



# **Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972**

## **Act No. 62 of 1972 as amended**

This compilation was prepared on 1 July 2007  
taking into account amendments up to Act No. 21 of 2007

The text of any of those amendments not in force  
on that date is appended in the Notes section

The operation of amendments that have been incorporated may be  
affected by application provisions that are set out in the Notes section

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# An Act relating to Consular Privileges and Immunities, and for other purposes

## 1 Short title [see Note 1]

This Act may be cited as the *Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972*.

## 2 Commencement [see Note 1]

This Act shall come into operation on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.

## 3 Interpretation

(1) In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:

**acquisition** has the meaning given by section 195-1 of the GST Act.

**approved form** has the meaning given by section 995-1 of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*.

**Commissioner** means the Commissioner of Taxation.

**Convention** means the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, a copy of the English text of which is set out in the Schedule.

**GST Act** means the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999*.

**indirect tax** means:

- (a) GST within the meaning of section 195-1 of the GST Act; or
- (b) luxury car tax within the meaning of section 27-1 of the Luxury Car Tax Act; or
- (c) wine equalisation tax within the meaning of section 33-1 of the Wine Equalisation Tax Act.

**Luxury Car Tax Act** means the *A New Tax System (Luxury Car Tax) Act 1999*.

*overseas country* means a country other than Australia or an external Territory.

*prescribed overseas country* means an overseas country prescribed by the regulations for the purposes of this definition.

*Wine Equalisation Tax Act* means the *A New Tax System (Wine Equalisation Tax) Act 1999*.

- (2) In this Act, expressions defined by the Convention have the same respective meanings as they have in the Convention.

#### **4 Extension to Territories**

This Act extends to every external Territory.

#### **5 Vienna Convention on Consular Relations to have force of law**

- (1) Subject to this section, the provisions of Articles 1, 5, 15 and 17, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of Article 31, Articles 32, 33, 35 and 39, paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 41, Articles 43 to 45 (inclusive) and 48 to 54 (inclusive), paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 55, paragraph 2 of Article 57, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Article 58, Articles 60 to 62 (inclusive), 66 and 67, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 of Article 70 and Article 71 of the Convention have the force of law in Australia and in every external Territory.
- (2) For the purposes of those provisions as so having the force of law:
- (a) a reference in those provisions to the receiving State shall be read as a reference to Australia and, where the context so permits, as including a reference to every State of the Commonwealth and every Territory;
  - (b) a reference in those provisions to a national of the receiving State shall be read as a reference to an Australian citizen;
  - (c) a reference in those provisions to authorities of the receiving State shall be read as including a reference to members and special members of the Australian Federal Police, members of the police force of a State of the Commonwealth or of a Territory and persons exercising a power of entry to premises;
  - (d) a reference to a grave crime shall be read as a reference to any offence punishable on a first conviction by imprisonment

- for a period that may extend to 5 years or by a more severe sentence;
- (e) a waiver shall be deemed to have been made by an overseas country if the waiver has been made by the head of the diplomatic mission, or by a person for the time being performing the functions of the head of the diplomatic mission, in Australia of that country, or, if there is no such mission by the head of the consular post concerned;
  - (f) the reference in paragraph 2 of Article 17 to any privileges and immunities accorded by customary international law or by international agreements shall be read as a reference to any privileges and immunities conferred under the *International Organisations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1963*;
  - (g) Article 58 has effect as if the references in that Article to other Articles of the Convention the provisions of which do not have the force of law by virtue of subsection (1) were omitted;
  - (h) Articles 50, 51, 52, 54, 62 and 67 shall be treated as granting the privileges or immunities that those Articles require to be granted;
  - (j) Article 50 shall be treated as extending to career consular officers of a consular post the head of which is an honorary consular officer;
  - (k) the reference in Article 57 to the privileges and immunities provided in Chapter II shall be read as a reference to the privileges and immunities provided in Section II of that Chapter;
  - (l) the references in paragraph 1 of Article 50 and in Article 62 to such laws and regulations as the receiving State may adopt shall be read as including references to this Act and any law of an external Territory; and
  - (m) the reference in Article 70 to the rules of international law concerning diplomatic relations shall be read as a reference to the provisions of the *Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act 1967*.
- (3) Nothing in subsection (1) affects the application of any law of the Commonwealth or of a Territory relating to quarantine, or prohibiting or restricting the importation into, or the exportation from, Australia or that Territory, as the case may be, of any

animals, plants or goods, but this subsection does not prejudice any immunity from suit or from civil or criminal process that a person has by virtue of subsection (1).

- (4) The provisions of the Convention, in so far as they provide for the exemption from tax of any income, apply, for the purposes of the application of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* or the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*, to assessments in respect of income of the year of income that commenced on 1 July 1972, and in respect of income of all subsequent years of income.
- (5) For the purposes of section 38 of the *Judiciary Act 1903*, a matter arising under the Convention as having the force of law by virtue of this section shall be deemed not to be a matter arising directly under a treaty.

## **6 Provisions relating to exemption from customs duties**

- (1) The exemption from customs duties, taxes and related charges provided for by paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of Article 50, or Article 62, of the Convention as having the force of law by virtue of section 5 in respect of articles imported into Australia that are for the use of a consular post or person referred to in that Article:
  - (a) does not apply where any other articles of the same kind, or of a similar kind, that have been imported into Australia were, at the time when they were entered for home consumption under the *Customs Act 1901*, intended for the use of the consular post or person and the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce, by instrument in writing, declares that, in his opinion, the reasonable requirements of the consular post or person, as the case may be, have adequately been met by the other articles; and
  - (b) does not apply unless:
    - (i) the person for whose use the articles are intended, or, if the articles are intended for the use of a consular post, the head of the consular post, agrees that, if the articles are sold or otherwise disposed of in Australia or in an external Territory within, in the case of articles other than motor vehicles, 2 years, and in the case of motor vehicles, 3 years, after the date of entry of the articles for home consumption under the *Customs Act 1901*, he will pay to the Commonwealth an amount equal to so



much (if any) as the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce determines of the customs duties, taxes and related charges that, but for paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of Article 50, or Article 62, as the case may be, of the Convention, would have been payable in respect of the articles; and

- (ii) where the person so entering into an agreement has previously entered into a similar agreement in relation to any other articles and has committed a breach of that last-mentioned agreement—the person complies with such conditions (if any) as the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce, by instrument in writing, determines (which may include a condition that the person give security, satisfactory to that Minister, that he will comply with the first-mentioned agreement).

