

they represent. The consent of the receiving State must be obtained before employing any of its nationals on diplomatic duties, and such consent may be withdrawn at any time. The same rule applies to nationals of a third country who may not be of the nationality of the country for which they are exercising diplomatic functions.

The receiving State may at any time, and without having to justify its action, notify the represented government that a member of the diplomatic staff of the mission is "persona non grata" or that some other member of the mission is unacceptable. Such person will thereupon be recalled by the sending State or will, at all events, terminate his/her activities with the mission. A person may even be declared "non grata" before arriving in the receiving country. If the sending State does not take appropriate steps within a reasonable period, the receiving government may refuse to recognize the person concerned as a member of the mission.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State, or such other ministry as may be agreed on, must be notified of the appointment of members of the mission or of the termination of their functions at the mission. Advance notice must be given of the arrival and final departure of members of the mission, persons belonging to the families of members of the mission and private servants. The fact that a person becomes, or ceases to be, a member of the family of a member of the mission must also be reported. Finally, the authorities concerned must be notified of the engagement or discharge of persons resident in the receiving State, whether as members of the mission or as private servants.

The person of a diplomatic representative is inviolable. Diplomatic representatives may not be arrested or detained. It is the duty of the receiving State to treat diplomatic representatives with due respect and to prevent by all appropriate means any attack on the freedom or dignity of the diplomatic person.

The private residence, papers and correspondence of a diplomatic representative enjoy the same inviolability and protection as the premises of the mission.

The diplomatic representative enjoys immunity from criminal, civil and administrative jurisdiction, except in the case of:

- (a) a real action involving immovable property owned privately by the diplomatic representative and situated in the territory of the receiving State;
- (b) an action relating to inheritance in which the diplomatic representative is involved as a private person and not on behalf of his/her country;
- (c) an action relating to a professional or commercial activity exercised by the diplomatic representative in the receiving State outside his/her official functions.

Measures to apply the law may be taken provided there is no infringement of the inviolability of the person or the residence of a diplomatic representative. Diplomatic representatives are not obliged to give evidence as a witness. Their immunity in the receiving State, however, does not render them immune from justice in their own country.

The members of the administrative and technical staff of the mission and their families enjoy the same privileges and immunities as the members of the diplomatic staff except that their immunity from civil and administrative jurisdiction does not extend to acts performed outside the course of their duties.