

ព្រឹត្តិបត្រ



Règlement de Vienne du 19 mars 1815

Règlement sur le rang entre les agents diplomatiques
du 19 mars 1815 (Congrès de Vienne)

Pour prévenir les embarras qui se sont souvent présentés et qui pourraient naître encore des prétentions de préséance entre les différents agents diplomatiques, les plénipotentiaires des Puissances signataires du Traité de Paris sont convenus des articles qui suivent, et ils croient devoir inviter ceux des autres têtes couronnées à adopter le même règlement.

Article Premier. - Les employés diplomatiques sont partagés en trois classes:

- Celle des ambassadeurs, légats ou nonces;
- Celle des envoyés, ministres ou autres accrédités auprès des souverains;
- Celle des chargés d'affaires accrédités auprès des ministres chargés des Affaires Etrangères.

Art. 2 - Les ambassadeurs, légats ou nonces ont seuls le caractère représentatif.

Art. 3 - Les employés diplomatiques en mission extraordinaire n'ont, à ce titre, aucune supériorité de rang.

Art. 4 - Les employés diplomatiques prendront rang entre eux dans chaque classe, d'après la date de la notification officielle de leur arrivée.

Le présent règlement n'apportera aucune innovation relative aux représentants du Pape.

Art. 5 - Il sera déterminé, dans chaque Etat, un mode uniforme pour la réception des employés diplomatiques de chaque classe.

Art. 6 - Les liens de parenté ou d'alliance de famille entre les cours ne donnent aucun rang à leurs employés diplomatiques. Il en est de même des alliances politiques.

Art. 7 Dans les actes ou traités entre plusieurs Puissances qui admettent l'alternat, le sort décidera entre les ministres de l'ordre qui devra être suivi dans les signatures.

Le présent règlement est inséré au Protocole des plénipotentiaires des huit Puissances signataires du Traité de Paris dans leur séance du 19 mars 1815.

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Protocole de la conférence d'Aix-la-Chapelle du 21 novembre 1818 instituant une nouvelle classe d'agents diplomatiques.

"Pour éviter les discussions désagréables qui pourraient avoir lieu à l'avenir sur un point d'étiquette diplomatique que l'annexe de procès (336) de Vienne, par laquelle les questions de rang ont été réglées, ne paraît pas avoir prévu, il est arrêté entre les cinq Cours que les ministres-résidents accrédités auprès d'elles formeront par rapport à leur rang une classe intermédiaires entre les ministres de second ordre et les chargés d'affaires."

(Signé) : Metternich, Castlereagh, Wellington, Michelien, Hardenberg, Bernstorff, Wesschrode, Capo d'Istria.

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+ Extrait de Jean SERRES, Manuel Pratique de Protocole, (Paris: VITRY-LE-FRANCOIS, EDITIONS DE L'ARCHEVOISE, Rue de L'archevêque, 1960)

CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS

Signed February 20, 1928

The Governments of the Republics represented at the Sixth International Conference of American States, held in the city of Habana, Republic of Cuba, the year 1928, being aware that one of the most important matters in the field of international relations is that pertaining to the rights and duties of diplomatic officers, which should be regulated in accordance with the conditions of economic, political, and international life of nations;

Realizing the desirability that such regulation be effected pursuant to the new trends on the matter;

Recognizing that diplomatic officers do not in any case represent the person of the chief of state but only their government and that they must be accredited to a recognized government; and

Acknowledging the fact that diplomatic officers represent their respective states and should not claim immunities which are not essential to the discharge of their official duties, and acknowledging also that it would seem desirable that either the officer himself or the state represented by him renounce diplomatic immunity whenever touching upon a civil action entirely alien to the fulfillment of his mission;

There being no possibility, nevertheless, at the present moment, of agreeing to general stipulations which although forming a well-defined trend in international relations sometimes conflict with the established practices of various states in a contrary sense;

Therefore and until a more complete regulation of the rights and duties of diplomatic officers can be formulated;

Have decided to conclude a convention incorporating the principles generally accepted by all nations, and have designated the following plenipotentiaries:

(Here follow the names of the plenipotentiaries.)

Who, after having deposited their full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions:

Article 1.-General provision

States have the right of being represented before each other through diplomatic officers.

Section I.-Chiefs of mission

Article 2

Diplomatic officers are classed as ordinary and extraordinary.

Those who permanently represent the government of one state before that of another are ordinary.

Those entrusted with a special mission or those who are accredited to represent the government in international conferences and congresses or other international bodies are extraordinary.

Article 3

Except as concerns precedence and etiquette, diplomatic officers, whatever their category, have the same rights, prerogatives and immunities.

Etiquette depends upon diplomatic usages in general as well as upon the law and regulations of the country to which the officers are accredited.

Article 4

In addition to the functions indicated in their credentials, ordinary officers possess the attributes which the laws and decrees of the respective countries may confer upon them. They should exercise their attributes without coming into conflict with the laws of the country to which they are accredited.

Article 5

Every state may entrust its representation before one or more governments to a single diplomatic officer.

Several states may entrust their representation before another to a single diplomatic officer.

Article 6

Diplomatic officers, duly authorized by their governments, may, with the consent of the local government, and upon the request of a state not represented by an ordinary officer before the latter government, undertake the temporary or accidental protection of the interests of the said state.

Article 7

States are free in the selection of their diplomatic officers; but they may not invest with such functions the nationals of a state in which the mission must function, without its consent.

Article 8

No state may accredit its diplomatic officers to other states without previous agreement with the latter.

States may decline to receive an officer from another or, having already accepted him, may request his recall without being obliged to state the reasons for such a decision.

Article 9

Extraordinary diplomatic officers enjoy the same prerogatives and immunities as ordinary ones.

Section II.—Personnel of missions

Article 10

Each mission shall have the personnel determined by its government.

Article 11

When diplomatic officers are absent from the place where they exercise their functions or find it impossible to discharge them, they shall be substituted for temporarily, by persons designated for that purpose by their government.

Section III.—Duties of diplomatic officers

Article 12

Foreign diplomatic officers may not participate in the domestic or foreign politics of the state in which they exercise their functions.

Article 13

Diplomatic officers shall, in their official communications, address themselves to the minister of foreign relations or secretary of state of the country to which they are accredited. Communications to the other authorities shall also be made through the said minister or secretary.

Section IV.—Immunities and prerogatives of diplomatic officers

Article 14

Diplomatic officers shall be inviolate as to their persons, their

residence, private or official, and their property. This inviolability covers:

- (a) All classes of diplomatic officers;
- (b) The entire official personnel of the diplomatic mission;
- (c) The members of the respective families living under the same roof;
- (d) The papers, archives, and correspondence of the mission.

Article 15

States should extend to diplomatic officers every facility for the exercise of their functions and especially to the end that they may freely communicate with their governments.

Article 16

No judicial or administrative functionary or official of the state to which the diplomatic officer is accredited may enter the domicile of the latter, or of the mission, without his consent.

Article 17

Diplomatic officers are obliged to deliver to the competent local authority that requests it any person accused or condemned for ordinary crimes, who may have taken refuge in the mission.

Article 18

Diplomatic officers shall be exempt in the state to which they are accredited:

1. From all personal taxes, either national or local;
2. From all land taxes on the building of the mission, when it belongs to the respective government;
3. From customs duties on articles intended for the official use of the mission, or for the personal use of the diplomatic officer or of his family.

Article 19

Diplomatic officers are exempt from all civil or criminal jurisdiction of the state to which they are accredited; they may not, except in the case when duly authorized by their government they waive immunity, be prosecuted or tried unless it be by the courts of their own country.

Article 20

The immunity from jurisdiction survives the tenure of office of diplomatic officers in so far as regards actions pertaining thereto;

it say not, however, be invoked in respect to other actions except while discharging their diplomatic functions.

Article 21

Persons enjoying immunity from jurisdiction may refuse to appear as witnesses before the territorial courts.

Article 22

Diplomatic officers enter upon the enjoyment of their immunity from the moment they pass the frontier of the state where they are going to serve and make known their position.

The immunities shall continue during the period that the mission may be suspended, and, even after it shall be terminated, for the time necessary for the officer to be able to withdraw with the mission.

Article 23

Persons belonging to the mission shall also enjoy the same immunities and prerogatives in the states which they cross to arrive at their post or to return to their own country, or in a state where they may casually be during the exercise of their functions and to whose Government they have made known their position.

