

No. 25647

**MEXICO
and
CHINA**

**Consular Convention. Signed at Beijing on 7 December
1986**

Authentic texts: Spanish and Chinese.

Registered by Mexico on 17 February 1988.

**MEXIQUE
et
CHINE**

Convention consulaire. Signée à Beijing le 7 décembre 1986

Textes authentiques : espagnol et chinois.

Enregistrée par le Mexique le 17 février 1988.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONSULAR CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The United Mexican States and the People's Republic of China,

Desiring to develop consular relations between their two countries and to facilitate the protection of the interests of the two States and of their nationals, and

Seeking to promote relations of friendship and co-operation between the two countries, have decided to conclude a Consular Convention and have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER I. DEFINITIONS

Article 1. For the purposes of this Convention, the following terms shall have the meanings hereunder assigned to them:

(a) "Consular post" means any consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency;

(b) "Consular district" means the area assigned to a consular post for the exercise of consular functions;

(c) "Head of consular post" means the person charged with the duty of acting in that capacity;

(d) "Consular officer" means any person, including the head of a consular post, entrusted in that capacity with the exercise of consular functions;

(e) "Consular employee" means any person exercising administrative, technical or service functions in a consular post;

(f) "Members of the consular post" means consular officers and employees;

(g) "Members of the family" means those persons forming part of the household of a member of the consular post and financially dependent on him;

(h) "Consular premises" means the buildings or parts of buildings and the land ancillary thereto, irrespective of ownership, used exclusively for the purposes of the consular post;

(i) "Consular archives" means all the papers, correspondence, documents, ciphers and codes, stamps and seals, recording tapes, videotapes, films, photographs, books and registers of the consular post, together with any article of furniture intended for their safekeeping or protection;

(j) "Vessel of the sending State" means any vessel which, in compliance with the laws of the sending State, flies the flag of that State, except for warships;

(k) "Aircraft of the sending State" means any aircraft registered in the sending State and bearing a registration mark, except for military aircraft;

(l) "National of the sending State" means any individual or body corporate having the nationality of the sending State in accordance with its legislation.

¹ Came into force on 14 January 1988, i.e., 30 days after the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Mexico City on 15 December 1987, in accordance with article 45 (1).

CHAPTER II. ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULAR POSTS
AND APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF CONSULAR POSTS

Article 2. 1. The sending State may establish a consular post in the territory of the receiving State only with that State's consent.

2. The seat of the consular post, its classification, the consular district, the number of its members, and any changes in that regard, shall be established through consultations between the sending State and the receiving State.

Article 3. 1. The sending State shall send to the receiving State, through the diplomatic channel, a note testifying to the appointment of the head of the consular post, his name and rank, and the district, seat and classification of the consular post.

2. On receipt of the note of appointment, the receiving State shall send a note confirming its consent. If the receiving State refuses to consent to the appointment, it shall not be obliged to communicate the reasons for such refusal.

3. The head of the consular post may exercise his functions as soon as the receiving State has consented to his appointment. Pending receipt of the consent of the receiving State, he may exercise his functions on a provisional basis.

4. As soon as it has consented to the appointment of the head of the consular post, the receiving State shall notify the competent authorities of the consular district and shall take the necessary measures to enable the head of the consular post to exercise his functions and have the benefit of the facilities, privileges and immunities provided for by this Convention.

Article 4. 1. If the head of the consular post is unable to exercise his functions or if the position of head of consular post is temporarily vacant, the sending State may authorize a consular officer of the same post or of another consular post established in the receiving State, or a member of the diplomatic staff of its embassy in that State, to serve as acting head of post. The sending State shall communicate to the receiving State, in advance, the full name of the acting head of the consular post and his previous position and rank.

2. The acting head of the consular post shall enjoy the same facilities, privileges and immunities as heads of consular posts.

3. Any member of the diplomatic staff appointed to serve as acting head of a consular post shall continue to enjoy diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 5. The sending State shall in good time notify the receiving State, in writing, of:

- (a) The full name, position and rank of all members of a consular post, their arrival and their final departure or the termination of their functions, and any change in their functions occurring during their service in the consular post;
- (b) The full name of all persons belonging to the family of a member of the consular post, their nationality and their arrival and final departure and, where appropriate, the fact that a person has joined, or ceased to be a part of the household.

