

**No. 14659**

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**FRANCE  
and  
UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON**

**Consular Convention (with annex). Signed at Yaoundé on  
21 February 1974**

*Authentic text: French.*

*Registered by France on 19 March 1976.*

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**FRANCE  
et  
RÉPUBLIQUE-UNIE DU CAMEROUN**

**Convention consulaire (avec annexe). Signée à Yaoundé le  
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*Texte authentique : français.*

*Enregistrée par la France le 19 mars 1976.*

## [TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONSULAR CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

The Government of the French Republic and the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon have agreed as follows:

## PART I. APPLICATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

*Article 1.* This Convention shall apply to the respective territories of the French Republic and the United Republic of Cameroon.

*Article 2.* For the purposes of this Convention:

1. Depending on the context, “sending State” means either the Contracting Party which appointed the consul or all the territories of that Party to which the Convention applies.

2. Depending on the context, “receiving State” means either the Contracting Party in whose territories the consul exercises his functions or all territories of that Party to which the Convention applies.

3. “Territory” means any part of the territories of the receiving State in which a consular district, or part of a consular district, is situated and which constitutes a territorial unit for the application of the articles of this Convention.

Each Contracting Party may, in due course, notify the other Party in writing through the diplomatic channel which parts of its territories are to be considered as territorial units for the application of this Convention. However, such notification shall not take effect until six months after the date of its receipt by the other Party.

4. In part VI of this Convention, “vessel” of a Contracting Party means any vessel or craft registered in conformity with the legislation of one of the Contracting Parties. However, in other parts of this Convention, “vessel” means any vessel or craft, whether registered or not, with the exception of warships.

5. “Consul”, career or honorary, means any person who has been duly appointed by the sending State to exercise consular functions in the receiving State in the capacity of consul-general, deputy consul-general, consul, deputy consul, vice-consul or consular attaché, and has been admitted to the exercise of those functions in conformity with article 4 of this Convention.

A consul may be:

- (a) a “career consul” if he is a national of the sending State and not of the receiving State and carries on no professional activities in the receiving State apart from his consular functions;
- (b) an “honorary consul” if he is a person of any nationality who may carry on a gainful activity in the receiving State in addition to his consular functions.

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 1 December 1975, i.e., the first day of the second month following the date of the exchange of the instruments (effected at Paris on 7 December 1974 and 21 October 1975) confirming the completion of the required constitutional procedures, in accordance with article 46.

6. “Consular agent” means a person of any nationality who with the consent of the receiving State has been appointed to serve as a consular agent by the consul, head of post, under whose authority he is to act and from whom he receives a commission. A consular agent may carry on a gainful activity in the receiving State in addition to his consular functions. He may be given the title of honorary consul or honorary vice-consul.

7. “Consular employee” means a person of any nationality who is employed in the administrative or technical service of a consular post and carries on no other gainful activity in the receiving State. Drivers, ushers, caretakers and, in general, all persons employed solely in the maintenance of the consular premises or other domestic duties belong to the category of service staff.

8. “Consular post” means any consular establishment, including consulates-general, consulates, vice-consulates or consular agencies.

9. “Consular premises” means any building or parts of a building used exclusively for the exercise of consular functions.

## PART II. ADMISSION OF CONSULS AND CONSULAR DISTRICTS

*Article 3.* Each Contracting Party may establish consulates-general, consulates, vice-consulates and consular agencies in the cities, ports or other places of the other Party. The latter shall, however, have the right to designate places where they may not be established, in accordance with the provisions of article 72 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963.<sup>1</sup>

The seat and boundaries of each consular district shall be mutually agreed upon by the Contracting Parties.

The receiving State may request that the seat be moved or that a consular post be closed. It shall give the reasons for such request.

*Article 4.* Consuls, heads of post, shall be admitted and recognized by the Government of the receiving State in the manner prescribed by the rules and formalities of that State on presentation of their consular commissions. The exequatur in which their district is indicated shall be delivered to them as soon as possible and free of charge.

The Government of the receiving State shall immediately notify the higher authorities of the consular district concerned of the appointment of the head of a consular post. As soon as they have been so notified and the exequatur has been presented to them, the aforesaid authorities shall make all necessary arrangements to enable the consul to perform his duties and to enjoy the rights, powers, prerogatives and immunities to which he is entitled under this Convention.

