvantage? We can think of only a few rare instances. If you are on a plane hijacked by fanatic Arabs, we suggest you hide your Israeli or American diplomatic passport. If terrorists find it, you'd be the catch of the century. Few hostages outside of the head of State are more valuable than ambassadors! Even an honorary consul is a prize.

Before the Iron Curtain rusted, it could sometimes also be a disadvantage to hold a diplomatic passport when traveling to East European communist countries. A friend of the author was once traveling on an Irish passport to Poland in the company of a beautiful blonde holding a diplomatic passport issued to her by the kingdom of Sweden. She was the daughter of the Swedish consul general in Calais. He obtained his visa to Poland at the Polish embassy in Copenhagen in just a few hours. But the stunning Swedish girlfriend had to wait ten days for her visa. The Embassy was not allowed to issue visas to holders of diplomatic passports without prior authorization from Warsaw.

With only such rare cases as exceptions, traveling on a diplomatic passport has to be considered advantageous. It provides the bearer with considerable prestige. The diplomatic passport does open doors. Most people will trust the holder of a diplomatic passport more than they would trust a stranger holding an ordinary passport. Corrupt cops will seldom attempt to shake down a diplomat.

WHY SOME DIPLOMATIC PASSPORTS ARE BETTER THAN OTHERS

Which diplomatic passport is the best? With more than two hundred countries in the world, at least one nation should be willing to issue a diplomatic passport to you. Assuming you have a choice, which passport is best? In general terms, the holder of a diplomatic passport issued by any western European country need not compare. His diplomatic passport is valid worldwide even off-duty. He can travel on it to any country, even those with which his own country has not established diplomatic relations.

The holder of a diplomatic passport issued by the African Republic of Venda (a real place!) has a much more difficult time. This country is not even recognized by the Republic of South Africa. Venda, as well as Transkei and Bophuthatswana, may still consider themselves independent states. But all other states of the world consider Venda, Transkei and Bophuthatswana as part of the new democratic South Africa. The rest of the world does not recognize them as sovereign states at all.

Taiwan for the moment is in a similar situation. Only about twenty states of the world recognize Taiwan today as a sovereign entity. In most countries, the official view on Taiwan is that "Republic of China" as it styles itself, does not exist. Red China insists that the island of Taiwan is a part of the People's Republic of China.

Still, all countries of the world can and sometimes will issue visas and stamp them into passports issued by governments they do not recognize. They will usually accept travelers from states which, according to their official position, do not exist. But where diplomatic recognition does not exist, the holder of a diplomatic passport may not get a visa because the granting of a visa might imply recognition.

Just to add to the complexity of the issue, Kampuchea, the former Cambodia, is recognized worldwide as a state. But recently there were at least three different self-proclaimed legitimate governments of Kampuchea. These governments are recognized by different foreign states, depending on the politics of the recognizing state.

If, for example, Belgium recognizes that government of Kampuchea who represents the country in the United Nations, it might however, at its discretion, accept a passport for travel purposes issued by either of the other two governments of Kampuchea. The same is true of Greek and Turkish Cyprus.

For years, the US maintained the fiction that Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania had legitimate governments-in-exile in Washington DC and in London. They recognized passports issued by these governments-in-exile as well as USSR passports issued to travelers from these areas. The USSR was considered an illegal military occupier from 1943 until just recently.

Current politics, more than anything else, determine how the holders of regular or diplomatic passports will be treated. Obviously, it is best to hold the diplomatic passport of a neutral, well recognized, relatively uncorrupt, generally respected country.

The most respected passports, diplomatic or otherwise, are issued by:

- a) any of the European Union member countries,
- b) Canada, Austria, New Zealand, Australia and Japan, or
- c) Nordic countries.

Unfortunately none of these first rate countries are major appointers of honorary diplomats. Central America, Caribbean and South American countries are probably your best bet.

CHOOSING YOUR NEW COUNTRY

If you want to become an honorary consul, you must first check to see which countries are already represented in your area. If El Salvador, for instance, already has a consulate or embassy in London, it will not, or cannot, appoint you honorary consul there. You must find a country not represented in your city!

Obviously it is far more difficult to become honorary consul if you are a resident of London than if you are a resident of nearby Brighton. If you are a resident in a regional center of an independent country with a small *corps diplomatique* or *corps consulaire* it is, normally, quite easy to become the honorary consul of a serious nation not represented there already. For example if you live in Dusseldorf or Chicago, you would more easily get an appointment from El Salvador, than in a major capital like London, New York or Brussels where they probably have career diplomats posted.

There are risks involved with being an honorary consul. We have already covered some problem areas in an earlier chapter. Most risks can be eliminated by choosing the right country. If you become a consul it might affect your personal security. Honorary consuls have been kidnapped by political opponents of the government they represented. This has happened in real life, not only in the Graham Greene novel *The Honorary Consul*.

Your home or your office, which becomes the consulate, could become subject to occupation, violent attacks and/or political demonstrations. This has happened to old South Africa's consulates, among others, in recent years. Turkish consuls have been recently murdered by Armenians and Kurds to avenge genocide episodes dating back to 1920. It all depends on the nature of the government you represent, and their enemies.

If, for instance, Amnesty International is operating in your city and sponsors a rally to condemn acts committed by the government you represent, you might be asked by the press to make a statement. This situation can become an embarrassment to you. People might ask you "What sort of gangsters do you represent?" Some relatives of a victim might try to do you some harm. Consider this possibility very carefully! It might well be worthwhile to study history and protest group publications. Check out what they have to

say about the government you are thinking of representing. Usually, Amnesty International can be considered a reliable source of information.

Keep in mind also that being an honorary consul is not a low profile activity. Most PTs would pass up the chance of becoming consuls, even though they might get some tax advantages. But in *The Passport Report* (available from Expat World), see the story of the industrialist who saved fifty million dollars by becoming a Canadian diplomat. Or recall "Mr Sleaze" who made a fortune selling Panamanian passports in Hong Kong.

While your appointment as honorary consul could boost your business profile, the higher profile could also become a liability if you were ever to be criminally indicted. The favorite game of ambitious politicians, particularly in the US, currently seems to be that of constantly inventing and prosecuting new crimes. They enforce some laws retroactively and in a vicious manner. American prosecutors seek publicity and political advancement by using arbitrary powers like RICO laws to strike down successful high profile individuals. Many businessmen have had their homes raided at 5am. The press may not find it newsworthy enough to publish a picture of handcuffed Johnny Lunchbucket. But if you are His Excellency Forsyth Montesque, Consul General of Mesopotamia, and have been taken into custody on the charge of not having filed an entry form, you are sure to make the front pages as well as the six o'clock news. The prosecutor will attack you for abusing your prestigious position.

Carefully consider what this could do to you. The bottom line is that an honorary consul must be even more careful to stay out of trouble than an average businessman. A consul is under greater scrutiny. If you don't want to see your photo in the papers, it is better to be a nobody.

AN EXEQUATUR - THE FINAL STEP

If you are resident of a medium sized city and if you find a country willing to appoint you as their honorary consul, there is just one final obstacle to overcome. The exequatur.

Some European countries grant the exequatur as a routine matter. In countries such as Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iceland, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg, no one has ever been denied or refused his exequatur. Other countries have different policies. In Germany, for example, the federal authorities will check you out very thoroughly before they issue the exequatur. They will learn whether or not you're an ax-convict, whether or not you have, or had, any tax office troubles. They will also consider your reputation. If your business activities are at all unsavory, it is a safe bet that your exequatur will be refused in Germany.

In a country like Germany, it is your general reputation that counts. There, it is not enough to have a clean criminal record. If you have been involved in any frauds or bankruptcy, if you are considered a slow payer, if your bank manager has not much good

to say about your credit, if you *spouse* has any discrediting events in her past or if you are just considered a shady person, you are disqualified.

According to Article 1, Paragraph 2 of the Vienna Convention of 1963 "a state which refuses to grant an exequatur is not obliged to give any reason for the refusal".

When considering the exequatur, ministries of foreign affairs also take into account your profession. If you are a banker, a lawyer or a businessman with a good reputation, it is a strong merit. Far better than being a fortune-teller, jockey, chiropractor, pool shark, or owner of a chain of tattoo shops.

Serious countries might well give the red carpet treatment to a visiting torturer, fanatic or murderer who has managed to become president or dictator. But in the case of Germany, an exequatur will not be given to a citizen if convicted for even the most minor offense twenty years earlier. We can understand their position. An honorary consulate is an ideal center of operations for a fake or con man. In Germany at least, the honorary consul is always a solid and respectable citizen.

The US is not as strict as Germany. Many questionable characters have been accepted and are now serving as honorary consuls. The barring criteria in the US is "a conviction of felony involving moral turpitude". A mere bad reputation does not cause the US to turn down a prospective honorary diplomat.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL DAYS / FLAG DAYS

Consuls and ambassadors traditionally give parties on these national days/flag days

Albania	29 November
Algeria	1 November
Argentina	25 May
Australia	26 January
Austria	26 October
Barbados	30 November
Belgium	21 July
Bolivia	6 August
Botswana	30 September
Brazil	7 September
Bulgaria	9 September
Burma	4 January
Canada	1 July
China, People's Republic of	1 October
Chile	18 September
Columbia	20 July
Costa Rica	15 September
Cote d'Ivoire	7 August
Cyprus	1 October
Czechoslovakia	9 May
Denmark	16 April
Dominican Republic	27 February
Ecuador	10 August
Egypt	23 July
El Salvador	15 September
Finland	6 December
France	14 July
Germany	8 May /3 October
Ghana	6 March
Greece	25 March
Guatemala	15 September
Haiti	1 January
Honduras	15 September
Iceland	17 June
India	26 January
Indonesia	17 August
Iran	21 March
Ireland	17 March
Israel	29 April
Italy	2 June

Japan	29 April
Jordan	25 May
Lebanon	22 November
Lesotho	4 October
Liberia	26 July
Luxembourg	23 June
Malta	8 September
Mauritania	28 November
Mexico	16 September
Monaco	19 Novemebr
Morocco	3 March
Netherlands	30 April
Nicaragua	15 September
Norway	17 May
Pakistan	23 March
Panama	3 November
Paraguay	15 May
Peru	28 July
Phillipines	12 June
Poland	22 July
Portugal	10 June
Romania	23 August
San Marino	3 September
Senegal	4 April
Singapore	9 August
Somalia	1 July
South Africa	31 May
South Korea	15 August
Spain	18 July
Sri Lanka	4 February
Sweden	6 June
Switzerland	1 August
Thailand	5 December
Tunisia	1 June
Turkey	29 October
Uruguay	25 August
United Kingdom	10 June / 23 April
United States of America	4 July
Venezuela	5 July
Yugoslavia	1 December

NATIONS OF THE WORLD

The members of the United Nations are:

Afghanistan

Albania

Algeria	Andorra
Angola	Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina	Armenia
Australia	Austria
Azerbaijan	Bahamas
Bahrain	Bangladesh
Barbados	Belarus
Belgium	Belize
Benin	Bhutan
Bolivia	Bosnia-Herzegovina
Botswana	Brazil
Brunei	Bulgaria
Burkina Faso	Burundi
Cambodia	Cameroon
Canada	Cape Verde
Central African Republic	Chad
Chile	China
Columbia	Comoros
Congo	Costa Rica
Cote d'Ivoire	Croatia
Cuba	Cyprus
Czech Republic	Denmark
Djibouti	Dominica
Dominican Republic	Ecuador
Egypt	El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea	Eritrea
Estonia	Ethiopia
Fiji	Finland
France	Gabon
Gambia	Georgia
Germany	Ghana
Greece	Grenada
Guatemala	Guinea
Guinea-Bissau	Guyana
Haiti	Honduras
Hungary	Iceland
India	Indonesia
Iran	Iraq
Ireland	Israel
Italy	Jamaica
Japan	Georgia
Kazakhstan	Kenya
Kuwait	Kyrgyzstan
Laos	Latvia
Lebanon	Lesotho