Article 6. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall, in accordance with their regulations, issue the appropriate identity cards to members of the consular post and persons belonging to their family excepting those who are nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State.

Article 7. Consular officers shall be nationals of the sending State and shall not be permanent residents of the receiving State.

Article 8. 1. The receiving State may at any time and without having to explain its decision, notify the sending State through the diplomatic channel that a consular officer is *persona non grata* or that a consular employee is no longer acceptable.

2. In the case referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, the sending State shall recall the person concerned. If the sending State does not recall that person within a reasonable period, the receiving State shall have the right to cease to recognize the person concerned as a member of the consular post.

CHAPTER III. CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

Article 9. Consular officers shall have the following functions:

- (a) To protect the rights and interests of the sending State and of its nationals, within the limits permitted by international law, and to help and assist nationals of the sending State;
- (b) To further the development of economic, commercial, scientific, technological, cultural and educational relations between the sending State and the receiving State and otherwise promote relations of friendship and co-operation between them;
- (c) To ascertain by all lawful means conditions and developments in the economic, commercial, scientific, technological, cultural and educational life of the receiving State, reporting thereon to the Government of the sending State;
- (d) To perform any other functions entrusted to them by the sending State which are not prohibited by the laws and regulations of the receiving State or to which that State has no objection.

Article 10. 1. A consular officer shall also have the right:

- (a) To carry out procedures relating to the nationality of individuals in accordance with the laws of the sending State;
- (b) To keep a register of nationals of the sending State;
- (c) To register births and deaths of nationals of the sending State;
- (d) To perform marriages between nationals of the sending State in accordance with its laws and to issue them with the corresponding documents.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1, subparagraphs (c) and (d), of this article shall not absolve the persons concerned from the obligation to observe the laws and regulations of the receiving State.

Article 11. 1. A consular officer shall have the right to issue passports and other travel documents to nationals of the sending State, to renew or revoke them, and also to make annotations therein.

2. A consular officer shall have the right to visa, passports or travel documents and to issue other appropriate documents to persons travelling to the sending State.

Article 12. 1. A consular officer shall have the right to exercise the following functions in accordance with the laws and regulations of the sending State:

- (a) To issue, at the request of an individual of any nationality, various documents for use in the sending State;
- (b) To issue, at the request of a national of the sending State, various documents for use outside that State;
- (c) To translate documents into the official language of the sending State or of the receiving State and to certify translations of such documents;
- (d) To authenticate signatures, stamps and seals affixed to documents issued by the authorities of the sending State;
- (e) To perform other notarial functions assigned by the sending State to which the receiving State has no objection.

2. All documents and all copies, excerpts and translations thereof certified by a consular officer and all documents authenticated by a consular officer shall be considered official documents or officially certified documents of the sending State.

Article 13. 1. Where a national of the sending State is arrested, detained or deprived of his freedom in any other manner, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall so inform the competent consular post as soon as possible.

2. A consular officer shall have the right to visit a national of the sending State who is arrested, detained, committed to prison or deprived of his freedom in any other manner, to converse with him, to provide him with legal assistance and to communicate with him. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall, without delay, facilitate the visits of the consular officer to the national in question.

3. The prerogatives referred to in paragraph 2 of this article shall be exercised by the consular officer in conformity with the laws and regulations of the receiving State.

Article 14. 1. Where it is necessary to appoint a guardian or trustee for a national of the sending State lacking full capacity or having limited capacity, including a minor, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall so inform the competent consular post.

2. A consular officer shall have the right to protect, within the limits of the laws and regulations of the receiving State, the rights and interests of a national of the sending State lacking full capacity or having limited capacity, including a minor, and, where necessary, to recommend a guardian or trustee.

Article 15. 1. A consular officer shall have the right in his consular district, to communicate and meet with nationals of the sending State. The receiving State shall not limit communication between a national of the sending State and the consular post or his access thereto.