The exequatur may not be withheld or withdrawn without serious cause.

The receiving State shall admit other consuls to the exercise of their functions upon their appointment, provided that notification is given. Their recall may not be requested without serious cause.

*Article 5.* The sending State may, if so authorized by the receiving State, assign consular functions to one or more members of the accredited staff of its diplomatic mission to the receiving State. In that case, the provisions of article 4 shall apply to their consular assignment. In their consular capacity and in the exercise of

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 596, p. 261.

their consular functions, the staff concerned shall be entitled to the benefits and subject to the obligations provided for in this Convention on the understanding that they shall retain any additional personal privileges to which they are entitled by virtue of having recognized diplomatic status in the receiving State.

*Article 6.* Consuls or consular employees may exercise temporarily, as acting head of post, the functions of a consul, head of a consular post, who has died or is unable to carry out his functions because of illness or absence or for any other reason. Acting heads of consular posts may, upon notification to the local authorities, exercise their functions and have the benefit of the provisions of this Convention until such time as the head of the post resumes his functions or a new consul is appointed.

*Article 7.* Career consuls who are heads of consular posts may appoint consular agents in cities, ports and places in their consular districts, subject to approval by the Government of the receiving State.

Consular agents must have an appropriate commission issued by the consul who appointed them and under whose authority they act.

*Article 8.* Consuls who are heads of post shall notify the authorities of the receiving State of the names and addresses of the members of their posts in the manner specified in the regulations of that State.

### PART III. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

*Article 9.* 1. The sending State may, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, acquire and own in the territory of the receiving State such buildings as may be necessary for the establishment of a consular post or for the official residence of a career consul.

The sending State shall have the right to erect on land belonging to it such buildings and outbuildings as may be necessary for the purposes referred to above, subject to compliance with the building and town-planning regulations applicable to the area in which the land is situated.

2. Buildings or premises owned by the sending State and used as consular offices or as the residence of a career consul shall be exempt from the dues and taxes levied on such buildings or on income accruing therefrom in the receiving State. The acquisition of such buildings, whether against payment or free of charge, shall be exempt from any charges levied by the receiving State. The aforesaid exemptions shall not apply to charges representing payment for services rendered or for local public improvements.

3. There shall be no exemption from the dues and taxes applicable to the operations envisaged in paragraphs 1 and 2 above if, under the laws and regulations of the receiving State, they are payable by the person who contracted with the sending State or with the person acting on its behalf.

*Article 10.* No taxes or similar charges shall be payable by the sending State in the territory of the receiving State by reason of the occupation of buildings or premises used as consular offices or as the residence of a career consul, with the exception of charges representing payment for services rendered or for local public improvements.

*Article 11.* Consuls who are heads of consular posts and consular agents may display on the outer wall of the consular building the coat of arms of the sending State with an appropriate inscription in the national or official language of that State to designate the consulate or consular agency.

They may also fly the flag of the sending State on the consular building on occasions when custom so warrants.

Consuls who are heads of consular posts may also display the flag of the sending State on motor vehicles, vessels and aircraft used by them in the exercise of their consular functions, except in the district in which the seat of the embassy is situated.

Each Contracting Party shall ensure respect for and protection of the consular flags, coats of arms and pennants of the other Party.

*Article 12.* 1. In accordance with recognized principles of international law, the consular archives and all other consular documents or registers shall be inviolable at all times and in all places and the authorities of the receiving State shall not examine or seize them under any pretext.

The consular archives, documents or registers shall be kept in premises specially set apart for that purpose which shall be absolutely separate from rooms used as living quarters by consuls and consular agents or employees. Moreover, the consular archives, documents and registers shall be kept separate from other books or papers.

2. Career consuls may communicate and correspond with their Government or with the diplomatic mission to which they are attached by post, telegraph, telephone and other public services, even in secret language, and may send and receive official correspondence in sealed bags or other sealed packages. Such correspondence shall be inviolable.

Honorary consuls and consular agents may communicate and correspond freely with the authorities to whom they are responsible.

*Article 13.* 1. Consular premises shall be inviolable to the extent laid down in this article.

