

inform the Consul of the other High Party of any will or testament executed by nationals of the Consul's State before local officials.

Carlos AZUCAR CHAVEZ, h.

Juan GOMEZ DE MOLINA,  
Marqués de Fontana

**29. Consular Convention<sup>1</sup> between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United Mexican States, signed at Mexico City, on 20 March 1954<sup>2</sup>**

PART I. — APPLICATION AND DEFINITIONS

*Article 1*

This Convention applies —

(1) On the part of Her Majesty, to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to all territories for whose international relations Her Government in the United Kingdom are responsible;

(2) On the part of the United Mexican States to all the integral parts of the Federation including the adjacent islands in both oceans, as well as the islands of Guadelupe and those forming the Archipelago of Revillagigedo situated in the Pacific Ocean.

*Article 2*

For the purpose of this Convention —

(1) The term “ sending State ” means, according to the context, the High Contracting Party by whom the consular officer is appointed, or all the territories of that Party to which the Convention applies;

(2) The term “ receiving State ” means, according to the context, the High Contracting Party within whose territories the consular officer exercises the functions required by his office, or all the territories of that Party to which the Convention applies;

(3) The term “ territory ” means any part of the territories of the receiving State in which the whole or part of a consular officer's district is situated and which has been notified as constituting a territorial unit for the purpose of all or some of the articles of the Convention, in conformity with the provisions of article 37 of the Convention;

(4) The term “ nationals ” means,

(a) In relation to Her Majesty, all citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies, all Southern Rhodesian citizens, and all British protected persons including, where the context permits, all juridical entities duly created under the law of any territory to which the Convention applies;

(b) In relation to the United Mexican States, all persons possessing Mexican nationality by birth or naturalization in accordance with the

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 331, p. 22.

<sup>2</sup> Came into force on 1 April 1955.

Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, including, where the context permits all moral persons duly constituted in conformity with the law of the United Mexican States;

(5) The term "vessel" of a High Contracting Party means, for the purpose of Part VII of the Convention, any ship or craft registered at a port in any of the territories of that High Contracting Party to which the Convention applies and for the purposes of the other parts of the Convention, the word "vessel" means any ship or craft (not being a ship of war) whether so registered or not;

(6) The term "consular officer" means any person who is granted an *exequatur* or other authorization (including a provisional authorization) to act in such capacity by the appropriate authorities of the territory; a consular officer may be a career officer or an honorary officer;

(7) The term "consular employee" means any person, not being a consular officer, employed at a consulate, provided that his name has been duly communicated in accordance with the provisions of article 6 of the Convention to the appropriate authorities of the territory; the term does not, however, include drivers or any person employed solely on domestic duties at or in the upkeep of the consular premises;

(8) The term "consular office" means any building or part of a building which is occupied exclusively for the purposes of the official business of a consular officer;

(9) The term "grave offence" means, for the purposes of articles 14 and 19 (2) of the Convention,

(a) In the case of any of the territories referred to in paragraph (1) of article 1 of the Convention, an offence for which a sentence of imprisonment for five years or over may be awarded; and

(b) In the case of the United Mexican States, an offence for which, under the Penal Code for the Federal District and Territories, a maximum sentence of imprisonment of five years or over may be awarded.

### PART III.—LEGAL RIGHTS AND IMMUNITIES

#### *Article 9*

(1) The sending State may, in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the laws of the territory, acquire, hold or occupy, under any form of tenure other than full ownership which may exist under the laws of the territory, either in its own name or in the name of one or more natural or juridical persons acting on its behalf, land, buildings, parts of buildings and appurtenances situated in the territory and required by the sending State for the purposes of a consulate, or of a residence for a career consular officer or for other purposes, to which the receiving State does not object, arising out of the operation of the consular establishment of the sending State. If, under the laws of the territory, the permission of the authorities of the territory must be obtained as a prerequisite to any such acquisition, such permission shall be granted, provided that the necessary formalities have been complied with.

