

No. 12809

**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
and
HUNGARY**

**Consular Convention (with protocol). Signed at Budapest
on 20 March 1971**

Authentic texts: Russian and Hungarian.

*Registered by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 20 November
1973.*

**UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES
SOVIÉTIQUES
et
HONGRIE**

**Convention consulaire (avec protocole). Signée à Budapest
le 20 mars 1971**

Textes authentiques: russe et hongrois.

*Enregistrée par l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques le 20
novembre 1973.*

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONSULAR CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics and the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic,

Desiring further to develop friendly relations in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Hungarian People's Republic, signed at Budapest on 7 September 1967,² and

Considering that the Consular Convention between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Hungarian People's Republic signed at Budapest on 24 August 1957³ requires renewal,

Have decided to conclude this Consular Convention and have for that purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:
Nikolai Ivanovich Molyakov, Head of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic: József Németh, Head of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic,

Who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER I. DEFINITIONS

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

1. "Consular post" shall mean a consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency;

2. "Head of consular post" shall mean a consul-general, consul, vice-consul or consular agent in charge of a consular post;

3. "Consular officer" shall mean any person, including the head of a consular post, who is authorized to exercise consular functions. The definition "consular officer" shall also include persons assigned to a consular post for training in consular service (trainees);

¹ Came into force on 18 February 1972, i. e. the thirtieth day after the exchange of instruments of ratification, which took place at Moscow on 19 January 1972, in accordance with article 43 (1).

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 632, p. 89.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 318, p. 3.

4. "Consular employee" shall mean a person who is not a consular officer and who performs administrative or technical functions at a consular post. The expression "consular employee" shall also include members of the service staff of a consular post;

5. "Vessel" shall mean any vessel flying the flag of the sending State.

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

Article 2. 1. A consular post may be opened in the receiving State only with the consent of that State.

2. The seat of the consular post, its classification and the boundaries of the consular district shall be determined by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Article 3. 1. Prior to the appointment of the head of a consular post, the sending State shall seek the consent of the receiving State to the appointment through the diplomatic channel.

2. The sending State shall transmit through its diplomatic mission to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State the consular commission or other document of appointment of the head of the consular post. The commission or other document shall specify the full name of the head of the consular post, his nationality, his rank, the consular district in which he will perform his duties, and the seat of the consular post.

3. On presentation of the commission or other document of appointment of the head of the consular post, the exequatur or other authorization shall be granted to him as soon as possible by the receiving State.

4. Pending delivery of the exequatur or other authorization, the receiving State may permit the head of a consular post to exercise his functions on a provisional basis.

5. The head of a consular post may take up his duties as soon as the receiving State has granted him the exequatur or other authorization.

6. As soon as the head of a consular post has been recognized, even on a provisional basis, the authorities of the receiving State shall make the necessary arrangements to enable him to perform his functions.

Article 4. The sending State shall notify the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State of the full name, nationality, rank and functional title of a consular officer appointed to a consular post in a capacity other than that of head of the consular post.

Article 5. Consular officers may only be nationals of the sending State.

Article 6. The receiving State may at any time, and without having to explain the reason for its decision, notify the sending State through the diplomatic channel that the exequatur or other authorization of the head of a

consular post has been withdrawn or that a consular officer or consular employee is unacceptable. In that event, the sending State shall recall the head of the consular post, consular officer or consular employee, as the case may be, if he has already taken up his duties. If the sending State fails to carry out this obligation within a reasonable time, the receiving State may decline to continue to recognize the person concerned as a consular officer or consular employee.

CHAPTER III. PRIVILEGES, FACILITIES AND IMMUNITIES

Article 7. The receiving State shall ensure the protection of consular officers and shall make the necessary arrangements to enable consular officers to perform their duties and to enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities to which they are entitled under this Convention and under the law of the receiving State. The receiving State shall take the necessary steps to ensure the protection of the consular post and of the living quarters of consular officers.

Article 8. 1. If the head of a consular post is unable for any reason to carry out his functions or if the position of head of consular post is temporarily vacant, the sending State may authorize a consular officer belonging to the same or another consular post in the receiving State or one of the members of the diplomatic staff of its diplomatic mission in that State to act as temporary head of the consular post. The full name of the person concerned shall be notified in advance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State.

2. A person authorized to act as temporary head of a consular post shall be entitled to perform the functions of the head of the consular post in whose place he has been appointed. He shall have the same duties and shall enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as if he had been appointed in accordance with article 3 of this Convention.