2. The authorities of the receiving State shall not enter the part of the consular premises used by the consular post exclusively for the purposes of its work except with the consent of the head of the consular post or person designated by him or of the head of the diplomatic mission of the sending State. The consent of the head of the consular post may, however, be assumed in case of fire or other disaster requiring prompt protective action.

3. Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, the receiving State shall have a special duty to take all appropriate steps to protect the consular premises against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the consular post or impairment of its dignity.

*Article 14.* 1. Consular premises, the residences of consuls, consular agents and consular employees who are nationals of the sending State, their furnishings and the property contained in them, and the means of transport of the consular post and of the said consuls, consular agents and consular employees shall be immune from any form of requisition for the purposes of national defence or public utility. Should expropriation be necessary for those purposes, all appropriate arrangements shall be made to avoid impeding the performance of consular functions, and prompt, adequate and effective compensation shall be paid.

2. Consuls, consular agents and consular employees who are nationals of the sending State and members of their families forming part of their households shall be exempt from all personal service and all types of public service, and from military obligations such as requisitioning, forced contribution or billeting.

*Article 15.* 1. Consuls and consular employees shall not be amenable to the jurisdiction of the judicial or administrative authorities of the receiving State in respect of acts relating to their functions, in accordance with the rules of international law.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not, however, apply in respect of a civil action either:

- (a) Arising out of a contract concluded by a consul or consular employee in which he did not contract expressly or implicitly as an agent of the sending State; or
- (b) By a third party for injury or damage arising from an accident in the receiving State caused by a vehicle, vessel or aircraft.

*Article 16.* 1. Consuls shall not be liable to arrest or detention pending trial except in the case of an offence punishable under the law of the receiving State by deprivation of liberty for a period of at least five years and pursuant to a decision by the competent judicial authority.

2. Except in the case specified in paragraph 1 of this article, consuls shall not be committed to prison or be liable to any other form of restriction on their personal freedom save in execution of a judicial decision of final effect.

3. If criminal proceedings are instituted against a consul, he shall appear before the competent authorities. Nevertheless, the proceedings shall be conducted with the respect due to him by reason of his official position and, except in the case specified in paragraph 1 of this article, in a manner which will impede the exercise of consular functions as little as possible. When, in the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article, it has become necessary to detain a consul, the proceedings against him shall be instituted as promptly as possible.

4. In the event of the arrest or detention pending trial of a member of the consular staff or of criminal proceedings being instituted against him, the receiving State shall promptly notify the head of the consular post. Should the latter be himself the subject of any such measure, the receiving State shall notify the sending State through the diplomatic channel.

*Article 17.* Consuls and consular employees shall not be compelled to testify in the courts of the receiving State in connexion with acts relating to their consular functions or to produce documents from the consular archives or other consular documents.

If a career consul believes that testimony required of him may have a bearing upon his official functions, he shall be entitled to consult his Government and given time to do so.

In all cases, testimony given by career consuls in civil cases may be taken orally or in writing at their residence or office.

*Article 18.* 1. Consuls and consular employees and members of their families forming part of their households shall be exempt from all obligations under the laws and regulations of the receiving State with regard to the registration of aliens and residence permits.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not, however, apply to any consular employee who is not a permanent employee of the sending State or who carries on any private gainful occupation in the receiving State or to any member of the family of any such employee.

3. Members of the consular post shall, with respect to services rendered to the sending State, be exempt from any obligations with regard to work permits imposed by the laws and regulations of the receiving State concerning the employment of foreign labour.

*Article 19.* The tax and customs privileges provided for in articles 20 to 22 of this Convention shall be granted subject to the effective application of the principle of reciprocity.

*Article 20.* 1. Career consuls and consular employees and members of their families forming part of their households shall be exempt from all dues and taxes, personal or real, national, regional or municipal, except:

- (a) indirect taxes of a kind which are normally incorporated in the price of goods or services;
- (b) dues and taxes on private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, subject to the provisions of article 9;
- (c) estate, succession or inheritance duties and duties on transfers levied by the receiving State, subject to the provisions of paragraph (b) of article 51 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963;
- (d) dues and taxes on private income, including capital gains, having its source in the receiving State and capital taxes levied on investments in commercial or financial undertakings in the receiving State;
- (e) dues and taxes levied for specific services rendered;
- (f) registration and court or record fees, mortgage fees and stamp duties, subject to the provisions of article 9.

