Revised Regulations of Anguilla: D25-7

DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES (EXTENSION) ACT (R.S.A. c. D25)

UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE ORDER

Note: These Regulations are enabled under section 2 of the Diplomatic Privileges (Extension) Act, R.S.A. c. D25.

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PRELIMINARY

Interpretation

1. In this Order, "Court" means the International Court of Justice.

PART 1

THE UNITED NATIONS

The Organisation

Declaration

2. The United Nations set up by the Charter at San Francisco on the 26th June, 1945, is an organisation of which Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the governments of foreign Powers are members.

Body corporate

3. The United Nations shall have the legal capacity of a body corporate and, except in so far as in any particular case it has expressly waived its immunity, immunity from suit and legal process. No waiver of immunity shall be deemed to extend to any measure of execution.

Inviolability of official archives, etc.

4. The United Nations shall have the like inviolability of official archives and premises occupied as offices as is accorded in respect of official archives and premises of an envoy of a foreign sovereign Power accredited to Her Majesty.

Exemption from taxes

5. The United Nations shall have the like exemption or relief from taxes and rates, other than taxes on the importation of goods, as is accorded to a foreign sovereign Power.

Exemption from customs duty

6. The United Nations shall have exemption from taxes on the importation of goods directly imported by the organisation for its official use in Anguilla or for exportation, or on the importation of any publications of the organisation directly imported by it, such exemption to be subject to compliance with such conditions as the Comptroller of Customs in Anguilla may prescribe for the protection of the revenue.

Exemption from prohibitions and restrictions on importation, etc.

7. The United Nations shall have exemption from prohibitions and restrictions on importation and exportation in the case of goods directly imported or exported by the organisation for its official use and in the case of any publications of the organisation directly imported or exported by it.

Reduced rates for telegraphic communications

8. The United Nations shall have the right whenever there is in operation a Government telegraphic service, to avail itself, for telegraphic communications sent by it and containing only matter intended for publication by the press or for broadcasting (including communications addressed to or despatched from places outside Anguilla), of any reduced rates applicable for the corresponding service in the case of press telegrams.

Representatives of Members

Immunities and privileges

9. Except in so far as in any particular case any privilege or immunity is waived by the member governments whom they represent Representatives of member governments to the General Assembly or to any Council or other organ of the United Nations shall enjoy—

(a) while exercising their functions as such, and during their journey to and from the place of meeting, immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal baggage and inviolability for all papers and documents;

(b) immunity from legal process of every kind in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in their capacity as representatives;

(c) while exercising their functions and during their journey to and from the place of meeting, the like exemption or relief from taxes as is accorded to an envoy of a foreign sovereign Power accredited to Her Majesty, save that the relief allowed shall not include relief from customs and excise duties except in respect of goods imported as part of their personal baggage. They shall not, where the incidence of any form of taxation depends upon residence, be deemed to be resident in Anguilla during any period when they are present in Anguilla while exercising their functions or during their journey to and from the place of meeting. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to British subjects whose usual place of abode is in Anguilla.

Definition

10. For the purposes of the application of this Order, the expression "representatives of member governments" shall be deemed to include their official staffs, accompanying them as such representatives, as delegates, deputy delegates, advisers, technical experts or secretaries of delegations, but shall not include any person who is the representative of Her Majesty's Government in Anguilla or any member of the staff of such representative, or any person, who is a British subject and who is not the representative of a Government of Her

Majesty other than Her Majesty's Government in Anguilla or the member of the staff of and accompanying any such representative.

High Officials of The United Nations

Maximum number of persons entitled to immunities and privileges

11. Except in so far as in any particular case any privilege or immunity is waived by the Secretary-General or the Security Council of the United Nations, the Secretary-General and Assistant Secretaries-General of the United Nations (and not exceeding at one time 6 in number) shall be accorded in respect of themselves, their spouses and children under the age of 21 the like immunity from suit and legal process, the like inviolability of residence and the like exemption or relief from taxes as is accorded to an envoy of a foreign sovereign Power accredited to Her Majesty, his spouse and children. They shall also enjoy exemption from income tax in respect of emoluments received by them as officers of the United Nations.

