

No. 6150

**SWEDEN
and
FRANCE**

**Consular Convention (with Protocol of signature). Signed
at Paris, on 5 March 1955**

Official text: French.

Registered by Sweden on 8 May 1962.

**SUÈDE
et
FRANCE**

**Convention consulaire (avec Protocole de signature). Signée
à Paris, le 5 mars 1955**

Texte officiel français.

Enregistrée par la Suède le 8 mai 1962.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 6150. CONSULAR CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE KING-
DOM OF SWEDEN AND THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.
SIGNED AT PARIS, ON 5 MARCH 1955

His Majesty the King of Sweden and the President of the French Republic, being desirous of regulating the position of the consular officers of one party admitted to act as such in the territories of the other, have decided to conclude a Consular Convention and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose :

His Majesty the King of Sweden :

His Excellency Karl Ivan Westman, Ambassador of Sweden in France.

The President of the French Republic :

Mr. René Massigli, Ambassador of France, General Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

PART I

APPLICATION AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

This Convention applies :

in relation to the territories of His Majesty the King of Sweden, to the Kingdom of Sweden ;

in relation to the French Union, to the French Republic, to the other territories of the French Union, excluding the Associated States of Indo-China and to the States for whose international relations France is responsible.

Article 2

For the purpose of this Convention :

the term "sending State" means the High Contracting Party which appoints the consular officer ;

the term "receiving State" means the High Contracting Party within whose territory a consular officer exercises his functions ;

¹ Came into force on 13 August 1957, the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification at Stockholm, in accordance with article 46.

the term "career consular officer" means any national of the sending State, appointed by it exclusively to defend, as a paid official of that State and in the capacity of consul-general, consul or vice-consul, the interests of its nationals in the territory of the receiving State ;

the term "honorary consular officer" means any person who, whatever his nationality, is appointed in accordance with the regulations of the sending State to perform in the territory of the receiving State the functions of consul-general, consul or vice-consul, and who may engage in other occupation for gain ;

the term "consular agent" means any person who, whatever his nationality, is delegated by a career consular officer appointed as a head of post to perform certain consular functions, and who may engage in other occupation for gain ;

the term "consular employee" means any person who, whatever his nationality, performs consular work in a subordinate capacity without engaging in any other profession or occupation for gain. The term does not include chauffeurs and persons engaged solely in domestic duties at, or in the upkeep of, the consular premises ;

the term "consulate" means any consular establishment, whether that of a consul-general, of a consul, of a vice-consul or of a consular agent.

PART II

APPOINTMENTS AND DISTRICTS

Article 3

Each High Contracting Party shall be entitled to establish consulates-general, consulates, vice-consulates and consular agencies in the towns and ports and in other localities in the territory of the other Party. The Parties reserve, however, the right to designate localities which they see fit to exclude, provided that this reservation shall apply equally to all Powers, as well as areas or districts where they do not wish consular offices or residences to be established.

The seat of each consulate and the boundaries of each consular district shall be determined by agreement between the High Contracting Parties. The receiving State may object to the establishment of a consulate in any place where no consulate yet exists.

The receiving State may request that the seat of a consulate be moved or that a consulate be closed. Reasons shall be given for such a request.

Article 4

A consular officer appointed as head of post shall be admitted to the exercise of his functions and recognized by the Government of the receiving State according to

the regulations and formalities laid down in that State on presentation of his consular commission. The exequatur, which shall indicate his district, shall be delivered to him without delay and free of charge.

The Government of the receiving State shall immediately notify the appointment of a consular officer as head of post to the appropriate authorities in the consular district to which he has been appointed. On this notification and on presentation of the exequatur, the said authorities shall without delay take all necessary measures to enable him to perform the duties of his office and to enjoy the rights, powers, privileges and immunities which are accorded him by this Convention.

The exequatur may not be refused or withdrawn except for grave reasons.

In the case of a subordinate consular officer, the receiving State shall permit him to perform his functions by reason of his appointment, subject to notification. His recall may not be demanded except for grave reasons.

Article 5

The sending State, may, with the permission of the receiving State, employ on consular work one or more members of its diplomatic mission accredited to the receiving State. In this event the provisions of article 4 of this Convention shall apply as regards their consular assignment. Such officers shall be entitled, in their consular capacity and with regard to the performance of consular functions, to the benefits, and be subject to the obligations, of the Convention, without prejudice to any additional personal privileges to which they may be entitled if they are recognized also as diplomatic officers by the receiving State.

Article 6

A consular officer or employee may be assigned temporarily in an acting capacity to the duties of a consular officer appointed head of post who has died or is unable to act through illness, absence or other cause. Such acting officer may perform these duties and enjoy the benefit of the provisions of this Convention upon notification to the local authorities pending the return to duty of the officer concerned or the appointment of a new consular officer.

Article 7

A career consular officer appointed head of post may appoint consular agents in the towns, ports and localities of his consular district, subject to the approval of the Government of the receiving State.

A consular agent shall be provided with a certificate of appointment issued for this purpose by the consular officer who appointed him and under whose orders he is acting.

Article 8

Consular officers appointed as heads of posts shall inform the authorities of the receiving State of the names and addresses of their consular employees in the manner prescribed by the regulations of the said State.

PART III

IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES

Article 9

The sending State may acquire and possess in the territory of the receiving State, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the latter State, any building required for the purpose of establishing a consulate or for the official residence of a career consular officer.

The sending State shall have the right to erect on the land belonging to it the buildings and appurtenances necessary for the above-mentioned purposes, subject to compliance with any building or town planning regulations applicable to the area in which the land is situated.

The buildings or premises used as consular offices or as the residence of a career consular officer, which are the property of the sending State, shall be exempt from the taxes or charges payable in the receiving State in respect of the said buildings or of the income derived therefrom. No tax shall be payable in the receiving State in respect of the acquisition of the said buildings, whether for payment or not. The exemptions thus provided for shall not apply to taxes paid for services or for local public improvements.

Article 10

No tax or other similar charge shall in the territory of the receiving State be levied on the sending State in respect of the occupation of buildings and premises used as consular offices or as the residence of a career consular officer, except taxes levied for services rendered or for local public improvements.

Article 11

Consular officers appointed as heads of posts and consular agents may place on the outer enclosure of the consular building a coat-of-arms of the sending State, with an appropriate inscription designating the consulate or consular agency in the official language of the sending State.

On public holidays and on other customary occasions they may also fly the flag of the sending State on the consular building.