(1A) Despite:

- (a) section 177-5 of the GST Act; and
- (b) section 21-5 of the Luxury Car Tax Act; and
- (c) section 27-25 of the Wine Equalisation Tax Act;

indirect tax that would be payable on an importation under one of those Acts is not payable on an importation covered by the exemption from customs duties, taxes and related charges provided for by paragraph 1 or paragraph 2 of Article 50, or Article 62, of the Convention and section 5 of this Act.

(2) Duties of customs imposed by the *Customs Tariff Act 1995* are not payable in respect of articles that:

- (a) are, at the time when they are entered for home consumption under the *Customs Act 1901*, intended for the official use of a consular post in Australia of an overseas country, being a consular post to which Article 62 of the Convention as having the force of law by virtue of section 5 applies;
- (b) are declared by the head of the consular post, in writing, to be for the official use of the consular post; and
- (c) are articles, or are included in a class of articles, approved by the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce for the purposes of this subsection.

(3) In subsection (1), ***motor vehicle*** means a vehicle with a motor engine, being a vehicle ordinarily for use on land.

## 7 Exemption from excise duty

- (1) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), duties of excise imposed by the *Excise Tariff Act 1921* are not payable in respect of goods that are, at the time when they are entered for home consumption under an Act relating to duties of excise, intended for:
  - (a) the official use of a consular post in Australia of an overseas country, being a consular post the head of which is a person who is not an Australian citizen, is not ordinarily resident in Australia or in an external Territory and is not otherwise engaged in a profession, business or occupation;
  - (b) the personal use of a consular officer at a consular post in Australia of an overseas country, being a person who is not an Australian citizen, is not ordinarily resident in Australia or in an external Territory and is not otherwise engaged in a profession, business or occupation; or
  - (c) the personal use of a member of the family of a person referred to in paragraph (b), being a member of the family who forms part of the household of the person, is not an Australian citizen, is not ordinarily resident in Australia or in an external Territory and is not engaged in a profession, business or occupation.
- (2) Duties of excise imposed by the *Excise Tariff Act 1921* are not payable in respect of goods that:
  - (a) are, at the time when they are entered for home consumption under an Act relating to duties of excise, intended for the official use of a consular post in Australia of an overseas country, being a consular post to which paragraph (1)(a) does not apply;
  - (b) are declared by the head of the consular post, in writing, to be for the official use of the consular post; and
  - (c) are goods, or are included in a class of goods, approved by the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce for the purposes of this subsection.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply in respect of goods that are intended for the use of a consular post or person referred to in that subsection where any other goods of the same kind, or of a similar kind, that have been entered for home consumption under an Act relating to duties of excise were, at the time when they were so entered, intended for the use of the consular post or person and the

Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce, by instrument in writing, declares that, in his opinion, the reasonable requirements of the consular post or person, as the case may be, have adequately been met by the other goods.

- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply in respect of any goods unless:
- (a) the person for whose use the goods are intended, or, if the goods are intended for the use of a consular post, the head of the consular post, agrees that, if the goods are sold or otherwise disposed of in Australia or in an external Territory within 2 years after the date of entry of the goods for home consumption under an Act relating to duties of excise, he will, unless the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce otherwise determines, pay to the Commonwealth an amount equal to the duties of excise that, but for this section, would have been payable in respect of the goods; and
  - (b) where the person so entering into an agreement has previously entered into a similar agreement in relation to any other goods and has committed a breach of that last-mentioned agreement—the person complies with such conditions (if any) as the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce, by instrument in writing, determines (which may include a condition that the person give security, satisfactory to that Minister, that he will comply with the first-mentioned agreement).

## **9 Regulations may grant consular privileges and immunities in certain cases**

- (1) The regulations may:
- (a) confer on a post established in Australia or in an external Territory by the Government of a declared Commonwealth country, being a post that is not entitled to any privileges or immunities under this Act or under the *Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act 1967* and appears to the Governor-General to exercise functions substantially corresponding to functions exercised by a consular post, all or any of the privileges and immunities that are conferred by this Act on a consular post;
  - (b) confer on:

- (i) the person charged with the duty of acting as head of a post of a kind referred to in paragraph (a) being a person who is not entitled to any privileges or immunities under this Act or under the *Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act 1967*;
  - (ii) a member of the staff of a person referred to in subparagraph (i), being a member who appears to the Governor-General to perform duties substantially corresponding to the duties performed by a consular officer; and
  - (iii) members of the family of a person to whom subparagraph (i) or (ii) applies, being members of the family who form part of the household of the person;
- all or any of the privileges and immunities that are conferred by this Act on consular officers and members of their families;
- (c) confer on:
    - (i) a member of the staff of a person referred to in subparagraph (b)(i), being a member who appears to the Governor-General to perform duties substantially corresponding to the duties performed by a consular employee; and
    - (ii) members of the family of a person to whom subparagraph (i) applies, being members of the family who form part of the household of the person;
- all or any of the privileges and immunities that are conferred by this Act on consular employees and members of their families;
- (d) confer on:
    - (i) a member of the staff of a person referred to in subparagraph (b)(i), being a member who appears to the Governor-General to perform duties substantially corresponding to the duties performed by a member of the service staff of a consular post; and
    - (ii) members of the family of a person to whom subparagraph (i) applies, being members of the family who form part of the household of the person;
- all or any of the privileges and immunities that are conferred by this Act on members of the service staff of a consular post and members of their families; and

- (e) confer on a person who is employed exclusively in the private service of:
  - (i) a person referred to in subparagraph (b)(i); or
  - (ii) a member of the staff of such a person;all or any of the privileges and immunities that are conferred by this Act on persons who are employed exclusively in the private service of members of a consular post.
- (2) Where the Government of a declared Commonwealth country has established in Australia, or in an external Territory, a post of a kind referred to in paragraph (1)(a), the head of the diplomatic mission in Australia of that country, or, if there is no such mission, the person charged with the duty of acting as head of the post, may waive any privileges or immunities conferred by the regulations on:
  - (a) the post;
  - (b) the person charged with the duty of acting as head of the post;
  - (c) a member of the staff of the person referred to in paragraph (b);
  - (d) a member of the family of a person referred to in paragraph (b) or (c); or
  - (e) a person employed in the private service of a person referred to in paragraph (b) or (c).
- (3) In this section:

*declared Commonwealth country* means a country declared by the regulations to be a Commonwealth country to which this section applies.

