
LAWS OF SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
REVISED EDITION

**DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES AND
IMMUNITIES ACT**

CHAPTER 192

**Act No.
61 of 1989**

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CHAPTER 192

DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES ACT

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CHAPTER 192

DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES ACT

An Act to confer certain privileges and immunities on members of diplomatic services in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines by giving the force of law to certain Articles of the Vienna Convention.

[Act No. 61 of 1989.]

[Date of commencement: 29th December, 1989.]

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act.

2. Interpretation

In this Act—

“**Minister**” means the Minister to whom responsibility for foreign affairs has been assigned;

“**Vienna Convention**” means the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations signed at Vienna on the 18th April, 1961.

3. Application of Vienna Convention

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Articles set out in the Schedule, being Articles of the Vienna Convention, shall have the force of law in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines and shall be construed in accordance with the provisions of this section.

(2) In the Articles referred to in subsection (1)—

“**agents of the receiving State**” shall be construed as including any police officer and any person exercising power of entry to any premises under any law in force in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines;

“**member of the family**” shall be construed as meaning in relation to any person, the spouse or any dependent relative of that person;

“**Ministry of Foreign Affairs or such other Ministry as may be agreed**” shall be construed as meaning the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines;

“**mission**” shall be construed as meaning any Embassy or High Commission;

“**national of the receiving State**” shall be construed as meaning any citizen of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

(3) For the purpose of Article 32, a waiver by the head of the mission of any State, or any person performing his functions, shall be deemed to be a waiver by that State.

(4) The references in Articles 37 and 38 to the extent to which any privileges and immunities are admitted by the receiving State and to additional privileges and immunities that may be granted by the receiving State, shall be construed as referring respectively to the extent to which any privileges and immunities which the Governor-General may specify, by order, and to any additional privileges and immunities that may be so specified.

4. Restriction, variation and revocation of privileges and immunities

(1) If it appears to the Governor-General that the privileges and immunities accorded to a mission of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in the territory of any State, or to the persons connected with that mission, are less than those conferred by this Act on the mission of that State, or on persons connected with that mission, the Governor-General may, by order in the *Gazette*, withdraw such of the privileges and immunities so conferred from the mission of that State, or from such persons connected with it, as appears to the Governor-General to be proper.

(2) When any privileges and immunities are withdrawn from any State by the Governor-General under subsection (1), the Governor-General may reinstate such privileges and immunities to that State any time if it appears proper to him to do so.

5. Validation

All the immunities and privileges accorded to diplomatic agents between the 28th December, 1983, and the coming into operation of this Act shall be deemed to have been lawfully accorded if they could have been accorded under the International Organisations (Immunities and Privileges) Act, 1954, notwithstanding the repeal of that Act on the 28th December, 1983.

[Act No. 41 of 1954.]

SCHEDULE

*Articles of the Vienna Convention having the Force of Law in
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines*

ARTICLE 1

For the purpose of the present Convention, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereunder assigned to the—

“diplomatic agent” is the head of the mission or a member of the diplomatic staff of the mission;

“head of mission” is the person charged by the sending State with the duty of acting in that capacity;

“members of the administrative and technical staff” are members of the staff of the mission employed in the administrative and technical service of the mission;

“members of the diplomatic staff” are the members of the staff of the mission having diplomatic rank;

“members of the mission” are the head of the mission and the members of the staff of the mission;

“members of the service staff” are the members of the staff of the mission in the domestic service of the mission;

“members of the staff of the mission” are the members of the diplomatic staff, of the administrative and technical staff and of the service staff of the mission;

“premises of the mission” are the buildings, or parts of buildings, and the land ancillary thereto, irrespective of ownership, used for the purposes of the mission including the residence of the head of the mission;

“private servant” is a person who is in the domestic service of a member of the mission and who is not an employee of the sending State.

ARTICLE 22

1. The premises of the mission shall be inviolable. The agents of the receiving State may not enter them, except with the consent of the head of the mission.
2. The receiving State is under a special duty to take all appropriate steps to protect the premises of the mission against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the mission or impairment of its dignity.
3. The premises of the mission, their furnishings and other property thereon and the means of transport of the mission, shall be immune from search, requisition, attachment or execution.