(2) The sending State shall have the right to erect, for any of the purposes

specified in paragraph (1) of this article, buildings and appurtenances on land which it has so acquired.

(3) It is understood that the sending State shall not be exempt from compliance with any building or town planning regulations or restrictions applicable to the area in which the land, buildings, parts of buildings and appurtenances referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this article are situated.

...

#### *Article 12*

...

(5) A consular officer or employee shall be entitled to refuse a request from the courts or authorities of the territory to produce any documents from his archives or other official papers or to give evidence relating to matters within the scope of his official duties. Such a request shall, however, be complied with in the interests of justice if, in the judgment of the consular officer in charge, it is possible to do so without prejudice to the interests of the sending State.

(6) A consular officer shall also be entitled to decline to give evidence as an expert witness with regard to the laws of the sending State.

#### *Article 13*

(1) A consular officer or employee shall not be liable, in proceedings in the courts of the receiving State, in respect of acts performed in his official capacity, falling within the functions of a consular officer under international law, unless the sending State requests or assents to the proceedings through its diplomatic representative.

(2) It is understood that the provisions of paragraph (1) of this article do not preclude a consular officer or employee from being held liable in a civil action arising out of a contract concluded by him in which he did not expressly contract as agent for his government and in which the other party looked to him personally for performance, and that the provisions of paragraph (5) of article 12 do not entitle a consular officer or employee to refuse to produce any document or to give evidence relating to such a contract.

(3) A consular officer or employee may be required to give evidence in either a civil or a criminal case, except as provided for in paragraphs (5) and (6) of article 12. The authority or court requiring his evidence shall take all reasonable steps to avoid interference with the performance of his official duties. In the case of a consular officer the authority or court shall, wherever permissible and possible, arrange for the taking of such evidence, orally or in writing, at his office or residence.

(4) All motor vehicles, vessels and aircraft owned by the sending State and used for the purposes of a consulate or for the purposes of a consular officer or employee, and likewise all motor vehicles, vessels and aircraft owned by a consular officer or employee, shall be adequately insured by policies against third party risks. Any action by a third party in respect of any such risk shall be deemed to be an action involving liability as set out in paragraph (2) of this article, and the provisions of paragraph (5) of article 12 shall not entitle a consular officer or employee to refuse to produce any document or to give evidence in connexion with such an action.

(5) A consular officer and his wife and minor children residing with him shall be exempt from the requirement of the laws of the territory with regard to the registration of foreigners and permission to reside, and shall not be subject to deportation while the consular officer holds a valid exequatur or other authorization.

*Article 14*

(1) Except at the request or with the consent of the sending State a career consular officer shall not be subject in any territory of the receiving State to detention in custody pending trials, unless he is accused of a grave offence as defined in paragraph (9) of article 2 of this Convention.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this article relating to personal immunity, a career consular officer shall be entitled to no immunity from the jurisdiction of the receiving State except as provided for in paragraphs (5) and (6) of article 12 and paragraph (1) of article 13.

PART IV.— FINANCIAL PRIVILEGES

*Article 15*

No tax or other similar charge of any kind (national, State, provincial, municipal or other) shall, in the territory, be imposed on or collected from the sending State or any natural or judicial person acting on its behalf in respect of:

- (a) The ownership or occupation of land, buildings, parts of buildings or appurtenances used exclusively for any of the purposes specified in paragraph (1) of article 9 of this Convention, except taxes or other assessments levied for services or for local public improvements, to the extent that the said premises are benefited thereby;
- (b) Transactions or instruments relating to the acquisition of immovable property for any of the said purposes;
- (c) The ownership, possession or use of movable property for any of the said purposes.

*Article 16*

(1) (a) No tax or other similar charge of any kind shall be imposed or collected in the territory by the receiving State, or by any State, province, municipality, or other local subdivision thereof, in respect of fees or other similar charges received on behalf of the sending State in compensation for consular services, or in respect of any receipt given for the payment of such fees or other similar charges.

