

# Special functions of the embassy in contemporary diplomatic practice

Andrei Ghimisi<sup>1</sup>

Romanian Academy, Research Institute for Quality of Life

E-mail: ghimisi4567@gmail.com

**Abstract.** The 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, in Article 3, outlines the primary functions of diplomatic missions (embassies). However, this enumeration is not exhaustive. Diplomatic practice has revealed additional functions—considered minor or special in relation to the Convention text—which may be of particular interest to certain states in specific situations.

**Keywords:** *diplomatic mission, embassy, Vienna Convention, special functions*

## 1. Introduction

The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, adopted in 1961, represents the cornerstone of modern diplomatic law. Article 3 of the Convention establishes the fundamental functions of diplomatic missions: representing the sending state, protecting its interests and those of its nationals, negotiating with the government of the receiving state, ascertaining conditions and developments in the receiving state by lawful means, and promoting friendly relations and developing economic, cultural, and scientific relations between the two states.<sup>1</sup>

Diplomatic practice over the past six decades has demonstrated that embassies perform additional functions beyond those explicitly enumerated in the Convention. These functions, while considered "special" or "minor" in relation to the Convention text, often carry significant importance in particular bilateral contexts or situations. They reflect the evolving nature of diplomatic relations and the diverse needs that arise in contemporary international affairs<sup>2</sup>.

The special functions of embassies can be broadly categorized into six main areas: (a) lodging protests; (b) monitoring the interests of national minorities, particularly persons of the sending state's ethnicity; (c) protecting foreign interests on a permanent or provisional basis; (d) performing notarial functions; (e) executing acts of criminal procedure; and (f) specific functions of the apostolic nunciature (the diplomatic mission of the Roman Catholic Church).<sup>3</sup>

Understanding these special functions is essential for grasping the full scope of diplomatic activity in the modern international system. While the core functions outlined in the Vienna Convention remain central to diplomatic work, these additional responsibilities reflect the complex realities states face when maintaining representation abroad. Each function addresses specific practical needs that arise in the conduct of international relations, from protecting minority rights to facilitating legal processes across borders.

---

<sup>1</sup> Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Article 3 (1961).

<sup>2</sup> Ion M. Anghe, *Drept diplomatic și consular* (Bucharest: Lumina Lex, 2002), p.202.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, 203.

This article examines each of these special functions, analyzing their legal basis, practical application, and significance in contemporary diplomatic practice. By exploring these dimensions of embassy work, we gain a fuller understanding of how diplomatic missions serve as multifunctional instruments of state policy, adapting to diverse challenges while maintaining their core representational role.

## **2. The Function of Lodging Protests**

In the practice of international politics and diplomatic relations, situations frequently arise in which one state's government experiences serious dissatisfaction with the attitude, declaration, or action of another state's government, or with that state's diplomatic agent. In such situations, the aggrieved government may perceive that its sovereignty and dignity have been offended, and that the offending state has violated its legitimate rights and interests. Under these circumstances, the state expresses its disapproval through a formal *protest*.<sup>4</sup>

A protest constitutes a form of diplomatic *démarche* that draws the attention of the state responsible for the offensive declaration or action to its political and diplomatic responsibility for such an act or fact. As a diplomatic instrument, a protest may take written form or be expressed verbally, with the receiving state being the party considered culpable. The protesting government may, depending on the author of the political-diplomatic incident, address itself even to an international organization (which, in the sense of public international law, means an intergovernmental organization).

The diplomatic *démarche* constituted by a protest may request certain clarifications or explanations from the government responsible for the incident regarding the declaration, act, attitude, or action considered offensive by the government of the state subjected to the incident. The state issuing the *démarche* expresses in polite form its concern, unease, or worry regarding news or information concerning the intentions of the state that caused the incident.

The legal literature identifies three essential aspects of a protest: (a) a reasoned expression of disagreement, supported by arguments; (b) a requirement for material or moral reparation, as appropriate, of the prejudice considered to have been caused, or satisfaction of another nature; and (c) a certain threat, which sometimes results implicitly from the very manner in which the protest is drafted.<sup>5</sup>

The function of lodging protests reflects the embassy's role as the primary channel through which states communicate formal objections and maintain their positions on matters of principle. While protests are ultimately expressions of state will, embassies serve as the institutional mechanism through which such communications are delivered, recorded, and sometimes negotiated. In contemporary practice, protests may address a wide range of issues, from alleged violations of international law to concerns about the treatment of nationals or the conduct of diplomatic personnel.