2. The career consuls and consular employees referred to in paragraph 1 shall also be exempt from the fees relating to the ownership or use of vehicles, pleasure boats, aircraft and radio or television receivers, with the exception of taxes for services rendered.

3. Members of the service staff shall be exempt from dues and taxes on the wages which they receive for their services.

4. Members of the consular post who employ persons whose salaries or wages are not exempt from income tax in the receiving State shall observe the obligations which the laws and regulations of that State impose upon employers concerning the levying of income tax.

*Article 21.* Career consuls and consular employees shall be exempt from customs duties and import taxes on furniture for personal or family use imported at the time of first installation in the receiving State.

Surface motor vehicles imported by them for personal or family use shall be admitted free of import duties and charges on a temporary basis for the period during which they exercise their functions.

Surface motor vehicles, vessels and aircraft belonging to the sending State and used by its consular posts, consuls and consular employees, and motor vehicles, vessels and aircraft belonging to them shall be insured against third-party risks as required by the laws of the receiving State.

*Article 22.* The following shall be exempt from all import duties and taxes:

- (a) Articles for the official use of the consular post;
- (b) Articles for the personal use of a consul or members of his family forming part of his household, including articles intended for his establishment. Articles intended for consumption shall not exceed the quantities necessary for direct utilization by the persons concerned.

*Article 23.* 1. In their capacity as official agents of the sending State, consuls shall be entitled to special protection by all officials of the receiving State with whom they maintain official relations and to special consideration from them.

2. 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 freedom of movement and travel in its territory to members of the consular post.

#### PART IV. CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

*Article 24.* In accordance with internationally recognized principles and usage, consuls and consular agents shall protect and defend all the rights and interests of nationals of the sending State.

For that purpose, they shall be entitled to approach the competent authorities of their consular district and, in the absence of any diplomatic representative of the sending State, the Government of the receiving State.

*Article 25.* Consuls and consular agents may communicate with nationals of the sending State and advise and assist them in their representations, suits and proceedings vis-à-vis the competent authorities of the receiving State.

Where necessary, they may arrange for such nationals to be assisted by a lawyer or an interpreter.

*Article 26.* 1. In order to facilitate the performance of consular functions in relation to nationals of the sending State:

- (a) If the person concerned so requests, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall notify the consular post of the sending State without delay if, within its consular district, a national of that State is arrested, committed to prison, detained pending trial or subjected to any other form of detention. Any communication addressed to the consular post by the person arrested, committed to prison, detained pending trial or subjected to any other form of detention shall be forwarded immediately by those authorities. They shall inform the person concerned without delay of his rights under this paragraph.
- (b) Consuls and consular agents shall be entitled to visit a national of the sending State who is committed to prison or undergoing detention pending trial or any other form of detention and may converse and correspond with him and provide for his representation by counsel. They shall also be entitled to visit a national of the sending State who has been committed to prison or detained within their consular districts in execution of a judgement. Nevertheless, consuls and consular agents shall refrain from using their good offices on behalf of a national who has been committed to prison, detained pending trial or subjected to any other form of detention if he expressly objects.

2. The rights referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall be exercised within the framework of the laws and regulations of the receiving State subject, however, to



those laws and regulations being compatible with the full attainment of the purposes for which the rights set forth in this article are granted.

*Article 27.* Consuls and consular agents who are competent to do so by virtue of the laws and instructions of the sending State may:

1. draw up or transcribe civil status documents relating to their nationals;
2. receive, in the case of Cameroonian consuls, in the form prescribed by Cameroonian legislation or usage, and, in the case of French consuls, in notarized form, any documents or contracts, regardless of the nationality or the parties thereto, which relate to property situated or business to be conducted in the territory of the sending State or in a third State or are intended to have legal effect in the sending State or in a third State.

Anyone doubting the authenticity of a copy of or extract from such a document may request that it be compared with the original and, if he deems it advisable, be present when the comparison is made.

