

**No. 12646**

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**ROMANIA  
and  
CUBA**

**Consular Convention. Signed at Bucharest on 31 May 1971**

*Authentic texts : Romanian and Spanish.*

*Registered by Romania on 26 June 1973.*

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**ROUMANIE  
et  
CUBA**

**Convention consulaire. Signée à Bucarest le 31 mai 1971**

*Textes authentiques : roumain et espagnol.*

*Enregistrée par la Roumanie le 26 juin 1973.*

## [TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONSULAR CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA

The Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Cuba, desiring to regulate their consular relations, have decided to conclude this Convention and have, for that purpose, appointed as their plenipotentiaries :

The Socialist Republic of Romania :

Vasile Gliga, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs;

The Republic of Cuba :

Jesús Barreiro González, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

*Article 1*

For the purposes of this Convention :

(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 its consular functions;

(c) “Head of consular post” means the consul-general, consul, vice-consul or consular agent appointed to head the consular post;

(d) “Consular officer” means any person appointed to exercise consular functions, including the head of a consular post;

(e) “Consular employee” means any person employed to perform technical or administrative duties;

(f) “Member of the service staff” means any person employed in the domestic service of a consular post;

(g) “Consular premises” means the buildings or parts of buildings and the land ancillary thereto, irrespective of ownership, used exclusively for the exercise of consular functions;

(h) “Members of the family” means the wife (husband), together with minor children and other relatives of a consular officer, consular employee or member of the service staff or of the wife (husband), where such persons are supported by and live with the consular officer, consular employee or member of the service staff;

(i) “Consular archives” means all documents, ciphers and codes, cabinets, registers, correspondence, papers, books, stamps, seals, rubber stamps, films,

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 4 September 1972 by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Havana, in accordance with article 37 (1).

tapes, discs and boxes, together with any article of furniture intended for their safekeeping and protection.

## CHAPTER I

### ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULAR POSTS, APPOINTMENT, FUNCTIONS AND TERMINATION OF ACTIVITIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS AND CONSULAR EMPLOYEES

#### *Article 2.* ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULAR POSTS

1. Each Contracting Party may, in accordance with this Convention, establish consular posts in the territory of the other Contracting Party; the establishment of a consular post shall, in each case, be subject to the consent of the receiving State.

2. The site of the consular post, its rank and the consular district shall, in each case, be determined by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

3. Any change as regards the site of a consular post, its rank or the consular district shall be made by agreement between the ending State and the receiving State.

#### *Article 3.* APPOINTMENT AND ADMISSION OF HEADS OF CONSULAR POSTS

1. The sending State shall seek in advance through the diplomatic channel the agreement of the receiving State to the appointment of the head of a consular post.

2. The sending State shall transmit the consular commission through the diplomatic channel to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State.

3. The consular commission shall specify the full name and rank of the head of the consular post, the site of the consular post and the consular district.

4. The head of the consular post shall be admitted to the exercise of consular functions only after the receiving State has granted him an *exequatur*. However, the receiving State may permit the head of a consular post to perform consular functions on a temporary basis even before it has granted him the *exequatur*.

#### *Article 4.* EXERCISE OF THE FUNCTIONS OF HEAD OF A CONSULAR POST BY AN ACTING HEAD

1. If the head of a consular post is unable to carry out his functions or the position becomes vacant, the functions of head of post may be provisionally exercised by an officer of the same or of another consular post or of the diplomatic mission of the sending State in the receiving State. The full name of the officer provisionally appointed shall be notified in advance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State.

2. The acting head of post appointed in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities accorded to the head of a consular post under this Convention.

*Article 5.* APPOINTMENT OF CONSULAR OFFICERS AND CONSULAR EMPLOYEES

1. The sending State shall determine the size of the consular staff in the light of the consular post's workload and the needs of its normal functioning; the receiving State may, however, require that the size of the consular staff be kept within limits which it considers to be reasonable and normal, having regard to conditions in the consular district concerned and the actual needs of the consular post.

2. The full names and the rank of consular officers other than heads of consular posts and the full names of consular employees and members of the service staff shall be notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State.