Persons Employed on Missions on Behalf of The United Nations

Immunities

12. Except in so far as in any particular case any privilege or immunity is waived by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, persons employed on missions on behalf of the United Nations shall enjoy—

(a) while exercising their functions as such, and during their journey to and from the place of meeting, immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal baggage and inviolability for all papers and documents; and

(b) immunity from legal process of every kind in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in the exercise of these functions.

Other Officials of The United Nations

Immunities and privileges

13. Except in so far as in any particular case any privilege or immunity is waived by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, officials of the United Nations (other than those referred to in section 11, and officials engaged locally and remunerated by payment calculated by the number of hours worked) shall enjoy—

(a) immunity from suit and legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in the course of the performance of their official duties; and

(b) exemption from income tax in respect of emoluments received by them as officers or servants of the United Nations.

PART 2

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Immunities and privileges

14. Except in so far as in any particular case any privilege or immunity is waived by the Court, the Judges and Registrar of the International Court of Justice (including any officer of the Court acting as Registrar) shall, when engaged on the business of the Court and during any journey to and from the place where the Court is sitting in connection with such business, enjoy the like immunity from suit and legal process, the like inviolability of residence and also unless they are British subjects whose usual place of abode is in Anguilla the like exemption or relief from taxes as is accorded to an envoy of a foreign sovereign Power accredited to Her Majesty.

Exemption from income tax

15. The Judges and Registrar of the Court shall enjoy exemption from income tax in respect of all emoluments received by them as Judges or Registrar.

Immunities and privileges

16. Except in so far as in any particular case any privilege or immunity is waived by the government whom they represent before the Court, the agents, counsel and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy—

(a) when engaged on their missions before the Court and during their journeys to and from the place where the Court is sitting in connection with such missions, immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal baggage and inviolability for all papers and documents;

(b) immunity from legal process of every kind in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in this capacity; and

(c) when engaged on their missions before the Court and during their journeys to and from the place where the Court is sitting in connection with such mission, the like exemption or relief from taxes as is accorded to an envoy of a foreign sovereign Power accredited to Her Majesty, save that the relief allowed shall not include relief from customs or excise duties except in respect of goods imported as part of their personal baggage. They shall not, where the incidence of any form of tax depends upon residence, be deemed to be resident in Anguilla during any period when they are present in Anguilla while exercising these functions or during their journey to and from the place of meeting. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to British subjects whose usual place of abode is in Anguilla.

The provisions of this section do not apply to any agents, counsel or advocates acting on behalf of Her Majesty's Government in Anguilla or to any British subject acting on behalf of any other Government except a Government of Her Majesty other than Her Majesty's Government in Anguilla.

PART 3

GENERAL

List of persons entitled to immunities and privileges

17. The names of the persons to whom the provisions of sections 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16 apply shall be set forth in a list compiled and published from time to time by the Governor under section 2(3) of the Act and such list shall show in regard to each person the date as from which, for the purposes of this Order, he first held the office or employment in question, and the date when he ceased to hold that office or employment.

Citation

18. These Regulations may be cited as the United Nations and International Court of Justice Order, Revised Regulations of Anguilla D25-7.

ANNEX 1

GENERAL CONVENTION ON THE PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, TOGETHER WITH CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS ON 13TH FEBRUARY, 1946.

I

The General Assembly approves the annexed convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and proposes it for accession by each Member of the United Nations.

Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

Whereas Article 104 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that the Organisation shall enjoy in the territory of each of its Members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes, and

Whereas Article 105 of the Charter of the United Nations provides that the Organisation shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes and that representatives of the Members of the United Nations and officials of the Organisation shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of the functions in connection with the Organisation.

Consequently the General Assembly by a Resolution adopted on the 13th February, 1946, approved the following Convention and proposes it for accession by each Member of the United Nations.