(b) The sending State or a consular officer or employee thereof shall be exempt in the territory from all taxes or other similar charges of any kind imposed or collected by the receiving State or by any State, province, municipality, or other local subdivision thereof, in respect of acts performed in the course of the officer's or employee's official functions. This exemption shall not apply to taxes or other similar charges in respect of which some other person is legally liable, notwithstanding that the burden of the tax or other similar charge may be passed on to the sending State or the consular officer or employee.

(2) No tax or other similar charge of any kind shall be imposed or collected

in the territory by the receiving State, or by any State, province, municipality or other local subdivision thereof, in respect of the official emoluments, salary, wages or allowances received as compensation for his consular services by a consular officer.

. . .  
*Article 17*

(1) All furniture, equipment, supplies and other articles, including vehicles, vessels and aircraft, intended for official use in the territory in connexion with any of the purposes specified in paragraph (1) of article 9 shall be permitted entry into the territory, free of all taxes or duties imposed upon or by reason of importation.

(2) Baggage and effects and other articles, including vehicles, vessels and aircraft, imported into the territory by a consular officer or employee, provided, in either case, that he fulfils the conditions specified in paragraph (4) of article 16, exclusively for his personal use or the use of members of his family forming part of his household shall be exempt from all taxes or duties (national, State, provincial, municipal or other) imposed upon or by reason of importation, whether accompanying him to his consular post, either upon first arrival or upon subsequent arrivals, or subsequently consigned to him at his post and imported at any time while he is assigned to or employed at such post.

(3) It is however, understood that:

- (a) The receiving State may, as a condition to the granting of the exemption provided in this article, require that a notification of any importation or re-exportation be given in such manner as it may prescribe and in addition may require that such articles should be submitted to customs examination;
- (b) The exemption provided in this article, being in respect of articles imported for official or personal use only does not extend to, *inter alia*, articles imported as an accommodation to others or for sale or for other commercial purposes. However, articles imported as samples of commercial products solely for display within a consulate and subsequently re-exported or destroyed shall not be regarded as excluded from the exemption provided in this article;
- (c) The receiving State may determine that the exemption provided in this article does not apply in respect of articles grown, produced or manufactured in the territory which have been exported therefrom without payment of, or upon repayment of, taxes or duties which would have been chargeable but for such exportation.
- (d) Nothing herein shall be construed so as to permit the entry into the territory of any article the importation of which is specifically prohibited by law.

. . .  
PART VII.— SHIPPING

*Article 28*

(1) If a seaman deserts from a vessel of the sending State in a port of the receiving State, the administrative and judicial authorities of the territory shall, at the request of the appropriate consular officer of the sending State, aid in apprehending the deserter and, on proof of the desertion, detain him

and order him to be conveyed on board the vessel, or delivered to the master or owner thereof or his agent to be so conveyed.

(2) The authorities of the territory shall not, however, be obliged to take action as contemplated in paragraph (1) of this article in respect of a seaman:

- (i) Who is a national of the receiving State; or
- (ii) In whose case there is reasonable ground for believing that his life or liberty will be endangered, for reasons of race, nationality, political opinion or religion, in any country to which the vessel is likely to go.

(3) If the deserter shall be accused of an offence (other than the desertion) which is cognizable under the law of the territory, or if he shall have been convicted of such an offence, the authorities of the territory shall not be obliged to order him to be conveyed on board the vessel or delivered to the master or owner thereof or his agent to be so conveyed, until he has been tried and has undergone any punishment which may have been awarded to him.

#### *Article 29*

(1) Except at the request or with the consent of the consular officer, the administrative authorities of the territory shall not concern themselves with any matter relating to the internal management of the vessel. The judicial authorities of the territory, however, may exercise jurisdiction, in conformity with the law of the territory, with regard to disputes as to wages and contracts of service between the master and members of the crew, provided that a national of the receiving State is a party to the proceedings. The administrative and judicial authorities shall not interfere with the detention in custody on the vessel of a seaman for disciplinary offences, provided that such detention is lawful under the law of the sending State and is not accompanied by unjustifiable severity or inhumanity.