3. Consular officers must be citizens of the sending State not permanently resident in the territory of the receiving State.

4. Consular employees may be citizens of the sending State or of the receiving State.

5. Consular officers, consular employees and members of the service staff of a consular post shall not engage in any private commercial activity or any other gainful occupation.

6. The Contracting Parties shall not make use of honorary consular officers in their consular relations.

*Article 6.* MODES OF TERMINATION OF THE ACTIVITIES OF CONSULAR OFFICERS, CONSULAR EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THE SERVICE STAFF

The activities of the head of a consular post or of any consular officer, consular employee or member of the service staff shall come to an end in particular on his being recalled by the sending State, on withdrawal of the exequatur by the receiving State or on notification by the receiving State to the sending State that the receiving State has ceased to consider him a member of the consular staff.

CHAPTER II

CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

*Article 7.* EXERCISE OF CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

1. Consular functions shall be exercised by the consular officers of the sending State within the district of each consular post; where appropriate, such functions shall be exercised in accordance with the rules of international law, by the diplomatic agents of the diplomatic mission of the sending State in the receiving State, the rights and obligations of such agents being duly observed.

2. The exercise of consular functions shall have as its object: to defend the rights and interests of the sending State, its citizens and bodies corporate possessing its nationality in their relations with the receiving State; to further the development of commercial, economic, cultural and scientific relations between the sending State and the receiving State and promote friendly relations between the two countries; and to help and assist citizens of the sending State.

3. All consular functions provided for by this Convention and any other functions that may be entrusted to consular posts by agreement between the

Parties shall be performed, and any right granted to consular officers shall be exercised, subject to observance of the laws of the receiving State.

*Article 8.* CONSULAR ASSISTANCE TO CITIZENS OF THE SENDING STATE

Consular officers shall be entitled to render consular assistance to citizens of the sending State and to arrange appropriate *ex officio* representation for them before the tribunals or other authorities of the receiving State, for the purpose of seeking measures for the defence of the rights and interests of those citizens, where, because of absence or any other reason, such citizens are unable to defend their rights and interests in person at the proper time.

This function shall be exercised subject to observance of the legislation in force in the receiving State.

*Article 9.* REGISTRATION OF CITIZENS, ISSUE OF TRAVEL DOCUMENTS AND VISAS

Consular officers shall be entitled :

- (a) To register citizens of the sending State who are domiciled or resident in their consular district. This shall not exempt citizens of the sending State from the obligation to comply with the laws of the receiving State with regard to the registration of foreign citizens;
- (b) To issue passports and other travel documents to citizens of the sending State and visas to persons travelling to the sending State.

*Article 10.* PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE FOR MINORS AND PERSONS LACKING FULL CAPACITY

Consular officers shall be entitled to arrange protection, within the limits permitted by the laws of the receiving State, for the interest of minors and other persons lacking full capacity who are citizens of the sending State, particularly where any guardianship or trusteeship is required for that purpose.

*Article 11.* FUNCTIONS IN RESPECT OF THE TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENTS

Consular officers shall be entitled to transmit to citizens of the sending State who are domiciled or resident in the territory of the receiving State judicial or extra-judicial documents emanating from the sending State.

Such citizens shall be entitled to refuse to accept such documents.

*Article 12.* NOTARIAL FUNCTIONS

1. Within the limits permitted by the laws of the receiving State, consular officers shall be entitled to exercise in the consular premises, their residence or the residence of citizens of the sending State, and on board ships and aircraft bearing the flag of the sending State, the following functions :

- (a) To accept, draw up and authenticate documents containing declarations by citizens of the sending State;
- (b) To accept, draw up and authenticate declarations by citizens of the sending state relating to inheritances;
- (c) To accept, draw up and authenticate documents relating to other legal acts of citizens of the sending State, provided that such documents are to have effect outside the territory of the receiving State and that they do not relate to in-

movable property situated in the territory of the receiving State or to real rights affecting such property;

- (d) To give a certain date to documents, and to legalize signatures on documents of citizens of the sending State and signatures and seals on documents emanating from the authorities and judicial organs of the sending State;
- (e) To certify copies and translations of, and extracts from, documents at the request of citizens of the sending State;
- (f) To legalize signatures and seals on documents emanating from the authorities and judicial organs of the receiving State;
- (g) To accept for safekeeping documents and property belonging to or intended for citizens of the sending State. Such documents and property may be taken out of the territory of the receiving State only subject to observance of the legal provisions of that State.