Article 24

In case of death of the diplomatic officer, his family shall continue to enjoy the immunities for a reasonable term, until they may leave the state.

Section V.-Termination of the diplomatic mission

Article 25

The mission of the diplomatic officer ends:

1. By the official notification of the officer's government to the other government that the officer has terminated his functions;
2. By the expiration of the period fixed for the completion of the mission;
3. By the solution of the matter, if the mission had been created for a particular question;
4. By the delivery of passports to the officer by the government to which he is accredited;
5. By the request for his passports made by the diplomatic officer to the government to which he is accredited.

In the above-mentioned cases, a reasonable period shall be given the diplomatic officer, the official personnel of the mission, and their respective families, to quit the territory of the state; and it shall be the duty of the government to which the officer was accredited to see that during this time none of them is molested nor injured in his person or property.

Neither the death or resignation of the head of the state nor the change of government or political régime of either of the two countries shall terminate the mission of the diplomatic officers.

Article 26

The present convention does not affect obligations previously undertaken by the contracting parties through international agreements.

Article 27

After being signed, the present convention shall be submitted to the ratification of the signatory states. The Government of Cuba is charged with transmitting authentic certified copies to the governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instrument of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union in Washington, the Union to notify the signatory governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications. This convention shall remain open to the adherence of the non-signatory states.

In witness whereof, the aforesaid plenipotentiaries sign the present convention in Spanish, English, French, and Portuguese, in the city of Habana, the 20th day of February, 1920.

VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

The States Parties to the present Convention,

Recalling that peoples of all nations from ancient times have recognized the status of diplomatic agents,

Having in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the sovereign equality of States, the maintenance of international peace and security, and the promotion of friendly relations among nations,

Believing that an international convention on diplomatic intercourse, privileges and immunities would contribute to the development of friendly relations among nations, irrespective of their differing constitutional and social systems,

Realizing that the purpose of such privileges and immunities is not to benefit individuals but to ensure the efficient performance of the functions of diplomatic missions as representing States,

Affirming that the rules of customary international law should continue to govern questions not expressly regulated by the provisions of the present Convention,

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

For the purpose of the present Convention, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereinafter assigned to them:

- a. the "head of the mission" is the person charged by the sending State with the duty of acting in that capacity;
- b. the "members of the mission" are the head of the mission and the members of the staff of the mission;
- c. the "members of the staff of the mission" are the members of the diplomatic staff, of the administrative and technical staff and of the service staff of the mission;
- d. the "members of the diplomatic staff" are the members of the staff of the mission having diplomatic rank;
- e. a "diplomatic agent" is the head of the mission or a member of the diplomatic staff of the mission;

- f. the "members of the administrative and technical staff" are the members of the staff of the mission employed in the administrative and technical service of the mission;
- g. the "members of the service staff" are the members of the staff of the mission in the domestic service of the mission;
- h. a "private servant" is a person who is in the domestic service of a member of the mission and who is not an employee of the sending State;
- i. the "premises of the mission" are the buildings or parts of buildings and the land ancillary thereto, irrespective of ownership, used for the purposes of the mission including the residence of the head of the mission.

Article 2

The establishment of diplomatic relations between States, and of permanent diplomatic missions, takes place by mutual consent.

Article 3

1. The functions of a diplomatic mission consist inter alia in:
 - a. representing the sending State in the receiving State;
 - b. protecting in the receiving State the interests of the sending State and of its nationals, within the limits permitted by international law;
 - c. negotiating with the Government of the receiving State;
 - d. ascertaining by all lawful means conditions and developments in the receiving State, and reporting thereon to the Government of the sending State;
 - e. promoting friendly relations between the sending State and the receiving State, and developing their economic, cultural and scientific relations.

2. Nothing in the present Convention shall be construed as preventing the performance of consular functions by a diplomatic mission.

Article 4

1. The sending State must make certain that the agrément of the receiving State has been given for the person it proposes to accredit as head of the mission to that State.

2. The receiving State is not obliged to give reasons to the

sending State for a refusal of agrément.

Article 5

1. The sending State may, after it has given due notification to the receiving States concerned, accredit a head of mission or assign any member of the diplomatic staff, as the case may be, to more than one State, unless there is express objection by any of the receiving States.

2. If the sending State accredits a head of mission to one or more other States it may establish a diplomatic mission headed by a charge d'affaires ad interim in each State where the head of mission has not his permanent seat.

3. A head of mission or any member of the diplomatic staff of the mission may act as representative of the sending State to any international organization.

Article 6

Two or more States may accredit the same person as head of mission to another State, unless objection is offered by the receiving State

Article 7

Subject to the provisions of Articles 7, 8, 9, and 11, the sending State may freely appoint the members of the staff of the mission. In the case of military, naval or air attachés, the receiving State may require their names to be submitted beforehand, for its approval.

Article 8

1. Members of the diplomatic staff of the mission should in principle be of the nationality of the sending State.

2. Members of the diplomatic staff of the mission may not be appointed from among persons having the nationality of the receiving State, except with the consent of that State which may be withdrawn at any time.

3. The receiving State may reserve the same right with regard

to nationals of a third State who are not also nationals of the sending State.

Article 9

1. The receiving State may at any time and without having to explain its decision, notify the sending State that the head of the mission or any member of the diplomatic staff of the mission is persona non grata or that any other member of the staff of the mission is not acceptable. In any such case, the sending State shall, as appropriate, either recall the person concerned or terminate his functions with the mission. A person may be declared non grata or not acceptable before arriving in the territory of the receiving State.

2. If the sending State refuses or fails within a reasonable period to carry out its obligations under paragraph 1 of this Article, the receiving State may refuse to recognize the person concerned as a member of the mission.

Article 10

1. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State, or such other ministry as may be agreed, shall be notified of:

- a. the appointment of members of the mission, their arrival and their final departure or the termination of their functions with the missions;
- b. the arrival and final departure of a person belonging to the family of a member of the mission and, where appropriate, the fact that a person becomes or ceases to be a member of the family of a member of the mission;
- c. the arrival and final departure of private servants in the employ of persons referred to in sub-paragraph a. of this paragraph and, where appropriate, the fact that they are leaving the employ of such persons;
- d. the engagement and discharge of persons resident in the receiving State as members of the mission or private servants entitled to privileges and immunities.

2. Where possible, prior notification of arrival and final departure shall also be given.

Article 11

1. In the absence of specific agreement as to the size of the mission, the receiving State may require that the size of a mission be kept within limits considered by it to be reasonable and normal, having regard to circumstances and conditions in the receiving State and to the needs of the particular mission.

2. The receiving State may equally, within similar bounds and on a non-discriminatory basis, refuse to accept officials of a particular category.

Article 12

The sending State may not, without the prior express consent of the receiving State, establish offices forming part of the mission in localities other than those in which the mission itself is established.

Article 13

1. The head of the mission is considered as having taken up his functions in the receiving State either when he has presented his credentials or when he has notified his arrival and a true copy of his credentials has been presented to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State, or such other ministry as may be agreed, in accordance with the practice prevailing in the receiving State which shall be applied in a uniform manner.

2. The order of presentation of credentials or of a true copy thereof will be determined by the date and time of the arrival of the head of the mission.

Article 14

1. Heads of mission are divided into three classes, namely:
- a. that of ambassadors or nuncios accredited to Heads of State, and other heads of mission of equivalent rank;
 - b. that of envoys, ministers and internuncios accredited to Heads of State;
 - c. that of chargé d'affaires accredited to Ministers for Foreign Affairs.

2. Except as concerns precedence and etiquette, there shall be no differentiation between heads of mission by reason of their class.

Article 15

The class to which the heads of their missions are to be assigned shall be agreed between States.

Article 16

1. Heads of mission shall take precedence in their respective classes in the order of the date and time of taking up their functions in accordance with Article 13.

2. Alterations in the credentials of a head of mission not involving any change of class shall not affect his precedence.

3. This article is without prejudice to any practice accepted by the receiving State regarding the precedence of the representative of the Holy See.

Article 17

The precedence of the members of the diplomatic staff of the mission shall be notified by the head of the mission to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs or such other ministry as may be agreed.