Liberia	Libya
Liechtenstein	Lithuania
Luxembourg	Macedonia
Madagascar	Malawi
Malaysia	Maldives
Mali	Malta
Marshall Islands	Mauritania
Mauritius	Mexico
Micronesia	Moldova
Monaco	Mongolia
Morocco	Mozambique
Myanmar (Burma)	Namibia
Nepal	Netherlands
New Zealand	Nicaragua
Niger	Nigeria
North Korea	Norway
Oman	Pakistan
Panama	New Guinea
Papua	Peru
Paraguay	Poland
Phillipines	Qatar
Portugal	Russian Federation
Romania	St Christopher-Nevis
Rwanda	St Vincent & Grenadines
St Lucia	Sao Tome e Principe
San Marino	Senegal
Saudi Arabia	Sierra Leone
Seychelles	Slovak Republic
Singapore	Solomon Isles
Slovenia	South Africa
Somalia	Spain
South Korea	Sudan
Sri Lanka	Swaziland
Suriname	Syria
Sweden	Tanzania
Tajikistan	Togo
Thailand	Tunisia
Trinidad & Tobago	Turkmenistan
Turkey	Ukraine
Uganda	United Kingdom
United Arab Emirates	Uruguay
United States of America	Vanuatu
Uzbekistan	Vietnam
Venezuela	Yemen
Western Samoa	Zaire
Yugoslavia	

Zambia

Zimbabwe

(184 Nations)

Countries which are sovereign nations according to International Law, but are not members of the United Nations are:

Kiribati

Nauru

Switzerland

Tonga

Tuvalu

Vatican City

Nations *not* considered sovereign states include:

Limpopo Islands

Spratly Islands

Palestine

Arab Democratic Republic of the Sahara (Polisario)

Republic of China (Taiwan)

Model countries include:

Furstentum Castellania

Hutt River Province

Sealand

Sovereign Military Order of Malta

Even if you could get an honorary consul general appointment or become an ambassador of one of these countries, you would not be recognized as a diplomat in most receiving States. For one thing, they would never give you an exequatur. Also, you would not be protected by the Vienna Convention, since none of the nations on this list have signed or ratified it. Some countries and organizations like the UN or the World Court would, however, grant admission after conferring an "observer" status.

Member States of the United Nations

Republic of Afghanistan

President: Prof Burhanuddin Rabbani (Dee '93)

Prime Minister: Gulbuddin Hekmatyar

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Hedayat Amin Arsala

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Shah Mahmud Ghazi St, Shar-i-Nau, Kabul TEL: (93) 25441

Republic of Albania

President of the Republic: De Sali Berisha (Apr '92)

Prime Minister: Aleksander Meksi

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Alfred Serreqi

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Ministria e Puneve te Jashtme, Tirana TEL: (42) 34600

Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria

President of the Republic: Gen. Lamine Zerroual

Prime Minister: Redha Malek

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Muhammad Saleh Dembri

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 6, rue Ibn Batran, el-Mouradia, 16050 Algiers

TEL: (2) 60-80-50

Principality of Andorra

Co-Princes: Dr. Joan Marti Alanis, Bishop of Urgal / Francois Mitterand

President of the Government: Oscar Ribas Reig (Dee '93)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Marc Vila Amigo

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Andorra la Vella

People's Republic of Angola

President: Jose Eduardo Dos Santos ((Sep'79))

Prime Minister: Dr. Marcolino Moco

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. Venancio da Silva Moura

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Avda Comandante Jika, Luanda

State of Antigua and Barbuda

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II

Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lester Bryant Bird

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Queen Elizabeth Highway, St John's

Republic of Argentina

President of the Republic: Carlos Saul Menem (Jul' 89)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Guido di Tella

Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Worship: Reconquista 1088, 1003 Buenos Aires

TEL: (1) 311-0071

Republic of **Armenia**

President: Levon H. Ter-Petrosyan (Oct '91)

Prime Minister: Hrand Bagratyan

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Vahan Papazyan

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 375019 Yerevan, Marshal Baghramyan St 10

TEL: (8852) 52-35-31

Commonwealth of **Australia**

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II

Prime Minister: Paul J Keating

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Senator Gareth J Evans

Dept of Foreign Affairs & Trade, Bag 8, Queen Victoria Terrace, Canberra, ACT 2600

TEL: (6) 261-9111

Republic of **Austria**

Federal President: Dr. Thomas Klestil (Jul '92)

Federal Chancellor: Dr. Franz Vranitzky

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. Alois Mock

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 1014 Vienna, Ballhausplatz 2 TEL: (1) 53-1-15

Republic of **Azerbaijan**

President: Heydar A. Aliyev (Oct '93)

Prime Minister: Colonel Surat D Husseinov

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Hassan A Hassanov

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 370004 Baku, Ghanjlar Meydani 3 TEL: (8922) 93-30-12

Commonwealth of the **Bahamas**

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II

Prime Minister: Hubert Alexander Ingraham

Deputy PM, Minister of Foreign Affairs: Orville Alton Turoquest

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: East Hill Street, POB N-3746, Nassau TEL: 322-7624

State of **Bahrain**

Head of State: Emir: Sheikh Isa bin Sulman Al-Khalifa

Prime Minister: Sheikh Khalifa bin Sulman Al-Khalifa

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Sheikh Muhammad bin Mubarak bin Hamad Al-Khalifa

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 547, Government House, Government Road, Manama

TEL: 258200

People's Republic of **Bangladesh**

President: Abdur Rahman Biswas (Oct '91)

Prime Minister: Begum Khaleda Zia

Minister of Foreign Affairs: A S M Mustafizur Rahman

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Tonkhana Road nhaka TEL: (2) 236020

Barbados

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II
Prime Minister: Lloyd Erskine Sandiford
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Brandford M. Taiti
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 1, Culloden Road, St Michael TEL: 436-2990

Republic of **Belarus**

Chairman of the Supreme Council: Mechislau Gryb
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Pyatro K. Krauchanka
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 220030 Minsk, Lenina 19 TEL: (0172) 27-29-22

Kingdom of **Belgium**

Head of State: HM King Albert II
Prime Minister: Jean-Luc Dehaene
Deputy PM & Minister of Foreign Affairs: Willy Claes
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 2, rue des Quatre Bras, 1000 Brussels TEL: (2) 516-82-11

Belize (*formerly British Honduras*)

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II
Prime Minister: Manuel Esquivel
Deputy PM & Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dean O. Barrow
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 174, Belmopan TEL: (8) 22167

People's Republic of **Benin**

President: Nicephore Soglo (Apr '91)
Minister of Foreign Affairs & Co-operation: Robert Dessou
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: BP 318, Cotonou TEL: 30-04-00

Kingdom of **Bhutan**

Head of State: HM 'Druk Gyalpo' Jigme Singye Wangchuck
Chairman of the Royal Advisory Council: 'Dasho' Kunzang Tangbi
Minister of Foreign Affairs: 'Lyonpo' Dawa Tsering
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Tashichhedzang, POB 103, Thimphu TEL: 22359

Republic of **Bolivia**

President: Gonzalo Sanchez de Lozada (Aug '93)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Antonio Aranibar Quiroga
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Edif BCB, 6°, La Paz TEL: (2) 37- 1152

Republic of **Bosnia-Herzegovina**

President: Dr. Alija Izetbegovic (Dee '92)
Prime Minister: Haris Silajdzic
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Irfan Ljubljankic
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 71000 Sarajevo, Vojvade Putnika 3 TEL: (71) 213777

Republic of **Botswana**

President: Sir Ketumile Joni Masive (Oct '89)

Minister of External Affairs: Dr. Gaositwe K.T. Chiepe

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Private Bag 00368, Gaborone TEL: 356056

Federative Republic of **Brazil**

President: Itamar Franco (Dee '92)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Celso Amorim

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Palacio do Itamaraty, Esplanada dos Ministerios, 70170

Brasilia, DF TEL: (61) 224-2773

Islamic Sultanate of **Brunei**

Head of State: Sultan & Yang Di-Pertuan: HM 'Sultan Haji' Hassanal Bolkiah

Minister of Foreign Affairs: HRH Prince Mohammad Bolkiah

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Jalan Subok, Bandar Seri Begawan 1120

TEL: (2) 241177

Republic of **Bulgaria**

President: Zheliu Zhelev (Jan '92)

Prime Minister: Prof Lyuben Berov

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Stanislav Daskalov

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 1000 Sofia, A1. Zhendev St. 2 TEL: 71-431

The People's Democratic Republic of **Burkina Faso** (*formerly Upper Volta*)

President: Blaise Compaore (Dee '91)

Prime Minister: Marc Christian Kabore

Minister of External Relations: Thomas Sanou

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: BP 7038, Ouagadougou

Republic of **Burundi**

President: Cyprien Ntaryamira (Jan '94)

Prime Minister: Anatole Kanyenkiko

Minister of State in charge of External Relations & Co-operation: Jean-Marie Ngendahayo

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Bujumbura TEL: (2) 22150

State of **Cambodia**

Head of State: HM King Norodom Sihanouk

First Prime Minister: Prince Norodom Ranariddh

Deputy PM & Minister of Foreign Affairs &

International Co-operation: Prince Norodom Sereivut

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Phnom-Penh

Republic of **Cameroon**

President: Paul Biya (Oct '92)

Prime Minister: Simon Achidi Achu

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Ferdinand Leopold Oyonu
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Yaounde TEL: 22-01-33

Canada

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II
Prime Minister: Jean Chretien
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Andre Ouellet
Department of External Affairs: Lester B. Pearson Bldg,
125, Sussex Drive, Ottawa ON. K1A 0G2 TEL: (613) 995-1851

Republic of **Cape Verde**

President; Antonio Mascarenhas Monteiro (Mar '91)
Prime Minister: Dr. Carlos Veiga
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. Manuel Chantre
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Co-operation: Prasa 1 de Maio, CP60, Praia, Sao Tiago
TEL: 61-57-33

Central African Republic

President: Ange-Felix Patasse (Oct '93)
Prime Minister: Jean-Luc Mandaba
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Simon Bedaya-Ngaro
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Bangui TEL: 61 -15-74

Republic of **Chad**

President: Idriss Deby
Prime Minister: Kassive Koumakoye
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Fakadi Lokna
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: N'Djamena TEL: 51-21-61

Republic of **Chile**

President: Eduardo Ruiz-Tagle (Mar '94)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Carlos Figueroa
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Morrande 441, Casilla 91, Correo 21, Santiago
TEL: (2) 698-2501

People's Republic of **China**

President: Jiang Zemin (Mar '93)
Premier: Li Peng
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Qian Qichen
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 225, Chaoyangmennei Dajie, Dongsu, Beijing
TEL: (1) 553831

Republic of **Columbia**

President: Cesar Tujillo (Aug '90)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Nohemi de Rubio

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Palacio do San Carlos,
Calle 1 0A, No 5 - 51, Santa Fe de Bogata, DC TEL: (1) 282 7811

Federal Islamic Republic of **Comoros**

President: Said Djohar (Mar '90)
Prime Minister: Mohammed Abdou Madi
Minister of Foreign Affairs & Co-operation: Said Mohamed Sagaf
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: BP 482, Moroni TEL: (73) 2306

Republic of **Congo**

President: Pascal Lissouba (Aug '92)
Prime Minister: Brigadier-General Joahim Yhombi-Opango
Minister of Foreign Affairs & Co-operation: Benjamin Bounkoulou
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: BP 2070, Brazzaville TEL: 83-20-28