2. The documents referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraphs (a) to (e), of this article shall have in the receiving State the same legal effect and evidentiary value as documents authenticated or legalized by, or bearing the certification of, the competent authorities or judicial organs of that State.

#### *Article 13. FUNCTIONS IN RESPECT OF CIVIL STATUS*

1. Consular officers shall be entitled to register births, naturalizations, marriages and deaths of citizens of the sending State, in accordance with the legislation of that State, and to issue the appropriate certificates.

2. The registrations referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall not exempt the persons concerned from making such notifications as are required under the laws of the receiving State.

3. The competent local authorities of the receiving State shall promptly notify the consular office of the death of a citizen of the sending State.

#### *Article 14. FUNCTIONS IN RESPECT OF ESTATES*

1. In the event of the death of a citizen of the sending State in the territory of the receiving State, the competent authorities of the latter State shall promptly supply the consular post of the sending State with any information that may be available to them concerning the estate of the deceased.

2. Where a citizen of the sending State has a presumptive interest in the estate of a person deceased in the territory of the receiving State, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall promptly so notify the consular post of the sending State.

3. The competent organs of the receiving State in whose territory the property of the estate of a citizen of the sending State is situated shall take measures for the preservation of the estate in accordance with the legislation of their State and shall notify the consular post of the measures taken.

4. Consular officers shall be entitled to be present when measures for the inventory and preservation of the property referred to in paragraph 3 of this article are taken and when the interests of citizens of the sending State in an estate are realized, subject to observance of the legal provisions of the receiving State. Consular officers shall also be entitled to request the organs of the receiving State to ensure that such measures are taken.

5. In the event of the death of a citizen of the sending State while he is temporarily in the territory of the receiving State, his personal effects and sums of money in his possession, other than any effects acquired in the receiving State which are subject at the time of death to prohibitions upon export, shall be handed over without formality to the consular post of the sending State.

6. Citizens of the sending State shall enjoy in the receiving State the same treatment as citizens of the latter State with regard to the realization of their interests in estates.

*Article 15.* FUNCTIONS IN RESPECT OF MARITIME SHIPPING

1. Consular officers shall be entitled to render assistance to vessels flying the flag of the sending State at ports within the consular district.

The organs of the receiving State shall, at the request of the consular officers, render them such assistance as may be necessary.

2. Consular officers shall be entitled to establish contact with the crew of such vessels and with the passengers, to visit the vessel and to verify the ship's papers and documents relating to the cargo, the purpose of the voyage and any incidents which occurred on board the vessel. They shall also be entitled to take the necessary measures to ensure order and discipline on board the vessel.

3. Consular officers shall be entitled, to the extent permitted by the laws of the receiving State, to accompany members of the crew before the organs of that State, to render assistance to them and to interpret for them in their relations with the respective organs.

4. In the event of an accident or damage to a vessel of the sending State, the organs of the receiving State shall promptly notify the consular officers and shall inform them of the measures taken to save and protect the vessel, the crew, the passengers and the cargo. The said organs shall also render to the consular officers such assistance as may be necessary in taking any measures required as a result of the accident or damage and shall invite them to be present at the proceedings conducted to determine the causes of the accident or damage and to collect evidence.

5. Consular officers shall be entitled to approach the organs of the receiving State with a view to their taking measures to save and protect the vessel, the crew, the passengers and the cargo.

6. In the event of its being the intention of the organs of the receiving State to take coercive measures with respect to a vessel of the sending State, the consular officers shall be notified in advance so that they may have the opportunity to be present when such measures are carried out.

7. The provisions of paragraph 6 shall also apply where members of the crew of the vessel are to be interrogated ashore by the organs of the receiving State.