2. Where, because of absence or any other reason, a national of the sending State is unable at the proper time to assume the defence of his rights and interests, a consular officer may represent or arrange appropriate representation for him before the tribunals and other institutions of the receiving State, until such time as the national has appointed his own representative or has himself been able to assume the defence of his rights and interests.

3. Within the limits of the laws and regulations of the receiving State, a consular officer shall have the right to accept for temporary safekeeping documents, money and valuables belonging to a national of the sending State.

Article 16. 1. A consular officer may request the competent authorities of the receiving State to assist him in determining the whereabouts of a national of the sending State. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall do everything possible to give him such assistance.

2. Where a national of the sending State has a serious accident, dies or disappears, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall inform the consular post without delay. A consular officer may request reports from the competent authorities of the receiving State on the accident, death or disappearance and may take the necessary measures to protect the interests of the national.

3. Where the competent authorities of the receiving State have information concerning the death of a national of the sending State, they shall immediately communicate such information to the consular post and, where necessary, facilitate the issuance of the corresponding certificate.

Article 17. 1. The authorities of the receiving State shall inform the consular post without delay of the opening of any succession where the heir or beneficiary is a national of the sending State who does not reside in the receiving State and has no representative there. When the heir or beneficiary comes forward to claim his rights, a consular officer may represent him before the competent authorities of the receiving State.

2. A consular officer shall have the right to be present when the competent authorities of the receiving State make an inventory of an estate of the kind referred to in paragraph 1 of this article and seal it for safekeeping.

3. A consular officer shall have the right to request the authorities of the receiving State to take the necessary action, in accordance with the laws of the receiving State, to safeguard, maintain and manage property belonging to the estate *ab intestato* of a national of the sending State and situated in the receiving State, or to which a national of the sending State may have hereditary rights, and to inform the consular officer of any measures that may already have been taken.

4. A consular officer may co-operate in carrying out the measures referred to in paragraph 3 of this article and represent the heirs or beneficiaries who are nationals of the sending State.

5. After the completion of succession proceedings, the consular officer may receive the movable property belonging to the estate, or the proceeds of the sale of movable or immovable property, for the purpose of transferring it to an heir or beneficiary who is a national of the sending State and who does not reside in the receiving State and has no representatives there, provided that:

(a) Payment has been made or guaranteed in respect of any debts with which the estate is encumbered if they have been declared within the time-limit established by the laws of the receiving State;

(b) Payment has been made or guaranteed in respect of any taxes relating to the estate.

6. If a national of the sending State dies while travelling, the personal effects, money and valuables that he had with him shall be handed over to the consular post

against a receipt, provided that he did not have a permanent residence in the receiving State and has no representative there.

7. Export of the property referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of this article or the transfer abroad of the proceeds of its sale shall be carried out in accordance with the laws of the receiving State.

Article 18. 1. A consular officer shall have the right to extend assistance to a vessel of the sending State, and to the master and crew thereof, in the internal or territorial waters of the receiving State, including its ports and any other places of anchorage; and also to:

- (a) Board the vessel as soon as it has received pratique, to question the master and any member of the crew and take statements regarding the vessel and its cargo or voyage;
- (b) Without prejudice to the powers of the competent authorities of the receiving State, conduct investigations into any incidents which occurred during the course of the voyage;
- (c) In accordance with the laws and regulations of the sending State, settle any disputes between the master and members of the crew, including disputes concerning wages and contracts of service;
- (d) Receive visits from the master and members of the crew and, where necessary, arrange for their medical care or repatriation;
- (e) Receive, authenticate, draw up, sign or attest documents relating to the vessel; and
- (f) Deal with other matters relating to the vessel which are entrusted to him by the competent authorities of the sending State.

2. The master and members of the crew may, without prejudice to their compliance with the customs, entry and health provisions of the laws and regulations of the receiving State, go to the consular post and meet with a consular officer.

