

*Extract from:*

# UNITED NATIONS JURIDICAL YEARBOOK

1997

Part One. Legal status of the United Nations and related intergovernmental organizations

Chapter I. Legislative texts concerning the legal status of the United Nations and related intergovernmental organizations



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## Chapter I

### LEGISLATIVE TEXTS CONCERNING THE LEGAL STATUS OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND RELATED INTERGOV- ERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

#### 1. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

##### (a) Merchant Shipping and Maritime Security Act, 1997<sup>1</sup>

25.—Schedule 4 (amendments of Part III of the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990, which relates to the protection of ships and harbour areas against acts of violence) shall have effect.

26.—(1) For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that for the purposes of any proceedings before a court in the United Kingdom in respect of piracy, the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 1982 that are set out in Schedule 5 shall be treated as constituting part of the law of nations.

(2) For the purposes of those provisions the high seas shall (in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 58 of that Convention) be taken to include all waters beyond the territorial sea of the United Kingdom or of any other State.

(3) The Tokyo Convention Act 1967 (so far as unrepealed) shall cease to have effect.

(4) Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that subsections (1) to (3) and Schedule 5 shall extend to the Isle of Man, any of the Channel Islands or any colony with such modifications, if any, as appear to Her to be appropriate.

(5) In section 39 of the Aviation Security Act 1982 (extension of 1982 Act outside United Kingdom), for subsection (2) (application of power in 1967 Act to section 5 of 1982 Act) there is substituted—

“(2) Subsection (4) of section 26 of the Merchant Shipping and Maritime Security Act 1997 (power to extend provisions about piracy to Isle of Man, Channel Islands and colonies) shall apply to section 5 of this Act as it applies to the provisions mentioned in that subsection.”

(6) Nothing in this section affects the operation of any Order in Council made under section 8 of the Tokyo Convention Act 1967; but any such Order may be revoked as if made under subsection (4).

##### *International bodies concerned with maritime matters*

27.—(1) In this section “the 1971 Fund” means the International Oil Pollution Compensation Fund established by the International Convention on the Establishment of an International Fund for Compensation for Oil Pollution Damage opened for signature in Brussels on 18 December 1971.

(2) The termination of the membership of Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of the 1971 Fund shall not affect the application to that Fund of section 1 of the *International Organizations Act 1968*.

28.—(1) In this section “the Tribunal” means the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea established in accordance with annex VI of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

(2) Except insofar as in any particular case any privilege or immunity is waived by the Tribunal, the members of the Tribunal shall enjoy, when engaged on the business of the Tribunal, the like privileges and immunities as, in accordance with the 1961 Convention articles, are accorded to the head of a diplomatic mission.

(3) In subsection (2)—

“the 1961 Convention articles” means the articles (being certain articles of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations signed in 1961) which are set out in Schedule 1 to the *Diplomatic Privileges Act 1964*;

“head of a diplomatic mission” shall be construed in accordance with those articles.

(4) The members of the Tribunal and the registrar of the Tribunal shall have exemption from income tax in respect of emoluments received by them as members or as the registrar.

(5) Subsection (4) shall be taken to have come into force on 15 September 1996.

(6) If in any proceedings a question arises whether a person is or is not entitled to any privilege or immunity by virtue of this section, a certificate issued by or under the authority of the Secretary of State stating any fact relating to that question shall be conclusive evidence of that fact.

(7) Subsections (1) to (5) shall cease to have effect on the coming into force of the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (Immunities and Privileges) Order 1996 (which makes provision corresponding to subsections (1) to (4) but does not come into force until the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea enters into force in respect of the United Kingdom).

### *Supplementary*

29.—(1) Schedule 6 (minor and consequential amendments) shall have effect.

(2) Schedule 7 (repeals and revocations) shall have effect.

30.—(1) This Act, except section 4, extends to Northern Ireland.