*Article 28.* Consuls or consular agents may:

1. keep a register of nationals of the sending State;
2. issue passports, laissez-passer or other personal documents to such nationals;
3. visa passports or travel documents for persons wishing to travel to the territories of the sending State;
4. register nationals of the sending State for military service;
5. receive declarations and draw up documents, legalize or certify signatures and stamp, certify or translate documents when such documents and formalities are required by the laws or instructions of the sending State;
6. translate and legalize any documents issued by authorities or officials of the sending State; such translations shall have the same force and effect in the receiving State as if they had been made by its sworn translators.

*Article 29.* For the purpose of applying the provisions of the two preceding articles, the receiving State shall designate the authority competent to authenticate the signatures of consuls and consular agents to other authorities of the receiving State. The signatures of consuls and consular agents shall be deposited with the said authority.

The said authority shall be competent to authenticate the signatures or other authorities of the receiving State on documents which a consul is required to legalize, translate or transcribe with a view to giving them effect in the territories of the sending State.

*Article 30.* Subject to the provisions of special arrangements concluded or to be concluded between the Contracting Parties, consuls may:

1. in accordance with the laws of the sending State, arrange for guardianship or trusteeship for nationals of that State who lack full capacity;
2. in civil and commercial cases, transmit judicial and extra-judicial documents and execute letters rogatory of the courts of the sending State, to the extent allowed by the legislation of the receiving State;
3. arrange, as specified in parts V and VI of this Convention, for the administration of the estates of nationals of the sending State and for the application of the shipping laws of the sending State.

## PART V. ESTATES

*Article 31.* In the case of the death of a national of one State in the territory of the other State, the competent local authority shall immediately notify the consul in whose district the death occurred. If the consul learns of the death first, he shall notify the local authority of it.

*Article 32.* When a deceased person has left an estate in the receiving State and a right to all or part of the estate is held or claimed by a national of the sending State who is not resident in the receiving State or represented there by an appointed proxy, the consul within whose district probate is applied for or his representative shall have the right to represent such national as regards his interest in the estate as if an express power of attorney has been granted to him by such national. If subsequently the national comes in person to defend his interests in the territory or becomes expressly represented there by another person, the presumed power of attorney in favour of the consul shall cease to have effect.

*Article 33.* A consul who exercises the rights referred to in article 32 shall be subject in the matter concerned to local legislation and to the jurisdiction of the local courts in the same manner as a national of the receiving State. He shall therefore be summoned to testify not in his personal capacity but as representing the nationals concerned by virtue of his consular functions.

*Article 34.* Consuls and consular agents of the Contracting Parties shall have exclusive responsibility for making inventories and for other operations carried out in connexion with the preservation of assets of any kind left by nationals, whether crew members or passengers, who die on board a vessel of their country prior to its arrival in port, while it is in port or on shore after disembarking.

## PART VI. SHIPPING

*Article 35.* When a vessel flying the flag of the sending State is in port in the receiving State, the competent consul or consular agent may board or send representatives on board the vessel after it has been admitted to *pratique*.

He shall have full freedom to question the master and members of the crew, examine the vessel's papers, take statements with regard to its voyage, itinerary and destination, and deliver, on behalf of the sending State, any documents required for the departure of the vessel.

The master of the vessel and members of its crew shall be entitled to communicate with the consul and to visit the consular post.

*Article 36.* Competent consuls and consular agents shall exercise exclusive jurisdiction with regard to the maintenance of order and discipline on board merchant vessels flying the flag of the sending State.

They may settle disputes of any kind between the master of a vessel, its officers and members of its crew, including wage and contract disputes. They may also exercise the authority granted to them by the sending State with regard to the engagement, boarding, discharge and disembarkation of members of the crew and, if necessary, make arrangements for admission to a hospital and for the repatriation of the master or any member of the crew.

*Article 37.* The authorities of the receiving State shall not intervene in any matter occurring on board the vessel or institute proceedings for offences committed on board unless:

- Requested to intervene by the consul or, in an emergency, by the master of the vessel, who shall be responsible for informing the consul of his action as soon as possible;
- Disorders occur which are liable to disturb the peace or public order on land or in the port or to endanger public health or safety;
- The offences committed on board are punishable by at least three years' imprisonment in the territories referred to in the first paragraph of article 1 or by four years' imprisonment in the territories referred to in the second paragraph of article 1;
- Persons who are not members of the crew are involved;
- Members of the crew who are nationals of the receiving State are involved provided that the offence committed is not governed by the vessel's disciplinary regulations.

