

³ DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES (INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE) ORDER

(SECTION 3(2))

G.N. 43/1949
G.N. 224/1963

[Commencement 19th February, 1949]

Short title.

1. This Order may be cited as the Diplomatic Privileges (International Court of Justice) Order.

Immunities and privileges of judges, etc.

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

Immunities and privileges of counsel, etc.

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

- (a) when engaged on their missions before the court and during their journeys to and from the place where the court is sitting in connection with such missions, immunity from personal arrest or detention and from seizure of their personal baggage and inviolability of all papers and documents;
- (b) immunity from legal process of every kind in respect of words spoken or written and all acts done by them in this capacity;
- (c) when engaged on their missions before the court and during their journeys to and from the place where the court is sitting in connection with such missions, the like exemption or relief from taxes

³ The original paragraphs 2 to 13 of this Order were replaced by The International Organisations (Immunities and Privileges of the United Nations) Order. See page 49. Paragraphs 2 to 4 inclusive are the original paragraphs 14 to 16 inclusive re-numbered.

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

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

4. The names of the persons to whom the provisions of Articles 2 and 3 of this Order apply shall be set forth in a list compiled and published from time to time by the Minister under section 4 of the Act and such list shall show in regard to each person the date as from which, for the purposes of this Order, he first held the office of employment in question, and the date when he ceased to hold that office or employment.

List of names.
G.N. 224/1963.

DIPLOMATIC PRIVILEGES (INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION) ORDER

(SECTION 3(2))

G.N. 55/1950

[Commencement 22nd April, 1950]

A. The Organisation

1. This Order may be cited as the Diplomatic Privileges (International Labour Organisation) Order.

Short title.

2. The International Labour Organisation (herein after referred to as "the Organisation") is an Organisation of which Her Majesty's Government in the United

The Organisation.