The effectiveness of protests as a diplomatic tool depends significantly on the broader relationship between the states involved, the gravity of the alleged offense, and the willingness of both parties to engage in dialogue. While protests rarely resolve disputes immediately, they serve important functions in establishing a state's legal position, creating a diplomatic record, and signaling the seriousness with which particular issues are viewed.

## **3. Monitoring the Interests of National Minorities**

Although the nineteenth century was dominated by the principle of nationalities, neither that century nor the twentieth succeeded in creating purely national state units. The geography of populations proved more indifferent to political geography than political leaders anticipated. The formation and proclamation of national states in Europe after World War II, and the manner in which borders were drawn for African and Asian states following the long colonial period, failed to achieve the utopia of the purely national state.<sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., p.203-204

<sup>5</sup> *Dicționar diplomatic* (Bucharest: Editura Politică, 1979), p.712.

<sup>6</sup> Anghe, *Drept diplomatic și consular*, 204

Even states declared through contemporary constitutions as *national states* (for example, Hungary, Bulgaria, the Russian Federation, Poland, Italy, Turkey, Greece, Spain, etc.) contain within their territories populations belonging to other minority and ethnic or linguistic groups, despite the express declaration through constitutions of a single official language. The increasingly rapid and intense process of globalization in today's world implies intense population movements and an intensification of migration from poor, less-developed states toward wealthy states. On the territory of many of the world's states, alongside *historical minorities*, *immigrant minorities* are appearing and developing.<sup>7</sup>

Consequently, one of the tasks and functions of the diplomatic mission/embassy, as well as of the diplomatic agent, consists of carefully monitoring the conditions and treatment accorded to minorities in the receiving state. This function, which is relatively new in the history of diplomatic functions, differs from the function of *protecting power* that one state exercises over the interests, property, and nationals of a sending state on the territory of a receiving state. The function of monitoring national minority interests concerns persons who are in fact citizens of the receiving state.

This function reflects a new concern and, simultaneously, a stage in the development of public international law, through various international treaties and bilateral and multilateral conventions that recognize states' right to observe and monitor the condition and treatment to which citizens of a state are subjected when living in that state's territory yet representing a national minority or ethnic group distinct from the state's majority population. This is particularly relevant when part of the majority population of one national state coexists historically on the territory of another neighboring national state, especially in the case of new national states formed after World War I through the dissolution of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire (for example, Romania, Hungary, Serbia, Slovakia, etc.).

The treatment of members of national minorities or ethnic groups is determined by the legislation of the state of residence, in accordance with its right of sovereignty. Nevertheless, whenever a state has violated any of the rights of a national minority, other states have protested by virtue of international treaties, pacts, and declarations. Under universal legislation, any state is entitled to take a position in cases of persecution of minorities by the state on whose territory the respective minority lives.<sup>8</sup>

Although such a function of the diplomatic mission does not appear in Article 3 of the 1961 Vienna Convention, the protection of national minorities and linguistic minorities has been the focus of United Nations documents and has been developed in the practice of European states through measures agreed within the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Framework Convention. Nevertheless, few receiving states readily admit to diplomatic missions the pretext of protecting a minority, as this is considered to fall within their own jurisdiction.<sup>9</sup>

The contemporary significance of this function has increased in the context of European integration and the development of human rights norms. While states remain sensitive about external monitoring of their treatment of minorities, international human rights frameworks and regional organizations have created space for diplomatic observation and engagement on minority issues. Embassies increasingly serve as channels for gathering information about minority communities, facilitating cultural connections, and, when necessary, raising concerns about discriminatory treatment or policies.

#### **4. Protection of Foreign Interests on a Permanent or Provisional Basis**

This diplomatic function does not arise from an extraordinary event (such as the breaking of diplomatic relations following a war), but rather results from a legal agreement established between a protecting power state and a state that, prior to such delegated protection, had no diplomatic mission in the receiving/host state. It is an agreement between the requesting state and the protecting state, strictly limited to the protection of the interests of the requesting state.<sup>10</sup>

---

<sup>7</sup> Ibid., p.204-205.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid., p.205.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid., p.205; OSCE Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (1995).