(2) Without prejudice to their right to take cognizance of offences committed on board any vessel in the ports or in the territorial waters of the territory and cognizable under the local law or to enforce local laws applicable to such vessel or persons and property on board, the High Contracting Parties affirm their approval of the international practice under which the authorities of the territory should not, except at the request or with the consent of a consular officer,

- (a) Concern themselves with any matter taking place on board the vessel unless for the preservation of peace and order or in the interests of public health or safety; or
- (b) Institute prosecutions in respect of offences committed on board the vessel, unless:
  - (i) They involve the tranquillity or safety of the port, or the laws of the territory regarding public health, the safety of life at sea, customs, immigration or any similar matter; or
  - (ii) They are committed by or against persons other than the master or members of the crew, or by or against persons possessing the nationality of the receiving State; or
  - (iii) They constitute grave offences as defined in article (2) (9) of this Convention.

(3) If, for the purpose of the exercise of the rights referred to in para-

graph (2) of this article, it is the intention of the authorities of the territory to arrest or question any person or to seize any property or to institute any formal enquiry on board the vessel, the master or other officer acting on his behalf shall be given an opportunity to inform the consular officer, and unless this is impossible on account of the urgency of the matter, to inform him in such time as to enable the consular officer or a consular employee on his staff to be present if he so desires. If the consular officer has not been present or represented, he shall be entitled, on his request, to receive from the authorities of the territory full information with regard to what has taken place. The provisions of this paragraph shall not, however, apply to routine examinations by the authorities of the territory with regard to customs, health and the admission of foreigners or to detention of the vessel or of any portion of her cargo arising out of civil or commercial proceedings in the courts of the territory.

#### FIRST AGREED MINUTE

It is understood with reference to the Convention that the right of consular personnel to import or possess vessels, as defined in article 2 (5), and aircraft, is subject in all instances to the specific consent of the receiving State and that the receiving State, while taking fully into account the official or personal requirements of the consular post or individual concerned, retains discretion in any particular case to withhold such consent.

*For Her Majesty:*

John W. TAYLOR

#### SECOND AGREED MINUTE

It is noted that, in respect of the territories referred to in article 1 (1) of the Convention, the judicial authorities possess jurisdiction over disputes regarding seamen's wages and contracts of service occurring on board foreign vessels in internal or territorial waters but that they are prepared, on the intervention of the competent consular officer of the Flag State, to refrain from exercising such jurisdiction.

It is, therefore, agreed that, if, in cases to which British nationals as defined in article 2 (4) (a) are not parties, the Government of the United Mexican States should wish, in conformity with the provisions of paragraph (1) of article 29, to withdraw such disputes from local jurisdiction, the competent Mexican consular officer will accordingly be instructed to request the court concerned not to proceed with the hearing of the case.

*For Her Majesty:*

John W. TAYLOR

#### FIRST PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

At the time of signing the Consular Convention of this day's date on behalf of Her Majesty The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her Other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of The President of the United Mexican States, in respect of the United Mexican States, the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, declare as follows:

The High Contracting Parties wish to put on record that in their view the following principles are applicable to consulates and consular officers under the general law of nations in the event of war or of the rupture of diplomatic relations:

(1) In the event of war or the rupture of relations between two States, either State shall be entitled to demand the closure of all or any of the consulates of the other State in its territory. It shall also be entitled to close all or any such consulates of the latter State as are situated in other countries which come under its military occupation;

(2) In the event of the closure of all or any of the consulates of one State in the territory of another State or in territory which comes under the military occupation of the latter State, the consular officers (including honorary consular officers) and consular employees concerned of the former State who are nationals of the former State and are not nationals of the latter State, provided that their name have been duly notified through the appropriate channel, together with all members of their families, shall be given reasonable time and proper facilities to leave the territory for their own country. They shall be afforded considerate treatment and protection until the moment of their departure, which shall take place within a reasonable period, and they shall be permitted to take with them their archives and official papers together with their personal effects and furniture, or, if they prefer, to deposit them in safe custody in the territory. In either case their archives and official papers shall be inviolable and all practicable steps shall be taken to safeguard their furniture and personal effects.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Protocol and affixed thereto their seals.