ARTICLE 23

1. The sending State and the head of the mission shall be exempt from all national, regional or municipal dues and taxes in respect of the premises of the mission, whether owned or leased, other than such as represent payments for specific services rendered.
2. The exemption from taxation referred to in this Article shall not apply to such dues and taxes payable under the law of the receiving State by persons contracting with the sending State or the head of the mission.

ARTICLE 24

The archives and documents of the mission shall be inviolable at any time and wherever they may be.

ARTICLE 27

1. The receiving State shall permit and protect free communication on the part of the mission for all official purposes. In communicating with the Government and other missions and consulates of the sending State, wherever situated, the mission may employ all appropriate means, including diplomatic couriers and messages in code or cipher. However, the mission may install and use a wireless transmitter only with the consent of the receiving State.
2. The official correspondence of the mission shall be inviolable: official correspondence means all correspondence relating to the mission and its functions.
3. The diplomatic bag shall not be opened or detained.
4. The packages constituting the diplomatic bag must bear visible external marks of their character and may contain only diplomatic documents or articles intended for official use.
5. The diplomatic courier, who shall be provided with an official document indicating his status and the number of packages constituting the diplomatic bag, shall be protected by the receiving State in the performance of his functions. He shall enjoy personal inviolability and shall not be liable to any form of arrest or detention.
6. The sending State, or the mission, may designate diplomatic 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 diplomatic bag in his charge.
7. A diplomatic bag may be entrusted to the captain of a commercial aircraft scheduled to land at an authorised 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 diplomatic courier. The mission may send one of its members to take possession of the diplomatic bag directly and freely from the captain of the aircraft.

ARTICLE 28

The fees and charges levied by the mission in the course of its official duties shall be exempt from all dues and taxes.

ARTICLE 29

The person of a diplomatic agent shall be inviolable. He shall not be liable to any form of arrest or detention. The receiving State shall treat him with due respect and shall take all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on his person, freedom or dignity.

ARTICLE 30

1. The private residence of a diplomatic agent shall enjoy the same inviolability and protection as the premises of the mission.
2. His papers, correspondence and, except as provided in paragraph 2 of Article 31, his property shall likewise enjoy inviolability.

ARTICLE 31

1. A diplomatic agent shall enjoy immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the receiving State. He shall also enjoy immunity from its civil and administrative jurisdiction except in the case of—

- (a) a real action relating to private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, unless he holds it on behalf of the sending State for the purposes of the mission;
- (b) an action relating to succession in which the diplomatic agent is involved as executor, administrator, heir or legatee as a private person and not on behalf of the sending State;
- (c) an action relating to any professional or commercial activity exercised by the diplomatic agent in the receiving State outside his official functions.

2. A diplomatic agent is not obliged to give evidence as a witness.

3. No measures of execution may be taken in respect of a diplomatic agent except in cases coming under paragraph 1(a), (b) and (c) of this Article, and provided that the measures concerned can be taken without infringing the inviolability of his person or his residence.

4. The immunity of a diplomatic agent from the jurisdiction of the receiving State does not exempt him from the jurisdiction of the sending State.

ARTICLE 32

1. The immunity from jurisdiction of diplomatic agents and persons enjoying immunity under Article 27 may be waived by the sending State.

2. The waiver must always be expressed.

3. The initiation of proceedings by a diplomatic agent or by a person enjoying immunity from jurisdiction under Article 31 shall preclude him from invoking immunity from jurisdiction in respect of any counterclaim directly connected with the principal claim.

4. Waiver of immunity from jurisdiction in respect of civil or administrative proceedings shall not be held to imply waiver of immunity in respect of the execution of the judgement, for which a separate waiver shall be necessary.

ARTICLE 33

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article, a diplomatic agent shall, with respect to services rendered for the sending State, 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 also apply to private servants who are in the sole employ of a diplomatic agent, on condition—

- (a) that they are not nationals of, nor permanently resident in, the receiving State; and
- (b) that they are covered by the social security provisions which may be in force in the sending State or a third State.

3. A diplomatic agent who employs persons to whom the exemption provided 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.
5. The provisions of this Article shall not affect bilateral or multilateral agreements concerning social security concluded previously and shall not prevent the conclusion of such agreements in the future.