<sup>10</sup> Anghe, *Drept diplomatic și consular*, p.205.

In European diplomacy, a notable example is Switzerland, which serves as a protecting state for the small principality of Liechtenstein in all states where Liechtenstein lacks diplomatic representation. These missions also represent the interests of Liechtenstein (in fact, the only state in which Liechtenstein maintains a diplomatic mission is Switzerland, in that country's capital, Bern).<sup>11</sup>

The institution of protecting powers has historical roots in situations where diplomatic relations were severed, often due to armed conflict. During such periods, a third state—acceptable to both the sending and receiving states—would assume responsibility for protecting the interests of the sending state's nationals and property. This arrangement allowed for the continuation of certain consular and protective functions even in the absence of formal diplomatic relations.<sup>12</sup>

In contemporary practice, permanent arrangements for protecting interests (as in the Liechtenstein-Switzerland case) represent cost-effective solutions for small states that cannot maintain extensive diplomatic networks. The protecting state's embassy performs certain consular functions for nationals of the protected state, facilitates communications, and represents the protected state's interests in routine matters. Such arrangements require clear legal foundations, typically established through bilateral agreements that specify the scope and limitations of the protective functions.<sup>13</sup>

Provisional arrangements for protecting interests have been employed in various conflict situations throughout the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. The United States, for example, has frequently relied on Switzerland or other neutral states to protect American interests in countries with which it had severed relations. Similarly, during the Iran hostage crisis (1979-1981), Switzerland represented U.S. interests in Iran. These arrangements demonstrate the flexibility of diplomatic practice and the continued relevance of this special function in exceptional circumstances.

## **5. The Notarial Function**

Citizens of the sending state may find themselves temporarily or permanently residing on the territory of the receiving state and in need of concluding legal acts of a notarial nature, such as: registration of marriage, birth, or death; maintenance of citizen records; authentication of documents; issuance of passports, visas, etc. Generally, such notarial acts represent a function of the consulate. However, where no consulate of the sending state operates on the territory of the receiving state, such functions fall to the embassy of the sending state.

The notarial function reflects the embassy's role in providing essential civil services to nationals abroad. In many cases, particularly in countries where the sending state maintains limited representation, the embassy serves as the sole point of contact for nationals requiring official documentation or legal authentication. This function has become increasingly important as international mobility has grown and individuals more frequently need documentation that is recognized both in their country of citizenship and in their country of residence.<sup>14</sup>

Common notarial acts performed by embassies include: authenticating signatures on legal documents, certifying copies of official documents, taking sworn statements and affidavits, registering births and deaths of nationals abroad, and facilitating marriage documentation. These services ensure that nationals can conduct legal affairs even when physically distant from their home country, and they maintain the integrity of civil registration systems across borders.

The legal authority for embassies to perform notarial functions typically derives from the sending state's domestic legislation, which extends certain powers of civil registration and authentication to diplomatic and consular officers abroad. While the receiving state generally accepts documents authenticated by foreign embassies (particularly when legalized through apostille procedures under the 1961 Hague Convention), the specific recognition and legal effect of such documents depends on bilateral agreements and the receiving state's domestic law.

---

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., p.205-206.

<sup>12</sup> Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Articles on protecting powers, 1961

<sup>13</sup> Anghe, *Drept diplomatic și consular*, p.206.

<sup>14</sup> Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, Article 5 (1963).