DONE, in duplicate, at Mexico City, this twentieth day of March of nineteen hundred and fifty-four, in the English and Spanish languages, both texts being equally authoritative.

*For Her Majesty:*

[L.S.] John W. TAYLOR

## SECOND PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

At the time of signing the Consular Convention of this day's date on behalf of Her Majesty The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of The President of the United Mexican States, in respect of the United Mexican States, the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto, declare as follows:

The High Contracting Parties have agreed that the provisions of article 14 of the Convention shall not come into operation until such time as each High Contracting Party has given notice to this effect to the other.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Protocol and affixed thereto their seals.

DONE, in duplicate, at Mexico City, this twentieth day of March of nineteen hundred and fifty-four, in the English and Spanish languages, both texts being equally authoritative.

*For Her Majesty:*

[L.S.] John W. TAYLOR



## EXCHANGE OF NOTES OF 20 MARCH 1954

## I

*Her Majesty's Ambassador at Mexico City to the Mexican Acting Secretary of State  
for Foreign Affairs*

BRITISH EMBASSY

MÉXICO, D. F.

March 20, 1954

Your Excellency,

I have the honour, upon the instructions of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, to address the following communication to your Excellency, in connexion with paragraphs (2), (3) and (5) of article 13 of the Consular Convention of this day's date between our two countries.

2. It is the understanding of Her Majesty's Government that the expressions "civil action" in paragraph (2) and "civil . . . case" in paragraph (3) of article 13 are intended to include, in respect of the United Mexican States, proceeding before contentious, administrative and labour tribunals as well as before the ordinary civil courts.

3. With regard to paragraph (5) of the same article, it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government, subject to a reciprocal undertaking on the part of the Mexican Government, to treat the provisions of the paragraph as applying to the adult unmarried daughters, as well as to the minor children, of Consular Officers, on the understanding that their names will be communicated to the appropriate authorities of the receiving State and that they will reside with their parents and not engage in gainful occupation in the territory.

4. I shall be grateful if Your Excellency will be so good as to let me know whether the foregoing interpretation of the expressions referred to in paragraph 2 above is in accordance with the views of the Mexican Government and to confirm that the intentions of that Government, in respect of the matter referred to in paragraph 3 above, are similar to those of Her Majesty's Government.

I avail, etc.

John W. TAYLOR

## II

*The Mexican Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Her Majesty's  
Ambassador at Mexico City*

México, D. F., March 20, 1954

Sir,

With reference to the Consular Convention of to-day's date between our two countries, I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency's Note of to-day's date, of which the second paragraph reads as follows:

[See paragraphs 2 and 3 of note I]

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that this interpretation is in conformity with the views of my Government.

I also confirm to Your Excellency that the intentions of the Mexican Government with regard to the matter mentioned in the third paragraph of Your Excellency's Note under reference are similar to those of Her Majesty's Government.

I avail, etc.

José GOROSTIZA

### III

*Her Majesty's Ambassador at Mexico City to the Mexican Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*

BRITISH EMBASSY

MÉXICO, D. F.

March 20, 1954

Your Excellency,

With reference to the Consular Convention, signed today, I have the honour, upon instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to inform Your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland are prepared, upon the entry into force of the Convention and subject to a reciprocal undertaking on the part of the Government of the United Mexican States, to accord treatment, as set out in paragraphs 2 to 5 below inclusive, to civil servants employed otherwise than in a diplomatic or consular capacity by that Government in any British territory, to which the Convention applies, provided that their official employment does not relate to the conduct of any trade, business or undertaking carried on for the purpose of profit and provided also that, in all cases, they are not British nationals as defined in sub-paragraph (a) of paragraph (4) of article 2 of the Convention.