(2) The provisions capable of being—

(a) extended to the Isle of Man, any of the Channel Islands or any colony under section 315 of the 1995 Act, or

(b) applied in relation to any of those places under section 141 or under or by virtue of any other provision of the 1995 Act,

include the amendments of that Act made by this Act.

(3) The provisions capable of being extended to the Isle of Man, any of the Channel Islands or any colony under section 51 of the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 include the amendments of that Act made by this Act.

(4) Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct that section 24 shall, with such exceptions, adaptations and modifications (if any) as may be specified in the Order, extend to the Isle of Man, any of the Channel Islands or any colony.

31.—(1) This Act may be cited as the Merchant Shipping and Maritime Security Act 1997.

(2) In this Act “the 1995 Act” means the Merchant Shipping Act 1995.

### (b) United Nations Personnel Act 1997<sup>2</sup>

AN ACT TO ENABLE EFFECT TO BE GIVEN TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE CONVENTION ON THE SAFETY OF UNITED NATIONS AND ASSOCIATED PERSONNEL ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON 9 DECEMBER 1994 [27 FEBRUARY 1997]

BE IT ENACTED by the Queen’s most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1.—(1) If a person does outside the United Kingdom any act to or in relation to a United Nations worker which, if he had done it in any part of the United Kingdom, would have made him guilty of any of the offences mentioned in subsection (2), he shall in that part of the United Kingdom be guilty of that offence.

(2) The offences referred to in subsection (1) are—

- (a) murder, manslaughter, culpable homicide, rape, assault causing injury, kidnapping, abduction and false imprisonment;
- (b) an offence under section 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30 or 47 of the Offences against the Person Act 1861; and
- (c) an offence under section 2 of the Explosive Substances Act 1883.

2.—(1) If a person does outside the United Kingdom any act, in connection with an attack on relevant premises or on a vehicle ordinarily used by a United Nations worker which is made when a United Nations worker is on or in the premises or vehicle, which, if he had done it in any part of the United Kingdom, would have made him guilty of any of the offences mentioned in subsection (2), he shall in that part of the United Kingdom be guilty of that offence.

(2) The offences referred to in subsection (1) are—

- (a) an offence under section 2 of the Explosive Substances Act 1883;
- (b) an offence under section 1 of the Criminal Damage Act 1971;
- (c) an offence under article 3 of the Criminal Damage (Northern Ireland) Order 1977; and
- (d) wilful fire-raising.

(3) In this section—

“relevant premises” means premises at which a United Nations worker resides or is staying or which a United Nations worker uses for the purpose of carrying out his functions as such a worker; and

“vehicle” includes any means of conveyance.

3.—(1) If a person in the United Kingdom or elsewhere contravenes subsection (2) he shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) A person contravenes this subsection if, in order to compel a person to do or abstain from doing any act, he—

- (a) makes to a person a threat that any person will do an act which is—
  - (i) an offence mentioned in section 1(2) against a United Nations worker, or
  - (ii) an offence mentioned in subsection (2) of section 2 in connection with such an attack as is mentioned in subsection (1) of that section, and
- (b) intends that the person to whom he makes the threat shall fear that it will be carried out.

(3) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable on conviction on indictment to imprisonment for a term—

- (a) not exceeding ten years, and
- (b) not exceeding the term of imprisonment to which a person would be liable for the offence constituted by doing the act threatened at the place where the conviction occurs and at the time of the offence to which the conviction relates.