ARTICLE I

JURIDICAL PERSONALITY

Section 1. The United Nations shall possess juridical personality. It shall have the capacity—

(a) to contract;

(b) to acquire and dispose of immovable and movable property;

(c) to institute legal proceedings.

ARTICLE II

PROPERTY, FUNDS AND ASSETS

Section 2. The United Nations, its property and assets wherever located and by whomsoever held, shall enjoy immunity from every form of legal process except in so far as in any particular case it has expressly waived its immunity. It is, however, understood that no waiver of immunity shall extend to any measure of execution.

Section 3. The premises of the United Nations shall be inviolable. The property and assets of the United Nations wherever located and by whomsoever held shall be immune from search, requisition, confiscation,

expropriation and any other form of interference, whether by executive, administrative, judicial or legislative action.

Section 4. The archives of the United Nations, and in general all documents belonging to it or held by it, shall be inviolable wherever located.

Section 5. Without being restricted by financial controls, regulations or moratoria of any kind—

(a) the United Nations may hold funds, gold or currency of any kind and operate accounts in any currency;

(b) the United Nations shall be free to transfer its funds, gold or currency from one country to another or within any country and to convert any currency held by it into any other currency.

Section 6. In exercising its rights under section 5 above, the United Nations shall pay due regard to any representations made by the Government of any Member in so far as it is considered that effect can be given to such representations without detriment to the interests of the United Nations.

Section 7. The United Nations, its assets, income and other property shall be—

(a) exempt from all direct taxes; it is understood, however, that the United Nations will not claim exemption from taxes which are, in fact, no more than charges for public utility services;

(b) exempt from customs duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports in respect of articles imported or exported by the United Nations for its official use. It is understood, however, that articles imported under such exemption will not be sold in the country into which they were imported except under conditions agreed with the Government of that country;

(c) exempt from customs duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports in respect of its publications.

Section 8. While the United Nations will not, as a general rule, claim exemption from excise duties and from taxes on the sale of movable and immovable property which form part of the price to be paid, nevertheless when the United Nations is making important purchases for official use of property on which such duties and taxes have been charged or are chargeable, Members will, whenever possible, make appropriate administrative arrangements for the remission or return of the amount of duty or tax.

ARTICLE III

FACILITIES IN RESPECT OF COMMUNICATIONS

Section 9. The United Nations shall enjoy in the territory of each Member for its official communications treatment not less favourable than that accorded by the Government of that Member to any other Government including its diplomatic mission in the matter of priorities, rates and taxes on mails, cables, telegrams, radiograms, telephotos, telephone and other communications; and press rates for information to the press and radio. No censorship shall be applied to the official correspondence and other official communications of the United Nations.

Section 10. The United Nations shall have the right to use codes and to despatch and receive its correspondence by courier or in bags, which shall have the same immunities and privileges as diplomatic couriers and bags.

ARTICLE IV

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF MEMBERS

Section 11. Representatives of Members to the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations and to conferences convened by the United Nations, shall, while exercising their functions and during their journey to and from the place of meeting, enjoy the following privileges and immunities—

(a) immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal baggage, and, in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in their capacity as representatives, immunity from legal process of every kind;

(b) inviolability for all papers and documents;

(c) the right to use codes and to receive papers or correspondence by courier or in sealed bags;

(d) exemption in respect of themselves and their spouses from immigration restrictions, aliens' registration or national service obligations in the State they are visiting or through which they are passing in the exercise of their functions;

(e) the same facilities in respect of currency or exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives of foreign Governments on temporary official missions;

(f) the same immunities and facilities in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to diplomatic envoys; and also

(g) such other privileges, immunities and facilities not inconsistent with the foregoing as diplomatic envoys enjoy, except that they shall have no right to claim exemption from customs duties on goods imported (otherwise than as part of their personal baggage) or from excise duties or sales taxes.

Section 12. In order to secure for the representatives of Members to the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations and to conferences convened by the United Nations, complete freedom of speech and independence in the discharge of their duties, the immunity from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in discharging their duties shall continue to be accorded, notwithstanding that the persons concerned are no longer the representatives of Members.