2. Her Majesty's Government will apply the provisions of paragraph (2) of article 17 of the Convention, subject to the modifications set out in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of paragraph (3) of the same Article, to any such civil servant who fulfils the conditions specified in paragraph 3 of the present Note on the understanding that, in addition, this exemption :

- (a) Shall apply only in respect of the personal and household effects which accompany the civil servant on his first arrival in the British territory concerned in order to take up his official appointment or which are imported separately shortly before or not later than three months after the date of his first arrival;
- (b) Shall apply to the importation of one motor vehicle, which vehicle shall have been in the ownership and use of the civil servant abroad prior to his arrival in the territory and shall also be imported not later than three months after his arrival; the owner of the vehicle may be required to enter into an undertaking that it will not be disposed of in the territory, but will be re-exported on the termination of his tour of duty or earlier.

3. The conditions referred to in paragraph 2 of the present Note are that a civil servant shall :

- (a) Not be engaged in any occupation for gain in the British territory in which he is stationed other than his official employment;
- (b) Be a permanent employee of the Government of the United Mexican States or, if not a permanent employee of that Government, shall not have been ordinarily resident in the British territory concerned at the date of the commencement of his employment.

4. Her Majesty's Government will also apply the provisions of subparagraph (b) of paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of article 16 of the Convention to the civil servants in question.

5. Her Majesty's Government will, in addition, apply the provisions of article 15 of the Convention to premises owned or held in the name of the Government of the United Mexican States and used exclusively for the purpose of the official employment of the civil servants in question and to movable property owned or possessed by that Government and used in connexion with the conduct of the official employment of the said civil servants.

6. In conclusion, I have the honour to confirm that Her Majesty's Government are ready to accept the proposal put forward in this connexion during the discussions preceding the signature of the Consular Convention, namely, that if either of the two Governments subsequently decide to modify their present policy in regard to the matters dealt with in this Note, they will notify the other Government accordingly and will continue to accord to the civil servants concerned of that Government treatment not less favourable than that contemplated above for a period of at least six months after the date of such notification, and to state that, provided the said proposal is similarly acceptable to the Government of the United Mexican States, Her Majesty's Government will act accordingly.

7. I shall be grateful if Your Excellency will confirm that the Government of the United Mexican States will accord corresponding treatment upon the entry into force of the Convention to civil servants employed by Her Majesty's Government in Mexican territory otherwise than in a diplomatic or consular capacity.

I avail, etc.

John W. TAYLOR

#### IV

*The Mexican Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Her Majesty's  
Ambassador at Mexico City*

México, D. F., March 20, 1954

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Your Excellency's Note of today's date, the text of which reads as follows :

[ See Note III ]

In reply I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the Mexican Government agrees with the contents of the above-mentioned Note and I have pleasure in assuring you that the Mexican Government will give

the same treatment to British Civil Servants within the terms of the Note cited above.

The Government of the United Mexican States likewise agrees with the proposal made in the sixth paragraph of Your Excellency's Note under reference, namely that if either of the two Governments should subsequently decide to modify its present policy in regard to the matters dealt with in the present Note, that Government will be required to make to the other Government the stipulated notification, and action will be taken accordingly. I avail, etc.

José GOROSTIZA

## EXCHANGES OF NOTES OF 30 MARCH 1955

### I

*Her Majesty's Ambassador at Mexico City to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs*

BRITISH EMBASSY

México City, March 30, 1955

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to refer to paragraph (3) of article 2 and article 37, of the Consular Convention between our two countries which was signed on the 20th of March, 1954, and which will enter into operation on the 1st of April, 1955.

