

(f) The execution of a Letter of Request which complies with the preceding provisions of this article can only be refused—

- (1) If the authenticity of the Letter of Request is not established.
- (2) If in the country of execution, the execution of the Letter of Request in question does not fall within the functions of the judiciary.
- (3) If the High Contracting Party in whose territory it is to be executed considers that his sovereignty or safety would be compromised thereby.

(g) In every instance where a Letter of Request is not executed by the authority to whom it is addressed, the latter will at once inform the Consular Officer by whom it was transmitted, stating the grounds on which the execution of the Letter of Request has been refused, or the competent authority to whom it has been forwarded.

(h) When a Letter of Request has been executed, the competent authority to whom it was transmitted or forwarded shall send to the Consular Officer by whom it was transmitted the necessary documents establishing its execution.

ARTICLE 8

(a) The judicial authority of the country of origin may, in the Letter of Request addressed to the competent authority of the country of execution, request the Letter of Request to appoint to take the evidence a person specially designated in the Letter of Request.

A Consular Officer acting for the country of origin, or any other suitable person, may be so designated.

(b) Where this procedure is adopted, the provisions of paragraphs (b), (c), (f), (g) and (h) of article 7 shall apply, but the following paragraphs shall be substituted for paragraphs (d) and (e) of that article.

(c) The competent authority of the country of execution shall give effect thereto and shall appoint the person designated to take the evidence, unless such person shall be unwilling so to act. In addition, if necessary, such authority shall make use of such compulsory powers as it possesses under its own law to secure the attendance of and the giving of evidence by the witnesses before the person so appointed.

(d) The person thus appointed shall have power to administer an oath, and any person giving false evidence before him shall be liable in the courts of the country of execution to the penalties provided by the law of that country for perjury.

(e) The evidence shall be taken in accordance with the law of the country of origin, provided such method is not contrary to the law of the country of execution, and the parties shall have the right to be present in person or to be represented by barristers or solicitors or by any other persons who are competent to appear before the courts of either the country of origin or of execution.

ARTICLE 9

(a) The evidence may also be taken, without any request to, or the intervention of, the authorities of the country of execution by a person in that country directly appointed for the purpose by the court of the country of origin. A Consular Officer acting for the country of origin or any other suitable individual may be so appointed.

(b) A person so appointed to take evidence may request the individuals named by the court appointing him to appear before him and to give evidence. He may take all kinds of evidence which are not contrary to the law of the country of execution, and shall have power to administer an oath. The attendance and giving of evidence before any such person shall be entirely voluntary and no measures of compulsion shall be employed.