8. If, owing to the urgency of the matter, the notification provided for in paragraphs 6 and 7 cannot be made prior to the commencement of the action, it shall be made at the time of commencement or during the course of the action.

9. If the consular officers have neither participated nor been represented in such action, despite having been notified thereof, the organs of the receiving State shall immediately transmit to them as detailed a report as possible, indicating the nature of the action.

10. The provisions of this article shall not apply to the inspection of the vessel, of members of the crew or of passengers for purposes of customs, frontier control or public health.

*Article 16.* FUNCTIONS IN RESPECT OF AIR TRANSPORT

The provisions of article 15 of this Convention shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to aircraft bearing the flag of the sending State.

*Article 17.* OTHER CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

Consular officers may exercise any other functions entrusted to the consular post by the sending State, provided that such functions are not prohibited by the laws of the receiving State and that the latter State, having been previously notified, has expressed no objection, and such functions as are specified in international agreements in force between the two Contracting Parties.

CHAPTER III

IMMUNITIES AND PRIVILEGES OF CONSULAR POSTS

*Article 18.* COAT OF ARMS, FLAG AND INSCRIPTION DESIGNATING  
THE CONSULAR POST

1. The coat of arms of the sending State and an inscription designating the consular post may be displayed at the site of the consular post.
2. The flag of the sending State may be flown at the site of the consular post. The flag of the sending State may also be flown on the means of transport used by the head of the consular post in the performance of his official duties, and at his residence.

*Article 19.* INVIOABILITY OF THE CONSULAR PREMISES,  
CONSULAR PROPERTY AND VEHICLES AND THE RESIDENCE  
OF THE HEAD OF THE CONSULAR POST

1. The consular premises and the residence of the head of the consular post shall be inviolable.

The authorities of the receiving State shall not enter the consular premises or the residence of the head of the consular post except with the prior consent of the head of the consular post or of the head of the diplomatic mission of the sending State; the principle of inviolability of the consular archives shall in any event be preserved.

2. The receiving State shall be under a duty to take all necessary steps to protect the consular premises and the residence of the head of the consular post against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the activities of the consular post or impairment of its dignity.

3. Means of transport and any property intended to be used exclusively for the purposes of the consular activities of the sending State duly identifiable as such shall not, even where such property is not owned by the sending State, be subject to any measure of requisitioning, seizure or execution in so far as this would prevent the performance of such activities. In addition, means of transport as aforementioned shall not be subject to search outside the consular premises except with the

prior consent of the head of the consular post or of the head of the diplomatic mission of the sending State.

*Article 20.* FISCAL EXEMPTIONS IN RESPECT OF PREMISES  
AND LIVING ACCOMMODATION

1. Premises owned or leased by the sending State which are intended to be used for the performance of consular activities or as living accommodation for consular officials and consular employees shall be exempt from dues and taxes of any kind, other than such as represent payment for specific services rendered.

2. The fiscal exemption referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall not apply to such dues and taxes if, under the law 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 21.* INVIOIABILITY OF THE CONSULAR ARCHIVES

The consular archives and documents shall be inviolable at all times and wherever they may be.

*Article 22.* FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT

Subject to the laws and regulations concerning zones entry into which is prohibited or is subject to special rules for reasons of security or of the public interest, the receiving State shall ensure freedom of movement and travel in its territory to consular officers, consular employees and members of the service staff of the consular post.

*Article 23.* FREEDOM OF COMMUNICATION

1. The receiving State shall permit and facilitate freedom of communication on the part of the consular post with its Government, diplomatic missions and other consular posts wherever situated. For this purpose, the consular post may employ all lawful means of communication, including diplomatic or consular couriers, diplomatic or consular bags and messages in plain language, in code or in cipher.

2. Official correspondence and the consular bag shall be inviolable and shall not be examined or detained.

3. The consular bag and its components, where it consists of more than one package, shall be sealed and shall bear visible marks of that character. They may contain only official correspondence or documents and articles intended for the use of the consular post.