Section 13. Where the incidence of any form of taxation depends upon residence, periods during which the representatives of Members to the principal and subsidiary organs of the United Nations and to conferences convened by the United Nations are present in a State for the discharge of their duties shall not be considered as periods of residence.

Section 14. Privileges and immunities are accorded to the representatives of Members not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves, but in order to safeguard the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the United Nations. Consequently a Member not only has the right but is under a duty to waive the immunity of its representative in any case where in the opinion of the Member the immunity would impede the course of justice, and it can be waived without prejudice to the purpose for which the immunity is accorded.

Section 15. The provisions of sections 11, 12 and 13 are not applicable as between a representative and the authorities of the State of which he is a national or of which he is or has been the representative.

Section 16. In this Article the expression "representatives" shall be deemed to include all delegates, deputy delegates, advisers, technical experts and secretaries of delegations.

ARTICLE V

OFFICIALS

Section 17. The Secretary-General will specify the categories of officials to which the provisions of this Article and Article VII shall apply. He shall submit these categories to the General Assembly. Thereafter these categories shall be communicated to the Governments of all Members. The names of the officials included in these categories shall from time to time be made known to the Governments of Members.

Section 18. Officials of the United Nations shall—

(a) be immune from legal process in respect of words spoken or written and all acts performed by them in their official capacity;

(b) be exempt from taxation on the salaries and emoluments paid to them by the United Nations;

(c) be immune from national service obligations;

(d) be immune, together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them, from immigration restrictions and alien registrations;

(e) be accorded the same privileges in respect of exchange facilities as are accorded to the officials of comparable ranks forming part of diplomatic missions to the Government concerned;

(f) be given, together with their spouses and relatives dependent on them, the same repatriation facilities in time of international crisis as diplomatic envoys;

(g) have the right to import free of duty their furniture and effects at the time of first taking up their post in the country in question.

Section 19. In addition to the immunities and privileges specified in section 18, the Secretary-General and all Assistant Secretaries-General shall be accorded in respect of themselves, their spouses and minor children, the privileges and immunities, exemptions and facilities accorded to diplomatic envoys, in accordance with international law.

Section 20. Privileges and immunities are granted to officials in the interests of the United Nations and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The Secretary-General shall have the right and the duty to waive the immunity of any official in the case where, in his opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the United Nations. In the case of the Secretary-General, the Security Council shall have the right to waive immunity.

Section 21. The United Nations shall co-operate at all times with the appropriate authorities of Members to facilitate the proper administration of justice, secure the observance of police regulations, and prevent the occurrence of any abuse in connection with the privileges, immunities and facilities mentioned in this Article.

ARTICLE VI

EXPERTS ON MISSIONS FOR THE UNITED NATIONS

Section 22. Experts (other than officials coming within the scope of Article V) performing missions for the United Nations shall be accorded such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent

exercise of their functions during the period of their missions, including the time spent on journeys in connection with their missions. In particular they shall be accorded—

(a) immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal baggage;

(b) in respect of words spoken or written and acts done by them in the course of the performance of their mission, immunity from legal process of every kind. This immunity from legal process shall continue to be accorded notwithstanding that the persons concerned are no longer employed on missions for the United Nations;

(c) inviolability for all papers and documents;

(d) for the purpose of their communications with the United Nations, the right to use codes and to receive papers or correspondence by courier or in sealed bags;

(e) the same facilities in respect of currency or exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives of foreign Governments on temporary official missions;

(f) the same immunities and facilities in respect of their personal baggage as are accorded to diplomatic envoys.

Section 23. Privileges and immunities are granted to experts in the interests of the United Nations and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves. The Secretary-General shall have the right and the duty to waive the immunity of any expert in any case where, in his opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice and it can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the United Nations.

ARTICLE VII

UNITED NATIONS *Laissez-Passer*

Section 24. The United Nations may issue United Nations *laissez-passer* to its officials. These *laissez-passer* shall be recognized and accepted as valid travel documents, by the authorities of Members, taking into account the provisions of section 25.