Article 19. 1. Where the courts or other competent authorities of the receiving State intend to take any coercive measures or conduct any official inquiry in respect of or on board a vessel of the sending State, they shall notify the consular post in advance so that a consular officer or his representative may be present. In cases where it is not possible to give prior notification because of the urgency of the matter, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall inform the consular post as soon as such operations have taken place and, at the request of the consular officer, shall provide as soon as possible a full report of the action taken.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply where such measures are taken on shore by the competent authorities of the receiving State in respect of the master or members of the crew.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall not apply to regular customs, port-administration, health or frontier-control inspections carried out by the competent authorities of the receiving State or to measures taken by the competent authorities of the receiving State to guarantee safety of maritime navigation or to prevent pollution of the water.

4. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall not intervene, except at the request of the master of the vessel or a consular officer, in the internal affairs of

a vessel of the sending State, provided that the peace, security and *ordre public* of the receiving State are not violated.

Article 20. 1. If a vessel of the sending State is shipwrecked in the internal or territorial waters of the receiving State, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall, as soon as possible, notify the consular post and inform it of any measures that have been taken to rescue persons on board and to save the vessel and its cargo and other goods.

2. A consular officer shall have the right to take steps to extend assistance to the damaged vessel of the sending State, its crew and passengers, and may for this purpose also request the co-operation of the authorities of the receiving State.

3. If a vessel of the sending State is damaged and articles belonging to the vessel or its cargo are found near the shore of the receiving State or are brought to a port of that State, and if neither the master of the vessel, the owner, the agent of the shipping company nor the underwriter concerned is able, not being present, to make arrangements for the custody of the articles or to take the appropriate action, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall, as soon as possible, notify the consular post. A consular officer shall be authorized to take suitable steps on behalf of the owner of the vessel.

4. The receiving State shall not levy customs duties or other similar charges on the damaged vessel of the sending State or on its cargo and other articles, unless they are put up for sale or surrendered for use within the territory of the receiving State.

Article 21. The provisions of this Convention in respect of vessels of the sending State shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to aircraft of the sending State.

Article 22. A consular officer shall have the right, to the extent allowed by the laws and regulations of the receiving State, to transmit judicial and extra-judicial decisions and to execute letters rogatory or commissions to take evidence for the courts of the sending State, except where such matters are governed by other agreements in force between the sending State and the receiving State, in which case he shall act in accordance with those agreements.

Article 23. A consular officer may exercise his functions only within his consular district, or outside it only with the consent of the receiving State.

Article 24. In the exercise of his functions, a consular officer may communicate with the competent local authorities of his consular district and, where necessary, also with the competent central authorities of the receiving State, to the extent that this is allowed by the laws, regulations and usages of the receiving State.

CHAPTER IV. FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Article 25. 1. The receiving State shall accord full facilities for the normal performance of the functions of the consular post.

2. The receiving State shall take such measures as are necessary to enable a consular officer to perform his functions and enjoy the facilities, privileges and immunities envisaged in this Convention.

3. The receiving State shall treat a consular officer of the sending State with due respect and shall take all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on his person, freedom or dignity.

Article 26. The receiving State shall facilitate the acquisition in its territory, in accordance with its laws and regulations, by the sending State of premises necessary for its consular post and for the accommodation of the officers and employees of its consular post, if they are nationals of the sending State.

Article 27. 1. The sending State may display its national coat-of-arms and the name-plate of a consular post, in the language of the sending State and in that of the receiving State, on the building occupied by the consular post.

2. The sending State may fly its flag on the building occupied by the consular post, on the residence of the head of the consular post and on his means of transport when used on official business.

Article 28. 1. Consular premises shall be inviolable. The authorities of the receiving State may not enter the consular premises without the consent of the head of the consular post, or of the head of the diplomatic mission of the sending State, or of a person authorized by either of them.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply to the residence of the head of the consular post.

3. The receiving State shall be under a duty to take 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.

4. The consular premises, their furnishings, the property of the consular post and its means of transport shall be immune from requisition.

5. The consular premises shall not be used in any manner incompatible with the exercise of consular functions.

Article 29. Consular archives shall be inviolable at all times and wherever they may be. Non-official documents and articles may not be kept in the consular archives.