4. The consular courier shall be provided with an official document indicating his status and the number of packages constituting the consular bag. He shall be a citizen of the sending State, and in the performance of his functions he shall be protected by the receiving State and shall enjoy personal inviolability.

*Article 24.* COMMUNICATION WITH AND PROTECTION OF CITIZENS  
OF THE SENDING STATE

1. Consular officers shall be entitled, within their consular district, to communicate with citizens of the sending State, to visit them, to advise them and, where necessary, to arrange legal aid for them. Citizens of the sending State shall also be entitled to communicate with and visit consular officers.

2. In the event of the arrest of a citizen of the sending State, the consular post shall be notified without delay by the competent authorities of the receiving State.

3. Consular officers may visit the person in custody pending trial and may communicate with him under the conditions laid down by the laws and regulations of the receiving State.

4. Consular officers shall be entitled, under the conditions laid down by the laws and regulations of the receiving State, to communicate with and visit citizens of the sending State who are serving sentences of imprisonment, unless the prisoner opposes such action in the presence of the consular officer and of the representative of the prison administration.

#### *Article 25.* COMMUNICATION WITH THE AUTHORITIES OF THE RECEIVING STATE

1. In the exercise of their functions under this Convention, consular officers may address the competent local authorities of their consular district directly with requests for assistance with a view to the performance of their duties.

2. Consular officers may also address the central authorities of the receiving State to the extent that this is permitted by the laws and usages of the receiving State or by the relevant international agreements.

#### *Article 26.* CONSULAR FEES

Consular posts may levy fees for consular activities performed in the territory of the receiving State, in accordance with the laws of the sending State. The sums collected in the form of such fees shall be exempt from dues and taxes in the receiving State.

### CHAPTER IV

## FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES FOR CONSULAR OFFICERS, CONSULAR EMPLOYEES AND MEMBERS OF THE SERVICE STAFF

#### *Article 27.* FACILITIES RELATING TO CONSULAR OFFICERS AND CONSULAR EMPLOYEES

The receiving State shall take all possible measures to enable consular officers and consular employees to carry on their activities and to enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded by this Convention.

#### *Article 28.* IMMUNITY FROM JURISDICTION AND PERSONAL INVIOABILITY

1. Consular officers, consular employees and members of the service staff who are citizens of the sending State shall not be amenable to the criminal, civil or administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State in respect of any act performed in the exercise of their official functions.

These provisions shall not, however, apply in respect of a civil action :

(a) Arising out of a contract which was not concluded expressly or implicitly on behalf of the sending State;

(b) Instituted by a third party for damage arising from an accident in the receiving State caused by a vehicle, vessel or aircraft.

2. In respect of acts performed otherwise than in their official capacity, consular officers and consular employees, provided that they are not citizens of or domiciled in the receiving State, shall not be liable to arrest or detention pending trial or any other measure of deprivation of liberty, except in the case of a grave crime (*delicta grave; infracción grave*) committed in the territory of the receiving State or in execution of a judicial decision of final effect.

3. If criminal proceedings are instituted against a consular officer, he must 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 2 of this article, in a manner which will hamper the exercise of consular functions as little as possible. When, in the circumstances mentioned in paragraph 2 of this article, it has become necessary to detain a consular officer pending trial, the proceedings against him shall be instituted with the minimum of delay.

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

#### *Article 29.* THE GIVING OF EVIDENCE AS A WITNESS

1. Consular officers and consular employees may be called upon by the competent authorities of the receiving State, by means of a written summons, to give evidence as a witness before a judicial or administrative authority. If a consular officer or consular employee who is a citizen of the sending State should decline to appear in order to give evidence no coercive measure or penalty shall be applied.

2. The authority of the receiving State taking the evidence of a consular officer or consular employee shall avoid interference with the performance of his official activities. It may take such evidence at the premises of the consular post or at his residence or accept a statement from him in writing.

3. Consular officers, consular employees or members of the service staff shall be under no obligation to give evidence in connexion with the exercise of official functions and obligations or to hand over or produce official documents, correspondence or other material from the consular archives.