4.—(1) For the purposes of this Act a person is a United Nations worker, in relation to an alleged offence, if at the time of the alleged offence—

- (a) he is engaged or deployed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations as a member of the military, police or civilian component of a United Nations operation,
- (b) he is, in his capacity as an official or expert on mission of the United Nations, a specialized agency of the United Nations or the International Atomic Energy Agency, present in an area where a United Nations operation is being conducted,
- (c) he is assigned, with the agreement of an organ of the United Nations, by the Government of any State or by an international governmental organization to carry out activities in support of the fulfilment of the mandate of a United Nations operation,
- (d) he is engaged by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, a specialized agency or the International Atomic Energy Agency to carry out such activities, or
- (e) he is deployed by a humanitarian non-governmental organization or agency under an agreement with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with a specialized agency or with the International Atomic Energy Agency to carry out such activities.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), in this section “United Nations operation” means an operation—

- (a) which is established, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, by an organ of the United Nations,

- (b) which is conducted under the authority and control of the United Nations, and
  - (c) which—
    - (i) has as its purpose the maintenance or restoration of international peace and security, or
    - (ii) has, for the purposes of the Convention, been declared by the Security Council or the General Assembly of the United Nations to be an operation where there exists an exceptional risk to the safety of the participating personnel.
- (3) In this section “United Nations operation” does not include any operation—
- (a) which is authorized by the Security Council of the United Nations as an enforcement action under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,
  - (b) in which United Nations workers are engaged as combatants against organized armed forces, and
  - (c) to which the law of international armed conflict applies.
- (4) In this section—
- “the Convention” means the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1994; and
- “specialized agency” has the meaning assigned to it by Article 57 of the Charter of the United Nations.
- (5) If, in any proceedings, a question arises as to whether—
- (a) a person is or was a United Nations worker, or
  - (b) an operation is or was a United Nations operation,

a certificate issued by or under the authority of the Secretary of State and stating any fact relating to the question shall be conclusive evidence of that fact.

5.—(1) Proceedings for an offence which (disregarding the provisions of the Internationally Protected Persons Act 1978, the Suppression of Terrorism Act 1978 and the Nuclear Material (Offences) Act 1983) would not be an offence apart from section 1, 2 or 3 above shall not be begun—

- (a) in England and Wales, except by or with the consent of the Attorney General;
- (b) in Northern Ireland, except by or with the consent of the Attorney General for Northern Ireland.

(2) Without prejudice to any jurisdiction exercisable apart from this subsection, every sheriff court in Scotland shall have jurisdiction to entertain proceedings for an offence which (disregarding the provisions of the Internationally Protected Persons Act 1978, the Suppression of Terrorism Act 1978 and the Nuclear Material (Offences) Act 1983) would not be an offence in Scotland apart from section 1, 2 or 3 above.

(3) A person is guilty of an offence under, or by virtue of, section 1, 2 or 3 regardless of his nationality.

(4) For the purposes of those sections, it is immaterial whether a person knows that another person is a United Nations worker.

6.—(1) The offences to which an Order in Council under section 2 of the Extradition Act 1870 can apply shall include offences under section 3 of this Act.

(2) In section 22 of the Extradition Act 1989 (extension of purposes of extradition for offences under Acts giving effect to international Conventions)—

(a) in subsection (2), after paragraph (k) there shall be inserted—

“(l) the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 December 1994 (“the United Nations Personnel Convention”).”, and

(b) in subsection (4), after paragraph (k) there shall be inserted—

“(l) in relation to the United Nations Personnel Convention—

(i) an offence mentioned in section 1(2) of the United Nations Personnel Act 1997 which is committed against a United Nations worker within the meaning of that Act;

(ii) an offence mentioned in subsection (2) of section 2 of that Act which is committed in connection with such an attack as is mentioned in subsection (1) of that section; and

(iii) an offence under section 3 of that Act.”

(3) In Schedule 1 to that Act (provisions deriving from Extradition Act 1870 and associated enactments), in paragraph 15 (deemed extension of jurisdiction of foreign States), after paragraph (m) there shall be inserted—

“; or

(n) an offence mentioned in section 1(2) of the United Nations Personnel Act 1997 which is committed against a United Nations worker within the meaning of that Act; or

(o) an offence mentioned in subsection (2) of section 2 of that Act which is committed in connection with such an attack as is mentioned in subsection (1) of that section;

(p) an offence under section 3 of that Act;

(q) an attempt to commit an offence mentioned in paragraph (n), (o) or (p).”.