Republic of **Costa Rica**

President: Jose Maria Figueres Olsen
Minister of Foreign Relations: Fernando Naranjo
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Apdo 10. 027, 1000 San Jose TEL: 23-7555

Republic of **Croatia**

President of the Republic: Dr. Franjo Tudiman (Aug '92)
Prime Minister: Nikica Valentic
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. Mate Granic
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 41000 Zagreb Visoka 22 TEL: (41) 451102

Republic of **Cuba**

Head of State: Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz (Dee '86)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Roberto Gonzalez
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Calzada No 360 Vedado. Havana TEL: (7) 32-3279

Republic of **Cyprus** (Greek)

President: Glavkos Klerides (Fete '93)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Alekos Michaelides
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 18- 19 Dem. Severis Ave., Nicosia TEL: (2) 302101

The **Czech Republic**

President: Vaclav Havel (Jan '93)
Prime Minister: Vaclav Klaus
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Josef Zieleniec
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Lazavska 7, 113 48 Prague 1 TEL: (2) 2350964

Kingdom of **Denmark**

Head of State: HM Queen Margrethe II
Prime Minister: Poul Rasmussen

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Niels Petersen
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Asiatisk Plads 2, 1448 Copenhagen K TEL: 33-92-00-00

Republic of Djibouti

President: Hassan Gouled Aptidon (May '93)
Prime Minister: Barkad Hamadou
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Mohamed Abdou
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: BP 1863, Djibouti TEL: 352471

Commonwealth of Dominica

President: Crispin Sorhaindo (Oct '93)
Prime Minister: Dame Mary Eugenia Charles
Minister of External Affairs: B.G.K. Alleyne
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Government Headquarters, Kennedy Avenue, Roseau
TEL: 82401

Dominican Republic

President: Dr. Joaquin Ricardo (May '90)
Secretary of State for External Relations: Juan Guzman
Secretariat of State for External Relations: Avda Independencia, Santo Domingo, DN
TEL: 533-4121

Republic of Ecuador

President: Sixto Duran Ballen (Aug '92)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. Diego Parades Pena
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Avda 10 de Agosto y Carrion, Quito TEL: (2) 230-100

Arab Republic of Egypt

President: Muhammad Hosni Mubarak (Oct '93)
Prime Minister: Dr. Atif Sidqi
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Amr Muhammad Moussa
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Tahrir Sq, Cairo

Republic of El Salvador

President: Alfredo Burkard (dun '89)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Jose Castro
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Blvd Dr. Manuel Enrique Araujo, Km 6, San Salvador
TEL: 23-7145

Republic of Equatorial Guinea

President: Brig. Gen Obiang Mbasogo (dun '89)
Prime Minister: Silvestre Bileka
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs & Co-operation: Miguel Mifumu
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Malabo TEL: 32-29

Republic of **Eritrea**

President: Issaias Afewerki (dun '93)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Petros Solomon

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 190, Asmara TEL: 113556

Republic of **Estonia**

President: Lennart Meri (Oct '92)

Prime Minister: Mart Laar

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Juri Luik

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Ravala 9, Tallinn 0100

People's Democratic Republic of **Ethiopia**

President: Moles Zenawi (Jul '91)

Prime Minister: Tamirat Layne

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Seyoum Mosfin

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 393, Addis Ababa TEL: 113400

Republic of **Fiji**

President: Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara (Jan '94)

Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs: Maj-gen Sitiveni Rabuka

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Government Buildings, Suva

Republic of **Finland**

President: Martti Ahtisaari (Fete '94)

Prime Minister: Esko Aho

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Heikki Haavisto

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Merikasarmi, POB 176, 00161 Helsinki TEL: (90) 134151

French Republic (**France**)

President: Francois Mitterrand (May '88)

Prime Minister: Edouard Balladur

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Alain Juppe

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 37, Quai d'Orsay, 75351 Paris Cedx 07 TEL: (1) 47-53-53-53

Gabonese Republic (**Gabon**)

President: 'El Hadj' Omar Bongo (Dee '93)

Prime Minister: Casimir Oye Mba

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Pascaline Bongo

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: BP2245, Libreville TEL: 76-22-70

Republic of the **Gambia**

President: Alhaji Sir Dawda Kairaba Jawara (1992)

Minister of External Affairs: Alhaji Omar Sey

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 4 Marina Parade, Banjul TEL: 228291

Republic of **Georgia**

Chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet: Eduard Shevardnadze (Oct '92)

Prime Minister: Otar Patsatsia

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Aleksandr Chikvaidze

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 380008 Tbilisi, Chitadze 4 TEL:(8832) 99-72-49

Federal Republic of **Germany**

Federal President: Dr. Richard von Weizsacker (May '89)

Federal Chancellor: Dr. Helmut Kohl

Vice-Chancellor & Minister of Foreign Affairs: De Klaus Kinkel

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 53113 Bonn, Adenauerallee 99-103 TEL: (228) 170

Republic of **Ghana**

President: Flight Lt (ret'd) Jerry Rawlings (Nov '92)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. Obed Asamoah

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB M53, Accra TEL: (21) 665421

Hellenic Republic (**Greece**)

President: Konstantinos Karamanlis (May '90)

Prime Minister: Andreas Papandreou

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Karolos Papoulias

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Odos Akademias 1, Athens TEL: (1) 3610581

Grenada

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II

Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs: Nicholas Brathwaite

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: St George's

Republic of **Guatemala**

President: Ramiro de Leon Carpio (dun '93)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Maritza Ruiz de Vielman

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Palacio Nacional, Guatemala City

Republic of **Guinea**

President: Gen. (ret'd) Lansana Conte (Dee '93)

Minister of Foreign Affairs & Co-operation: Ibrahima Sylla

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Conakry TEL: 40-50-55

Republic of **Guinea-Bissau**

Head of Government: Commander Joao Bernardo Vieira (dun '89)

Prime Minister: Carlos Correia

Minister of Foreign Affairs & Co-operation: Bernadino Cardoso

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Bissau

Cooperative Republic of **Guyana**

President: Dr. Cheddi B. Jagan (Oct '92)
Prime Minister: Sam Hinds
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Clement Rohee
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Takuba Lodge, 254 New Garden St. and South Rd.,
Georgetown TEL: (2) 61606

Republic of **Haiti**

Presidency: Vacant (Fr Jean-Bertrand Aristide in exile)
Prime Minister: Robert Malval
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Claudette Worleigh
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Blvd. Harry S. Truma, Cito del'Exposition, Port-au-Prince
TEL: 22-1647

Republic of **Honduras**

President: Carlos Idiaquez (Jan '94)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. Ernesto Paz Aguilar
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Edif. Atala, Avda La Paz, Tegucigalpa TEL: 31 - 4209

Republic of **Hungary**

President of the Republic: Arpad Goncz (Aug '90)
Prime Minister: Dr. Peter Boross
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. Geza Jeszenszky
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 1027 Budapest, Bem rkp. 47 TEL: (1) 156-8000

Republic of **Iceland**

President: Vigdis Finboggadottir (Aug '92)
Prime Minister: David Oddsson
Minister of Foreign Affairs & Foreign Trade: Jon Baldvin Hannibalsson
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Hverfisgotu 115, 150 Reykjavik TEL: (1) 609900

Republic of **India**

President: Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma (Jul '92)
Prime Minister: P.V. Narasimha Rao
Minister of External Affairs: Dinesh Singh
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: South Block, New Delhi 110 011 TEL: (11) 301 2318

Republic of **Indonesia**

President: Gen. 'Haji' Mohamed Suharto (Mar '93)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Ali Alatas
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Jalan Taman Pajambon 6, Jakarta Pusat TEL: (21) 363380

Islamic Republic of **Iran**

President: 'Hojateleslam' Ali Akbar Rafsanjani (Jun '93)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Teheran

Republic of **Iraq**

President: Saddam Hussain

Prime Minister: Ahmad Hussein Khudayev

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Muhammad Saeed as-Sahaf

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Karradat Mawam, Baghdad TEL: 537-0091

Republic of **Ireland**

President: Mary Robinson (Dee '90)

Prime Minister: Albert Reynolds:

Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dick Spring

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 80, St Stephen's Green, Dublin 2 TEL: (1) 4780822

State of **Israel**

President: Ezer Weizmann (May '93)

Prime Minister: Itzhak Rabin

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Shimon Peres

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Hakiryia, Romema, Jerusalem 91950 TEL: 2-303111

Republic of **Italy**

President: Oscar Luigi Scalfaro (May '92)

Prime Minister: Silvio Berlusconi

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Antonio Martino

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Piazzalo della Farnesinal, 00194 Rome TEL: (6) 36911

Republic of the **Ivory Coast** (Cote d'Ivoire)

President: Henri Bedie (Dee '93)

Prime Minister: Daniel Duncan

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Amara Essy

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: BP V109, Abidjau

Jamaica

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II

Prime Minister: Percival Patterson

Minister of Foreign Affairs & Foreign Trade: Paul Robertson

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 85, Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 5 TEL: 926-4220

Japan

Head of State: Emperor Akihito

Prime Minister: Morihiro Hosokawa

Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs: Tsutomu Hata

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 2-2 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo TEL: (3) 3580-3311

Hashemite Kingdom of **Jordan**

Head of State: King Hussein ibn Talal

Prime Minister: Abd as-Salem al-Majah
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Talal al-Hassan
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 1577, Amman TEL: 636321

Republic of **Kazakhstan**

President of the Republic: Nursultan Nazarbayev (Dee '91)
Prime Minister: Sergey Tereshchenko
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Kanat Saudabayev
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Almaty, Zheltoksan 167 TEL: (3272) 63-25-38

Republic of **Kenya**

President: Daniel Arap Moi (Dee '92)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Stephen Musyoka
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Harambee House, POB 30551, Nairobi
TEL: (2) 334433

State of **Kuwait**

Head of State: Amir: HH Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmad as-Sabah
Crown Prince & Prime Minister: Sheikh Saad al-Abdullah as-Salim as-Sabah
First Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs:
Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber as-Sabah
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 3, 13001 Safat, Gulf St, Kuwait City
TEL: 2425141

Republic of **Kyrgyzstan**

President of the Republic: Askar Akayev (Oct '91)
Prime Minister: Apas Jumagulov
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Roza Otunbayeva
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 720301 Bishkek, Abdumomunova 205
TEL: (3312) 22-05-45

Lao People's Democratic Republic (**Laos**)

President of State: Nonhak Phoumsavanh (Fete '93)
Prime Minister: Khamtay Siphandone
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Somsavat Lengsavat
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: rue That Luang, Vientiane

Republic of **Latvia**

President: Guntis Ulmanis
Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs: Valdis Birkavs
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Brivibas bulv. 36, Riga 1395 TEL: (2) 223-307

Republic of **Lebanon**

President: Elias Hrawi (Nov '89)
Prime Minister: Rafik Hariri

Minister of Foreign and Emigrant Affairs: Faris Bouez
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Beirut

Kingdom of **Lesotho**

Head of State: HM King Letsie III
Prime Minister: Dr. Ntsu Mokhehle
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Molapo Qholeba
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 1387, Maseru 100 TEL: 323861

Republic of **Liberia**

Chairman of the Council of State: David D. Kpomakpor (Jul '93)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dorothy M. Cooper
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Monrovia

Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (**Libya**)

Revolutionary Leader: Col. Muammar al-Qaddafi (Sep '69)
Secretary for Foreign Affairs: Saad Mujbir
Secretariat for Foreign Affairs: Tripoli

Principality of **Liechtenstein**

Head of State: Prince Hans-Adam II
Head of Government: Dr. Mario Frick
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 9490 Vaduz (75) 2366111