*post* includes a mission, agency or office.

## **10 Privileges and immunities of certain consular employees of consular post**

Consular employees of a consular post of an overseas country who are Australian citizens or are ordinarily resident in Australia or in an external Territory are entitled to immunity from jurisdiction in respect of official acts performed in the exercise of their functions.

**10AA Additional privileges or immunities granted by agreement, arrangement or understanding**

(1) If:

- (a) Australia, in writing, enters into an agreement, arrangement or understanding (the *reciprocal instrument*) with an overseas country (the *reciprocating country*); and
- (b) either:
  - (i) at the time Australia enters into the reciprocal instrument, a determination under subsection (2) that the reciprocating country is one to which this section applies is in force; or
  - (ii) at any later time, a determination under subsection (2) that the reciprocating country is one to which this section applies comes into force; and
- (c) the reciprocal instrument grants:
  - (i) privileges or immunities, or both, to consular officers of Australia in the reciprocating country; and
  - (ii) the same, or equivalent, privileges or immunities, or both, to consular officers of the reciprocating country in Australia; and
- (d) the privileges or immunities, or both, mentioned in paragraph (c) supplement, extend or amplify those granted by the Convention;

then, for so long as the reciprocal instrument continues to grant the privileges or immunities, or both, and the determination remains in force, the privileges or immunities, or both, are granted as mentioned in subparagraph (c)(ii).

- (2) The Minister may, by legislative instrument, determine an overseas country to be an overseas country to which this section applies. The Minister may, by legislative instrument, revoke the determination.

**10A Indirect tax concession scheme**

(1) If:

- (a) an acquisition covered by a determination of the Minister is made:
  - (i) by or on behalf of the head of a consular post; or

- (ii) by a consular officer or member of his or her family forming part of his or her household, or another person, who is:
    - covered by a determination of the Minister; and
  - (b) at the time of the acquisition, it was intended for:
    - (i) the official use of the consular post; or
    - (ii) a use covered by a determination of the Minister;

the Commissioner must, on behalf of the Commonwealth and subject to subsection (3), pay to the head of the consular post (or a person in a class of persons determined by the Minister) an amount equal to the amount of indirect tax payable (if any) in respect of the supply of that acquisition.
- (2) A claim for an amount covered by subsection (1) must be in the approved form.
- (3) The amount is payable:
  - (a) in accordance with the conditions and limitations; and
  - (b) within the period and in the manner;determined by the Minister.
- (4) A determination under this section is a disallowable instrument for the purposes of section 46A of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.
- (5) In this section:

*consular post* includes a post that has privileges and immunities conferred on it under section 9.

## 11 Withdrawal of privileges and immunities

- (1) Where the Minister is satisfied that the privileges and immunities granted in relation to a consular post of Australia in an overseas country, or to persons connected with that consular post, are less than the privileges and immunities granted by this Act in relation to a consular post of that country, or to persons connected with such a post, he may, by instrument in writing, withdraw, in relation to that post or persons connected with that post, all or any of the privileges and immunities granted by this Act.
- (2) The Minister shall cause any such instrument to be published in the *Gazette*.

## **12 Certificates by Minister**

- (1) The Minister may give a certificate in writing certifying any fact relevant to the question whether a person is, or was at any time or in respect of any period, entitled to any privileges or immunities by virtue of this Act or of the regulations.
- (2) In any proceedings, a certificate given under this section is evidence of the facts certified.

## **12A Delegation**

- (1) The Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce may, either generally or as otherwise provided by the instrument of delegation, by writing signed by that Minister, delegate to a person all or any of that Minister's powers under this Act, other than this power of delegation.
- (2) A power so delegated, when exercised by the delegate, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been exercised by the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce.
- (3) A delegation under this section does not prevent the exercise of a power by the Minister for Industry, Technology and Commerce.

## **13 Regulations**

The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed, or necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.



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## Schedule

### Section 3

#### VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS

*The States Parties to the present Convention,*

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Have agreed* as follows:

#### *Article 1*

#### *Definitions*

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

- (1) The Minister may give a certificate in writing certifying any fact relevant to the question whether a person is, or was at any time or in respect of any period, entitled to any privileges or immunities by virtue of this Act or of the regulations.
  - (a) “consular post” means any consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency;

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

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

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

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**CHAPTER I. CONSULAR RELATIONS IN GENERAL****SECTION I. ESTABLISHMENT AND CONDUCT OF  
CONSULAR RELATIONS***Article 2**Establishment of consular relations*

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

*Article 3**Exercise of consular functions*

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

*Article 4**Establishment of a consular post*

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

Article 5

*Consular functions*

Consular functions consist in:

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

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tribunals and other authorities of the receiving State, for the purpose of obtaining, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, provisional measures for the preservation of the rights and interests of these nationals, where, because of absence or any other reason, such nationals are unable at the proper time to assume the defence of their rights and interests;

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

*Article 6*

*Exercise of consular functions outside the consular district*

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

*Article 7*

*Exercise of consular functions in a third State*

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

*Article 8*

*Exercise of consular functions on behalf of a third State*

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

*Article 9*

*Classes of heads of consular posts*

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

*Article 10*

*Appointment and admission of heads of consular posts*

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

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Article 11

*The consular commission or notification of appointment*

1. The head of a consular post shall be provided by the sending State with a document, in the form of a commission or similar instrument, made out for each appointment, certifying his capacity and showing, as a general rule, his full name, his category and class, the consular district and the seat of the consular post.

2. The sending State shall transmit the commission or similar instrument through the diplomatic or other appropriate channel to the Government of the State in whose territory the head of a consular post is to exercise his functions.

3. If the receiving State agrees, the sending State may, instead of a commission or similar instrument, send to the receiving State a notification containing the particulars required by paragraph 1 of this Article.