Article 30. 1. A consular post shall have the right to communicate freely with the Government, the diplomatic missions and other consular posts of its own country. To that end, the consular post may employ public means of communication, messages in code or cipher, diplomatic or consular couriers and diplomatic or consular bags. The consular post may install and use a radio transmitter only with the consent of the receiving State.

2. The consular bag, sealed and bearing a visible external mark, shall be inviolable and may not be opened or detained by the authorities of the receiving State. The consular bag may contain only official documents or articles intended exclusively for official use.

3. A consular courier of the sending State shall enjoy the same facilities, privileges and immunities as are accorded by the receiving State to a diplomatic courier. The consular courier shall be a national of the sending State who is not a permanent resident of the receiving State, and he shall be provided with an official document indicating his status.

4. A consular bag may be entrusted to the captain of a vessel or of an aircraft. 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 consular courier. A consular officer may take possession of the bag directly and freely from the captain of the vessel or of the aircraft, by arrangement with the competent authorities of the receiving State.

Article 31. 1. Consular officers shall enjoy immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the receiving State and shall not be liable to arrest or any form of detention.

2. Consular officers shall not be amenable to the civil and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State, except in the case of a civil action:

- (a) Relating to private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State;
- (b) Arising out of succession proceedings in which the consular officer was involved as executor, heir or legatee and not as an agent of the sending State;
- (c) Relating to any professional or commercial activity carried on by a consular officer in the receiving State, that is not connected with his official functions;
- (d) Arising out of a contract concluded by a member of a consular post not acting as an agent of the sending State; or
- (e) Initiated by a third party for damage arising from an accident in the receiving State caused by a means of transport.

3. Except in the cases provided for in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of paragraph 2 of this article no enforcement measures of any kind may be taken against a consular officer. If the receiving State takes enforcement measures in the cases referred to above, it shall do so without prejudice to the personal inviolability of the consular officer or to the inviolability of the residence of the head of the consular post concerned.

4. Consular employees shall not be amenable to the penal, civil or administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State in respect of acts performed in the exercise of their functions, except in the case of the civil proceedings provided for in subparagraphs (d) and (e) of paragraph 2 of this article.

Article 32. 1. The sending State may waive, with regard to a member of the consular post and a member of his family, any of the immunities provided for in this Convention. The waiver shall in all cases be express and shall be communicated in writing through the diplomatic channel.

2. The initiation of proceedings by a person enjoying immunity from jurisdiction under this Convention shall preclude him from invoking immunity from jurisdiction in respect of any counter-claim directly connected with the principal claim.

3. The waiver of immunity from jurisdiction for the purposes of civil or administrative proceedings shall not imply the waiver of immunity from the measures of execution resulting from the judicial decision; in respect of such measures, a separate waiver shall be necessary.

Article 33. 1. A consular officer shall be under no obligation to appear as a witness before the courts or other competent authorities of the receiving State.

2. A consular employee may be called upon to appear as a witness before the courts or other competent authorities of the receiving State.

3. A consular employee shall not decline to appear as a witness, but he shall be under no obligation to give evidence concerning matters connected with the exercise of his official functions or to produce official correspondence and documents relating thereto. He is also entitled to decline to give evidence as an expert witness with regard to the law of the sending State.

4. The competent authorities of the receiving State requiring the evidence of a consular officer shall avoid interference with the performance of his functions. They may, when possible, accept a statement from him in writing or take such evidence at his residence or at the consular post.

Article 34. Members of the consular post shall be exempt from all military obligations, from all personal services and from all public service of any kind whatsoever.

Article 35. Members of the consular post shall be exempt from all obligations under the laws and regulations of the receiving State in regard to the registration of aliens and residence permits.

Article 36. 1. The receiving State shall exempt the sending State from all forms of taxes and charges on the rental of consular premises and of living quarters of members of a consular post when these quarters have been rented by the sending State.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to taxes and charges payable under the law of the receiving State by a person who has concluded a contract with the sending State or with a person acting on its behalf. This exemption shall not apply to payment for private services rendered.