Republic of **Lithuania**

President: Algirdas Brazanskas (Fete '93)
Prime Minister: Adolfas Slezevicius
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Povilas Gylys
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Tumo-Vaizganto 2M Vilnius 2600 TEL: (2) 618337

Grand Duchy of **Luxembourg**

Head of State: Grand Duke HRH Jean d'Avanio
Prime Minister: Jacques Santer
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs: Jacques Poos
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade & Cooperation: 5, rue Notre Dame, 2240
Luxembourg TEL: 478-1

Republic of **Macedonia**

President: Kiro Gligorov (Jan '91)
Prime Minister: Branko Crvenkovski
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Stevo Crvenkovski
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 91000 Skopje, Damo Grnevabb
TEL: (91) 236311

Democratic Republic of **Madagascar**

President: Prof. Albert Zafy (Mar '93)
Prime Minister: Francisque Ravony
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Jacques Sylla
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Anosy, 101 Antananarivo TEL: (2) 21198

Republic of Malawi

President: Bakili Muluzi (May '94)
Minister of External Affairs: Edward Bwanali
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 30315, Capital City, Lilongwe 3
TEL: 782211

Malaysia

Head of State: 'HM the Yang di-Pertuan Agong' Ja'afar ibni Al-Marhum Tunaku Abdu. Rahman
Prime Minister: Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad
Minister of Foreign Affairs: 'Datuk' Abdullah Ahmad Badawi
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Wisma Putra, Jalan Wisma Putra, 50602 Kuala Lumpur
TEL: (3) 2488088

Republic of Maldives

President: Maumoon Abdul Gayoom (Oct '93)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Fathulla Jameel
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Marine Drive (North), Male 20-05 TEL: 323405

Republic of Mali

President: Alpha Oumar Konare (Jun '92)
Prime Minister: Ibrahim Boubacar Keita
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Sy Kadiatou Sow
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Koulouba, Bamako TEL: 22-45-89

Republic of Malta

President: Dr. Ugo Mifsud Bonnici (Apr '94)
Prime Minister: Dr. Edward Fenech-Adami
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Prof. Guido de Marco
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Palazzo Parisio, Merchants St, Valletta TEL: 242191

Marshall Islands

President: Amata Kabua (1992)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Phillip Muller
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Majuro

Islamic Republic of Mauritania

President: Col. Maawiya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya (Jan '92)
Prime Minister: Sidi Mohamed Ould Boubacar
Minister of Foreign Affairs & Co-operation: Ahmed Salem Ould Lekhel

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: BP 230, Nouakchott TEL: 520-20

Republic of **Mauritius**

President: Cassam Uteem (Fete '92)

Prime Minister: Sir Anerood Jugnauth

Minister of External Affairs: Ahmud Sovalay Kasenally

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Government Centre, Port Louis TEL: 2011416

United States of **Mexico**

President: Carlos Salinas de Gortari

Secretary of Foreign Affairs: Manuel Tello Macias

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Avda Ricardo Flores Magon 1, 19°, Col. Guerrero 06995

Mexico, DF TEL: (5) 782-3660

The Federated States of **Micronesia**

President: Bailey Olter

Secretary of the Department of External Affairs: Resio Moses

National Government of the Federated States of Micronesia:

POB PS-53, Palikir, Pohnpei, Eastern Caroline Islands, FM96941 TEL: 320-2649

Republic of **Moldova**

President: Mircea Snegur (Dee '91)

Prime Minister: Andrei Sanghell

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Miah Popov

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 277033 Chisinau, Piata Marii Adunari Nationale 1 TEL: (2) 23-39-40

Principality of **Monaco**

Head of State: Prince Rainier III

Chief of Cabinet: Denis Ravera

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: BP522, MC98015 TEL: 93-15-80-00

State of **Mongolia**

President: Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat (dun '93)

Prime Minister: Puntsagiya Jasray

Minister of Foreign Relations: Tsevenpiliyu Gombosuren

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Ulan Bator TEL: 321870

Kingdom of **Morocco**

Head of State: King Hassan II

Prime Minister: Abd al-Latif Filall

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs & Cooperation: Vacant

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation: eve Franklin Roosevelt, Rabat
TEL: (7) 62841

People's Republic of **Mozambique**

President: Joaquim Alberto Chissano (Nov '86)
Prime Minister: Mario Fernandes da Graca Machungo
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Pascoal Manuel Mocumbi
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Avda Julius Nyererrore 4, Maputo
TEL: 490218

Union of **Myanmar** (*formerly Burma*)

Chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council: Gen. Than Shwe (Apr '92)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: U Ohn Gyaw
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Prome Court, Prome Rd. Tangon TEL: (1) 22844

Republic of **Namibia**

President: Samuel Nujoma (Mar '90)
Prime Minister: Hage Geingob
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Theo-Ben Gurirab
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Government Bldgs, East Wing, 4th Floor,
Private Bag 13347, Windhoek
TEL: (61) 2829111

Kingdom of **Nepal**

Head of State: King Birenda Bir Bikram Shah Dev
Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs: Girija Prasad Koirala
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Shital Niwas, Maharajganj, Kathmandu TEL: 416011

Kingdom of the **Netherlands**

Head of State: HM Queen Beatrix
Prime Minister: Rudolphus (Ruud) Lubbers
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Pieter Kooijmans
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Bezuidenhoutseweg 67, POB 20061, 2500 EB The Hague
TEL: (70) 348 6486

Dominion of **New Zealand**

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II
Prime Minister: James B. Bolger
Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs: Don McKinnon
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Private Bag 18901, Wellington TEL: (4) 472-8877

Republic of **Nicaragua**

President: Violeta Barrios de Chamorro (Apr '90)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Ernesto Sanchez
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Detras de Los Ranchos, Managua TEL: (2) 96563

Republic of **Niger**

President of the Republic: Mahamane Ousmane (Apr '93)

Prime Minister: Mahamadou Issoutou
Minister of Foreign Affairs & Co-operation: Abdourahamane Hama
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: BP 396, Niamey TEL: 72-29-07

Federal Republic of **Nigeria**

Head of Government: Gen. Sani Abacha
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Baba Kana Kingibe
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Maputo St., PMB 130, Abuja TEL: (9) 523 0520

Democratic People's Republic of Korea (**North Korea**)

President: Kim Jung II
Premier: Kang Song San
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Kim Yong Nam
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Pyongyang

Kingdom of **Norway**

Head of State: King Harald V
Prime Minister: Gro Harlem Brundtland
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Bjorn Tore Godal
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 7 juni plassen 1, POB 8114 Dep 0032, Oslo
TEL: 22-34-36-00

Sultanate of **Oman**

Head of State: Sultan: Qaboos bin Said
Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs: Sultan Qaboos bin Said
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 252, Muscat TEL: 699500

Islamic Republic of **Pakistan**

President: 'Sardar' Farooq Ahmad Khan Leghari (Nov '93)
Prime Minister: Benazir Bhutto
Minister of Foreign Affairs: 'Sardar' Asif Ahmad Ali
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Constitution Ave. Islamabad TEL: (51) 812470

Republic of **Panama**

President: Guillermo Endara Galimany (Dee '89)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Jose Raul Mulino
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Panama 4 TEL: 27-0013

Papua New Guinea

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II
Prime Minister: Sir Julius Chan
& Minister of Foreign Affairs & Trade: Sir Julius Chan
Department of Foreign Affairs: Central Government Offices, Kumul Ave. Post Office,
Wards Strip, Waigani TEL: 271311

Republic of **Paraguay**

President: Juan Carlos Wasmosy (Aug '93)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. Luis Boettner

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Palacio de Gobierno, Asuncion

Republic of **Peru**

President: Alberto Fujimori (Jul '90)

Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs: Efrain Schreiber

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Ucayali 363, Lima TEL: (14) 273860

Republic of the **Philippines**

President: General Fidel C. Ramos (Jun '92)

Secretary of Foreign Affairs: Roberto R. Romulo

Department of Foreign Affairs: 2330 Roxas Blvd, Pasay City, Metro Manila

TEL: (2) 8344000

Republic of **Poland**

President: Lech Walesa (Dec '90)

Prime Minister: Waldemar Pawlak

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Andrzej Olechowski

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 00-580 Warsaw, Al. Szucha 23 TEL: (2) 6239000

Republic of **Portugal**

President: Dr. Mario Soares (Jan '91)

Prime Minister: Prof Anibal Silva

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Jose Barroso

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Largo do Rilvas, 1354 Lisbon Codex TEL: (1) 601028

Qatar

Head of State: Amir: Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad ath-Thani

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Sheikh Hamad bin Jaber ath-Thani

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 250, Doha TEL: 415000

Romania

President: Ion Iliescu (Oct '92)

Prime Minister: Nicolae Vacarain

Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs: Tiodor Melescanu

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 71274 Bucharest, A1. Modrogou 14 TEL: (1) 334 060

Russian Federation

President: Boris N. Yeltsin (Jun '91)

Chairman of the Government: Viktor S. Chernomyrdin

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Andrey V Kozyrev

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 121200 Moscow, Smolenskaya-Sennaya pl. 32-32

TEL: (095) 244-34-48

Republic of **Rwanda**

Still in a state of civil war by mid-1994

Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Co-operation: BP 179, Kigali TEL: 75257

Federation of **St Christopher** (St Kitt's) -Nevis

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II

Prime Minister: Dr. Kennedy A Simmons

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Church St, POB 186, Basseterre TEL: 465-2521

St Lucia

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II

Prime Minister: John G M Compton

Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs: W George Mallet

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: New Government Buildings, John Compton Highway, Castries TEL: 452-1178

St Vincent and the Grenadines

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II

Prime Minister: James F Mitchell

Minister of Foreign Affairs & Tourism: Alpian Allen

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Kingstown TEL: 456-1111

Republic of **San Marino**

Captains-Regent: Alberto Cecchetti, Fausto Mularoni (to Sept '94)

Secretary of State for Foreign & Political Affairs: Gabriele Gatti

Secretariat of State for Foreign & Political Affairs: Palazzo Begni, San Marino

TEL: 882209

Democratic Republic of **Sao Tome e Principe**

President: Miguel Trovoada (Apr '91)

Elections due end 1994

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: CP 111, Sao Tome TEL: 21077

Kingdom of **Saudi Arabia**

Head of State: King Fahd ibn Abd al-Aziz as-Sa'ud

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Prince Sa'ud al-Faisal

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Nasseriya St, Riyadh 11124

TEL: (1) 405-5000

Republic of **Senegal**

President: Abdou Diouf (Fete '93)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Moustapha Niasse

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: place de l'Independance, Dakar

Republic of the **Seychelles**

President: France-Albert Rene (Jul '93)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Danielle de St Jorre

Ministry of the Environment, Planning and External Relations: POB 656, Mont Fleuri

TEL: 224688

Republic of **Sierra Leone**

Chairman of the Supreme Council of State: Capt. Valentine Strasser (May '92)

Chief Secretary of State: Capt. Julius Maada Bio

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs & International Co-operation: Dr. Abbas Bundu

Department of Foreign Affairs & International Co-operation: Gloucester St, Freetown

TEL: (22) 224778

Republic of **Singapore**

President: Ong Teng Cheong (Aug '93)

Prime Minister: Goh Chok Tong

Senior Minister of State for Foreign Affairs:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 250 North Bridge Road, 07-00 Raffles City Tower,

Singapore 0617 TEL: 3361177

Slovak Republic

President: Michal Kovac (Fete '93)

Prime Minister: Jozef Moravcik

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Eduard Kukan

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Stromora 1, 833 36 Bratislava TEL: (7) 3704-111

Republic of **Slovenia**

President: Milan Kucan (Dee '92)