Article 12

*The exequatur*

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

2. A State which refuses to grant an *exequatur* is not obliged to give to the sending State reasons for such refusal.

3. Subject to the provisions of Articles 13 and 15, the head of a consular post shall not enter upon his duties until he has received an *exequatur*.

Article 13

*Provisional admission of heads of consular posts*

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

Article 14

*Notification to the authorities of the consular district*

As soon as the head of a consular post is admitted even provisionally to the exercise of his functions, the receiving State

shall immediately notify the competent authorities of the consular district. It shall also ensure that the necessary measures are taken to enable the head of a consular post to carry out the duties of his office and to have the benefit of the provisions of the present Convention.

*Article 15*

*Temporary exercise of the functions of the head of a consular post*

**1.** If the head of a consular post is unable to carry out his functions or the position of head of consular post is vacant, an acting head of post may act provisionally as head of the consular post.

**2.** The full name of the acting head of post shall be notified either by the diplomatic mission of the sending State or, if that State has no such mission in the receiving State, by the head of the consular post, or, if he is unable to do so, by any competent authority of the sending State, to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State or to the authority designated by that Ministry. As a general rule, this notification shall be given in advance. The receiving State may make the admission as acting head of post of a person who is neither a diplomatic agent nor a consular officer of the sending State in the receiving State conditional on its consent.

**3.** The competent authorities of the receiving State shall afford assistance and protection to the acting head of post. While he is in charge of the post, the provisions of the present Convention shall apply to him on the same basis as to the head of the consular post concerned. The receiving State shall not, however, be obliged to grant to an acting head of post any facility, privilege or immunity which the head of the consular post enjoys only subject to conditions not fulfilled by the acting head of post.

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



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Article 16

*Precedence as between heads of consular posts*

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

Article 17

*Performance of diplomatic acts by consular officers*

1. In a State where the sending State has no diplomatic mission and is not represented by a diplomatic mission of a third State, a consular officer may, with the consent of the receiving State, and without affecting his consular status, be authorized to perform diplomatic acts. The performance of such acts by a consular officer shall not confer upon him any right to claim diplomatic privileges and immunities.
2. A consular officer may, after notification addressed to the receiving State, act as representative of the sending State to any inter-governmental organization. When so acting, he shall be

entitled to enjoy any privileges and immunities accorded to such a representative by customary international law or by international agreements; however, in respect of the performance by him of any consular function, he shall not be entitled to any greater immunity from jurisdiction than that to which a consular officer is entitled under the present Convention.

*Article 18*

*Appointment of the same person by two or more States as a consular officer*

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

*Article 19*

*Appointment of members of consular staff*

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

*Article 20*

*Size of the consular staff*

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

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Article 21

*Precedence as between consular officers of a consular post*

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

Article 22

*Nationality of consular officers*

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

Article 23

*Persons declared non grata*

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

**4.** In the cases mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article, the receiving State is not obliged to give to the sending State reasons for its decision.

*Article 24*

*Notification to the receiving State of appointments, arrivals and departures*

**1.** The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State or the authority designated by that Ministry shall be notified of:

- (a) the appointment of members of a consular post, their arrival after appointment to the consular post, their final departure or the termination of their functions and any other changes affecting their status that may occur in the course of their service with the consular post;
- (b) the arrival and final departure of a person belonging to the family of a member of a consular post forming part of his household and, where appropriate, the fact that a person becomes or ceases to be such a member of the family;
- (c) the arrival and final departure of members of the private staff and, where appropriate, the termination of their service as such;
- (d) the engagement and discharge of persons resident in the receiving State as members of a consular post or as members of the private staff entitled to privileges and immunities.

**2.** When possible, prior notification of arrival and final departure shall also be given.

SECTION II. END OF CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

*Article 25*

*Termination of the functions of a member of a consular post*

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

- (a) on notification by the sending State to the receiving State that his functions have come to an end;
- (b) on withdrawal of the exequatur;

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- (c) on notification by the receiving State to the sending State that the receiving State has ceased to consider him as a member of the consular staff.

*Article 26*

*Departure from the territory of the receiving State*

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

*Article 27*

*Protection of consular premises and archives and of the interests of the sending State in exceptional circumstances*

**1.** In the event of the severance of consular relations between two States:

- (a) the receiving State shall, even in the case of armed conflict, respect and protect the consular premises, together with the property of the consular post and the consular archives;
- (b) the sending State may entrust the custody of the consular premises, together with the property contained therein and the consular archives, to a third State acceptable to the receiving State;
- (c) the sending State may entrust the protection of its interests and those of its nationals to a third State acceptable to the receiving State.

**2.** In the event of the temporary or permanent closure of a consular post, the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply.

In addition,

- (a) if the sending State, although not represented in the receiving State by a diplomatic mission, has another

- consular post in the territory of that State, that consular post may be entrusted with the custody of the premises of the consular post which has been closed, together with the property contained therein and the consular archives, and, with the consent of the receiving State, with the exercise of consular functions in the district of that consular post; or
- (b) if the sending State has no diplomatic mission and no other consular post in the receiving State, the provisions of sub-paragraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply.

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

SECTION I. FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES  
RELATING TO A CONSULAR POST

*Article 28*

*Facilities for the work of the consular post*

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

*Article 29*

*Use of national flag and coat-of-arms*

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

*Article 30*

*Accommodation*

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

*Article 31*

*Inviolability of the consular premises*

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

*Article 32*

*Exemption from taxation of consular premises*

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



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*Article 33**Inviolability of the consular archives and documents*

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

*Article 34**Freedom of movement*

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

*Article 35**Freedom of communication*

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

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

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

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

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

6. The sending State, its diplomatic missions and its consular posts may designate consular couriers *ad hoc*. In such cases the provisions of paragraph 5 of this Article shall also apply except that the immunities therein mentioned shall cease to apply when such a courier has delivered to the consignee the consular bag in his charge.