Article 18

The procedure to be observed in each State for the reception of heads of mission shall be uniform in respect of each class.

Article 19

1. If the post of head of the mission is vacant, or if the head of the mission is unable to perform his functions, a chargé d'affaires ad interim shall act provisionally as head of the mission. The name of the chargé d'affaires ad interim shall be notified, either by the head of the mission or, in case he is unable to do so, by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the sending State to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State or such other ministry as may be agreed.

2. In cases where no member of the diplomatic staff of the mission is present in the receiving State, a member of the administrative and technical staff may, with the consent of the receiving State, be designated by the sending State to be in charge of the current administrative affairs of the mission.

Article 20

The mission and its head shall have the right to use the flag and emblem of the sending State on the premises of the mission, including the residence of the head of the mission, and on his means of transport.

Article 21

1. The receiving State shall either facilitate the acquisition on its territory, in accordance with its laws, by the sending State of premises necessary for its mission or assist the latter in obtaining accommodation in some other way.

2. It shall also, where necessary, assist missions in obtaining suitable accommodation for their members.

Article 22

1. The premises of the mission shall be inviolable. The agents of the receiving State may not enter them, except with the consent of the head of the mission.

2. The receiving State is under a special duty to take all appropriate steps to protect the premises of the mission against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the mission or impairment of its dignity.

3. The premises of the mission, their furnishings and other property thereon and the means of transport of the mission shall be immune from search, requisition, attachment or execution.

Article 23

1. The sending State and the head of the mission shall be exempt from all national, regional or municipal dues and taxes in respect of the premises of the mission, whether owned or leased, other than such as represent payment for specific services rendered.

2. The exemption from taxation referred to in this Article shall not apply to such dues and taxes payable under the law of the receiving State by persons contracting with the sending State or the head of the mission.

Article 24

The archives and documents of the mission shall be inviolable at any time and wherever they may be.

Article 25

The receiving State shall accord full facilities for the performance of the functions of the mission.

Article 26

Subject to its laws and regulations concerning zones entry into which is prohibited or regulated for reasons of national security, the receiving State shall ensure to all members of the mission freedom of movement and travel in its territory.

Article 27

1. The receiving State shall permit and protect free communication on the part of the mission for all official purposes. In communicating with the Government and the other missions and consulates of the sending State, wherever situated, the mission may employ all appropriate means, including diplomatic couriers and messages in code or cipher. However, the mission may install and use a wireless transmitter only with the consent of the receiving State.

2. The official correspondence of the mission shall be inviolable. Official correspondence means all correspondence relating to the mission and its functions.

3. The diplomatic bags shall not be opened or detained.

4. The packages constituting the diplomatic bag must bear visible external marks of their character and may contain only diplomatic documents or articles intended for official use.

5. The diplomatic courier, who shall be provided with an official document indicating his status and the number of packages constituting the diplomatic bag, shall be protected by the receiving State in the performance of his functions. He shall enjoy personal inviolability and shall not be liable to any form of arrest or detention.

6. The sending State or the mission may designate diplomatic couriers ad hoc. In such cases the provisions of paragraph 5 of this

Article shall also apply, except that the immunities therein mentioned shall cease to apply when such a courier has delivered to the consignee the diplomatic bag in his charge.

7. A diplomatic bag may be entrusted to the captain of a commercial aircraft scheduled to land at an authorized port of entry. He shall be provided with an official document indicating the number of packages constituting the bag but he shall not be considered to be a diplomatic courier. The mission may send one of its members to take possession of the diplomatic bag directly and freely from the captain of the aircraft.

Article 28

The fees and charges levied by the mission in the course of its official duties shall be exempt from all dues and taxes.

Article 29

The person of a diplomatic agent shall be inviolable. He shall not be liable to any form of arrest or detention. The receiving State shall treat him with due respect and shall take all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on his person, freedom or dignity.

Article 30

1. The private residence of a diplomatic agent shall enjoy the same inviolability and protection as the premises of the mission.
2. His papers, correspondence and, except as provided in paragraph 3 of Article 31, his property, shall likewise enjoy inviolability.

Article 31

1. A diplomatic agent shall enjoy immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the receiving State. He shall also enjoy immunity from its civil and administrative jurisdiction, except in the case of:
 - a. a real action relating to private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, unless he holds it on behalf of the sending State for the purposes of the mission;
 - b. an action relating to succession in which the diplomatic agent is involved as executor, administrator, heir or legatee as a private person and not on behalf of the sending State;

e. an action relating to any professional or commercial activity exercised by the diplomatic agent in the receiving State outside his official functions.

2. A diplomatic agent is not obliged to give evidence as a witness.

3. No measures of execution may be taken in respect of a diplomatic agent except in the cases coming under sub-paragraphs a. b. and c. of paragraph 1 of this Article, and provided that the measures concerned can be taken without infringing the inviolability of his person or of his residence.

4. The immunity of a diplomatic agent from the jurisdiction of the receiving State does not exempt him from the jurisdiction of the sending State.

Article 32

1. The immunity from jurisdiction of diplomatic agents and of persons enjoying immunity under Article 37 may be waived by the sending State.

2. Waiver must always be express.

3. The initiation of proceedings by a diplomatic agent or by a person enjoying immunity from jurisdiction under Article 37 shall preclude him from invoking immunity from jurisdiction in respect of any counter-claim directly connected with the principal claim.

4. Waiver of immunity from jurisdiction in respect of civil or administrative proceedings shall not be held to imply waiver of immunity in respect of the execution of the judgement, for which a separate waiver shall be necessary.

Article 33

1. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article, a diplomatic agent shall with respect to services rendered for the sending State be exempt from social security provisions which may be in force in the receiving State.

2. The exemption provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article shall also apply to private servants who are in the sole employ of a diplomatic agent on condition:

- a. that they are not nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State; and
- b. that they are covered by the social security provisions which may be in force in the sending State or a third State.

3. A diplomatic agent who employs persons to whom the exception provided for in paragraph 2 of this Article does not apply shall observe the obligation which the social security provisions of the receiving State impose upon employers.

4. the exception provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article shall not preclude voluntary participation in the social security system of the receiving State provided that such participation is permitted by that state.

5. The provisions of this Article shall not affect bilateral or multilateral agreements concerning social security concluded previously and shall not prevent the conclusion of such agreements in the future.

Article 34

A diplomatic agent shall be exempt from all dues and taxes, personal or real, national, regional or municipal, except:

- a. indirect taxes of a kind which are actually incorporated in the price of goods or services;
- b. dues and taxes on private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, unless he holds it on behalf of the sending State for the purposes of the mission;
- c. estate, succession or inheritance duties levied by the receiving State, subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 39;
- d. dues and taxes on private income having its source in the receiving State and capital taxes on investments made in commercial undertakings in the receiving State;
- e. charges levied for specific services rendered;
- f. registration, court or record fees, mortgage dues and stamp duty, with respect to immovable property, subject to the provisions of Article 23.

Article 35

The receiving State shall exempt diplomatic agents from all personal services, from all public service of any kind whatsoever, and from military obligations such as those connected with requisitioning, military

contributions and billeting.

Article 36

1. The receiving State shall, in accordance with such laws and regulations as it may adopt, permit entry of and grant exemption from all customs duties, taxes, and related charges other than charges for storage, cartage and similar services, on:

- a. articles for the official use of the mission;
- b. articles for the personal use of a diplomatic agent or members of his family forming part of his household, including articles intended for his establishment.

2. Non-personal baggage of a diplomatic agent shall be exempt from inspection, unless there are serious grounds for presuming that it contains articles not covered by the exemptions mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article, or articles the import or export of which is prohibited by the law or controlled by the quarantine regulations of the receiving State. Such inspection shall be conducted only in the presence of the diplomatic agent or of his authorized representative.

Article 37

1. The members of the family of a diplomatic agent forming part of his household shall, if they are not nationals of the receiving State, enjoy the privileges and immunities specified in Articles 29 to 36.

2. Members of the administrative and technical staff of the mission, together with members of their families forming part of their respective household, shall, if they are not nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State, enjoy the privileges and immunities specified in Articles 29 to 35, except that the immunity from civil and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State specified in paragraph 1 of Article 31 shall not extend to acts performed outside the course of their duties. They shall also enjoy the privileges specified in Article 36, paragraph 1, in respect of articles imported at the time of first installation.