Section 25. Applications for visas (where required) from the holders of United Nations *laissez-passer*, when accompanied by a certificate that they are travelling on the business of the United Nations, shall be dealt with as speedily as possible. In addition, such persons shall be granted facilities for speedy travel.

Section 26. Similar facilities to those specified in section 25 shall be accorded to experts and other persons who, though not the holders of United Nations *laissez-passer*, have a certificate that they are travelling on the business of the United Nations.

Section 27. The Secretary-General, Assistant Secretaries-General and Directors travelling on United Nations *laissez-passer* on the business of the United Nations shall be granted the same facilities as are accorded to diplomatic envoys.

Section 28. The provisions of this Article may be applied to the comparable officials of specialized agencies if the agreements for relationship made under Article 63 of the Charter so provide.

ARTICLE VIII

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Section 29. The United Nations shall make provisions for appropriate modes of settlement of—

(a) disputes arising out of contracts or other disputes of a private law character, to which the United Nations is a party;

(b) disputes involving any official of the United Nations who by reason of his official position enjoys immunity, if immunity has not been waived by the Secretary-General.

Section 30. All differences arising out of the interpretation or application of the present convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice, unless in any case it is agreed by the parties to have recourse to another mode of settlement. If a difference arises between the United Nations on the one hand and a member on the other hand, a request shall be made for an advisory opinion on any legal question involved in accordance with Article 96 of the Charter and Article 65 of the Statute of the Court. The opinion given by the Court shall be accepted as decisive by the parties.

FINAL ARTICLE

Section 31. This convention is submitted to every member of the United Nations for accession.

Section 32. Accession shall be effected by deposit of an instrument with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the convention shall come into force as regards each Member on the date of deposit of each instrument of accession.

Section 33. The Secretary-General shall inform all Members of the United Nations of the deposit of each accession.

Section 34. It is understood that, when an instrument of accession is deposited on behalf of any Member, the Member will be in a position under its own law to give effect to the terms of this convention.

Section 35. This convention shall continue in force as between the United Nations and every Member which has deposited an instrument of accession for so long as that Member remains a Member of the United Nations, or until a revised general convention has been approved by the General Assembly and that Member has become a party to this revised convention.

Section 36. The Secretary-General may conclude with any Member or Members supplementary agreements adjusting the provisions of this convention so far as that Member or those Members are concerned. These supplementary agreements shall in each case be subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

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ANNEX 2

EXTRACTS FROM STATUTE OF THE COURT

1. Extracts from the Statute of the Court.

ARTICLE 19

The members of the Court, when engaged on the business of the Court, shall enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

ARTICLE 30

2. The Rules of the Court may provide for assessors to sit with the Court or with any of its chambers, without the right to vote.

ARTICLE 32

1. Each member of the Court shall receive an annual salary.

2. The President shall receive a special allowance.

3. The Vice-President shall receive a special allowance for every day on which he acts as President.

4. The Judges chosen under Article 31, other than members of the Court, shall receive compensation for each day on which they exercise their functions.

5. These salaries, allowances and compensation shall be fixed by the General Assembly. They may not be decreased during the term of office.

6. The salary of the Registrar shall be fixed by the General Assembly on the proposal of the Court.

7. Regulations made by the General Assembly shall fix the conditions under which retirement pensions may be given to members of the Court and to the Registrar, and the conditions under which members of the Court and the Registrar shall have their travelling expenses refunded.

8. The above salaries, allowances, and compensation shall be free of all taxation.

ARTICLE 42

1. The parties shall be represented by agents.

2. They may have the assistance of counsel or advocates before the Court.

3. The agents, counsel and advocates of parties before the Court shall enjoy the privileges and immunities necessary to the independent exercise of their duties.

2. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, THE REGISTRAR, OFFICIALS OF THE REGISTRY, ASSESSORS, THE AGENTS AND COUNSEL OF THE PARTIES AND OF WITNESSES AND EXPERTS.