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

*Article 36*

*Communication and contact with nationals of the sending State*

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

- (a) consular officers shall be free to communicate with nationals of the sending State and to have access to them. Nationals of the sending State shall have the same freedom with respect to communication with and access to consular officers of the sending State;
- (b) if he so requests, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall, without delay, inform the consular post of the sending State if, within its consular district, a national of that State is arrested or committed to prison or to custody pending trial or is detained in any other manner. Any communication addressed to the consular post by the person arrested, in prison, custody or detention shall also be forwarded by the said authorities without delay. The

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said authorities shall inform the person concerned without delay of his rights under this sub-paragraph;

- (c) consular officers shall have the right to visit a national of the sending State who is in prison, custody or detention, to converse and correspond with him and to arrange for his legal representation. They shall also have the right to visit any national of the sending State who is in prison, custody or detention in their district in pursuance of a judgment. Nevertheless, consular officers shall refrain from taking action on behalf of a national who is in prison, custody or detention if he expressly opposes such action.

2. The rights referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, subject to the proviso, however, that the said laws and regulations must enable full effect to be given to the purposes for which the rights accorded under this Article are intended.

*Article 37*

*Information in cases of deaths, guardianship or trusteeship, wrecks and air accidents*

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

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

*Article 38*

*Communication with the authorities of the receiving State*

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

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

*Article 39*

*Consular fees and charges*

1. The consular post may levy in the territory of the receiving State the fees and charges provided by the laws and regulations of the sending State for consular acts.
2. The sums collected in the form of the fees and charges referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, and the receipts for such fees and charges, shall be exempt from all dues and taxes in the receiving State.

SECTION II. FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES  
RELATING TO CAREER CONSULAR OFFICERS AND  
OTHER MEMBERS OF A CONSULAR POST

*Article 40*

*Protection of consular officers*

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

*Article 41*

*Personal inviolability of consular officers*

1. Consular officers shall not be liable to arrest or detention pending trial, except in the case of a grave crime and pursuant to a decision by the competent judicial authority.
2. Except in the case specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, consular officers shall not be committed to prison or liable to any other form of restriction on their personal freedom save in execution of a judicial decision of final effect.

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3. If criminal proceedings are instituted against a consular officer, he must appear before the competent authorities. Nevertheless, the proceedings shall be conducted with the respect due to him by reason of his official position and, except in the case specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, in a manner which will hamper the exercise of consular functions as little as possible. When, in the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article, it has become necessary to detain a consular officer, the proceedings against him shall be instituted with the minimum of delay.

*Article 42*

*Notification of arrest, detention or prosecution*

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

*Article 43*

*Immunity from jurisdiction*

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

*Article 44*

*Liability to give evidence*

1. Members of a consular post may be called upon to attend as witnesses in the course of judicial or administrative proceedings. A consular employee or a member of the service staff shall not, except in the cases mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Article,

decline to give evidence. If a consular officer should decline to do so, no coercive measure or penalty may be applied to him.

2. The authority requiring the evidence of a consular officer shall avoid interference with the performance of his functions. It may, when possible, take such evidence at his residence or at the consular post or accept a statement from him in writing.

3. Members of a consular post are under no obligation to give evidence concerning matters connected with the exercise of their functions or to produce official correspondence and documents relating thereto. They are also entitled to decline to give evidence as expert witnesses with regard to the law of the sending State.

*Article 45*

*Waiver of privileges and immunities*

1. The sending State may waive, with regard to a member of the consular post, any of the privileges and immunities provided for in Articles 41, 43 and 44.

2. The waiver shall in all cases be express, except as provided in paragraph 3 of this Article, and shall be communicated to the receiving State in writing.

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

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

*Article 46*

*Exemption from registration of aliens and residence permits*

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

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

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gainful occupation in the receiving State or to any member of the family of any such employee.

*Article 47*

*Exemption from work permits*

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

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

*Article 48*

*Social security exemption*

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

2. The exemption provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall apply also to members of the private staff who are in the sole employ of members of the consular post, on condition:

- (a) that they are not nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State; and
- (b) that they are covered by the social security provisions which are in force in the sending State or a third State.

3. Members of the consular post who employ persons to whom the exemption provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article does not apply shall observe the obligations which the social security provisions of the receiving State impose upon employers.

4. The exemption provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not preclude voluntary participation in the social security system of the receiving State, provided that such participation is permitted by that State.

*Article 49*

*Exemption from taxation*

1. Consular officers and consular employees and members of their families forming part of their households shall be exempt from all dues and taxes, personal or real, national, regional or municipal, except:

- (a) indirect taxes of a kind which are normally incorporated in the price of goods or services;
- (b) dues or taxes on private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, subject to the provisions of Article 32;
- (c) estate, succession or inheritance duties, and duties on transfers, levied by the receiving State, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of Article 51;
- (d) dues and taxes on private income, including capital gains, having its source in the receiving State and capital taxes relating to investments made in commercial or financial undertakings in the receiving State;
- (e) charges levied for specific services rendered;
- (f) registration, court or record fees, mortgage dues and stamp duties, subject to the provisions of Article 32.

2. Members of the service staff shall be exempt from dues and taxes on the wages which they receive for their services.

3. Members of the consular post who employ persons whose wages or salaries are not exempt from income tax in the receiving State shall observe the obligations which the laws and regulations of that State impose upon employers concerning the levying of income tax.

*Article 50*

*Exemption from customs duties and inspection*

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

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

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

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

#### *Article 51*

##### *Estate of a member of the consular post or of a member of his family*

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

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

#### *Article 52*

##### *Exemption from personal services and contributions*

The receiving State shall exempt members of the consular post and members of their families forming part of their households from all personal services, from all public service of any kind

whatsoever, and from military obligations such as those connected with requisitioning, military contributions and billeting.

*Article 53*

*Beginning and end of consular privileges and immunities*

1. Every member of the consular post shall enjoy the privileges and immunities provided in the present Convention from the moment he enters the territory of the receiving State on proceeding to take up his post or, if already in its territory, from the moment when he enters on his duties with the consular post.

2. Members of the family of a member of the consular post forming part of his household and members of his private staff shall receive the privileges and immunities provided in the present Convention from the date from which he enjoys privileges and immunities in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article or from the date of their entry into the territory of the receiving State or from the date of their becoming a member of such family or private staff whichever is the latest.