3. Members of the service staff of the mission who are not nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State shall enjoy immunity in respect of acts performed in the course of their duties, exemption from dues and taxes on the emoluments they receive by reason of their employment and the exemption contained in Article 33.

4. Private servants of members of the mission shall, if they are not nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State, be exempt from dues and taxes on the emoluments they receive by reason of their employment. In other respects, they may enjoy privileges and immunities only to the extent admitted by the receiving State. However, the receiving State must exercise its jurisdiction over those persons in such a manner as not to interfere unduly with the performance of the functions of the mission.

Article 38

1. Except insofar as additional privileges and immunities may be granted by the receiving State, a diplomatic agent who is a national of or permanently resident in that State shall enjoy only immunity from jurisdiction, and inviolability, in respect of official acts performed in the exercise of his functions.

2. Other members of the staff of the mission and private servants who are nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State shall enjoy privileges and immunities only to the extent admitted by the receiving State. However, the receiving State must exercise its jurisdiction over those persons in such a manner as not to interfere unduly with the performance of the functions of the mission.

Article 39

1. Every person entitled to privileges and immunities shall enjoy them from the moment he enters the territory of the receiving State on proceeding to take up his post or, if already in its territory, from the moment when his appointment is notified to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs or such other ministry as may be agreed.

2. When the functions of a person enjoying privileges and immunities have come to an end, such privileges and immunities shall normally cease at the moment when he leaves the country, or on expiry of

a reasonable period in which to do so, but shall subsist until that time, even in case of armed conflict. However, with respect to acts performed by such a person in the exercise of his functions as a member of the mission, immunity shall continue to subsist.

3. In case of the death of a member of the mission, the members of his family shall continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled until the expiry of a reasonable period in which to leave the country.

4. In the event of the death of a member of the mission not a national of or permanently resident in the receiving State or a member of his family forming part of his household, the receiving State shall permit the withdrawal of the movable property of the deceased, with the exception of any property acquired in the country the export of which was prohibited at the time of his death. Estate, succession and inheritance duties shall not be levied on movable property the presence of which in the receiving State was due solely to the presence there of the deceased as a member of the mission or as a member of the family of a member of the mission.

Article 40

1. If a diplomatic agent passes through or is in the territory of a third State, which has granted him a passport visa if such visa was necessary, while proceeding to take up or to return to his post, or when returning to his own country, the third State shall accord him inviolability and such other immunities as may be required to ensure his transit or return. The same shall apply in the case of any members of his family enjoying privileges or immunities who are accompanying the diplomatic agent, or travelling separately to join him or to return to their country.

2. In circumstances similar to those specified in paragraph 1 of this Article, third States shall not hinder the passage of members of the administrative and technical or service staff of a mission, and of members of their families, through their territories.

3. Third States shall accord to official correspondence and other official communications in transit, including messages in code or cipher,

the same freedom and protection as is accorded by the receiving State. They shall accord to diplomatic couriers, who have been granted a passport visa if such visa was necessary, and diplomatic bags in transit the same inviolability and protection as the receiving State is bound to accord.

4. The obligations of third States under paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall also apply to the persons mentioned respectively in those paragraphs, and to official communications and diplomatic bags, whose presence in the territory of the third State is due to force majeure.

Article 41

1. Without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, it is the duty of all persons enjoying such privileges and immunities to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State. They also have a duty not to interfere in the internal affairs of that State.

2. All official business with the receiving State entrusted to the mission by the sending State shall be conducted with or through the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the receiving State or such other ministry as may be agreed.

3. The premises of the mission must not be used in any manner incompatible with the functions of the mission as laid down in the present Convention or by other rules of general international law or by any special agreements in force between the sending and the receiving State.

Article 42

A diplomatic agent shall not in the receiving State practice for personal profit any professional or commercial activity.

Article 43

The function of a diplomatic agent comes to an end, inter alia:

- a. on notification by the sending State to the receiving State that the function of the diplomatic agent has come to an end;
- b. on notification by the receiving State to the sending State that, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 9, it refuses to recognize

the diplomatic agent as a member of the mission.

Article 44

The receiving State must, even in case of armed conflict, grant facilities in order to enable persons enjoying privileges and immunities, other than nationals of the receiving State, and members of the families of such persons irrespective of their nationality, to leave at the earliest possible moment. It must, in particular, in case of need, place at their disposal the necessary means of transport for themselves and their property.

Article 45

If diplomatic relations are broken off between two States, or if a mission is permanently or temporarily recalled:

- a. the receiving State must, even in case of armed conflict, respect and protect the premises of the mission, together with its property and archives;
- b. the sending State may entrust the custody of the premises of the mission, together with its property and archives, to a third State acceptable to the receiving State;
- c. the sending State may entrust the protection of its interests and those of its nationals to a third State acceptable to the receiving State.

Article 46

A sending State may with the prior consent of a receiving State, and at the request of a third State not represented in the receiving State, undertake the temporary protection of the interests of the third State and of its nationals.

Article 47

1. In the application of the provisions of the present Convention, the receiving State shall not discriminate as between States.

2. However, discrimination shall not be regarded as taking place:

- a. where the receiving State applies any of the provisions of the present Convention restrictively because of a restrictive application of that provision to its mission in the sending State;

b. where by custom or agreement States extend to each other more favourable treatment than is required by the provisions of the present Convention.

Article 48

The present Convention shall be open for signature by all States Members of the United Nations or of any of the specialized agencies or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, and by any other State invited by the General Assembly of the United Nations to become a Party to the Convention, as follows: until 31 October 1961 at the Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Austria and subsequently, until 31 March 1962, at the United Nations Headquarters in New York.

Article 49

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 50

The present Convention shall remain open for accession by any State belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in Article 48. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Article 51

1. The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

Article 52

The Secretary-General of the United Nations shall inform all States belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in Article 48:

- a. of signatures to the present Convention and of the deposit of instruments of ratification or accession, in accordance with Article 48, 49 and 50;
- b. of the date on which the present Convention will enter into force, in accordance with Article 51.

Article 53

The original of the present Convention, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States belonging to any of the four categories mentioned in Article 48.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed the present Convention.

DONE AT VIENNA, this eighteenth day of April one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one.

ที่ ๑๖๑๐/๒๕๐๕

Royal Thai Embassy
Tokyo

๓๐ ตุลาคม ๒๕๐๕

เรื่อง ตามตามถาวร เปิดความสัมพันธ์ทางการทูตระหว่างประเทศไทยกับประเทศคูเวต (Kuwait)
เรียน รัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวงการต่างประเทศ

ควายนาย Mohammed Al-Mishari อุปทูตรักษาดูงานสถานเอกอัครราชทูตคูเวต (Kuwait) ณ กรุงโตเกียว ได้แจ้งต่อข้าพเจ้าว่า ได้รับคำสั่งจากรัฐบาลคูเวตให้ตามตามเป็นการภายใน ถ้าหากประเทศคูเวตจะขอเปิดสัมพันธ์ทางการทูตกับประเทศไทย ฝ่ายรัฐบาลไทยจะพิจารณาด้วยดีหรือไม่ จึงขอเรียนมาเพื่อกราบเรียน

อนึ่ง ข้าพเจ้าได้รับคำบอกเล่าจากอุปทูต ฯ ผู้ว่า ถ้าตามราชการรับเปิดความสัมพันธ์ทางการทูตระหว่างไทยกับประเทศคูเวตแล้ว ทางรัฐบาลคูเวตจะแต่งตั้งให้นาย Souleiman Al-Mohammed Al-Saneh เอกอัครราชทูตคูเวต ณ กรุงโตเกียว ซึ่งขณะนี้ได้เดินทางไปเพื่อปรึกษาหารือราชการ ณ ประเทศคูเวต เป็นเอกอัครราชทูตคูเวตประจำประเทศไทยในอีกตำแหน่งหนึ่งด้วย เอกอัครราชทูต Al-Saneh ผู้ได้เคยเข้ามาค้าขายที่เมืองนี้ เป็นที่รู้จักกันโดยเจ้าดี เอกอัครราชทูตผู้ได้มีฉนวนสายสัมพันธ์ที่ดีต่อสมเด็จพระเจ้าจักรพรรดิญี่ปุ่นเมื่อวันที่ ๑๐ มีนาคม ๑๙๖๕ ในโรงแรม Okura เป็นตำแหน่งเอกอัครราชทูต ฯ และที่ทำงานของสถานเอกอัครราชทูต ฯ ในสถานที่เช่า Apartment ๗ ตำบล Azabu, Minatoku ขณะนี้กำลังหาซื้อที่ดินเพื่อก่อสร้างสถานเอกอัครราชทูต ฯ อยู่ นับว่าจะให้ความสง่างามสมฐานะประเทศที่ถายน้ำมันให้แก่ประเทศไทย