Prime Minister: Dr. Janez Drnovsek

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lojze Peterle

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 61000 Ljubljana, Gregorcicova 25

TEL: (61) 1250300

Solomon Islands

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II

Prime Minister: Francis Billy Hilly

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Francis Saemala

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB G10, Honiara TEL: 22223

Somali Democratic Republic (**Somalia**)

Transitional Government not appointed by mid- 1994

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Mogadishu TEL: 31055

Republic of **South Africa**

President: Nelson Mandela

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Alfred B. Nzo
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: East Wing, Union Bldgs, Pretoria 0136 TEL: (12) 3233717

Republic of Korea (South Korea)

President: Kim Young-Sam (Fete '93)
Prime Minister: Lee Jung-Duk
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Han Sung-Joo
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 77 Sejong-no Chongno-ku, Seoul TEL: (2) 738-9601

Spain

Head of State: HRH King Juan Carlos
Prime Minister and President of the Council: Felipe Gonzalez Marquez
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Javier Solana Madariaga
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Plaza de la Provincia 1,
28071 Madrid TEL: (1) 3664800

Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka

President: Dingiri Banda Wijetunga (May '93)
Prime Minister: Ranil Wickremasinghe
Minister of Foreign Affairs: A.C.S. Hameed
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Republic Building, Colombo 1 TEL: (1) 25371

Democratic Republic of Sudan

President: Lt-Gen Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir (Oct '93)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Hussein Suleiman Abu Salih
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Khartoum TEL: 73101

Republic of Surinam

President: Ronald Venetiaan (Sep '91)
Vice-President and Prime Minister: Jules Ajodhia
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Subhaas Mungra
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Gravenstraat 8, Paramaribo TEL: 477030

Kingdom of Swaziland

Head of State: HM King Mswati III
Prime Minister: Prince Jameson Mbilini Dlamini
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Solomon Dlamini
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 518, Mbabane TEL: 42661

Kingdom of Sweden

Head of State: King Carl XVI Gustaf
Prime Minister: Carl Bildt
Minister for Foreign Affairs: Baroness Margaretha af Ugglas
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Gustav Adolfstorg 1, POB 16121, 103 23 Stockholm
TEL: (8) 786-60-00

Syrian Arab Republic (**Syria**)

President: Lt-Gen Hafez al-Assad (Dec '91)

Prime Minister: Mahmoud az-Zoubi

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Farouk ash-Share

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Damascus

Republic of **Tajikistan**

Chairman of the Supreme Soviet of the

Republic of Tajikistan: Diamali Sharipovich Rahmonov (Nov '92)

Prime Minister: Abduljalil Samadov

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Rashid Alimov

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 734051 Dushanbe, Rudaki 42 TEL: (3772) 23-39-71

United Republic of **Tanzania**

President: Ali Hassan Mwinyi (Nov '90)

Prime Minister: John Samuel Malecela

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Joseph Rwegasira

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 9000, Dar es Salaam TEL: (51) 21234

Kingdom of **Thailand**

Head of State: HM King Bhumibol Adulyadej (King Rama IX)

Prime Minister: Chuan Leekpai

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Prasong Soousiri

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Wang Saraurom, Bangkok 10200 TEL: (2) 221-9171

Republic of **Togo**

President: General: Gnassingbe Eyadoma (Aug '93)

Prime Minister: Edem Kodjo

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Boumbera Alassounouma

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: place du Monument aux Morts, Lome TEL: 21 -29- 10

Republic of **Trinidad & Tobago**

President: Noor Mohammed Hassanali (Mar'87)

Prime Minister: Patrick Manning

Minister of External Relations: Ralph Maraj

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Knowsley Bldg, 1 Queen's Park West, Port of Spain

TEL: 623-4116

Tunisian Republic (**Tunisia**)

President: Zine al-Abidine Ben Ali (Mar '94)

Prime Minister: Hamed Karoui

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Habib Ben Yahia

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: place du Gouvernement, la Kasbah, Tunis TEL: 660-088

Republic of Turkey

President: Suleyman Demirel (May '93)

Prime Minister: Tansu Ciller

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Hikmet Cetin

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Disisleri Bakanligi, Yeni Hismet Binasi,
06520 Balgat, Ankara TEL: (312) 2871665

Republic of Turkmenistan

President of the Republic: Gen. Saparmurat A. Niyazov (Jan '94)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Khalykberdy Atayev

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Ashgabat TEL: (3632) 26-62-11

Republic of Uganda

President: Lt-Gen Yoweri Kaguta Museveni (Jan '86)

Prime Minister: Cosmas George Adyebo

Second Deputy Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs: Paul Kawanga Ssemogerere

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 7048, Kampala TEL: (41) 258251

Ukraine

President: Leonid Kuchma (Jul'94)

Prime Minister: Vitaly A. Masol

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Gennady Udovenko

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 252018 Kiev, Mykhaylivska pl. 1 TEL: (44) 21-28-33

United Arab Emirates

President: Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan an-Nahyan (1991)

Prime Minister: Sheikh Maktoum bin Rashid al-Maktoum

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Rashid Abdullah an-Nuaimi

Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB 1, Abu Dhabi TEL: (2) 652200

United Kingdom of Great Britain & Northern Ireland

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II

Prime Minister: John Major

Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs: Douglas Hurd

Foreign and Commonwealth Office: King Charles St, London SW1A 2AL TEL: (71) 270-1500

United States of America

President: Bill Clinton (Jan '93)

Secretary of State: Warren M Christopher

Department of State: 2201 C ST, NW, Washington, DC 20520-0001 TEL: (202) 647-4000

Oriental Republic of Uruguay

President: Luis Alberto Herrera (Mar '89)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Sergio Abreu Bonilla
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Colonia 1206, Montevideo TEL: (2) 921007

Republic of Uzbekistan

President of the Republic: Islam A Karimov (Dec '91)
Prime Minister: Abdulhashim M Mutalov
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Saidmukhtar S Saidkazymov
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 700047 Tashkent, ul. Gogolya 87 TEL: (3712) 33-64-75

Republic of Vanuatu

President: Jean-Marie Leye (Mar '94)
Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs: Maxime Carlot
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: PMB 51, Port Vila TEL: 22913

Republic of Venezuela

President of the Republic: Dr. Rafael Caldera Rodriguez (Fete '94)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Miguel Rivas
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Casa Amarilla, Biblioteca Central, esq.
Prioncipal, Caracas 1010 TEL: (2) 81 -9151

Socialist Republic of Vietnam

President: Gen. Le Duc Anh (Sep '92)
Prime Minister: Vo Van Kiet
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Nguyen Manh Cam
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 1, Ton That Dam, Hanoi TEL: 258201

Independent State of Western Samoa

Head of State: O le Ao o le Malo: HH Malietoa Tanumafili II
Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs: Tofilau Eti Alesana
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB L 1861, Apia TEL: 21500

Republic of Yemen

President: Gen. Ali Abdullah Saleh (May '90)
Prime Minister: Dr. Muhammad Said al-Altar
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Muhammad Salim Basindwah
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Santa

Yugoslavia

President: Zoran Lilic (Jun '93)
Prime Minister: Radoje Kontic
Federal Minister of Foreign Affairs: Vladislav Jovanovic
Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 11000 Belgrade, Kneza Milosa 24
TEL: (11) 682555

Republic of Zaire

President: Marshal Mobutu Banga (Jul '84)
Prime Minister: Kengo Wa Dondo
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lunda Bululu
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Co-operation: BP 7100, Kinshasa-Gombe
TEL: (12) 32450

Republic of **Zambia**

President: Frederick Chiluba (Nov '91)
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. Rommy Mushota
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: POB RW 50069, Lusaka TEL: (1) 252640

Republic of **Zimbabwe**

President: Robert Mugabe
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. Nathan Shamuyarira
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Manhumutapa Bldg., Samora Machel Ave. POB 4240,
Causeway, Harare TEL: 727005

Sovereign Nations (Non-UN Member States)

Republic of **Kiribati**

Elections scheduled for mid-1994
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & International Trade: POB 68, Bairiki, Tarawa
TEL: 21342

Nauru

President: Bernard Dowiyogo (Nov '92)
Office of the President: Yaren, Nauru

The Swiss Confederation (**Switzerland**)

President: Otto Stich (for 1994)
Head of Federal Department of Foreign Affairs: Flavio Cotti
Federal Department of Foreign Affairs: Bundeshaus-West, 3003 Berne
TEL: (31) 3223237

Kingdom of **Tonga**

Head of State: HM King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV
Prime Minister: Baron Vaea of Houma
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence: HRH Crown Prince Tupouto'a
Office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence: Nuku'alofa TEL: 23600

South West Pacific State of **Tuvalu**

Head of State: HM Queen Elizabeth II
Prime Minister & Minister of Foreign Affairs: Kamuta Latasi
Ministry of Foreign Affairs: Vaiaku, Funafuti

Vatican City State

Head of State: His Holiness Pope John Paul II

Secretary of State for Relations with States:

Most Rev Jean-Luc Tanvar, Titular Archbishop of Thelepte

Secretariat of State - Second Section: Palazzo Apostolico Vaticano, 00120 Citta del

Vaticano TEL: (6) 69883014

SAMPLE LETTER FOR PAPER BLITZ

Before we began to write our book on how to become an honorary consul, one of our *EXPAT WORLD* newsletter readers, acting upon a suggestion we made in passing, decided that he was going to become an honorary consul. With only a little help from us he prepared this simple letter in English and in French. It was mailed along with a one page personal biography to 50 carefully selected foreign ministers. Within six months he was fully installed as honorary consul general in a major Swiss city. Our client reports that he had five offers to choose from. We do not feel that this letter is as good as the one on the following page, but it did work! Thus, we enclose it for your information only. Naturally, any letter composed should fit your personality and qualifications. It should be neatly typed.

Since I love and esteem your country, I take the liberty of asking your Excellency a few questions:

How do you feel about the diplomatic representation of your country in Switzerland? Having experience in various domains of activity, I would be both interested and willing to attend to this mission.

What I have in mind is a political representation as an honorary consul, or a simple representation of your country, without special remuneration.

If such a possibility should exist, or ever be envisaged, I beg you to send me the necessary document of acceptance or application.

A portrait of your Excellency and signed by you self would be also in order! In the hope of having the honor to hear soon from your Excellency,

I remain

Etant donné que j'aime et que j'estime votre pays, je me permets de poser quelques questions a Votre Excellence:

Quel est votre point de vue au sujet de la représentation diplomatique de votre pays en Suisse?

Je serais volontiers disposé a m'occuper de cette mission, ayant de l'expérience dans plusieurs domaines.

J'ai songé a une représentation politique, a titre de consul honoraire ou a une simple représentation de votre pays, sans aucune indemnité.

Si une telle possibilité entre en ligne de compte, je vous prie de bien vouloir m'envoyer un document de créance correspondant.

En meme temps, un portrait de Votre Excellence, dument signé, ne devrait pas manquer!

Dans l'espoir d'etre bientôt honoré d'une réponse de Votre Excellence, je vous prie d'agrèer l'expression de ma plus haute considération.

Suggested Form Letter for Paper Blitz
Letterhead with Your Name and Address

To: His Excellency

Xavier Buskin, Foreign Minister
Foreign Ministry of Lilliput,
Capitol City, Lilliput

Re: Appointment as Honorary Consul General of Lilliput for Uberwurst, Germany

Your Excellency:

I am writing to you personally to request that you consider appointing me as honorary consul general.

I have long admired Lilliput and have tried to follow the efforts of your administration to bring about positive changes. In Uberwurst, however, as you have no representative office to show the flag and promote your interests, there is little awareness of Lilliput. At the present time no one is handling public relations for you here nor projecting a positive image for Lilliput. Very little commerce, trade or cultural exchange goes on between our countries. This situation should be changed!