3. When the functions of a member of the consular post have come to an end, his privileges and immunities and those of a member of his family forming part of his household or a member of his private staff shall normally cease at the moment when the person concerned leaves the receiving State or on the expiry of a reasonable period in which to do so, whichever is the sooner, but shall subsist until that time, even in case of armed conflict. In the case of the persons referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, their privileges and immunities shall come to an end when they cease to belong to the household or to be in the service of a member of the consular post provided, however, that if such persons intend leaving the receiving State within a reasonable period thereafter, their privileges and immunities shall subsist until the time of their departure.

4. However, with respect to acts performed by a consular officer or a consular employee in the exercise of his functions, immunity from jurisdiction shall continue to subsist without limitation of time.

5. In the event of the death of a member of the consular post, the members of his family forming part of his household shall continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to them until they leave the receiving State or until the expiry of a reasonable period enabling them to do so, whichever is the sooner.

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*Article 54**Obligations of third States*

1. If a consular officer passes through or is in the territory of a third State, which has granted him a visa if a visa was necessary, while proceeding to take up or return to his post or when returning to the sending State, the third State shall accord to him all immunities provided for by the other Articles of the present Convention as may be required to ensure his transit or return. The same shall apply in the case of any member of his family forming part of his household enjoying such privileges and immunities who are accompanying the consular officer or travelling separately to join him or to return to the sending State.

2. In circumstances similar to those specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, third States shall not hinder the transit through their territory of other members of the consular post or of members of their families forming part of their households.

3. Third States shall accord to official correspondence and to other official communications in transit, including messages in code or cipher, the same freedom and protection as the receiving State is bound to accord under the present Convention. They shall accord to consular couriers who have been granted a visa, if a visa was necessary, and to consular bags in transit, the same inviolability and protection as the receiving State is bound to accord under the present Convention.

4. The obligations of third States under paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall also apply to the persons mentioned respectively in those paragraphs, and to official communications and to consular bags, whose presence in the territory of the third State is due to *force majeure*.

*Article 55**Respect for the laws and regulations of the receiving State*

1. Without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, it is the duty of all persons enjoying such privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State. They also have a duty not to interfere in the internal affairs of that State.

2. The consular premises shall not be used in any manner incompatible with the exercise of consular functions.

3. The provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article shall not exclude the possibility of offices of other institutions or agencies being installed in part of the building in which the consular premises are situated, provided that the premises assigned to them are separate from those used by the consular post. In that event, the said offices shall not, for the purposes of the present Convention, be considered to form part of the consular premises.

*Article 56*

*Insurance against third party risks*

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

*Article 57*

*Special provisions concerning private gainful occupation*

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

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CHAPTER III. REGIME RELATING TO HONORARY  
CONSULAR OFFICERS AND CONSULAR POSTS HEADED  
BY SUCH OFFICERS

*Article 58*

*General provisions relating to facilities, privileges and immunities*

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

2. Articles 42 and 43, paragraph 3 of Article 44, Articles 45 and 53 and paragraph 1 of Article 55 shall apply to honorary consular officers. In addition, the facilities, privileges and immunities of such consular officers shall be governed by Articles 63, 64, 65, 66 and 67.

3. Privileges and immunities provided in the present Convention shall not be accorded to members of the family of an honorary consular officer or of a consular employee employed at a consular post headed by an honorary consular officer.

4. The exchange of consular bags between two consular posts headed by honorary consular officers in different States shall not be allowed without the consent of the two receiving States concerned.

*Article 59*

*Protection of the consular premises*

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

*Article 60*

*Exemption from taxation of consular premises*

1. Consular premises of a consular post headed by an honorary consular officer of which the sending State is the owner or lessee shall be exempt from all national, regional or municipal

dues and taxes whatsoever, other than such as represent payment for specific services rendered.

2. The exemption from taxation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to such dues and taxes if, under the laws and regulations of the receiving State, they are payable by the person who contracted with the sending State.

*Article 61*

*Inviolability of consular archives and documents*

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

*Article 62*

*Exemption from customs duties*

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

*Article 63*

*Criminal proceedings*

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

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*Article 64**Protection of honorary consular officers*

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

*Article 65**Exemption from registration of aliens and residence permits*

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

*Article 66**Exemption from taxation*

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

*Article 67**Exemption from personal services and contributions*

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

*Article 68**Optional character of the institution of honorary consular officers*

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

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CHAPTER IV. GENERAL PROVISIONS

*Article 69*

*Consular agents who are not heads of consular posts*

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

*Article 70*

*Exercise of consular functions by diplomatic missions*

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

*Article 71*

*Nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State*

1. Except in so far as additional facilities, privileges and immunities may be granted by the receiving State, consular officers who are nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State



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shall enjoy only immunity from jurisdiction and personal inviolability in respect of official acts performed in the exercise of their functions, and the privilege provided in paragraph 3 of Article 44. So far as these consular officers are concerned, the receiving State shall likewise be bound by the obligation laid down in Article 42. If criminal proceedings are instituted against such a consular officer, the proceedings shall, except when he is under arrest or detention, be conducted in a manner which will hamper the exercise of consular functions as little as possible.

2. Other members of the consular post who are nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State and members of their families, as well as members of the families of consular officers referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, shall enjoy facilities, privileges and immunities only in so far as these are granted to them by the receiving State. Those members of the families of members of the consular post and those members of the private staff who are themselves nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State shall likewise enjoy facilities, privileges and immunities only in so far as these are granted to them by the receiving State. The receiving State shall, however, exercise its jurisdiction over those persons in such a way as not to hinder unduly the performance of the functions of the consular post.

*Article 72*

*Non-discrimination*

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

2. However, discrimination shall not be regarded as taking place:

- (a) where the receiving State applies any of the provisions of the present Convention restrictively because of a restrictive application of that provision to its consular posts in the sending State;
- (b) where by custom or agreement States extend to each other more favourable treatment than is required by the provisions of the present Convention.

*Article 73*

*Relationship between the present Convention and other international agreements*

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

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## CHAPTER V: FINAL PROVISIONS

### *Article 74*

#### *Signature*

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

### *Article 75*

#### *Ratification*

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

### *Article 76*

#### *Accession*

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

### *Article 77*

#### *Entry into force*

**1** The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

**2.** For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

*Article 78*

*Notifications by the Secretary-General*

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

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

*Article 79*

*Authentic texts*

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

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

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

*(Here follow the signatures of the Plenipotentiaries of the States on behalf of which the Convention was signed.)*

**Table of Acts****Notes to the *Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972*****Note 1**

The *Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972* as shown in this compilation comprises Act No. 62, 1972 amended as indicated in the Tables below.