ขอแสดงความนับถืออย่างสูง

พลตรี ชัยชนก กฤตกากร
(หม่อมเจ้าชัยชนก กฤตกากร)
เอกอัครราชทูต

หนังสือแลกเปลี่ยนสถาปนาความสัมพันธ์ทางการทูต

.....,

With a view to promote closer relationship and understanding between our two peoples and in pursuance of our conversation on the subject of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Thailand and Kuwait, I have the honour, under instruction from my Government to inform Your Excellency that the present Exchange of Notes between us constitutes an agreement that from today's date normal diplomatic relations between Thailand and Kuwait are established and the arrangements will be made by the two Governments concerned for the reciprocal exchange of diplomatic representatives with the rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary as soon as possible.

His Excellency

.....

.....

ประกาศสำนักนายกรัฐมนตรี

เรื่อง สถาปนาความสัมพันธ์ทางการทูตระหว่างประเทศไทยกับประเทศคูเวต

โดยที่มีความปรารถนาที่จะส่งเสริมความสัมพันธ์อันดีที่มีอยู่ระหว่างประเทศไทยกับประเทศคูเวต รัฐบาลแห่งประเทศไทยกับรัฐบาลของประเทศคูเวตได้ตกลงกันสถาปนาความสัมพันธ์ทางการทูตตามปกติ และจะได้แลกเปลี่ยนผู้แทนซึ่งกันและกันในระดับเลขาธิการราชทูตต่อไป

ประกาศ ณ วันที่ ๑๔ มิถุนายน ๒๕๐๖

จอมพล ส. ธนะรัชต์

นายกรัฐมนตรี

(Translation)

Announcement of the Presidency

of the Council of Minister

Establishment of Diplomatic Relations

between Thailand and Kuwait

Being desirous of promoting the existing friendly relations between Thailand and Kuwait, the Government of Thailand and the Government of Kuwait have agreed to establish normal diplomatic relations ... and to exchange representatives at ambassadorial level.

Office of the Prime Minister

14th June B.S. 2506

Field Marshal S. Dhanarajata

President of the Council of Ministers.

หนังสือตอบให้ความเห็นชอบ (Agreement)

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Saranrom Palace.

September B.E. 2508

Excellency,

I have the honour to refer to Your Excellency's Note No.../...
dated..... concerning the proposed appointment of His Excellency
Mr. as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of (name
of country) to Thailand.

In reply, I have the honour to inform you that the proposed
appointment is agreeable to His Majesty's Government.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest con-
sideration.

(Signed)

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency,

Mr.

.....

.....

หนังสือตอบคณคลังที่ขอให้มีการประกาศการให้ความเห็นชอบพร้อมกัน

No. .../.....

16th July B.E. 2508

Excellency,

With reference to Your Excellency's letter No. .../..... dated, informing me your Government's proposal for simultaneous announcement in Thailand and (name of country) of the appointment of His Excellency Mr. as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of to Thailand on Thursday, the 22nd July 1965, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the proposed date is agreeable to His Majesty's Government.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed)

Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency

Mr.

.....

.....

(พระราชสาส์นแต่งตั้งทูตไทยไปบังประเทศที่มีประธานาธิบดี)

สมเด็จพระปรมินทรมหาภูมิพลอดุลยเดชแห่งประเทศไทย

เจริญไมตรีมายัง

อาณานิคม ประธานาธิบดีแห่งสาธารณรัฐฟิลิปปินส์

ผู้เป็นมหามิตรอันประเสริฐ

โดยที่มีความปรารถนาจะปลูกฝังและส่งเสริมทางพระราชไมตรีและความเข้าใจอันดี ที่มีอยู่ โดยยาสุระหว่างราชอาณาจักรไทยกับสาธารณรัฐฟิลิปปินส์ และด้วยความเชื่อมั่นในความ ซื่อสัตย์สุจริต ความอดกลัดอง และคุณวุฒิอื่น ๆ ของพลอากาศโท หม่อมเจ้ารังษิยากร อาภากร รั้ง เป็นที่เมตตาและไว้วางใจของเรา สมาชิกแห่งเครื่องราชอิสริยาภรณ์อันเป็นที่เชิดชูยิ่งประดมา ภรณ์ต่างเชือก เราจึงเห็นเป็นการสมควรตั้งพลอากาศโท หม่อมเจ้ารังษิยากร อาภากร เป็นเอก อัครราชทูตวิสามัญผู้ชำนาญ เฝ้าประจำสาธารณรัฐฟิลิปปินส์

เราไม่มีความสงสัยเลยในข้อที่ว่า พลอากาศโทหม่อมเจ้ารังษิยากร อาภากร จะ ประพฤติตนให้สมกับที่เราได้ไว้วางใจในครั้งนี และจะแสดงตนให้เป็นดีใจรักใจ ของท่าน และตอง ด้วยความประสงฆ์อันดีที่ท่านมีอยู่ โดยปฏิบัติความคำสั่งที่ได้รับไว้นั้นโดยเคร่งครัด ในอันที่จะแสดง ให้ปรากฏแก่ท่านในความไมตรีอันเนื่องนี้ และความปรารถนาอันแท้จริงที่เรามีอยู่ เพื่อรักษาไว้ และส่งเสริมซึ่งความสุรสำราญและผลประโยชน์ของชาติทั้งสองให้เจริญก้าวหน้ายิ่งขึ้นทุกเมื่อไป ฉะนั้น เราจึงขอให้ท่านได้รับรองเอกอัครราชทูตวิสามัญผู้ชำนาญนี้ด้วยดี และเชิดชูในการ ทั้งปวงที่เอกอัครราชทูตผู้นี้จะได้แสดงต่อท่านในนามของเราคด้วย และเฉพาะอย่างยิ่งเมื่อเอกอัคร ราชทูตผู้นี้จะได้เวียนในตระหนักในความนับถือซึ่ง เรามีอยู่แก่ท่านเป็นเมืองนี้ ตลอดจนความปรารถนา อันแท้จริง เพื่อความสุขสวัสดิ์และความเจริญรุ่งเรืองแห่งสาธารณรัฐฟิลิปปินส์นี้ด้วย

เรามีความยินดีที่จะถือเอา โอกาสนี้ขอเวียนให้ท้ายเชื่อมั่นในความนับถือและในมิตรภาพ อันแน่นอน พร้อมทั้งความปรารถนาอันจริงใจ หรือความเจริญรุ่งเรืองแห่งสาธารณรัฐฟิลิปปินส์ด้วย แต่เราผู้เป็นมิตรอันประเสริฐ

(พระปรมาภิไธย) ภูมิพลอดุลยเดช ป.ร.

ให้ไว้ ณ กรุงเตหะรานมหานคร วันที่แปดพฤษภาคม พุทธศักราช สองพันห้าร้อย เป็นปีที่สิบสามในรัชกาลปัจจุบัน

ผู้รับสนองพระบรมราชโองการ

พลเอก ถ. กิตติขจร

นายกรัฐมนตรี

(TRANSLATION)

AMUNILLO ABBUYADHO, King of Thailand, to His Excellency the
President of the Republic of the Philippines,

Our Great and Good Friend.

Greeting !

Wishing to cultivate and promote the relations of friendship
and good understanding which happily exist between the Kingdom of Thai-
land and the Republic of the Philippines and having the fullest confidence
in the fidelity, prudence and other good qualities of our trusty and well-
beloved Air Marshal His Serene Highness Prince Rangsiyakorn APJAKORN
(King of Grand Cross) of the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant, we
have thought proper to accredit him in the capacity of Our Ambassador Extra-
ordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of the Philippines.

