

RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES, AND IMMUNITIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS

Convention signed at Belgrade for the United States and Serbia October 14, 1881

Senate advice and consent to ratification July 5, 1882

Ratified by the President of the United States July 14, 1882

Ratified by Serbia November 11, 1882

Ratifications exchanged at Belgrade November 15, 1882

Entered into force November 15, 1882

Proclaimed by the President of the United States December 27, 1882

22 Stat. 968; Treaty Series 320

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND HIS HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF SERBIA, DEFINING THE RIGHTS, IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS

The President of the United States of America and His Highness the Prince of Serbia, being mutually desirous of defining the rights, privileges and immunities of consular officers in the two countries, as well as their functions and obligations, have resolved to conclude a consular convention, and have accordingly named as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the United States, Eugene Schuyler, Chargé d'Affaires and Consul General of the United States at Bucarest;

His Highness the Prince of Serbia Monsieur Ched. Mijatovitch, His Minister of Foreign Affairs, Grand Officer of His Order of Takova, &c. &c. &c.

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

Each of the High Contracting Parties agrees to receive from the other, consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, and consular agents, in all its ports, cities and places, except those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers. This reservation, however, shall not apply to one of the High Contracting Parties without also applying to every other power.