All relevant information pertaining to application, saving or transitional provisions prior to 14 September 2006 is not included in this compilation. For subsequent information *see* Table A.

**Table of Acts**

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
<i>Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972</i>	62, 1972	31 Aug 1972	31 Aug 1972	
<i>Statute Law Revision Act 1973</i>	216, 1973	19 Dec 1973	31 Dec 1973	—
<i>Administrative Changes (Consequential Provisions) Act 1976</i>	91, 1976	20 Sept 1976	S. 3: (a)	—
<i>Australian Federal Police (Consequential Amendments) Act 1979</i>	155, 1979	28 Nov 1979	S. 3: (b)	—
<i>Australian Federal Police (Consequential Amendments) Act 1980</i>	70, 1980	28 May 1980	28 May 1980	—
<i>Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act (No. 1) 1982</i>	26, 1982	7 May 1982	Part XVII (ss. 134, 135): 4 June 1982 (c)	—
<i>Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act (No. 2) 1982</i>	80, 1982	22 Sept 1982	Part LXXVII (s. 280): Royal Assent (d)	S. 280(2) and (3)
<i>Customs Tariff (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1982</i>	115, 1982	22 Nov 1982	Ss. 1, 2, 7 and 8(1): Royal Assent Remainder: 1 Jan 1983 ( <i>see</i> s. 2(2) and <i>Gazette</i> 1982, No. S274)	—
<i>Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 1) 1985</i>	65, 1985	5 June 1985	S. 3: 3 July 1985 (e)	—
<i>Customs Tariff (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1987</i>	76, 1987	5 June 1987	1 Jan 1988 ( <i>see</i> s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 1987, No. S351)	—

**Table of Acts**

Act	Number and year	Date of Assent	Date of commencement	Application, saving or transitional provisions
<i>Diplomatic and Consular Privileges Amendment Act 1988</i>	15, 1988	11 May 1988	11 May 1988	S. 10
<i>Sales Tax Amendment (Transitional) Act 1992</i>	118, 1992	30 Sept 1992	28 Oct 1992	—
<i>Customs Tariff (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1996</i>	15, 1996	24 June 1996	1 July 1996 (f)	—
<i>Income Tax (Consequential Amendments) Act 1997</i>	39, 1997	17 Apr 1997	1 July 1997	—
<i>Foreign Affairs and Trade Legislation Amendment Act 1997</i>	150, 1997	17 Oct 1997	Schedule 1 (item 6): Royal Assent (g)	—
<i>A New Tax System (Indirect Tax and Consequential Amendments) Act (No. 2) 1999</i>	177, 1999	22 Dec 1999	Schedule 7 (items 1–9): (h)	—
<i>Consular Privileges and Immunities Amendment Act 2005</i>	132, 2005	15 Nov 2005	15 Nov 2005	—
<i>Tax Laws Amendment (Repeal of Inoperative Provisions) Act 2006</i>	101, 2006	14 Sept 2006	Schedule 5 (item 44) and Schedule 6 (items 5–11): Royal Assent	Sch. 6 (items 5–11) [see Table A]
<i>Australian Citizenship (Transitional and Consequentials) Act 2007</i>	21, 2007	15 Mar 2007	Schedules 1–3: 1 July 2007 (see s. 2(1) and F2007L01653) Remainder: Royal Assent	—

**Act Notes**

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- (a) The *Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972* was amended by section 3 only of the *Administrative Changes (Consequential Provisions) Act 1976*, subsections 2(1) and (7) of which provide as follows:
- (1) Subject to this section, this Act shall come into operation on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.
  - (7) The amendments of each other Act specified in the Schedule made by this Act shall be deemed to have come into operation on 22 December 1975.
- (b) The *Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972* was amended by section 3 only of the *Australian Federal Police (Consequential Amendments) Act 1979*, subsection 2(1) of which provides as follows:
- (1) Subject to subsection (2), this Act shall come into operation, or shall be deemed to have come into operation, as the case requires, on the date fixed under subsection 2(2) of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979*.
- The date fixed in pursuance of subsection 2(2) was 19 October 1979 (see *Gazette* 1979, No. S206).
- (c) The *Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972* was amended by Part XVII (sections 134 and 135) only of the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act (No. 1) 1982*, subsection 2(12) of which provides as follows:
- (12) The remaining provisions of this Act shall come into operation on the twenty-eighth day after the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.
- (d) The *Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972* was amended by Part LXXVII (section 280) only of the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act (No. 2) 1982*, subsection 2(1) of which provides as follows:
- (1) Sections 1, 2, 166 and 195 and Parts III, VI, VII, XVI, XXXVI, XLIV, LI, LIII, LIV, LXI and LXXVII shall come into operation on the day on which this Act receives the Royal Assent.
- (e) The *Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972* was amended by section 3 only of the *Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act (No. 1) 1985*, subsection 2(1) of which provides as follows:
- (1) Subject to this section, this Act shall come into operation on the twenty-eighth day after the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.
- (f) Section 2 of the *Customs Tariff (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 1976* provides as follows:
2. This Act commences on 1 July 1996 immediately after the commencement of the *Customs Tariff Act 1995*.
- (g) The *Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972* was amended by Schedule 1 (item 6) only of the *Foreign Affairs and Trade Legislation Amendment Act 1997*, subsection 2(1) of which provides as follows:
- (1) Subject to this section, this Act commences on the day on which it receives the Royal Assent.
- (h) The *Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1972* was amended by Schedule 7 (items 1–9) only of the *A New Tax System (Indirect Tax and Consequential Amendments) Act (No. 2) 1999*, subsection 2(9) of which provides as follows:
- (9) Schedules 7 and 8 (other than items 1 to 6 of Schedule 8) commence immediately after the commencement of the *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999*.
- The *A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999* commenced on 1 July 2000.
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**Table of Amendments****Table of Amendments**

ad. = added or inserted   am. = amended   rep. = repealed   rs. = repealed and substituted