#### *Article 30.* EXEMPTION FROM PERSONAL SERVICES AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS

1. Consular officers, consular employees and members of the service staff who are citizens of the sending State shall be exempt in the receiving State from obligations and other measures of a military nature, from personal services of any kind and from any contribution required in lieu thereof.

2. Consular officers, consular employees and members of the service staff who are citizens of the sending State shall also be exempt in the receiving State from any obligation relating to the registration, residence and movement of aliens.

*Article 31. CUSTOMS EXEMPTIONS*

1. The receiving State shall, in accordance with its laws and regulations for the time being in force, permit entry of and grant exemption from all customs duties, taxes and related charges on:

- (a) Articles for the official use of the consular post;
- (b) Articles for the personal use of consular officers, including articles intended for their installation. The articles intended for consumption shall not exceed the quantities necessary for direct utilization by the persons concerned.

The exemption shall not include charges for storage, transport and similar services.

2. Consular employees and members of the service staff who are citizens of the sending State shall enjoy the privileges and exemptions specified in paragraph 1 (b) of this article in respect of articles imported in connexion with their first installation.

3. Personal baggage accompanying consular officers and members of their families forming part of their households who are citizens of the sending State and are not permanently resident in the receiving State shall be exempt from customs inspection. It may be inspected only if there is serious reason to believe that it contains articles other than those referred to in paragraph 1 (b) 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 or member of his family concerned.

*Article 32. FISCAL EXEMPTIONS*

1. Consular officers, consular employees and members of the service staff who are citizens of the sending State and are not permanently resident in the receiving State shall be exempt from the dues and taxes which would be payable under the laws of the receiving State in respect of the emoluments received as compensation for their official activities.

2. Consular officers, consular employees and members of the service staff who are citizens of the sending State and are not permanently resident in the receiving State shall also be exempt from all dues and taxes of any kind except:

- (a) Indirect taxes which are normally incorporated in the price of goods or services;
- (b) Estate taxes and duties, and duties on the transfer of property, levied by the receiving State.

3. Consular officers, consular employees and members of the service staff who employ persons whose wages or salaries 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 33. FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES FOR FAMILY MEMBERS*

The facilities, privileges and immunities accorded to consular officers, consular employees and members of the service staff under the terms of this Convention shall also be accorded to members of their families forming part of their

households, provided that the latter are not citizens of or domiciled in the receiving State and do not engage in any gainful occupation in the receiving State.

## CHAPTER V

### FINAL PROVISIONS

#### *Article 34.* RESPECT FOR THE LAWS OF THE RECEIVING STATE

Without prejudice to the privileges and immunities provided for in this Convention, it shall be the duty of persons enjoying such privileges and immunities to respect the laws of the receiving State and not to interfere in the internal affairs of that State.

#### *Article 35.* EXERCISE OF CONSULAR FUNCTIONS BY DIPLOMATIC AGENTS

1. The exercise of consular functions by diplomatic agents shall be without prejudice to their diplomatic privileges and immunities.

This provision shall also apply in cases where diplomatic agents are provisionally appointed to exercise the functions of head of a consular post.

2. The full names of diplomatic agents exercising consular functions shall be justified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State.

#### *Article 36.* PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO BODIES CORPORATE

The provisions of this Convention relating to citizens of the sending State shall, where appropriate, apply *mutatis mutandis* to bodies corporate possessing the nationality of that State.

#### *Article 37.* RATIFICATION, ENTRY INTO FORCE AND DENUNCIATION OF THIS CONVENTION

1. This Convention shall be ratified and shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Havana.

2. This Convention is concluded for a term of five years. Unless one of the Contracting Parties denounces the Convention at least six months prior to the expiry of that term, its validity shall be automatically renewed for successive five-year periods.

3. This Convention is done at Bucharest, on the thirty-first day of May 1971, in two original copies in the Romanian and Spanish languages, of which one copy remains in the possession of each of the Contracting Parties, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Socialist Republic  
of Romania :

[*Signed*]

VASILE GLIGA

For the Republic of Cuba :

[*Signed*]

JESÚS BARREIRO GONZÁLEZ