ARTICLE 34

A diplomatic agent 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 and taxes on private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, unless he holds it on behalf of the sending State for the purpose of the mission;
- (c) estate, succession or inheritance duties levied by the receiving State, subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 39;
- (d) dues and taxes on private income having its source in the receiving State, and capital taxes on investments made in commercial undertakings in the receiving State;
- (e) charges levied for specific services rendered;
- (f) registration, court or record fees, mortgage dues and stamp duty, with respect to immovable property, subject to the provisions of Article 23.

ARTICLE 35

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

ARTICLE 36

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 mission;
 - (b) articles for the personal use of a diplomatic agent, or members of his family forming part of his household, including articles intended for his establishment.
2. The personal baggage of a diplomatic agent shall be exempt from inspection, unless there are serious grounds for presuming that it contains articles not covered by the exemptions mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article, of articles the import or export of which is prohibited by law or controlled by the quarantine regulations of the receiving State. Such inspection shall be conducted only in the presence of the diplomatic agent or of his authorised representative.

ARTICLE 37

1. The members of the family of a diplomatic agent forming part of his household shall, if they are not nationals of the receiving State, enjoy the privileges and immunities specified in Article 36.
2. Members of the administrative and technical staff of the mission, together with members of their families forming part of their respective households, shall, if they are not nationals of, nor permanently resident in the receiving State, enjoy the privileges and immunities specified in the Articles 29 to 35, except that the immunity from civil and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State, specified in paragraph 1 of Article 31, shall not extend to acts performed outside the course of their duties. They shall also enjoy the privileges specified in paragraph 1 of Article 36 in respect of articles imported at the time of first installation.
3. Members of the service staff of the mission who are not nationals of, nor permanently resident in, the receiving State shall enjoy immunity in respect of acts performed in the course of their duties, exemption from dues and taxes on the emoluments they receive by reason of their employment and the exemption contained in Article 33.
4. Private servants of members of the mission shall, if not nationals of, nor permanently resident in the receiving State, be exempt from dues and taxes on the emoluments they receive by reason of their employment. In other respects they may enjoy privileges and immunities only to the extent admitted by the receiving State. However, the receiving State must exercise its jurisdiction over those persons in such a manner as not to interfere unduly with the performance of the functions of the mission.

ARTICLE 38

1. Except in so far as additional privileges and immunities may be granted by the receiving State, a diplomatic agent who is a national of, or permanently resident in, that State shall enjoy only immunity from jurisdiction, and inviolability in respect of official acts performed in the exercise of his functions.
2. Other members of the staff of the mission and private servants who are nationals of, or permanently resident in, the receiving State shall enjoy privileges and immunities only to the extent admitted by the receiving State. However, the receiving State must exercise its jurisdiction over those persons in such a manner not to interfere unduly with the performance of the functions of the mission.

ARTICLE 39

1. Every person entitled to privileges and immunities shall enjoy them 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 his appointment is notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or such other Ministry as may be agreed.
2. When the functions of a person enjoying privileges and immunities have come to an end, such privileges and immunities shall normally cease at the moment when he leaves the country, or on expiry of a reasonable period in which to do so, but shall subsist until that time even in case of armed conflict. However, with respect to acts performed by such a person in the exercise of his functions as a member of the mission, immunity shall continue to subsist.

3. In the case of the death of a member of the mission, the members of his family shall continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled until the expiry of a reasonable period in which to leave the country.

4. In the event of the death of a member of the mission not a national of, nor permanently resident in the receiving State or a member of his family forming part of his household, the receiving State shall permit the withdrawal of the movable property of the deceased, with the exception of any property acquired in the country the export of which was prohibited at the time of his death. Estate, succession and inheritance duties shall not be levied on movable property the presence of which in the receiving State was due solely to the presence there of the deceased as a member of the mission or as a member of the family of a member of the mission.

ARTICLE 40

1. If a diplomatic agent passes through, or is in the territory of, a third State which has granted him a passport visa, if such visa was necessary, while proceeding to take up or return to his post, or when returning to his own country, the third State shall accord him inviolability and such other immunities as may be required to ensure his transit or return. The same shall apply in the case of members of his family enjoying privileges or immunities who are accompanying the diplomatic agent, or travelling separately to join him or to return to their country.

2. In circumstances similar to those specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, third States shall not hinder the passage of members of the administrative and technical or service staff of a mission, and members of their families, through their territories.

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

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

CHAPTER 192

DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES ACT

SUBSIDIARY LEGISLATION

No Subsidiary Legislation