2. Paragraph (3) of article 2 of the Convention reads as follows :

“ The term ‘territory’ means any part of the territories of the receiving State in which the whole or part of a Consular Officer's district is situated and which has been notified as constituting a territorial unit for the purpose of all or some of the articles of the Convention, in conformity with the provisions of article 37 of the Convention ”,

and article 37 reads as follows :

“ (1) Each High Contracting Party shall, before the entry into force of this Convention, inform the other by notification in writing through the diplomatic channel which parts of his territories are to be regarded as territorial units for the purpose of all or some of the articles of the Convention, and, in the latter case, for the purpose of which articles they are to be so regarded.

“ (2) Either High Contracting Party may, by a further notification or notifications in writing, inform the other of his decision to modify the arrangements previously notified and each such notification shall take effect six months after the date of its receipt by the latter High Contracting Party.”

3. In respect of the territories referred to at paragraph (1) of article 1 of the Convention, I now have the honour, upon instructions from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to notify Your Excellency, for the information of the Mexican Government, that, for the purposes of the Convention, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are together to be regarded as a single territory and that all other territories for whose

international relations Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are responsible are each to be regarded as a separate territory, provided that, for the purposes of article 16, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are each to be regarded as a separate territory and that, for the purposes of article 23, England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are each to be regarded as a separate territory.

I avail, etc.

W. J. SULLIVAN

## II

*The Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Mexico City*

México, D. F., March 30, 1955

Sir,

I have pleasure in acknowledging receipt of the Note of to-day's date, which Your Excellency was good enough to address to me.

I have taken due note that, for the purposes of the Consular Convention signed between México and Great Britain on the 20th of March, 1954, which will enter into force on the 1st of April next, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, are to be considered together as a single territory, and that all other territories for whose international relations the British Government are responsible are each to be regarded as a separate territory.

I have likewise taken note that, for the purposes of article 16 of the Convention, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are to be considered each as a separate territory, and that for the purposes of article 23 England and Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are to be considered each as a separate territory.

I thank Your Excellency for conveying this information to me.

I avail, etc.

L. P. N.

(Luis Padilla Nervo)

## III

*The Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Mexico City*

México, D. F., March 30, 1955

Sir,

I have pleasure in referring to the Consular Convention signed between the United Mexican States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the 20th of March, 1954, which will enter into force on the 1st of April next.

As Your Excellency will recall, paragraph (3) of article 2 of the said Convention is drawn up in the following terms :

“(3) The term ‘territory’ means any part of the territories of the receiving State in which the whole or part of a Consular Officer’s district is situated and which has been notified as constituting a territorial unit for the purpose of all or some of the articles of the Convention, in conformity with the provisions of article 37 of the Convention”;

Article 37 of the aforementioned Consular Convention provides as follows :

“Article 37. (1) Each High Contracting Party shall, before the entry into force of this Convention, inform the other by notification in writing through the diplomatic channel which parts of his territories are to be regarded as territorial units for the purpose of all or some of the articles of the Convention, and, in the latter case, for the purpose of which articles they are to be so regarded.

“(2) Either High Contracting Party may, by a further notification or notifications in writing, inform the other of his decision to modify the arrangements previously notified and each such notification shall take effect six months after the date of its receipt by the latter High Contracting Party”.

In accordance with these provisions I have the honour to notify Your Excellency, for the information of your Government, that the integral parts of the United Mexican States as set forth in paragraph (2) of article 1 are to be considered as a single territory.

I avail, etc.

L. P. N.  
(Luis Padilla Nervo)

#### IV

*Her Majesty’s Ambassador at Mexico City to the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs*

BRITISH EMBASSY

México City, March 30, 1955

Monsieur le Ministre,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of Your Excellency’s Note of to-day’s date, in which you were good enough to notify me, in accordance with article 37 of the Consular Convention between our two countries, which was signed on the 20th of March, 1954, and will come into force on the 1st of April, 1955, that for the purposes of the Convention the territories referred to at paragraph (2) of article 1 thereof are to be regarded as a single territory.

I avail, etc.

W. J. Sullivan

NOTE: The provisions of the other articles of this Treaty are similar to the corresponding provisions of the Convention between the United States of America and Ireland (Convention No. 24 above).