7.—The Schedule to this Act (consequential amendments) shall have effect.

8.—In this Act—

“act” includes omission; and

“United Nations worker” has the meaning given in section 4.

9.—(1) This Act extends to Northern Ireland.

(2) Her Majesty may by Order in Council make provision for extending any of the provisions of this Act, with such exceptions, adaptations or modifications as may be specified in the Order, to any of the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man or any colony.

10.—(1) This Act may be cited as the United Nations Personnel Act 1997.

(2) This Act shall come into force at the end of the period of two months beginning with the day on which it is passed.

## SCHEDULE

### CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

#### *Visiting Forces Act 1952 (c. 67)*

1.—(1) The Schedule to the Visiting Forces Act 1952 (which specifies the offences which are offences against the person and against property for the purposes of section 3 of that Act) shall be amended as follows.

(2) In paragraph 1, after subparagraph (d) there shall be inserted—

“(e) an offence of making such a threat as is mentioned in section 3 of the United Nations Personnel Act 1997 and any of the following offences against a United Nations worker within the meaning of that Act—

- (i) an offence of kidnapping;
- (ii) an offence of false imprisonment;
- (iii) an offence under section 2 of the Explosive Substances Act 1883 of causing an explosion likely to endanger life.”;

(3) In paragraph 2, after subparagraph (d) there shall be inserted—

“(e) an offence of making such a threat as is mentioned in section 3 of the United Nations Personnel Act 1997 and an offence of causing an explosion likely to endanger life, committed against a United Nations worker (within the meaning of that Act), under section 2 of the Explosive Substances Act 1883.”;

(4) In paragraph 3, after subparagraph (k) there shall be inserted—

“(l) an offence under section 2 of the Explosive Substances Act 1883 of causing an explosion likely to cause serious injury to property in connection with such an attack as is mentioned in section 2(1) of the United Nations Personnel Act 1997.”;

(5) In paragraph 4, after subparagraph (d) there shall be inserted—

“(e) any of the following offences in connection with such an attack as is mentioned in section 2(1) of the United Nations Personnel Act 1997—

- (i) an offence of wilful fire-raising;
- (ii) an offence under section 2 of the Explosive Substances Act 1883 of causing an explosion likely to cause serious injury to property.”.

#### *Internationally Protected Persons Act 1978 (c. 17)*

2. In section 2 of the Internationally Protected Persons Act 1978 (supplementary provision about proceedings for offences under that Act), in subsections (1) and (2) for “and the Nuclear Material (Offences) Act 1983” there shall be sub-

stituted “, the Nuclear Material (Offences) Act 1983 and the United Nations Personnel Act 1997”.

*Suppression of Terrorism Act 1978 (c. 26)*

3. In section 4 of the Suppression of Terrorism Act 1978 (jurisdiction in respect of certain offences committed outside the United Kingdom), in subsections (4) and (5) for “and the Nuclear Material (Offences) Act 1983” there shall be substituted “, the Nuclear Material (Offences) Act 1983 and the United Nations Personnel Act 1997”.

*Nuclear Material (Offences) Act 1983 (c. 18)*

4. In section 3 of the Nuclear Material (Offences) Act 1983 (supplementary provision about proceedings for offences under that Act), in subsections (1) and (2) for “and the Suppression of Terrorism Act 1978” there shall be substituted “, the Suppression of Terrorism Act 1978 and the United Nations Personnel Act 1997”.

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## **2. Uzbekistan**

### **(a) Taxation Code adopted on 24 April 1997<sup>3</sup>**

*Article 35*

**SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TAXATION OF  
FOREIGN BODIES CORPORATE (EXCERPT)**

Foreign bodies corporate shall be liable to taxation in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan in accordance with this Code, taking into account the special characteristics established by the international agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

This article contains a reference to the international agreements adopted by the Republic of Uzbekistan. These agreements are understood to include the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, ratified by the Republic of Uzbekistan, which contains provisions on diplomatic privileges and immunities.