## 6. Execution of Acts of Criminal Procedure

In the event that, in the sending state, the perpetrator of a criminal act is discovered and, in order to evade investigation, prosecution and criminal trial, or execution of a criminal sentence, the accused or offender flees from the territory of the state under whose jurisdiction they fall to the territory of the receiving state, and provided that an extradition convention in force exists between the sending state and the receiving state, it falls to the embassy to undertake all appropriate measures, together with the relevant public authority in the host country, to obtain and execute the extradition of the guilty or criminally convicted person.<sup>15</sup>

This function reflects the embassy's role in facilitating international criminal justice cooperation. Extradition represents one of the most sensitive areas of diplomatic work, as it involves balancing competing legal systems, human rights considerations, and political relationships. While extradition is fundamentally a legal process governed by treaties and domestic law, diplomatic missions play a crucial role in initiating requests, facilitating communications between justice authorities, and resolving procedural or political obstacles that may arise.<sup>16</sup>

The legal framework for extradition typically consists of bilateral extradition treaties that specify the offenses for which extradition may be granted, the procedures to be followed, the documentation required, and the grounds on which extradition may be refused. Common grounds for refusal include political offenses, the risk of torture or inhumane treatment, insufficient evidence, or the expiration of statutory limitations. Diplomatic missions must navigate these complex legal requirements while ensuring that requests are properly formulated and transmitted through appropriate channels.

Beyond extradition, embassies may assist in other forms of international criminal cooperation, including: transmitting requests for mutual legal assistance in criminal matters, facilitating service of judicial documents, supporting witness testimony across borders, and coordinating investigations involving multiple jurisdictions. These functions have grown in importance as transnational crime has increased and as international legal cooperation mechanisms have become more sophisticated.

The embassy's role in criminal procedure extends to protecting the rights of its nationals who face criminal charges in the receiving state. While embassies cannot interfere with the receiving state's judicial processes, they can monitor proceedings, ensure access to legal representation, and intervene diplomatically if there are concerns about fair trial rights or consular access under the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

## 7. Specific Functions of the Apostolic Nunciature

The Roman Catholic Church, being one of the confessions with a universal character, has exercised throughout European and subsequently world history a distinctive religious and political role, especially after its organization as a state under Mussolini's regime, based on three treaties concluded at the Lateran (papal cathedral) in 1929. Following these, the Vatican—the seat of papal residence—became a state (although at 1.2 km<sup>2</sup> in area, it is the smallest independent state in the world). Given the universality (apostolicity) of the Pope as Bishop of Rome, being the head of the Roman Catholic Church, and given his traditional political influence and financial and media power, the Vatican is recognized as a subject of international law, enjoys legal personality on the international plane as a state, and maintains diplomatic relations with other states, operating 160 diplomatic missions.<sup>17</sup>

The Vatican's embassy is called a *nunciature/apostolic nunciature*, and the head of the Vatican's diplomatic mission bears the title of *nuncio/papal nuncio*, equivalent in diplomatic rank to *ambassador*. The functions of the nunciature are not contained in Article 3 of the 1961 Vienna Convention; nevertheless, the activity of the nunciature and its functions are subject to legal rules, namely the canon

---

<sup>15</sup> Anghe, *Drept diplomatic și consular*, 206

<sup>16</sup> Council of Europe. European Convention on Extradition. Paris, December 13, 1957. European Treaty Series No. 24

<sup>17</sup> Geamănu, Grigore. *Dreptul diplomatic și consular [Diplomatic and Consular Law]*. Bucharest: Editura Didactică și Pedagogică, 1962, p. 25.

law of the Roman Catholic Church, contained in the *Code of Canon Law*. According to this Code, the functions of the nunciature are of a dual nature: ecclesiastical on one hand, and pertaining to public international law on the other. Both sets of functions derive from the personal authority granted by the Pope, as head of the Roman Catholic Church, to his legates/nuncios (the theory of personalization of diplomatic functions).<sup>18</sup>

Canon 362 of the Code reveals the bipolarity of the function of papal legates/nuncios, as well as the Code's provision, in this matter, for the preeminence of conventional law (treaty law) in relation to the Code itself. The canon states: "The Roman Pontiff (the Pope—our note) has the innate and independent right to appoint and send his own Legates either to particular Churches in various nations or regions, or to states and public authorities, as well as the right to transfer and recall them, observing however the norms of international law concerning the sending and recall of Legates accredited to states."<sup>19</sup>

Accredited to states or other public authorities (in the sense of international law, this can be interpreted), papal nuncios/legates are appointed directly by the Pope as his absolute personal representatives (the medieval theory dating to the sixteenth century) and have as special functions, in this capacity of representation to states, those of *representation, negotiation, information and observation, and protection of the interests of the Catholic Church* both as a whole and specifically as regards dioceses and religious orders on the territory of the receiving state.<sup>20</sup>