We doubt not that Air Marshal His Serene Highness Prince
Rangsiyakorn APJAKORN will be found deserving of this fresh mark of Our
confidence and that he will merit Your Excellency's approbation and good
will by a strict observance of the instructions he has received to evince
to Your Excellency the constant friendship, and the sincere desire which
we entertain, to preserve and to advance, on all occasions, the interest
and happiness of both Nations. We, therefore, request that Your Excellency
will grant a favourable reception to the said Ambassador Extraordinary and

(พระราชสาส์นแต่งตั้งทูตไทยไปยังประเทศเม็กซิโก)



สมเด็จพระปรมินทรมหาภูมิพลอดุลยเดชแห่งประเทศไทย

เจริญพระราชไมตรีมายัง

สมเด็จพระราชินีเอลิซาเบธที่ ๒ แห่งสหราชอาณาจักรแห่งบริเตน

ใหญ่และไอร์แลนด์เหนือ และอาณาจักรและอาณานิคมอื่น ๆ ประมุขแห่งจักรภพ ฯลฯ ฯลฯ ฯลฯ
ผู้เป็นภคินีอันประเสริฐ

โดยที่มีความปรารถนาจะปลูกฝังและส่งเสริมทางพระราชไมตรีและความเข้าใจอัน
ดีซึ่งมีอยู่โดยมาตุระหว่างราชอาณาจักรไทยกับสหราชอาณาจักร และด้วยความเชื่อมั่นในความ
ซื่อสัตย์สุจริต ความ อดกลอง และคุณธรรมอื่น ๆ ของหม่อมหลวงปึกสิทธิ์ มาลากุล ซึ่งเป็นที่เมตตา
และไว้วางใจของเรา สมานิดแห่งเครื่องราชอิสริยาภรณ์อันมีเกียรติยศยิ่ง ประถมาภรณ์มงกุฎไทย
เราจึงเห็น เป็นการสมควรที่จะหม่อมหลวงปึกสิทธิ์ มาลากุล เป็นเอกอัครราชทูตวิสามัญผู้มีความ
เต็มพระจรรยาอันดีของพระองค์

เราไม่มีข้อสงสัยเลยในข้อที่ว่า หม่อมหลวงปึกสิทธิ์ มาลากุล จะประพฤติตนให้สมควร
ที่เราได้ไว้วางใจในครั้งนี้ และจะแสวงหาให้เป็นสิ่งดีแก่พระราชทูตไทยของพระองค์ และต้องถวาย
พระราชประสงค์อันดีที่พระองค์ทรงมีอยู่ โดยประพฤติตามคำสั่งที่ได้รับไว้โดยเคร่งครัด ในอัน
จะแสดงให้ปรากฏแก่พระองค์ในความไมตรีอันเป็นจริง และความปรารถนาอันแท้จริงซึ่งเรามีอยู่เพื่อ
รักษาไว้และส่งเสริมซึ่งความสัมพันธ์อันดีระหว่างประเทศไทยและสหราชอาณาจักรซึ่งได้เจริญก้าวหน้ายิ่งขึ้นทุกเมื่อไป
ฉะนั้นเราจึงขอแนะนำให้ พระองค์ได้ทรงรับของ เอกอัครราชทูตวิสามัญผู้มีความเต็มพระทัย และตรง
เจตนาในการที่พระองค์ได้แต่งตั้งให้เอกอัครราชทูตผู้นี้จะได้แสดงต่อพระองค์ในนามของเราด้วย และเฉพาะ
อย่างอื่นในเมื่อเอกอัครราชทูตผู้นี้จะ ได้ทูลให้ทรงตระหนักในความเคารพนับถือซึ่ง เรามีต่อพระองค์
เป็นเบื้องต้น ตลอดจนความปรารถนาอันแท้จริง เพื่อความสัมพันธ์และความเจริญรุ่งเรืองแห่งสหราชอาณาจักร
อันดีด้วย

เรามีความยินดีที่จะถือเอาโอกาสนี้เพื่อขอให้พระองค์จงเชื่อมั่นในความเคารพอย่างยิ่ง
และมีภักดีอันแน่นอน พร้อมทั้งความปรารถนาอันจริงใจ เพื่อความเจริญรุ่งเรืองแห่งสหราชอาณาจักรด้วย

แต่เราผู้เป็นภริากรอันประเสริฐ

ภูมิพลอดุลยเดช ป.ร.

ให้ไว้ ณ กรุงหลวง ฯ มณฑลนคร วันที่สิบแปดเมษายน เขตราชภัฏราชสองพันห้าร้อยเจ็ด
เป็นปีที่สิบสองในรัชกาลปัจจุบัน

ผู้รับสนองพระบรมราชโองการ

พลเอก ฉ. กิตติธรร

นายกรัฐมนตรี

(TRANSLATION)

BHUMIBOL ADULYADULJ, King of Thailand, to Her Majesty Elizabeth II, Queen of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, etc., etc., etc. Our Good Sister

Greeting :

Wishing to cultivate and promote the relations of friendship and good understanding which happily exist between the Kingdom of Thailand and the United Kingdom and having the fullest confidence in the fidelity, prudence and other good qualities of Our trusty and well-beloved Mom Luang Peekdhip SALAKUL, Paratchambhorn (Knight Grand Cross) of the Most Noble Order of the Crown of Thailand, we have thought proper to accredit him in the capacity of Our Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Your Majesty's Court.

We doubt not that Mom Luang Peekdhip SALAKUL will be found deserving of this fresh mark of Our confidence and that he will merit

Your Majesty's approbation and good will be a strict observance of the instructions he has received to evince to Your Majesty the constant friendship, and the sincere desire which we entertain, to preserve and to advance, on all occasions, the interest and happiness of both Nations. We, therefore, request that Your Majesty will grant a favourable redep-
 tion to the said Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and that he may represent to Your Majesty in Our name, more especially will We shall assure Your Majesty of Our constant esteem and regard and of Our sincere wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the United Kingdom.

We gladly embrace this opportunity to assure Your Majesty of Our highest esteem and Our invariable friendship as well as Our most sincere wishes for the prosperity of the United Kingdom.

Your Majesty's Good Brother,

(Manu Regia) PHUMIBOL ADULYADOLAJIT.

Given at Bangkok on the eighteenth day of April in the year of Our Lord Buddha Two Thousand Five Hundred and one (A.S. 1958), being the Thirteenth Year of Our Reign.

(Counter-Signature) General T. Kittikachorn

President of the Council of Ministers.

(in the case of a republic) Letter of Credence

Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Her other Realms and Territories Queen Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith,

To the President of the Republic of Z. Sendeth Greeting;

Our Good Friend! Being desirous to maintain, without interruption, the relations of friendship and good understanding which happily subsist between Our Realm and the Republic of Z., We have made choice of Our Trusty and Well-beloved X.Y. to reside with You in the character of Our Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The Experience which We have had of X.Y.'s talents and zeal for Our service assures Us that the selection We have made will be perfectly agreeable to You; and that he will discharge the important duties of his Mission in such a manner as to merit Your approbation and esteem; and to prove himself worthy of this new mark of Our confidence.

We therefore request that You will give entire credence to all that X.Y. shall communicate to You in Our name, and, especially when he shall renew to You the assurances of the lively interest which We take in everything that affects the welfare and prosperity of the Republic of Z.

And so we commend You to the protection of the Almighty.

Given at Our Court of St. James, the...day of....., One thousand nine hundred and....., in the.....Year of Our reign.

Your Good Friend,

(Signed) Elizabeth R.

Letter of Credence

(British)

(To foreign sovereigns)

Sir My Brother,

Being desirous to maintain without interruption the relations of friendship and good understanding which happily subsist between the two Crowns, I have selected My Trusty and Well-beloved X.Y. to proceed to the Court of Your Majesty in the character of My Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Minister Plenipotentiary .

Having already had ample experience of X.Y.'s talents and zeal for My service, I doubt not that he will fulfil the important duties of his Mission in such a manner as to merit Your approbation and esteem, and to prove himself worthy of this new mark of My confidence.

I request that You will give entire credence to all that X.Y. shall have occasion to communicate to You in My name, more especially when he shall express to Your Majesty My cordial wishes for Your Happiness, and shall assure You of the invariable attachment and highest esteem with which I am,

Manu Regiâ. Sir My Brother

Your Majesty's

Good Sister

Elizabeth R.

