

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. He may not be arrested or detained. It is the duty of the receiving State to treat him with due respect and to prevent by all necessary means any attack on the freedom or dignity of his 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 country;
- (c) an action relating to a professional or commercial activity exercised by the diplomatic representative in the receiving State outside his 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. A diplomatic representative is not obliged to give evidence as a witness. His immunity in the receiving State, however, does not render him immune from justice in his 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.

A diplomatic representative who initiates proceedings before a lo-