The dual nature of the nuncio's role—as both a religious representative and a diplomatic agent—creates a unique position in diplomatic practice. In states with significant Catholic populations, the nuncio often enjoys particular prestige and access to government officials, facilitating both ecclesiastical administration and diplomatic dialogue. The nunciature serves as a channel for Vatican perspectives on issues ranging from religious freedom and human rights to international peace and social justice.<sup>21</sup>

In numerous states, particularly those characterized by a Catholic majority or shaped by the historical norms of European diplomacy, the apostolic nuncio is traditionally accorded the status of *doyen* (dean) of the diplomatic corps. This prerogative is granted *ex officio*, by virtue of the nuncio's ecclesiastical dignity as the representative of the Holy See, rather than on the basis of seniority determined by the duration of diplomatic service in the receiving state. The origins of this protocol privilege can be traced to the prominent role played by the Holy See in the development of early modern European diplomacy, where papal representatives frequently acted as mediators and arbiters in inter-state relations. Although contemporary diplomatic law—codified, inter alia, in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations—does not mandate such precedence, it permits states to maintain customary practices. Consequently, the recognition of the nuncio as dean persists in a number of jurisdictions, reflecting continuity with historical tradition, albeit with notable variation across different geopolitical and cultural contexts.

In the contemporary international system, the functions of the apostolic nunciature have evolved considerably, extending well beyond the conventional scope of diplomatic representation. While the nuncio continues to perform classical diplomatic tasks—such as maintaining bilateral relations, facilitating dialogue with governmental authorities, and representing the interests of the Holy See—the role also encompasses a distinct ecclesiastical dimension. Specifically, the nuncio is entrusted with coordinating relations between the Holy See and the local Catholic hierarchy, including the transmission of communications, the assessment of ecclesial conditions, and the provision of confidential reports to the Vatican. A particularly significant responsibility involves participation in the process of episcopal appointments, whereby the nuncio gathers information, consults relevant stakeholders, and submits recommendations to the Roman Curia.

Furthermore, the apostolic nunciature plays an active role in monitoring the state of religious freedom and human rights within the host country, often engaging with governmental institutions, non-

---

<sup>18</sup> Vatican City. Codex iuris canonici [Code of Canon Law]. Canon 362. Official text and Romanian translation. Monitorul Oficial al României, Part I, No. 798 bis, November 27, 2008.

<sup>19</sup> Codex iuris canonici, Canon 362.

<sup>20</sup> Geamănu, Grigore. Dreptul diplomatic și consular, pp. 25-26.

<sup>21</sup> Holy See. Lateran Treaties. February 11, 1929. Acta Apostolicae Sedis 21 (1929): 209-294.

governmental organizations, and representatives of various religious communities. This engagement reflects the broader diplomatic and moral mission of the Holy See, which seeks to promote peace, social justice, and interreligious dialogue at the international level. The dual character of the nuncio's mandate—simultaneously diplomatic and ecclesiastical—constitutes a defining feature that distinguishes the apostolic nunciature from other diplomatic missions. As both an ambassador accredited to the state and a liaison to the local Church, the nuncio operates at the intersection of international law, canon law, and transnational religious governance, thereby embodying a unique institutional synthesis within the framework of contemporary diplomacy.

## **8. Conclusions**

The special functions of embassies examined in this article underscore the increasingly multifaceted and dynamic character of diplomatic missions within the framework of contemporary international relations. While the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations codifies the fundamental functions common to all diplomatic missions—such as representation, negotiation, information gathering, and the protection of national interests—these core responsibilities represent only the foundational layer of diplomatic activity. In practice, the evolution of global governance, economic interdependence, and transnational challenges has led to a significant expansion in both the scope and complexity of embassy functions.

Modern diplomatic missions are now required to operate within a highly interconnected and rapidly changing international environment, where traditional state-to-state interaction is complemented by engagement with a wide array of non-state actors, including international organizations, civil society, multinational corporations, and transnational advocacy networks. Consequently, embassies have assumed additional roles in areas such as public diplomacy, economic promotion, cultural exchange, crisis management, and the facilitation of international cooperation in fields ranging from security to environmental protection.