Article 37. Members of the consular post shall be exempt from all taxes and charges, personal or real, national, regional or municipal, except:

- (a) Taxes and charges on private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State;
- (b) Estate, succession or inheritance duties, and duties on transfer of property as a result of death, subject to the provisions of paragraph 6 of article 38 of this Convention;
- (c) Taxes and charges on private income not connected with official work, having its source in the receiving State;
- (d) Taxes and charges levied for specific services rendered;
- (e) Indirect taxes of a kind which are normally incorporated in the price of goods and services; and
- (f) Registration, court or record fees, mortgage dues and stamp duties, subject to the provisions of article 36 of this Convention.

Article 38. 1. The receiving State shall permit entry of and grant exemption from all customs duties on:

- (a) Articles for the official use of the consular post, including means of transport;
- (b) Articles for the personal use of a consular officer;
- (c) Articles for the personal use of a consular employee which are imported at the time of first installation, including household equipment and articles.

2. Personal articles imported by members of the consular staff shall not exceed the quantities necessary for direct utilization by the persons concerned.

3. Personal baggage accompanying a consular officer shall be exempt from inspection. It may be inspected only if there is serious reason to believe that it contains articles other than those referred to in subparagraph (b) of paragraph 1 of this article, or articles the import or export of which is prohibited by the laws and regulations of the receiving State or which are subject to its quarantine laws and regulations. Such inspection shall be carried out in the presence of the consular officer concerned or of a person acting on his behalf.

4. The customs duties referred to in this article shall not include charges for storage, carriage and similar services.

5. When importing or exporting articles, the consular post or the members of its staff shall comply with the regulations of the receiving State governing restricted or prohibited imports and exports.

6. In the event of the death of a member of the consular post, the receiving State shall permit the export of movable property the presence of which in the receiving State was due solely to the presence in that State of the deceased as a member of the consular post, with the exception of any such property acquired in the receiving State the export of which was prohibited, and shall not levy customs duties, estate, succession or inheritance duties, and duties on transfers.

Article 39. The receiving State shall ensure freedom of movement, except in zones entry into which is prohibited or regulated for reasons of national security, to members of the consular post and to members of their families.

Article 40. 1. A consular post may levy in the territory of the receiving State the fees and dues established by the laws and regulations of the sending State for consular services.

2. The fees and dues provided for in paragraph 1 of this article and the corresponding receipts shall be exempt from all taxes and charges in the receiving State.

Article 41. Members of the families of members of the consular post who are not nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State shall enjoy the same privileges and immunities as officers and employees of the consular post, as appropriate and in accordance with this Convention, subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 42.

Article 42. 1. Employees of the consular post who are nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State shall not enjoy the privileges and immunities established in this Convention, except as provided in paragraph 3 of article 33.

2. Members of the families of the employees referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall not enjoy the privileges and immunities established in this Convention.

CHAPTER V. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 43. 1. A diplomatic mission of the sending State accredited in the receiving State may assume consular functions. The diplomatic agents designated to exercise consular functions shall enjoy the rights, facilities, privileges and immunities provided for in this Convention in respect of consular officers.

2. The diplomatic mission of the sending State shall notify the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State of the full name and rank of diplomats charged with the exercise of consular functions.

3. Diplomatic agents designated for the performance of consular functions shall continue to enjoy the diplomatic rights, facilities, privileges and immunities to which they are entitled.

Article 44. 1. Without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, it is the duty of all persons accorded privileges and immunities under this Convention to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State, including the provisions governing traffic.

2. The consular post and its members and the members of their families shall comply with the legal provisions of the receiving State in respect of insurance of means of transport.

3. Consular officers shall not carry on for personal profit any professional or commercial activity in the receiving State.

CHAPTER VI. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 45. 1. This Convention is subject to ratification and shall enter into force 30 days after the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Mexico City.

2. This Convention shall remain in force indefinitely, unless one of the Contracting Parties notifies the other in writing through the diplomatic channel, with six months' notice, of its intention to terminate it.

DONE at Beijing on 7 December 1986, in duplicate in the Spanish and Chinese languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the United Mexican States:

[*Signed*]

BERNARDO SEPÚLVEDA AMOR
Secretary for Foreign Affairs

For the People's Republic
of China:

[*Signed*]

WU XUEQIAN
Minister for Foreign Affairs