I am aware of many mutually beneficial avenues to be explored and developed. These will be explained further if and when I have a response from you.

Without any cost whatsoever to Lilliput my appointment as your honorary consul here could make some very positive and immediate differences. I could help in:

1. Obtaining scholarships for students of your country to study here in Uberwurst where we have the world renown Wurst Institute for Animal Husbandry.
2. Providing expert advice, technical assistance, and possibly arranging government grants-in-aid for Lilliput's industrial development, animal husbandry and agriculture. As the owner of a 1000 acre ranch where I personally breed pedigree sows, I have worldwide connections in animal husbandry and if appointed honorary consul general, I would make it my personal project to work with your agricultural ministry and local

farmers to improve the pig breeding stock in Lilliput. We could perhaps improve and develop a whole new area of agricultural exports.

3. Bringing in new foreign investment to your country. Educated as a Doctor of Economics, I was, until I retired in 1991, the chairman of Microhard, a large software company in the United States of America. I am still active internationally in the development and transfer of the high technology computer products. I believe I could work with your officials in this field and bring many positive results to Lilliput.
4. As the owner of an extensive ranch with several extra bedrooms in the main house, I would be able to provide cost-free accommodations for any visiting diplomats or small delegations of agriculture specialists who care to visit beautiful Uberwurst. naturally, I could also provide assistance and hospitality to any citizens of Lilliput who came here as tourists, students, business people or otherwise. Besides the ranch, which is outside town, I also have an office in Frankfurt, the main commercial city of Gemmany. In Frankfurt, I own a small motel near the central business district where visitors from your country can be accommodated free of charge when normal occupancy levels permit this.
5. All normal consular business such as visa issuance, customs clearance and so on could be handled by my personal secretary, Miss Sexy Longlegs, who is one of the few people in this part of the world fluent in the languages of Lilliput.
6. Encouraging Gennan tourist visits to Lilliput and vice versa.
7. Arranging for cultural exchanges such as performing arts groups, business meetings, etc.

Finally, I would be more than happy to extend my hospitality to you personally, or any other representatives of your government who care to visit Uberwurst to inspect the premises of your future consulate in this country. Just call me at _____, fax me at _____, or write me at the above letterhead address. I could also visit your offices in Lilliput where we could discuss how I might be of help to you personally both during your term of office and after you leave public service.

The reason I desire the appointment as Honorary Consul of Lilliput is a sincere desire to assist your country and your government. As a financially independent and semi-retired international businessman, I have no financial motives, but would welcome the challenge and the honor of serving a sovereign nation such as Lilliput here.

It is also possible that I personally would make some investments in Lilliput or advise my associates to do so.

In the event that Lilliput would consider appointing me as HONORARY CONSUL GENERAL, I will be happy to answer any questions or supply further information. I am looking forward to your response, I have the honour to be,

Respectfully yours

Professor Quark Rasmussen, PhD.

Enclosed:

Letter of Recommendation from Joe Dingbat, partner of the leading international accounting firm Dingbat & Dingbat.

Listing in *Who's Who in the World*.

Police Good Character Certificate & No Criminal Convictions Certificate.

Brochure on our pig farm and the special "Feinschmecker Wurst" pigs we raise here.

Family photograph in front of our home at Uberwurst.

DRAFT EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON CONSULAR FUNCTIONS AND OPTIONAL PROTOCOL

Council of Europe, Committee of Europe, Committee of Ministers, CM (64) 215, Addendum No. 1 (Strasbourg, 5 November 1964). The Addendum forms part of the report submitted to the Committee of Ministers by the Committee of Experts on the Preparation of a European Consular Convention.

PREAMBLE

The member States of the Council of Europe, signatory hereto,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve greater unity between its members, and that this aim can in particular be obtained by the conclusion of international conventions;

Taking note of the fact that consular relations, privileges and immunities are dealt with in the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, signed on 24th April 1963, and in other conventions;

Being convinced that the conclusion of a European Convention on Consular Functions will further the process of European unification and co-operation;

Affirming the questions not regulated by the present Convention continue to be governed by customary international law;

Whereas it has been found possible to establish special rules in this field, concerning the consular officers of the Contracting Parties, solely by virtue of the close co-operation between them;

Have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER 1: DEFINITIONS *Article 1*

For the purposes of the present Convention,

- a) "consular officer" means any person entrusted in that capacity with the exercise of consular functions;
- b) "State" means the contracting party by whom the consular officer is appointed;
- c) "receiving State" means a contracting party within whose territory a consular officer performs his functions;
- d) "national" means, in relation to the sending State, any person who is regarded as a national by the law of that State, including, where the context so permits, any legal person;
- e) "consular post" means any consulate general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency;
- f) "consular district" means the area assigned to a consular post for the exercise of consular functions;
- g) "vessel of the sending State" means any seagoing vessel, other than a warship, which possesses the nationality of the sending State under the law of that State.

CHAPTER II: GENERAL CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

Article 2

1. A consular officer shall be entitled to protect the nationals of the sending State and to defend their rights and interests.
2. He shall likewise be entitled to further the interests of the sending State, including its interests in relation to commercial, economic, social, professional, touristic, artistic, scientific, educational and maritime matters and civil aviation, and to promote and develop co-operation between the sending and the receiving States in these and other fields.
3. Upon notification to the receiving State, any contracting party is entitled to entrust the protection of its nationals and the defence of their rights and interests to consular officers of another contracting party.

Article 3

1. In the exercise of his consular functions, a consular officer shall be entitled to apply:

- a) to the competent authorities, administrative and judicial, of his district;
 - b) in matters relevant to his district, to the competent central authorities, administrative and judicial, of the receiving State, having regard to the practice of that State.
2. In the case of any written communication to these authorities, the authority concerned may require that a translation should be made into one of the official languages of the receiving State.

Article 4

With a view to the protection of the rights and interests of the nationals of the sending State, a consular officer be entitled:

1. subject to the provisions of Article 6, to have access to, communicate with, interview and advise, any such national;
2. to seek information on any incident affecting the interests of any such national;
3. to assist any such national in his relations with the administrative authorities referred to in Article 3;
4. to assist him, provided that there is nothing contrary thereto in the law of the receiving state, in proceedings before the judicial authorities referred to in Article 3;
5. to arrange legal representation for him if necessary;
6. to suggest an interpreter to assist any such national before the authorities referred to in Article 3, or, with the consent of the said authorities, act as interpreter on behalf of any such national.

Article 5

Subject to the provisions of Article 6, a national of the sending State shall be entitled at all times to communicate with the appropriate consular officer, and to have access to him at his consular post.

Article 6

1. The consular officer shall be informed without delay by the competent authorities of the receiving State when, within his district, any national of the sending State is subjected by the said authorities to any measure depriving him of his liberty.
2. All communications between a consular officer and a national of the sending State who is arrested or detained, shall be forwarded without delay by the competent authorities. A consular officer shall be entitled to visit any national of the sending State who is

arrested or detained within his district, and to interview him, including in private. The rights referred to in the present paragraph shall be exercised in conformity with the law of the receiving State, provided, however, that the said law enables full effect to be given to the right of communication and visit accorded under this paragraph.

3. All communications between a consular officer and a national of the sending State who is detained in an institution within his district, in pursuance of a judgment or of an administrative decision, shall be forwarded without delay, having regard to the regulations of that institution. Subject to that limitation, a consular officer shall have the right, after having informed the competent authority, to visit such national and to interview him, including in private.

Article 7

A consular officer shall be entitled to:

- a) register nationals of the sending State;
- b) issue and renew to nationals of the sending State and to any other persons entitled to receive them:
 - (i) identity documents
 - (ii) passports or other travel documents;
- c) grant and renew visas for entry into the sending State.

Article 8

A consular officer shall be entitled to:

- a) carry out all formalities connected with compulsory national service, including the military obligations of nationals of the sending State. issue notices for their attention, and send them individual calling-up papers or any other papers relating to such obligations;
- b) send individual notifications to nationals of the sending State in connection with referendums and elections, national and local, and to receive ballot papers of his nationals qualified to participate in the said referendums and elections.

Article 9

A consular officer shall be entitled in civil and commercial matters to serve judicial documents, transmit extrajudicial documents, or take evidence on behalf of the courts of the sending State, in accordance with international agreements in force or in any other matter not incompatible with the law of the receiving State.

Article 10

A consular officer may issue certificates of origin or of immediate source of goods or other similar documents.

Article 11

A consular officer for safe custody such sums of money, documents and objects of all kinds as may be delivered to him by, or on behalf of, nationals of the sending State.

Article 12

1. A consular officer shall be entitled to receive such declarations as may be required by the law of the sending State, particularly as regards nationality.
2. He shall likewise be entitled, to the extent that there is nothing contrary thereto in the law of the receiving State, to legalise or certify signatures, authenticate or certify documents, and translate these documents in particular for the purpose of their production before an authority in the receiving State.

Article 13

1. A consular officer shall be entitled to:
 - a) draw up or record documents on the birth or death of nationals of the sending State, or any other documents concerning the civil status of such nationals;
 - b) celebrate a marriage, provided that at least one of the parties is a national of the sending State, that neither of them is a national of the receiving State, and that there is nothing in the law of the receiving State which would prevent the celebration of such a marriage.
2. The issue of the documents referred to in Paragraph 1 a) shall not involve exemption from any obligation imposed by the law of the receiving State.

Article 14

1. Provided that there is nothing contrary thereto in the law of the receiving State, and without prejudice to any action which the competent authorities of that State may take to this effect, a consular officer shall be entitled to safeguard the interests of minors and other persons lacking full capacity who are nationals of the sending State, particularly to arrange for matters of guardianship and trusteeship.
2. When such guardianship or trusteeship is to be arranged by the authorities of the receiving State, a consular officer shall be entitled to:

- a) propose to those authorities a person to act as guardian or trustee;
 - b) concern himself with the interests of such minors and other persons lacking full capacity.
3. If it should come to the knowledge of the competent local authorities of the receiving State that a national of the sending State to whom the provisions of Paragraphs 1 & 2 of this article are applicable, is in the receiving State, they shall inform the appropriate consular officer. The consular officer shall similarly inform the said authorities if such information should reach him through any other channel.

Article 15

1. A consular officer shall be entitled to draw up in notarial form, or in such similar form as may be laid down by the law of the sending State:
 - a) acts and contracts concerning exclusively nationals of the sending State;
 - b) contracts of marriages provided that at least one of the parties is a national of the sending State;
 - c) acts and contracts notwithstanding that none of the parties concerned is a national of the sending State, provided that such acts and contracts relate to property situated within that State, or are intended to have effect within that State.
2. The acts and contracts referred to in the preceding paragraph shall have judicial effect in the receiving State only to the extent that there is nothing contrary thereto under the law of that State.
3. When the law of the sending State requires the administration of an oath or affirmation, a consular officer shall be entitled to administer such oath or affirmation..

Article 16

1. A consular officer may advise nationals of the sending State in regard to their rights under the law of the receiving State, relating to social security and social and medical assistance, and assist them in this connection.
2. He may, in particular, when the beneficiary is not duly represented in the receiving State, receive, in accordance with the law of that State, payment of pensions or allowances due to nationals of the sending State, and pass them onto the entitled persons, in conformity with the law of the sending State and with international agreements in force, especially in the field of social security.

CHAPTER III: ESTATES *Article 17*

1. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall inform the appropriate consular officer as soon as they have knowledge:
 - a) of the death within his district of any national of the sending State;
 - b) of the existence in the district of an estate with regard to which the consular officer may have a right to represent interests under the provisions of this chapter;
2. The consular officer, if he is the first to have knowledge of such a death, or the existence of such an estate, shall similarly inform the competent authorities of the receiving State and, should the eventuality arise, other consular officers concerned.