Our Court of St. James,

To My Good Brother the King of

Extrait de : Reuter et Gros

LETTRES DE CREANCE D'UN AMBASSADEUR

Charles de Gaulle, Président de la République française,
Président de la Communauté, à Son Excellence M. _____, Président
de la République de _____.

CHER ET GRAND AMI, Désireux d'entretenir et de resserrer les
cordiales relations qui existent entre nos Pays, J'ai décidé d'accré-
diter auprès de VOTRE EXCELLENCE en qualité d'Ambassadeur Extraordinaire
et Plénipotentiaire de la République Française, M. _____, Comman-
deur de l'Ordre National de la Légion d'honneur. Les qualités qui le
distinguent me sont garantes du soin qu'il mettra à s'acquitter de la
haute mission qui lui est confiée de façon à obtenir Votre confiance
et mériter ainsi Mon approbation. C'est dans cette conviction que Je
Vous prie, CHER ET GRAND AMI, de l'accueillir avec Votre bienveillance
accoutumée et d'ajouter foi et créance entière à tout ce qu'il Vous
dira de Ma part, surtout lorsqu'il exposera à VOTRE EXCELLENCE les
assurances de Ma haute estime et de Ma constante amitié.

Fait à Paris, le _____.

Signé : C. De Gaulle

Contresigné : Maurice Couve de Murville.

Letter of Credence

(All text written in hand-writing)

(EMBLEM) President of the United States of America

Great and Good Friend :

I have made choice of _____ a distinguished citizen of the United States to reside near the Government of Your _____ in the quality of _____ of the United States of America. He is well informed of the relative interests of the two countries and of the sincere desire of this Government to cultivate to the fullest extent the friendship which has so long subsisted between them. My knowledge of his high character, and ability gives me entire confidence that he will constantly endeavor to advance the interests and prosperity of both Governments and so render himself acceptable to Your.

I therefore request Your _____ to receive favorably and to give full credence to what he shall say on the part of the United States and to the assurances which I have charged him to convey to you of the best wishes of this Government for the prosperity of _____

May God have Your _____ in His wise Keeping :

Your Good Friend,

By the President :

Secretary of State.

Washington,

(พระราชดำรินถอนพุด)

สมเด็จพระปรมินทรมหาภูมิพลอดุลยเดชแห่งประเทศไทย เจริญไมตรีมายัง อาณา
ประธานาธิบดีแห่งสาธารณรัฐฟิลิปปินส์ ผู้เป็นมิตรอันประเสริฐ

ด้วยความปรารถนาที่จะให้นายจิตติ สุกวิศกุล ผู้เป็นที่เมตตาและไว้วางใจของเรา
ซึ่งได้รับตั้งให้เป็นเอกอัครราชทูตวิสามัญผู้มิอำนาจเต็มประจำสาธารณรัฐฟิลิปปินส์ ไปรับตำแหน่ง
ทางอื่น จึงเห็นเป็นการสมควรที่จะแจ้งให้ท่านทราบว่า ที่มาที่ราชการของนายจิตติ สุกวิศกุล เป็น
กันสิ้นสุดลงแล้ว โดยที่เรามีความไว้วางใจอย่างเต็มที่ในความสุจริตและความสามารถซึ่งนายจิตติ
สุกวิศกุล ได้ปฏิบัติภารกิจต่างไปตามคำสั่งที่ได้รับไว้ นั่นคือด้วยความสม่ำเสมอตลอดมา ด้วยความ
บากบั่นที่จะส่งเสริมมิตรภาพและความเข้าใจอันดีที่มีอยู่โดยบาดูระหว่างราชอาณาจักรไทย
กับสาธารณรัฐฟิลิปปินส์ เราจึงไม่มีข้อสงสัยเลยว่า ท่านจะได้เห็นอยู่เช่นเดียวกันว่าความประพฤติ
ของ เอกอัครราชทูตผู้นี้เป็นที่พึงพอใจของข้าพเจ้าเป็นแน่แท้

เราขอถือโอกาสนี้ เวียนให้ท่านเชื่อมั่นในความไว้วางใจอันแท้จริงให้สาธารณรัฐฟิลิปปินส์
ประสบความสุขสวัสดิ์และความเจริญรุ่งเรือง.

แต่เราผู้เป็นมิตรอันประเสริฐ

(พระปรมาภิไธย) ภูมิพลอดุลยเดช ป.ร.

ในไว้ ๗ กรกฎาคม พ.ศ. ๒๕๑๑ มหานคร วันที่แปด พฤษภาคม พุทธศักราชของนันทาร้อยเจ็ด
เป็นปีที่สิบสามในรัชกาลปัจจุบัน

ผู้รับสนองพระบรมราชโองการ
(ลงนาม) พลเอก ถ. กิตติขจร
นายกรัฐมนตรี

(TRANSLATION)

BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ, King of Thailand, to His Excellency the President of the Republic of the Philippines, Our Great Friend.

Greeting !

Having need elsewhere the services of Our trusty and well-beloved Nai Chitti SUCMARITKUL, who has been accredited to the Republic of the Philippines in the capacity of Our Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, We have thought fit to notify Your Excellency the termination of his functions. Being Ourselves perfectly satisfied with the zeal and ability with which Nai Chitti SUCMARITKUL has uniformly executed Our orders by striving to promote the friendship and good understanding which happily subsist between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of the Philippines, We cannot doubt that Your Excellency will also have found his conduct deserving of Your Excellency's Approbation.

We gladly embrace this opportunity to assure Your Excellency of the sincere interest which We take in the welfare and prosperity of the Republic of the Philippines.

Your Excellency's Good Friend,

(Mans Regia) Bhumibol Adulyadej, R.

Given at Bangkok, on the eight day of May in the year of Our Soul the Buddha Two Thousand Five hundred and One (A.D. 1958), being the thirteenth Year of Our Reign.

(Counter Signature) General T. KITTIKACZORN

President of the Council of Ministers.

(ตัวอย่างหนังสือมอบอำนาจเต็ม)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Under instructions from His Thai Majesty's Government His Excellency Pote Sarasin, His Thai Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United States of America is hereby authorized by His formal instrument on behalf of the Government of Thailand.

(a) to sign the original copy of the Articles of Agreement of the International Finance Corporation deposited in the archives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and

(b) to deposit with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development an instrument of acceptance of Articles stating that the Government of Thailand has accepted in accordance with its law the said Articles and has taken all steps necessary to enable it to carry out all its obligations under said Articles.

Given at Bangkok this first day of November in the two thousand four hundred and ninety-ninth year of the Buddhist Era, corresponding to the first day of November in nineteen hundred and fifty-sixth year of Christian Era.

R.F.

Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
Acting for Minister of Foreign Affairs of
Thailand.

(ไม่มีคำแปลภาษาไทย)

LETTER OF RECALL A DIPLOMAT

(Name of President)

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To His Majesty

George VI,

of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions
beyond the Seas, King, etc., etc., etc.

Great and Good Friend :

Mr. _____, who has for some time been the Ambassador
Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to
_____, having been transferred to another post, and being unable
to present his letter of recall in person, I have entrusted to his
successor the duty of placing it in the hands of Your Majesty.

I am pleased to believe that Mr. _____, during his
mission, devoted all his efforts to strengthening the good understand-
ing and the friendly relations existing between the Governments of the
United States of America and _____, and I entertain the hope
that while fulfilling satisfactorily the trust imposed upon him he
succeeded in gaining Your Majesty's esteem and good will.

Your Good Friend,

By the President :

Secretary of State

Washington (Date)

(หนังสือมอบอำนาจให้ลงนามในสนธิสัญญา)

(พระปรมาภิไธย) ภูมิพลอดุลยเดช ป.ร.