Provision affected	How affected
S. 3.....	am. No. 216, 1973; No. 65, 1985; No. 15, 1988; No. 118, 1992; No. 177, 1999; No. 21, 2007
S. 4.....	am. No. 216, 1973
S. 5.....	am. No. 216, 1973; No. 155, 1979; No. 70, 1980; No. 65, 1985; Nos. 39 and 150, 1997
S. 6.....	am. No. 216, 1973; No. 91, 1976; Nos. 26, 80 and 115, 1982; No. 65, 1985; No. 76, 1987; No. 15, 1988; No. 15, 1996; No. 177, 1999
S. 7.....	am. No. 216, 1973; No. 91, 1976; No. 80, 1982; No. 65, 1985; No. 15, 1988
S. 8.....	am. No. 216, 1973; No. 65, 1985; No. 118, 1992 rep. No. 101, 2006
S. 8A .....	ad. No. 15, 1988 am. No. 118, 1992 rep. No. 101, 2006
S. 9.....	am. No. 216, 1973; No. 65, 1985
S. 10.....	am. No. 216, 1973
S. 10AA .....	ad. No. 132, 2005
S. 10A .....	ad. No. 177, 1999
S. 12A .....	ad. No. 65, 1985
Heading to The Schedule.....	rep. No. 65, 1985
Heading to Schedule.....	ad. No. 65, 1985

## **Table A**

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### **Table A**

#### **Application, saving or transitional provisions**

*Tax Laws Amendment (Repeal of Inoperative Provisions) Act 2006*  
(No. 101, 2006)

### **Schedule 6**

#### **5 Application of Schedule 5 amendments**

The repeals and amendments made by Schedule 5 apply to acts done or omitted to be done, or states of affairs existing, after the commencement of the amendments.

#### **6 Object**

The object of this Part is to ensure that, despite the repeals and amendments made by this Act, the full legal and administrative consequences of:

- (a) any act done or omitted to be done; or
- (b) any state of affairs existing; or
- (c) any period ending;

before such a repeal or amendment applies, can continue to arise and be carried out, directly or indirectly through an indefinite number of steps, even if some or all of those steps are taken after the repeal or amendment applies.

#### **7 Making and amending assessments, and doing other things, in relation to past matters**

Even though an Act is repealed or amended by this Act, the repeal or amendment is disregarded for the purpose of doing any of the following under any Act or legislative instrument (within the meaning of the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*):

- (a) making or amending an assessment (including under a provision that is itself repealed or amended);
- (b) exercising any right or power, performing any obligation or duty or doing any other thing (including under a provision that is itself repealed or amended);

in relation to any act done or omitted to be done, any state of affairs existing, or any period ending, before the repeal or amendment applies.

**Table A**

Example 1: On 31 July 1999, Greg Ltd lodged its annual return under former section 160ARE of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*. The return stated that the company had a credit on its franking account and that no franking deficit tax was payable for the 1998-99 franking year. Under former section 160ARH of that Act, the Commissioner was taken to have made an assessment consistent with the return.

Following an audit undertaken after the repeal of Part IIIAA of that Act, the Commissioner concludes that Greg Ltd fraudulently overfranked dividends it paid during the 1998-99 franking year, and had a franking account deficit for that franking year. As a result, the Commissioner considers that franking deficit tax and a penalty by way of additional tax are payable.

The Commissioner can amend the assessment under former section 160ARN of that Act, because item 7 of this Schedule disregards the repeal of that section for the purposes of making an assessment in relation to the 1998-99 franking year. Item 7 will also disregard the repeal of Division 11 of former Part IIIAA to the extent necessary for the Commissioner to assess Greg Ltd's liability to a penalty by way of additional tax.

Despite the repeal of sections 160ARU and 160ARV, item 9 will ensure that the general interest charge will accrue on the unpaid franking deficit tax and penalty until they are paid.

Item 7 will also preserve Greg Ltd's right, under former section 160ART of that Act, to object against the Commissioner's amended assessment (including the penalty), since the objection is the exercise of a right in relation to a franking year that ended before the repeal of Part IIIAA.

Example 2: During the 1997-98 income year, Duffy Property Ltd withheld amounts from its employees' wages as required by former Divisions 1AAA and 2 of Part VI of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*. The company failed to notify the Commissioner of those amounts, and failed to remit them to the Commissioner.

Following an audit undertaken after the repeal of those Divisions, the Commissioner discovers that the withheld amounts have not been remitted. The company's records are incomplete and the Commissioner is unable to completely ascertain the extent of its liability for the withheld amounts. Under section 222AGA of that Act, the Commissioner makes an estimate of the liability.

Item 7 will disregard the repeal of section 220AAZA of that Act (which empowered the Commissioner to recover the amount of the estimate). Even though the estimate is made after the repeal, it relates to amounts withheld before the repeal.

## **8 Saving of provisions about effect of assessments**

If a provision or part of a provision that is repealed or amended by this Act deals with the effect of an assessment, the repeal or amendment is disregarded in relation to assessments made, before or after the repeal

**Table A**

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or amendment applies, in relation to any act done or omitted to be done, any state of affairs existing, or any period ending, before the repeal or amendment applies.

**9 Saving of provisions about general interest charge, failure to notify penalty or late reconciliation statement penalty**

If:

- (a) a provision or part of a provision that is repealed or amended by this Act provides for the payment of:
  - (i) general interest charge, failure to notify penalty or late reconciliation statement penalty (all within the meaning of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936*); or
  - (ii) interest under the *Taxation (Interest on Overpayments and Early Payments) Act 1983*; and
- (b) in a particular case, the period in respect of which the charge, penalty or interest is payable (whether under the provision or under the *Taxation Administration Act 1953*) has not begun, or has begun but not ended, when the provision is repealed or amended;

then, despite the repeal or amendment, the provision or part continues to apply in the particular case until the end of the period.

**10 Repeals disregarded for the purposes of dependent provisions**

If the operation of a provision (the *subject provision*) of any Act or legislative instrument (within the meaning of the *Legislative Instruments Act 2003*) made under any Act depends to any extent on an Act, or a provision of an Act, that is repealed by this Act, the repeal is disregarded so far as it affects the operation of the subject provision.

**11 Schedule does not limit operation of section 8 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901***

This Schedule does not limit the operation of section 8 of the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901*.