*Article 59*

**EXEMPTION OF INDIVIDUALS FROM PAYMENT OF INCOME TAX (EXCERPT)**

1. The following individuals shall be fully exempt from payment of income tax:

(a) Heads and members of the staff of diplomatic missions and officials of consular posts of foreign States and members of their families forming part of their households, provided that they are not nationals of the Republic of

Uzbekistan, in respect of all income except income derived from sources in the Republic of Uzbekistan and not connected with diplomatic or consular service;

(b) Members of the administrative and technical staff of diplomatic missions and consular posts of foreign States and members of their families forming part of their households, provided that they are not nationals of or permanently resident in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in respect of all income except income derived from sources in the Republic of Uzbekistan and not connected with diplomatic or consular service;

(c) Members of the service staff of diplomatic missions and consular posts of foreign States, provided that they are not nationals of or permanently resident in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in respect of all income received by them for their services;

(d) Servants of members of diplomatic missions and consular posts of foreign States, provided that they are not nationals of or permanently resident in the Republic of Uzbekistan, in respect of all income received by them for their services;

(e) Officials of international non-governmental organizations in respect of income received by them in those organizations, provided that they are not nationals of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The content of article 59 (paras. (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)) reflects that of article VI (section 19) of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies of the United Nations (1947), which has been ratified by the Republic of Uzbekistan.

However, it must be noted that there is no reference in chapters 28 and 31 of the Taxation Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan, which deals with taxes on property and land, to the immunity from taxation of diplomatic missions, with which the United Nations and its specialized agencies are equated.

The Customs Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan was adopted in December 1997. Section VII of the Code (Customs benefits granted to various categories of foreign nationals) contains chapters 12 and 13.

(b) Customs Code adopted on 26 December 1997<sup>4</sup>

## CHAPTER 12

### CUSTOMS BENEFITS GRANTED TO MISSIONS OF FOREIGN STATES AND THEIR EMPLOYEES

#### *Article 117*

##### CUSTOMS BENEFITS GRANTED TO DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS OF FOREIGN STATES

Diplomatic missions of foreign States in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan may, subject to compliance with the procedure established for the transit of goods across the customs border, import into the Republic of Uzbekistan and export from the Republic of Uzbekistan goods intended for the

official use of the mission or post free of customs payments, with the exception of charges for storage and for processing such goods at locations other than those designated for that purpose or outside the working hours of the customs service.

#### *Article 118*

##### CUSTOMS BENEFITS GRANTED TO DIPLOMATIC AGENTS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS OF FOREIGN STATES

Subject to compliance with the procedure established for the transit of goods across the customs border, diplomatic agents of diplomatic missions (the head and members of the diplomatic staff) and members of their families forming part of their households, provided that they are not nationals of the Republic of Uzbekistan, may import into the Republic of Uzbekistan goods intended for their personal use, including goods intended for their establishment, and export from the Republic of Uzbekistan goods intended for their personal use free of customs payments, with the exception of charges for storage and for processing such goods at locations other than those designated for that purpose or outside the working hours of the customs service.

The personal baggage of the aforementioned persons shall be exempt from customs inspection, unless there are sufficient grounds for presuming that it contains goods not intended for personal use or goods the import or export of which is prohibited by the law or by international agreements, or controlled by quarantine or other special regulations. Such inspection shall be conducted in the presence of the diplomatic agent or his or her authorized representative.

#### *Article 119*

##### CUSTOMS BENEFITS GRANTED TO ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL STAFF OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS OF FOREIGN STATES

Administrative and technical staff of diplomatic missions of foreign States and members of their families forming part of their households, provided that they are not nationals of or permanently resident in the Republic of Uzbekistan, may import into the Republic of Uzbekistan goods intended for their establishment free of customs payments, with the exception of charges for storage and for processing such goods at locations other than those designated for that purpose or outside the working hours of the customs service.