By a resolution adopted on 13th February, 1946, the General Assembly with a view to insuring that the International Court of Justice should enjoy the privileges, immunities and facilities necessary for the exercise of

its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes, in the country of its seat and elsewhere, invited the Court at its first session to consider this question and to inform the Secretary-General of its recommendations.

The Court has accordingly examined the problem in its various aspects during its first session, held at The Hague from 3rd April to 6th May, 1946, and has transmitted to the General Assembly its conclusions.

The General Assembly considered the recommendations of the Court during the second part of its first session, and the report of the sixth Committee.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

1. Approves the agreements concluded between the International Court of Justice and the Netherlands Government, as accorded in the exchange of letters between the President of the Court and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands.

2. Recommends that if a Judge, for the purpose of holding himself permanently at the disposal of the Court, resides in some country other than his own, he should be accorded diplomatic privileges and immunities during the period of his residence there.

3. Recommends that Judges should be accorded every facility for leaving the country where they may happen to be, for entering the country where the Court is sitting, and again for leaving it. On journeys in connection with the exercise of their functions, they should, in all countries through which they may have to pass, enjoy all the privileges, immunities and facilities granted by these countries to diplomatic envoys.

This provision should also apply to the Registrar and to any officer of the Court acting as Registrar.

4. Recommends that—

(a) Officials of the Court should enjoy in any country where they may be on the business of the Court, or in any country through which they may pass on such business, such privileges, immunities and facilities for residence and travel as may be necessary for the independent exercise of their functions.

The Registrar, and any officer of the Court acting as Registrar, should, while on the business of the Court, be accorded diplomatic privileges and immunities.

(b) Inasmuch as these privileges and immunities are granted to officials of the Court in the interests of the International Court of Justice, and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves, the Registrar of the Court, with the President's approval, should have the right and the duty to waive the immunity in any case where, in his opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice, and can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the Court. In the case of the Registrar, the Court should have the right to waive immunity.

5. *Recommends* that—

(a) (i) The agents, counsel and advocates before the Court should be accorded, during the period of their missions including the time spent on journeys in connection with their missions, the privileges and immunities provided for in Article IV, sections 11, 12 and 13 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations under the conditions of Article IV, section 15, of that Convention.

(ii) Assessors of the Court should be accorded, during the period of their missions, including the time spent on journeys in connection with their missions, the privileges and immunities provided for in Article VI, section 22 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

(iii) Witnesses, experts and persons performing missions by order of the Court should be accorded, during the period of their missions, including the time spent on journeys in connection with their missions, the privileges and immunities provided for in Article VI, section 22 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

(b) Inasmuch as the privileges and immunities referred to above under (a) are granted in the interests of the due administration of justice and not for the personal benefit of the individuals themselves, the appropriate authority should have the right and the duty to waive the immunity in any case where, in its opinion, the immunity would impede and can be waived without prejudice to the course of justice.

For this purpose, the competent authority in the case of agents, counsel and advocates representing a State will be the State concerned. In other cases (including those of assessors of the Court, persons performing missions by order of the Court and witnesses or experts), the competent authority will be the International Court of Justice or, when the Court is not sitting, the President of the Court.

6. *Recommends* that—

(a) The authorities of Members should recognize and accept United Nations *laissez-passer*, issued by the International Court of Justice to the members of the Court, the Registrar and the officials of the Court, as valid travel documents, taking into account the provisions of sub-paragraph (b);

(b) Applications for visas (where required) from the Judges of the Court and the Registrar should be dealt with as speedily as possible. All other holders of *laissez-passer* should receive the same facilities when the applications for visas are accompanied by a certificate that they are travelling on the business of the Court. In addition, all holders of *laissez-passer* should be granted facilities for speedy travel.

(c) Similar facilities to those specified in sub-paragraph (b) should be accorded to experts and other persons who, though not the holders of United Nations *laissez-passer* delivered by the International Court of Justice, have a certificate that they are travelling on the business of the Court.

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