This functional diversification reflects broader transformations in the nature of diplomacy itself, which has shifted from a predominantly bilateral and protocol-driven activity to a more flexible, multidimensional practice. Embassies are increasingly expected to act as strategic platforms for advancing national interests across multiple domains, requiring a high degree of institutional adaptability and professional specialization. In this context, the classical legal framework provided by the Vienna Convention remains essential, yet it is continuously complemented and, in certain respects, transcended by evolving diplomatic practices that respond to the complexities of globalization and the demands of contemporary statecraft.

These special functions—lodging protests, monitoring minority interests, protecting foreign interests, performing notarial acts, facilitating criminal procedure, and the unique role of the apostolic nunciature—reveal how embassies serve as flexible instruments of state policy, adapting to diverse challenges while maintaining their fundamental representational character. Each function addresses specific practical needs that arise in the conduct of international relations, from protecting the rights of nationals abroad to facilitating cross-border legal processes.

The evolution of these functions reflects broader trends in international relations: the increasing importance of human rights and minority protection, the growing need for international legal cooperation in criminal matters, the persistence of religious diplomacy alongside secular state practice, and the continued relevance of traditional diplomatic instruments such as formal protests in maintaining international norms and state sovereignty.

Looking forward, the special functions of embassies are likely to continue evolving in response to new challenges. Globalization, digital technology, transnational crime, migration, and the increasing complexity of international legal regimes all suggest that diplomatic missions will face growing demands for services and representation that extend beyond the Vienna Convention's enumerated functions. Understanding these special functions is therefore essential not only for comprehending current diplomatic practice but also for anticipating how embassies will continue to adapt to serve the interests of their sending states in an increasingly interconnected world.

Ultimately, the special functions examined here underscore a fundamental truth about diplomatic practice: while international law provides frameworks and guidelines, effective diplomacy requires flexibility, creativity, and responsiveness to the unique circumstances and needs that arise in bilateral relations. The embassy, as an institution, must balance adherence to established legal norms with the practical necessity of addressing diverse challenges, serving multiple constituencies, and maintaining productive relationships even in the face of disagreements or conflicts. The special functions discussed in this article represent concrete expressions of this balancing act, demonstrating how diplomatic missions continue to serve as indispensable instruments of international engagement.

## 9. References

- [1] Anghe, Ion M. *Drept diplomatic și consular* [Diplomatic and Consular Law]. Bucharest: Lumina Lex, 2002.
- [2] Council of Europe. *European Convention on Extradition*. Paris, December 13, 1957. European Treaty Series No. 24.
- [3] Geamănu, Grigore. *Dreptul diplomatic și consular* [Diplomatic and Consular Law]. Bucharest: Editura Didactică și Pedagogică, 1962.
- [4] *Dicționar diplomatic* [Diplomatic Dictionary]. Bucharest: Editura Politică, 1979.
- [5] Vatican City. *Codex iuris canonici* [Code of Canon Law]. Official text and Romanian translation. *Monitorul Oficial al României*, Part I, No. 798 bis, November 27, 2008.
- [6] Ghimisi, Andrei. "Roma people and their road to cultural identity." *Journal of Research & Innovation for Sustainable Society (JRISS)* 5.1 (2023).
- [7] Ghimisi, Andrei. "The assimilation of the Roma people during the communist regime." *Journal of Research & Innovation for Sustainable Society (JRISS)* 6.1 (2024).
- [8] Ghimisi, Andrei. "Minority groups in romania during the communist regime." *Journal of Research & Innovation for Sustainable Society*: 151-156.
- [9] Ghimisi, Andrei Ștefan. "The Beginning of the Europeanisation Process for the Roma People and Their European Identity." *Sfera Politicii* 15 (2022).
- [10] Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. Adopted April 18, 1961. United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 500, p. 95.
- [11] Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). *Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities*. Strasbourg: Council of Europe, 1995.
- [12] Holy See. Lateran Treaties. February 11, 1929. *Acta Apostolicae Sedis* 21 (1929): 209-294.
- [13] Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents. October 5, 1961. United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 527, p. 189.
- [14] Vienna Convention on Consular Relations. Adopted April 24, 1963. United Nations Treaty Series, Vol. 596, p. 261.