The authorities of the receiving State shall notify the consul of any inspections, investigations or arrests they intend to make in ample time for him to be present when they are carried out. The notification shall specify the exact time of the inspection, investigation or arrest, which, if the consul or his representative fails to appear, shall proceed without him.

A similar procedure shall be followed in the event that masters or crew members are required to make statements before local courts or authorities.

The provisions of this article shall not affect the competence of the authorities of the receiving State for all matters involving the application of legislation and customs regulations, and public health and other inspection measures involving the maintenance of law and order in ports, the safe custody of goods and the admission of aliens.

*Article 38.* Consuls may, in accordance with the laws of the sending State, receive any declaration and draw up any documents with regard to:

1. The registration of a vessel in the sending State or its removal from the register;
2. The commissioning or laying up of a vessel registered in the sending State;
3. The registration of changes in the ownership of a vessel registered in the sending State and of mortgages or other property rights in respect of such vessel.

*Article 39.* When a vessel flying the flag of the sending State is wrecked or runs aground in the receiving State, the competent consul or consular agent shall be notified as soon as possible by the competent authorities.

Those authorities shall take all measures necessary to maintain order, to protect the vessel and shipwrecked persons and property, and to prevent damage to other vessels or port facilities.

All rescue and salvage operations shall be directed by the competent consul or consular agent, assisted by the local authorities.

In the absence of the owner, the consul may make appropriate arrangements regarding the future of the vessel.

No fees of any kind shall be paid for assistance rendered by the local authorities other than the refunding of expenditure incurred for rescue and salvage operations

and for the preservation of salvaged goods, and charges which would be levied in similar circumstances on vessels of the receiving State.

Salvaged goods and property shall not be subject to import duties and charges unless they are delivered for consumption within the territory of the receiving State.

*Article 40.* With the consent of the local authorities, the competent consul or consular agent may also make any arrangements necessary for the preservation and disposal of any shipwrecked articles found in or brought into the territory of the receiving State which belong to nationals or to a vessel of the sending State, provided that their owners or other persons concerned are not in a position to make such arrangements.

*Article 41.* Unless otherwise arranged by the owners, shippers and insurers, matters pertaining to damage sustained at sea by vessels of the sending State which enter ports of the receiving State voluntarily or because they are forced to put in, shall be settled by consuls or consular agents unless nationals of the receiving State are involved, in which case they shall, if all the parties concerned fail to reach an amicable compromise, be settled by the local authorities.

#### FINAL PROVISIONS

*Article 42.* In accordance with the rules of international law, consuls shall be authorized to exercise any function consistent with the consular practice recognized by the receiving State.

Documents drawn up in the exercise of consular functions may be subject to the relevant fees and charges provided for in the legislation of the sending State.

*Article 43.* Consular agents shall have the status of honorary consuls.

*Article 44.* The provisions of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 24 April 1963 shall govern any questions not expressly regulated by the provisions of this Convention.

*Article 45.* This Convention shall remain in force until the expiry of one year from the date on which one of the Contracting Parties gives notice of its decision to terminate its effects through the diplomatic channel.

*Article 46.* This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following the exchange of instruments confirming the completion of the constitutional procedures required in each of the two States. This exchange shall take place at Paris as soon as possible.

DONE in duplicate at Yaoundé, on 21 February 1974.

For the Government of the French Republic:

[Signed]

JEAN-FRANÇOIS DENIAU

For the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon:

[Signed]

VINCENT EFON

## A N N E X

## TO THE CONSULAR CONVENTION

(in pursuance of article 3)

## A. LIST OF FRENCH CONSULAR POSTS WHICH MAY BE OPENED IN CAMEROON

*Consular posts*

1. Consulate-General at Douala
2. Consulate at Buéa
3. Consulate at Garoua
4. Consulate at Yaoundé

*Consular agencies*

1. Edéa
2. Nkongsamba
3. Bafoussam

## B. LIST OF CAMEROONIAN CONSULAR POSTS WHICH MAY BE OPENED IN FRANCE AND IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

*Consular posts*

1. Consulate-General at Paris
  2. Consulate at Bordeaux
  3. Consulate at Le Havre
  4. Consulate at Lille
  5. Consulate at Lyons
  6. Consulate at Marseilles
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