สมเด็จพระบรมชนกนาถภูมิพลอดุลยเดชแห่งประเทศไทย
ขอประกาศแก่บรรดาผู้ที่จะได้พบหนังสือฉบับนี้

โดยที่มีความปรารถนาที่จะทำสนธิสัญญาทางไมตรีระหว่างราชอาณาจักรไทยกับ
สาธารณรัฐปากีสถาน

เราจึงแต่งตั้งให้พระเจ้าวรวงศ์เธอ พระองค์เจ้าวรมณเฑียรภากร กรมหมื่นนราธิป
พงศ์ประพันธ์ รัฐมนตรีว่าการกระทรวงการต่างประเทศ ซึ่งได้รับพระราชทานเครื่องขัตติยราช
อิสริยาภรณ์อันมีเกียรติคุณรุ่งเรืองยิ่ง มหาจักรีบรมราชวงศ์ ซึ่งเราไว้วางใจในความสุจริต จงรัก
ภักดีและซื่อสัตย์ เป็นผู้มีอำนาจเต็มฝ่ายเราในอันที่จะทำการเจรจาด้วยคนรัฐบาลแห่ง
สาธารณรัฐอิสลามปากีสถาน ซึ่งจะได้รับมอบอำนาจเช่นเดียวกัน และให้ลงนามในสนธิสัญญา
หรือความตกลงใดทั้งสิ้น ผู้คนจะเป็ยผลสำเร็จความความประสงค์ของเรา

เราขอปฏิญาณไทยหนังสือฉบับนี้ว่า ถ้าเป็นการสมควรเราจักเต็มชอบด้วย ทั้งที่ผู้แทน
ของเราจักตกลงและลงนามสนธิสัญญาโดยนับนหนังสือนี้ และตามคำสั่งของเราทุกประการ
เพื่อเป็นนียบหลักฐานแห่งปฏิญานี้ เราได้ลงนามไว้ที่กรุงเทพฯ มหานคร
วันที่สิบสี่ สิงหาคม พุทธศักราช สองพันห้าร้อย เป็นปีที่สิบสองในรัชกาลปัจจุบัน

ผู้รับสนองพระบรมราชโองการ
(ลงนาม) จอมพล ป. พิบูลสงคราม
นายกรัฐมนตรี

(TRANSLATION)

(Mans Regia) BEUMINOL ADULYADEJ R.

BEUMINOL ADULYADEJ, King of Thailand

To all and singular to whom these Presents shall come.

Greeting !

Being desirous of concluding a Treaty of Friendship between the Kingdom of Thailand and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan,

We have, with that object in view, invested His Royal Highness Prince Wan Waithayakon Krommun Waradhip Songsprabandh, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of the Royal House of Chakri, in whose wisdom, loyalty and diligence we repose trust and confidence, with full power to conduct negotiations on Our part with such representatives of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan as may be empowered to do the same and to conclude and sign a treaty or agreements as shall have for the effect the fulfilment of Our wish.

We also hereby pledge Ourselves to approve, if agreeable, whatsoever Our Representative shall have in pursuance of the present Power and in accordance with Our instructions, agreed upon and signed.

In witness whereof We have signed these Presents at Bangkok, this Twenty-fourth day of August in the year of Our Lord the Buddha Two Thousand and Five Hundred (A.D. 1957), being the Twelfth Year of Our Reign.

(Counter-Signature) Field Marshal P. Pibulsonggram

President of the Council of Ministers.

(ตัวอย่างหนังสือมอบอำนาจผู้แทนลงนามในอนุสัญญา)

Excellency,

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that Mr. _____ Deputy Permanent Representative of Thailand to the United Nations, is hereby authorized by His Majesty's Government to sign the Convention _____ which was opened for signature at New York on the 31st March 1953.

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand.

The Secretary-General,

United Nations,

New York.

(ไม่มีคำแปลภาษาไทย)

PLEINS POUVOIRS

Charles de Gaulle, Président de la République française,
Président de la Communauté, à tous ceux qui ces présentes lettres
verront salut :

Un traité _____ devant être conclu à _____, entre
la France et _____, à ces causes Nous confiant entièrement en la
capacité, zèle et dévouement de M. _____, _____ (nom et titres),
Nous l'avons nommé et constitué Notre Plénipotentiaire à l'effet de
negocier et signer ledit Traité.

Promettons d'accomplir et d'exécuter tout ce que Notre dit
Plénipotentiaire aura stipulé et signé en Notre nom, sans permettre
qu'il y soit contrevenu de quelque manière que ce soit, sous réserve
de Nos Lettre de Ratification.

En foi de quoi, nous avons fait apposer à ces présentes le
Sceau de la République française.

Fait à Paris, le _____.

(Signé) C. de Gaulle

Par le Président de la République

Le Premier Ministre.

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

Extrait de : Paul Reuter et André Gros, Traités et Documents Diplomatiques,
(Paris, Presse Universitaires de France, 1re éd. 1960) pp.450-451

FULL POWER - Authorization to negotiate and sign a
treaty - general

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting :

KNOW YE, That reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence, and ability of _____, Delegates of the United States of America to the International Conference of American States which is to convene at _____ on or about _____, I have invested them jointly and severally with full and all manner of power and authority for and in the name of the United States of America to meet and confer with any person or persons duly authorized by the respective Governments of the States represented at the said Conference, being invested with like power and authority, and with the said person or persons to negotiate, conclude, and sign any treaty, convention, or other act which may be agreed on at the said Conference.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the Seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

DONE at the city of Washington His
_____ day of _____
_____ and of the Inde-
pendence of the United States of
America the _____.

By the President :
Secretary of State

* From Plischke, App. E. p.469

(ศาสตราจารย์ในกรณีเฉพาะเรื่อง)

Presidency of the Council of Ministers,
Bangkok, 10th August, B.E. 2500.

Monsieur le Président,

I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that in view of the friendship happily existing between our two countries, His Majesty's Government deem it a privilege to be represented at the official functions which will mark the taking of the oath by Your Excellency as President of the Dominican Republic, on August 14, 1957.

His Majesty's Government have, therefore, entrusted Minister Non Rajasongs Thawithee Devakula, Prathamabhorn (Knight Grand Cross) of the Most Noble Order of the Crown of Thailand, His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires a.i. at Washington, United States of America, with a Special Mission for this purpose.

His Majesty's Government are happy, in their own name and in the name of the Thai people, to take this occasion to tender to Your Excellency their respectful felicitations and their sincere good wishes for Your Excellency; personal welfare and for the increasing prosperity of the Dominican Republic and its people under Your Excellency's guidance.

I avail myself.....

President of the Council of Ministers.

(ไม่มีคำแปลภาษาไทย)

(พ.ร.บ.)

No. /

This card shows that the holder
 hold the position of
 of the
 The authorities concerned are therefore
 requested to exercise care with a view
 to such treatment and privileges as are
 due under international law and courtesy.

Police Department

Date

Director-General of Police
 Department.

(ตัวอย่างแบบบัตรประจำตัวเจ้าหน้าที่คณะทูต)

ประเภทที่ ๑ (ปกติเจียวไปไม้ตั้งสองประเภท)
(ด้านหน้า)

ตราครุฑ

บัตรประจำตัวบุคคลในคณะทูต
ซึ่งประจำอยู่ในราชอาณาจักรไทย

กรมตำรวจ

กระทรวงมหาดไทย

(หน้าสอง)

รูปถ่ายผู้ถือ

(รูปผู้ถือ)

(ลายมือชื่อผู้ถือบัตร)

(หน้าสาม)

ร.ม. /

บัตรนี้แสดงว่าผู้ถือ

คือ.....

ตำแหน่ง.....แห่ง

สถาน.....จึงให้

เจ้าหน้าที่ซึ่งมีกรรมสิทธิ์เกี่ยวข้อง ถึงระวางปฏิบัติการ
ติดคอ และให้เขตสิทธิความแฉกวรรณาอิสยาศัย
ไมตรีและกฎหมายระหว่างประเทศ

กรมตำรวจ

วันที่

อธิบดีกรมตำรวจ

ประเภทที่ ๒

(ด้านหน้า)

ตราครุฑ

บัตรประจำตัวสมาชิกงาน
ซึ่งประจำอยู่ในราชอาณาจักรไทย

กรมตำรวจ

กระทรวงมหาดไทย

(หน้าสอง)

รูปถ่ายผู้ถือบัตร

(รูปผู้ถือ)

(ลายมือชื่อผู้ถือบัตร)

(หน้าสาม)

ที่/.....

บัตรนี้แสดงว่าผู้ถือ

คือ

ตำแหน่ง

.....แห่ง

สถาน.....จึงให้

เจ้าหน้าที่ของมีกรณีพิเศษของ ซึ่งให้ความสะดวก

ความสมควรแก่ลักษณะที่ไม่ตรี

กรมตำรวจ

วันที่

.....

อธิบดีกรมตำรวจ

(บัตรนี้มีเพียง ๓ หน้าเท่านั้น)

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