

be non-residents of the country and nationals of the High Contracting Party by which the consular officer was appointed, unless such heirs or legatees have appeared, either in person or by duly authorized representatives.

2. A consular officer of either High Contracting Party shall have the right, on behalf of the non-resident nationals of the High Contracting Party by which he was appointed, to collect and receipt for their distributive shares derived from estates in process of probate or accruing under the provisions of workmen's compensation laws or other like statutes, for transmission through channels prescribed by his Government to the proper distributees, provided that the court or other agency making distribution through him may require him to furnish reasonable evidence of the remission of the funds to distributees, it being understood that his responsibility with respect to remission of such funds shall cease when such evidence has been furnished by him to and accepted by such court or other agency.

. . .

*Article XIV*

Honorary consuls or vice consuls of either High Contracting Party, as the case may be, shall enjoy those rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities provided for in article I, paragraph 1, article II, paragraph 1, articles VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, and XIV of the present Convention, for which they have received authority in conformity with the laws of the High Contracting Party by which they are appointed; and they shall enjoy in any case all the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities enjoyed by honorary consular officers of the same rank of any third country.

*Article XV*

A consular officer shall cease to discharge his functions (1) by virtue of an official communication from the Government of the High Contracting Party by which appointed addressed to the Government of the High Contracting Party by which he has been received advising that his functions have ceased or (2) by virtue of a request from the Government of the High Contracting Party by which appointed that an exequatur be issued to a successor, or (3) by withdrawal of the exequatur granted him by the Government of the High Contracting Party in whose territory he has been discharging his duties.

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NOTE: The other provisions of this Convention are similar to the corresponding provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and Cuba (Convention No. 10 above).

**22. Treaty<sup>1</sup> of Commerce and Navigation between Denmark and Guatemala, signed at Guatemala City, on 4 March 1948<sup>2</sup>**

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*Article III*

The Government of each of the two countries shall be entitled to appoint consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and other consular officials or agents in all the ports, towns and localities of the other country in which

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 96, p. 230.

<sup>2</sup> Came into force on 1 July 1951.

the right to appoint consular representatives has been granted to any other State.

The said consular officials and agents shall, after having received the exequatur or any other authorization that may be required, enjoy all rights, privileges and immunities which are at present possessed by, or may hereafter be granted to, the consular representative of the nation most favoured in this respect.

*Article IV*

The provisions of the present Treaty relating to most-favoured-nation treatment shall not support a claim for privileges which are or may in the future be granted to contiguous States with a view to facilitating local frontier traffic.

It is further agreed that Guatemala shall not be entitled under the provisions of the present Treaty to claim privileges which are or may in future be granted by Denmark to Sweden, Norway or Iceland.

It is likewise agreed that Denmark shall not be entitled under the provisions of the present Treaty to claim any privileges which are or may in future be granted by Guatemala to Mexico or any privileges respecting Customs tariffs, or a Customs union or commercial navigation which under the " Central-American clause " are or may in future be granted by Guatemala to Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras or Nicaragua.

The provisions of the present Treaty shall not apply to Greenland, where trade and navigation are reserved to the Danish State.

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**23. Traité<sup>1</sup> consulaire, de navigation, des droits civils et commerciaux et d'établissement entre la Grèce et le Liban, signé à Beyrouth, le 6 octobre 1948<sup>2</sup>**

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CLAUSES CONSULAIRES

*Article 14*

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes aura la faculté d'établir des consuls généraux, des consuls, des vice-consuls ou des agents consulaires dans les ports, villes et autres localités du territoire de l'autre Partie.

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes se réservent toutefois le droit de refuser l'établissement de consuls généraux, consuls, vice-consuls et agents consulaires dans certaines localités ou portions du territoire, pourvu que cette réserve soit également appliquée à toutes les Puissances.

Les consuls ainsi que les autres fonctionnaires consulaires pourront être de carrière ou honoraires.

Si le fonctionnaire honoraire est ressortissant du pays où il aura à exercer les fonctions consulaires, l'assentiment dudit pays devra être préalablement obtenu par la voie diplomatique.

Sur présentation de leurs lettres de provision, les consuls seront réciproquement admis et reconnus par le Gouvernement de l'Etat de leur résidence selon les règles et formalités en usage dans cet Etat, l'exequatur

<sup>1</sup> Nations Unies, *Recueil des Traités*, vol. 87, p. 132.

<sup>2</sup> Entré en vigueur le 28 août 1950.