3. The appointment of a member of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State to a consular post in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall not affect the privileges and immunities accorded to him by virtue of his diplomatic status.

Article 9. 1. The rights and duties of consular officers provided for under this Convention, shall apply to members of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State in the receiving State who are entrusted with the performance of consular functions of that mission.

2. The performance of consular functions by the persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall not affect the privileges and immunities accorded to them by virtue of their diplomatic status.

Article 10. The sending State may, in accordance with the laws of the receiving State, acquire or rent land, buildings or parts of buildings for the purposes of establishing the premises of the consular post and living quarters for consular officers and consular employees.

The receiving State shall if necessary assist the sending State in acquiring or renting land, buildings or parts of buildings and apartments for the purposes indicated above.

Article 11. 1. A consulate shield bearing the coat of arms of the sending State and the designation of the consulate in the language of that State and the language of the receiving State may be affixed to the building occupied by the consular post.

2. The flag of the sending State or its consular flag may be flown from the consular post and also from the residence of the head of the consular post.

3. The head of a consular post may also fly the flag of the sending State on his means of transport (motor vehicles, launches).

Article 12. 1. Buildings or parts of buildings used solely for the purposes of the consular post and also land appurtenant thereto shall be inviolable.

The authorities of the receiving State may not enter buildings or parts of buildings used solely for the purposes of the consular post or land appurtenant thereto except with the consent of the head of the consular post, the head of the diplomatic mission of the sending State, or a person designated by one of them.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply to the living quarters of consular officers and consular employees.

Article 13. The consular archives shall be inviolable at all times and wherever they may be. Private papers may not be kept in the consular archives.

Article 14. 1. A consular post shall have the right to communicate with its Government and with the diplomatic mission and consular posts of the sending State in the receiving State. For this purpose the consular post may use all ordinary means of communication, cipher, couriers and sealed bags (sacks, pouches, etc.). Radio transmitters may be installed and used only with the consent of the receiving State.

The same rates shall apply to a consular post in the use of ordinary means of communication as to a diplomatic mission.

2. The official correspondence of a consular post, regardless of the means of communication used, and sealed bags bearing visible external marks of their official character shall be inviolable and shall not be subject to inspection or detention by the authorities of the receiving State.

3. The receiving State shall grant to persons carrying consular bags the same rights, privileges and immunities as to diplomatic couriers of the sending State.

4. A consular bag may be entrusted to the captain of a vessel or aircraft. He shall be provided with an official document indicating the number of packages constituting the bag, but he shall not be considered a consular courier. A consular officer may take possession of a bag directly and freely from the captain of a vessel or aircraft.

Article 15. Consular officers and consular employees shall enjoy personal inviolability. They shall not be subject to arrest or detention in any form. The receiving State shall treat them with due respect and shall take appropriate steps to prevent any attack on their persons, freedom or dignity.

Article 16. 1. Consular officers and consular employees shall enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of the receiving State with the exceptions provided for in article 31, paragraph 1, (a), (b) and (c) and paragraph 3, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, done at Vienna on 18 April 1961.¹

2. Members of the families of consular officers and consular employees who reside with them shall enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of the receiving State and personal inviolability to the same extent as consular officers and consular employees.

3. The sending State may waive the immunity of consular officers, consular employees and members of their families. Such waivers shall in all cases be express and be communicated in writing.

The waiver of immunity from jurisdiction for the purposes of civil and administrative proceedings shall not be deemed to imply the waiver of immunity in respect of execution of the judicial decision, for which a separate waiver shall be necessary.

4. If a consular officer, consular employee or member of his family residing with him brings an action in a case in which he would enjoy immunity in accordance with this article, he shall not be entitled to invoke immunity from jurisdiction in respect of any counter-claim directly connected with the principal claim.

Article 17. 1. A consular officer shall not be required to give evidence as a witness.

2. Where the sending State gives its consent for a consular officer or consular employee who is not a national of the receiving State to give evidence, he may on request give such evidence.

3. No steps may be taken to compel consular officers and consular employees who are not nationals of the receiving State to give evidence or to appear in court for that purpose, nor may they be prosecuted if they refuse to give evidence or to appear in court.

4. A consular employee to whom the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this article do not apply may refuse to give evidence concerning matters connected with official duties.