#### *Article 120*

##### EXTENSION TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE AND TECHNICAL STAFF AND THE SERVICE STAFF OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS OF FOREIGN STATES OF THE CUSTOMS BENEFITS GRANTED TO DIPLOMATIC AGENTS

On the basis of special agreements with each foreign State and proceeding from the principle of reciprocity in relations with them, the customs benefits granted to diplomatic agents under article 118 of this Code may be extended to the administrative and technical staff and the service staff of diplomatic missions of foreign States and to members of their families, provided that they are not nationals of or permanently resident in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

### *Article 122*

#### TRANSIT OF THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BAGS OF FOREIGN STATES ACROSS THE CUSTOMS BORDER

The packages constituting the diplomatic or consular bag must bear visible external marks of their character.

The diplomatic or consular bag of foreign States in transit across the customs border of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall not be opened or detained. If there are serious grounds for presuming that the consular bag contains articles other than those indicated in part 3 of this article, the customs service shall have the right to request that the consular bag be opened by the authorized representatives of the sending State in the presence of officers of the customs service of the Republic of Uzbekistan. If the request is refused, the consular bag shall be returned to its place of origin.

### CHAPTER 13

#### CUSTOMS BENEFITS GRANTED TO OTHER FOREIGN NATIONALS

### *Article 123*

#### CUSTOMS BENEFITS GRANTED TO DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR COURIERS OF FOREIGN STATES

Diplomatic and consular couriers of foreign States may, on the basis of mutual agreement, import into the Republic of Uzbekistan and export from it goods intended for their personal use without customs inspection and free of customs payments, with the exception of charges for storage and for processing such goods at locations other than those designated for that purpose or outside the working hours of the customs service.

### *Article 124*

#### CUSTOMS BENEFITS GRANTED TO REPRESENTATIVES AND MEMBERS OF DELEGATIONS OF FOREIGN STATES

Representatives of foreign States, members of parliamentary and government delegations and, on the basis of mutual agreement, employees of delegations of foreign States entering the Republic of Uzbekistan in order to participate in intergovernmental negotiations, international conferences and meetings or on other official business shall be granted the customs benefits stipulated in this section for diplomatic agents of the diplomatic missions of foreign States. The same benefits shall be granted to family members accompanying the aforementioned persons.

### *Article 125*

#### CUSTOMS BENEFITS GRANTED TO DIPLOMATIC AGENTS, CONSULAR OFFICERS, REPRESENTATIVES OF FOREIGN STATES AND MEMBERS OF DELEGATIONS TRAVELLING IN TRANSIT ACROSS THE CUSTOMS TERRITORY

Diplomatic agents and consular officers of foreign States, members of their families and persons referred to in article 124 of this Code travelling in transit across the customs territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall be granted the customs benefits stipulated for diplomatic agents of diplomatic missions of foreign States.

### *Article 126*

#### CUSTOMS BENEFITS GRANTED TO INTERNATIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS, MISSIONS OF FOREIGN STATES TO SUCH ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR STAFF

The customs benefits granted to international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, missions of foreign States to such organizations and staff of such organizations and missions and members of their families are defined in the international agreements of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The articles of the Customs Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan cited above fully reflect the customs privileges stipulated in the international agreements signed by the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Many matters relating to diplomatic immunities and privileges are dealt with in the large body of subsidiary legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Ministry of Internal Affairs, National Security Council, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Customs Committee, Taxation Committee, etc.).

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#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup>Published in the United Kingdom by Her Majesty's Stationery Office Limited, 1997.

<sup>2</sup>Published in the United Kingdom by Her Majesty's Stationery Office Limited, 1997.

<sup>3</sup>Translation prepared by the United Nations Secretariat on the basis of a Russian version provided by the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan to the United Nations.

<sup>4</sup>Translation prepared by the United Nations Secretariat on the basis of a Russian version provided by the Permanent Mission of Uzbekistan to the United Nations.