Article 18

If a national of the sending State dies in the receiving State without being either domiciled ordinarily resident there, the consular officer within whose district such national has died shall be committed, for the purpose of safeguarding the money and effects in the personal possession of the deceased, to take immediate custody thereof, subject to the right of the administrative or judicial authorities of the receiving State to take custody of such money and effects in any case where the interests of justice so require. The preservation or disposal of such money or effects shall be subject to the law of the receiving State.

Article 19

If, in the receiving State, it is permitted to receive and distribute an estate of small value without first obtaining a grant of representation, a consular officer shall be entitled to receive and distribute such an estate of a national of the sending State.

Article 20

1. In any case where a deceased person leaves property in the receiving State, and a national of the sending State who is not resident in the receiving State, and is not legally represented there, has or may have an interest in such property, the consular officer in whose district the estate is being administered or otherwise dealt with in conformity with the law of the receiving State, or failing this, in whose district the property is situated, shall have the right to represent such national as regards his interests in the estate or property as if power of attorney had been conferred by him on the consular officer.
2. The provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall, provided that this is consistent with the law of the receiving State, also apply when a national of the sending State who is resident in the receiving State is incapable of exercising his rights.

3. The presumed power of attorney of the consular officer cease to be operative as from the date when the consular officer is informed that such national is defending his interests in the receiving State either in person, or through a duly appointed representative.
4. If, however, a grant has been made to the consular officer in accordance with Article 23, the presumed power of attorney shall cease to be operative as from the date when, at the request of the national or his representative or otherwise, the grant is terminated.

Article 21

1. When a consular officer exercises the right of representation provided for by Article 20, he may intervene with a view to the protection and preservation of the interests of the person whom he is entitled to represent, subject to the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 23. He may, for example, request the administrative or judicial authorities of that State to place the property under seal and subsequently to remove the seals and make the inventory.
2. Where Article 20 does not apply, the consular officer of the State of which the deceased was a national may, provided that this is consistent with the law of the receiving State, intervene, to the same extent and subject to the provisions in Paragraph 1 of Article 23, with a view to the protection and preservation of the property. He may likewise intervene when the executors are not present or represented.

Article 22

When a consular officer exercises the right of representation provided for by Article 20, he may, subject to the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 23, and provided that this is consistent with the law of the receiving State, also take into his control and Administer the estate to the same extent as if a power of attorney had been conferred upon him by the national, unless another person, having equal or greater rights, has already taken the necessary steps for this purpose.

Article 23

1. If, under the law of the receiving State, a grant of representation or order of a court is necessary to enable the consular officer to protect and preserve the estate, any grant or order which would have been made in favour of the duly appointed attorney of the person whose interests are represented by the consular officer, shall be made in favour of the consular officer on his application. On *prima facie* evidence of the necessity for the immediate protection and preservation of the estate, and of the existence of persons with an interest therein which the consular officer has a right to represent, the court may take a grant or order to the consular officer provisionally, limited to the protection and preservation of the estate until such time as a further grant or order is made.

2. If, under the law of the receiving State, a grant of representation is necessary to enable the consular officer to take control of and to administer the estate, the consular officer shall be entitled to request and obtain a grant of representation in the same way as the duly appointed attorney of the person whose interests he represents.
3. The court may postpone the making of a grant to a consular officer for such time as it deems necessary to enable the person represented by the consular officer to be informed and to decide whether he desires to be represented otherwise than by the consular officer.

Article 24

1. Where a consular officer has a grant under Paragraph 2 of Article 23, he shall, if the court so requests, furnish reasonable evidence of the receipt of the assets by those entitled to them, or repay or return those assets to the appropriate authority or person in the event of his being unable to furnish such evidence. He shall likewise, after having administered the estate, transfer the assets to the persons entitled to them through any channels which, if the eventuality arises, the court may direct.
2. Where a consular officer may take into his control and administer an estate without a grant or order of a court, he shall, as regards transfer of the assets to the beneficiaries, be bound by the law of the receiving State.

Article 25

A consular officer may receive, from a competent authority or person, for transmission to a national of the sending State who is not resident in the receiving State, money or other property to which such national is entitled as a consequence of the death of any person. Such money or other property may include, but it not limited to, shares in an estate, payments made pursuant to social legislation or other relevant laws, and the proceeds of life assurance policies. With regard to furnishing reasonable evidence of the receipt of the money or other property by the national to whom it is to be transmitted, and with regard to returning the money or other property in the event of the consular officer unable to furnish such evidence, the latter shall comply with any conditions laid down by the competent authority or person referred to above.

Article 26

Money or other property may be paid, delivered or transferred to a consular officer, only to the extent that, and subject to the conditions under which, payment, delivery or transfer to the person whom the consular officer represents or on whose behalf he receives the money or other property, would be permitted under the law of the receiving State. The consular officer shall acquire no greater rights in respect of such money or other property than the person whom he represents or on whose behalf he receives the money or other property would have acquired, if the money or other property had been paid, delivered or transferred to such person directly.

Article 27

When a consular officer exercises with regard to an estate the rights referred to in Articles 18 to 24, he shall, to that extent and in his consular capacity, be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of the receiving State.

CHAPTER IV: SHIPPING

Article 28

When a vessel of the sending State is in the territorial or internal waters of the receiving State, a consular officer shall be entitled to afford all appropriate assistance to the vessel.

Article 29

A consular officer may invoke the assistance of the authorities of the receiving State in any matter pertaining to the performance of the functions described in this chapter, and the said authorities shall give such assistance unless they have serious reasons to put forward for refusing it in a particular case.

Article 30

1. When a vessel of the sending State is in a port of the receiving State or anchors in the territorial or internal waters of that State, the appropriate consular officer may, as soon as she has received pratique, go on board this vessel himself or send his representative.
2. The master and members of the crew shall be permitted to communicate with the consular officer. They may proceed to the consular post provided that sufficient time is available before the departure of the vessel. If, however, the authorities of the receiving State consider that sufficient time is not available, they shall immediately so inform the appropriate consular officer.

Article 31

A consular officer shall be entitled to:

- a) question the master and members of the crew of a vessel of the sending State;
- b) examine and countersign the vessel's papers;
- c) in cases where this is required by the maritime laws of the sending State, take statements and execute maritime declarations with regard to all events relating to the master, members of the crew and other persons on board, the vessel, its voyage, destination and cargo;

- d) generally facilitate the vessel's entry into, stay in, and departure from a port;
- e) deliver on behalf of the sending State any documents necessary to allow the vessel to sail;
- f) issue and renew special documents relating to seamen in conformity with the law of the receiving State;
- g) arrange for the engagement, embarkation, discharge and disembarkation of the master and members of the crew;
- h) receive, draw up or execute any declaration or other document prescribed by the maritime laws of the sending State concerning, *inter alia*
 - i) the entry in, or removal from the register of the sending State of any vessel;
 - ii) the transfer from one owner to another of any vessel inscribed on that register;
 - iii) the registration of any mortgage or charge on such a vessel;
 - iv) the fitting out or laying up of such a vessel;
 - v) the loss of such a vessel, or average in relation to such a vessel;
 - vi) take any other measures for the enforcement on board the vessel of the maritime laws of the sending State.

Article 32

A consular officer or his representative shall be entitled to aid the master and members of the crew in their dealings with the administrative or judicial authorities of the receiving State.

Article 33

Subject to the provisions of Articles 35 and 36, a consular officer shall be entitled to:

- a) take measures for the preservation of good order and discipline on board vessels of the sending State;
- b) disputes between the master and members of the crew, including disputes as to wages and contracts of service.

Article 34

1. A consular officer may make arrangements for medical assistance, including treatment in hospital, for the master and members of the crew of a vessel of the sending State, even after discharge.
2. He may likewise make arrangements for the repatriation of any such person.

Article 35

1. Except at the request, or with the consent of the consular officer, the administrative authorities of the receiving State shall not concern themselves with any matter relating to the internal management of the vessel.
2. The administrative or judicial authorities of the receiving State shall not interfere with the detention of a seaman in custody on the vessel for a disciplinary of fence, provided that such detention is lawful under the law of the sending State and is not accompanied by unjustifiable severity or inhumanity, and provided that there is no reasonable cause for believing that the life or liberty of the seaman will be endangered for reasons of race, nationality, political opinion, or religion, in any country to which the vessel is likely to sail.
3. With regard to disputes between the master and members of the crew as to wages and contracts of service, the judicial authorities of the receiving State shall not exercise such jurisdiction as they possess under the law of that State unless the consular officer has been notified and has raised no objection.

Article 36

1. The judicial authorities of the receiving State shall not entertain prosecutions in respect of offences committed on board except:
 - a) of fences any person other than the master or member of the crew, or by or against a national of the receiving State;
 - b) of fences involving the tranquility or safety of the port or the law of the receiving State regarding public safety, public health, the safeguarding of life at sea, immigration or customs;
 - c) grave of fences
2. The administrative authorities of the receiving State shall not intervene in relation to any matter occurring on board the vessel, except:
 - a) where a person has been charged with having committed on board an of fence, in respect of which the judicial authorities of the receiving State may, in conformity with the foregoing Paragraph, entertain a prosecution, or where there is reasonable cause for believing that such an of fence, is about to be, or is being or has been committed on board;
 - b) where they are entitled to intervene in conformity with Paragraph 2 of Article 35; c) where a person is detained on board against his will, with the exception of a member of the crew detained for a disciplinary of fence,

- c) for the purpose of taking any action or making any examination which they consider necessary in regard to any of the matters specified in Sub-Paragraph b) of the foregoing paragraph.
3. In addition to the circumstances contemplated in Paragraphs 1 and 2, the authorities concerned may entertain prosecutions or intervene, as the case may be, at the request or with the consent of the consular officer or other person duly authorised.
4. For the purposes of this article, the term "grave of fence, shall mean any of fence, which under the law of the receiving State is punishable with a maximum sentence of at least five years deprivation of liberty, or in the case of States which make a notification to this effect, three years or four years deprivation of liberty as the case may be.

Article 37

1. Unless it is impossible by reason of the urgency of the matter, the consular officer shall be given prior notice in sufficient time to enable him to be present whenever the authorities of the receiving State proceed on board the vessel to act in pursuance of Article 36.
2. In all cases where the authorities of the receiving State take action under Article 36, they shall provide the consular officer full information about what has taken place.
3. The provisions of this article shall not apply to routine examinations concerning customs, public health, the policing of ports, dangerous goods and the admission of aliens.

Article 38

1. If a member of the crew of a vessel fails to report for duties on board a vessel of the sending State in a port of the receiving State, the administrative and judicial authorities of this State shall, at the request of a consular officer, accord every possible assistance in finding the said member of the crew.
2. On proof of desertion, the authorities of the receiving State shall, subject to the provisions of Article 29, detain the deserter and convey him on board the vessel, or deliver him to the master or such other person as may be competent under the law of the receiving State.
3. The authorities of the receiving State shall not, however, be bound by the provisions of the preceding paragraph:
 - a) if the deserter is a national of the receiving State;
 - b) if there is reasonable cause for believing that his life or liberty will be endangered for reason of race, nationality, political opinion or religion in any country to which the vessel is likely to sail.

4. If a member of the crew of a vessel misses that vessel and wishes to rejoin her at another port or to join another vessel or otherwise to leave the receiving State forthwith, the authorities of that State, at the request of the consular officer shall, subject to the provisions of Article 29, and where appropriate, accord facilities and assistance for these purposes, and refrain from any action which would impede their fulfillment.

Article 39

1. The authorities of the receiving State shall inform the appropriate consular officer as soon as it comes to their knowledge that:
 - a) a vessel of the sending State has been wrecked or stranded in the territorial or internal waters of the receiving State, or in the vicinity of those waters;
 - b) parts of a vessel of the sending State or of her cargo, have come to shore in the receiving State.
2. The authorities of the receiving State shall take all necessary measures to maintain order, to ensure the protection of the vessel and of persons and property in the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, and to prevent any damage that might be caused to other vessels or to harbor. The authorities shall also inform the appropriate consular officer as soon as possible of the measures taken and, where appropriate and practicable, shall associate him with these measures.
3. The intervention of the authorities referred to in the preceding paragraph shall only be the occasion for the repayment of such expenditure as has been incurred in the operations of the salvage and preservation of such goods as have been saved, and for payment of charges of the same kind and amount as would be levied in similar circumstances upon vessels of the receiving State.

Article 40

1. If neither the master, the owner nor the insurers or their agents are in a position to make arrangements to this effect, the appropriate consular officer shall be entitled, as a representative of the owner, to make, in collaboration with the authorities and in accordance with the law of the receiving State, the same arrangements in respect of any vessel, part of a vessel or cargo to which Paragraph 1 of Article 39 applies, as the owner could have made if he had been present.
2. Articles belonging to such a vessel or cargo shall not be liable to customs duties or import tax, unless they are brought ashore for use or consumption within the receiving State. The authorities of the receiving State may, however, if they think fit, require security for the protection of the revenue in relation to such articles temporarily based in the receiving State.

Article 41

1. If a master or member of a crew, not being a national of the State of the flag, has died at sea, or on land in any country whatsoever, the competent authorities of the State of the flag shall, without delay, send to the consular officer or to other competent authorities of the State of the deceased a copy of the accounts they have received relating to the effects, wages and other property of the deceased, as well as all information which may facilitate the search for persons entitled to make claims in order to succeed to his estate.
2. If the value of effects, wages and other property of the deceased master or seaman does not exceed 500 gold Swiss Francs or such higher sum as may be notified subsequently by the State of the flag, the competent authorities of such State, if they are satisfied that a person resident in the sending State is entitled to succeed to the estate of the deceased, shall transfer, without delay, the effects, wages and other property of the deceased master or seaman in their custody to the consular officer competent authorities of the State of the deceased. The authorities of the State of the flag shall, however, be entitled, before making such transfer, to deduct from the said estate any sums necessary to meet debts to persons not resident in the State of the deceased, if they are satisfied that such debts are legally valid.

CHAPTER V: GENERAL PROVISIONS *Article 42*

In the exercise of the functions provided for in the present Convention, the consular officer shall respect the law of the receiving State in his relations with the authorities of the said State.

Article 43

In the exercise of his functions, a consular officer may levy the fees and charges provided for by the sending State. Such fees and charges shall be freely convertible to the currency of, and transferable to, the sending State.

Article 44

The provisions of the present Convention shall not effect other international agreements in force as between States parties to them.

Article 45

The provisions of the present Convention relating to consular functions are not exhaustive. A consular officer shall accordingly be authorised to perform other consular functions consistent with the law of the receiving State.

Article 46

In any case where an article of the present Convention gives a consular officer the right to perform a function, it is for the sending State to determine whether and to what extent its consular officer shall perform such function.

Article 47

In any case where the application of the present Convention may be of concern to the consular officers of two or more contracting parties, it is for the said officers establish the necessary contacts to ensure effective co-operation not only among themselves but also between themselves and the administrative or judicial authorities of the receiving State.

Article 48

1. A consular officer of the State where a stateless person has his habitual residence may protect such a person as if Paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the present Convention applied, provided that the person concerned is not a former national of the receiving State.
2. For the purposes of this article, the term "stateless person" means any person to whom applies the Convention relating to the status of stateless persons signed at New York on 28th September 1954.

Article 49

Nothing in the present Convention shall prejudice the special status and international protection accorded to refugees by the parties of the Convention in conformity with international instruments, present or future.

CHAPTER VI: FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 50

1. The present Convention shall be open to signature by the member States of the Council of Europe. It shall be subject to ratification or acceptance. Instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.
2. The present Convention shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification or acceptance.
3. In respect of a signatory State ratifying or accepting subsequently, the present Convention shall come into force three months after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or acceptance.

Article 51

1. After entry into force of the present Convention, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe may decide by unanimous vote to invite any non-member European State to accede thereto.
2. Such accession shall be effected by depositing with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe an instrument of accession which shall take effect three months after the date of its deposit.

Article 52

1. Any contracting parties may at any time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, specify the territory or territories to which the present Convention shall apply.
2. Any contracting party may when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession or at any later date, by declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, extend the present Convention to any other territory or territories specified in the declaration and for whose international relations it is responsible, or on whose behalf it is authorised to give undertakings.
3. Any declaration made in pursuance of the preceding paragraph may, in respect of any territory specified in such declaration, be withdrawn according to the procedure laid down in Article 55 of the present Convention.

Article 53

1. Any contracting parties may at any time of signature or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, declare that it avails itself of one or more of the reservations provided for in the annex to the present Convention.
2. Any contracting party may wholly or partly withdraw a reservation it has made in accordance with the foregoing paragraph by means of a declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe which shall become effective as from the date of its receipt.
3. A contracting party which has made a reservation in respect of any provision of the present Convention may not claim the application of that provision by any other party; it may, however, if its reservation is partial or conditional, claim the application of that provision in as far as it has itself accepted it.

Article 54

1. Any contracting party may declare, by notification to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, that it has agreed with one or more other contracting parties to expand the scope of certain provisions of the present Convention in respect of their

mutual relations. Such notification shall be accompanied by the text of the agreement in question.

Article 55

1. The present Convention shall remain in force indefinitely.
2. Any contracting party may, in so far as it is concerned, denounce the present Convention by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.
3. This denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary General of the notification.

Article 56

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify the member States of the Council and any State which has acceded to the present Convention of:

- a) any signature;
- b) any deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession;
- c) any date of entry into force of the present Convention in accordance with Articles 50 and 51.
- d) any declaration received in pursuance of the provisions of Paragraphs 2 & 3 of Article 52;
- e) any reservation made in pursuance of the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 53;
- f) the withdrawal of any reservations carried out in pursuance of the provisions of Paragraph 2 of Article 53;
- g) any notification received in pursuance of the provisions of Paragraph 4 of Article 36, Paragraph 2 of Article 41, or Article 54;
- h) any notification received in pursuance of the provisions of Article 55, and the date on which denunciation takes effect.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed the present Convention.

Done at... English and French, both texts being equally authoritative, in a single copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each of the signatory and acceding States.

ANNEX

Any contracting party may declare that it reserves the right:

TO DRAFT PROTOCOL TO THE EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON CONSULAR FUNCTIONS CONCERNING THE PROTECTION OF REFUGEES

PREAMBLE

The member States of the Council of Europe, signatory hereto, having regard to the provisions of the Convention on Consular Functions (hereinafter referred to as The Convention); desiring to ensure for refugees effective consular protection, have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The present Protocol shall apply to refugees in the sense of Article 49 of the Convention.

Article 2

1. The States signatory to the present Protocol recognise the right of a contracting party to decline to admit a consular officer as being entitled to act on behalf of, or otherwise concern himself with, a national of his State who is a refugee.
2. The consular officer of the State where the refugee has his habitual residence shall be entitled to protect such a refugee and to defend his rights and interests in conformity with the Convention, in consultation, whenever possible, with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, or any other agency of the United Nations which may succeed it.

Article 3

1. The present Protocol shall be open to signature by the member States of the Council of Europe which have signed the Convention. It shall be subject to ratification or acceptance. Instruments of ratification or acceptance shall be deposited with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.
2. The present Protocol shall enter into force three months after the date of the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification or acceptance.
3. In respect of a signatory State ratifying or accepting subsequently, the present protocol shall come into force three months after the date of the deposit of its instrument of ratification or acceptance.

4. No member State of the Council of Europe may ratify or accept the present Protocol unless it has, simultaneously or previously, ratified or accepted the Convention.

Article 4

1. Any State which has acceded to the Convention may accede to the present Protocol after the latter's entry into force.
2. Such accession shall be effected by depositing with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe an instrument of accession which will take effect three months after the date of its deposit.

Article 5

1. Any contracting party may, at the time of signature, or when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, specify the territory or territories to which the present Protocol shall apply.
2. Any contracting party may, when depositing its instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession, or at any later date, by declaration addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, extend the present Protocol to any other territory or territories specified in the declaration, and for whose international relations it is responsible, or on whose behalf it is authorised to give undertakings.
3. Any declaration made in pursuance of the preceding paragraph may, in respect of any territory specified in such declaration, be withdrawn according to the procedure laid down in Article 7 of the present Protocol.

Article 6

No reservation may be made in respect of the present protocol. However, reservations made to the Convention in pursuance of Article 53 thereof shall also apply to the Protocol.

Article 7

1. The present Protocol shall have the same duration as the Convention.
2. Any contracting party may, in so far as it is concerned, denounce the present Protocol by means of a notification addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.
3. Such denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt by the Secretary General of such notification.
4. Denunciation of the Convention entails automatically denunciation of the present Protocol.

Article 8

The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall notify the member States of the Council

and any State which has acceded to the present Protocol of:

- a) any signature;
- b) any deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance or accession;
- c) any date of entry into force of the present protocol in accordance with Articles 3 & 4;
- d) any declaration received in pursuance of the provisions of Paragraphs 2 & 3 of Article 5;
- e) any notification received in pursuance of the provisions of Article 7, and the date on which denunciation takes place.

In witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, have signed the present Protocol:

Done at... English and French, both texts being equally authoritative, in a singly copy which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General of the Council of Europe shall transmit certified copies to each of the signatory and acceding States.

Sample Certificate Appointing Honorary Consul
Republic of Lower Voltage



TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME:

GREETINGS,

Pursuant to the authority vested in me as Sloko Poko (THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LOW VOLTAGE on the 21st day of August 1999, I hereby appoint

JOSEPH BLOWHARD

To the position and rank of:

HONORARY CONSUL

WHEREFORE, we have named and appointed Mr JOSEPH BLOWHARD by these presents to the above diplomatic & consular posts to exercise in said capacity the functions and duties assigned to him in conformity with the Law, Ordinances and Rules. He is by virtue of this appointment entitled to all of the rights, privileges, honors, pre-eminence and prerogatives normally appertaining to said diplomatic ranks, with the faculty of delegating duties to other consular staff. WE ORDER all Merchants and other nationals of the REPUBLIC OF LOWER VOLTAGE to recognise him in this capacity and to so obey him. HEREBY, We request all Foreign Governments to recognize Mr JOSEPH BLOWHARD in the diplomatic capacities above mentioned and to accord him all of the rights, privileges and protections thereto appertaining and to permit him the free exercise of his position without hindrance or delay. WHEREFORE, I have set my hand and seal on this 12th day of June 1999.

Sloko Poko, President



**EXEQUATUR
SAMPLE**

Department of State
Washington
December 16 1999

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your embassy's note (TJ / SK-951 / 94) dated November 11 1999, informing the Department of State of the appointment of Joseph Blowhard as Honorary Consul of the Republic of Lower Voltage at Los Angeles, California.

In compliance with the request contained in the embassy's note, recognition is accorded Dr Blowhard in the above-mentioned capacity.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.
For the Secretary of State: James Butcher Baker-Candlestickmaker.

His Excellency
Koku Mumbumba
Ambassador to the Republic of Lower Voltage

Copy to:
The Honorable Dr Joseph Blowhard, Consul of Lower Voltage