5. In the application of the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article, all reasonable steps shall be taken to avoid interference with the work of the consular post. Where possible, a deposition may be made orally or in writing at the consular post or at the living quarters of the consular officer or consular employee concerned.

6. The provisions of this article shall apply both to judicial proceedings and to proceedings conducted by administrative authorities.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 500, p. 95.

7. The provisions of this article shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to members of the families of consular officers and consular employees who reside with them and are not nationals of the receiving State.

Article 18. Consular officers, consular employees and members of their families residing with them shall be exempt in the receiving State from service in the armed forces and from compulsory public service of any kind.

Article 19. Consular officers, consular employees and members of their families residing with them shall be exempt from all requirements under the laws and regulations of the receiving State relating to the registration of aliens, residence permits and other similar matters.

Article 20. 1. The receiving State shall exempt the sending State from the imposition and collection of all taxes and similar dues of any kind on:

- Land, buildings or parts of buildings which are used solely for consular purposes, including the living quarters of consular officers and consular employees, provided that such property is owned or leased on behalf of the sending State or of an individual or body corporate acting on behalf of that State;
- Transactions and instruments relating to the acquisition of such immovable property, provided that the sending State acquires the property solely for consular purposes.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not apply to payment for specific services rendered.

Article 21. No taxes or similar dues of any kind which the sending State would otherwise be legally required to pay shall be imposed or collected by the receiving State in respect of movable property which is owned by the sending State in its possession or at its disposal and is used for consular purposes, or in respect of the acquisition of such property.

Article 22. Consular officers and consular employees shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes and similar dues of any kind imposed or collected by the receiving State in respect of wages received by them for the performance of official duties.

Article 23. 1. Consular officers, consular employees and members of their families residing with them shall be exempt from all national, regional and local taxes and dues.

2. The exemptions provided for in paragraph 1 of this article shall not apply to:

- (a) Indirect taxes of a kind normally incorporated into the price of goods or charge for services;
- (b) Taxes and dues on personal immovable property situated in the receiving State, except for taxes and dues from which exemption is applicable in accordance with article 20 of this Convention;

- (c) Taxes and dues on the inheritance or acquisition of property in the receiving State;
- (d) Taxes and dues on private income derived from sources within the receiving State;
- (e) Taxes and dues on transactions and on instruments constituting or relating to transactions, including national duties (stamp tax of all kinds) imposed or collected in connexion with such transactions, with the exception of taxes and dues from which exemption is applicable in accordance with article 20 of this Convention;
- (f) Charges levied for specific services rendered.

Article 24. 1. The same exemption from customs duties and other dues of any kind imposed in connexion with or in respect of importation as is accorded in respect of articles imported for the official use of a diplomatic mission of the sending State in the receiving State shall be accorded in respect of all articles, including motor vehicles, imported solely for the official use of a consular post.

2. Consular officers, consular employees and members of their families residing with them shall be accorded the same exemption from customs inspection and customs duties and other dues of any kind imposed in connexion with or in respect of importation as is accorded to members of the corresponding categories of personnel of a diplomatic mission of the sending State.

3. For the purposes of paragraph 2 of this article, the term “corresponding categories of personnel of a diplomatic mission” refers, in relation to consular officers, to members of the diplomatic staff and, in relation to consular employees, to members of the administrative and technical staff.

Article 25. All persons to whom privileges and immunities are accorded under this Convention shall, without prejudice to such privileges and immunities, be under an obligation to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State, including the laws and regulations relating to the movement of traffic and the insurance of motor vehicles.

Article 26. Subject to the laws and regulations of the receiving State concerning areas entry into which is prohibited or restricted for reasons of national security, consular officers shall be permitted to travel freely within the limits of their consular districts for the purpose of performing their official duties.

Article 27. The provisions of article 10; article 12, paragraph 2; article 15; article 16, paragraphs 1 and 2; article 18; article 19; article 22; article 23, paragraph 1 and article 24, paragraph 2, of this Convention shall not apply to nationals of the receiving State or to persons who are domiciled in the receiving State.

CHAPTER IV. CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

Article 28. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled, within the limits of the consular district, to perform the functions specified in this chapter. A consular officer may also perform other official consular functions provided that they are not contrary to the law of the receiving State.

2. In connexion with the performance of his functions, a consular officer may apply, in writing or orally, to the competent authorities within the consular district, including representatives of the central authorities.

3. A consular officer shall be entitled to levy consular fees in accordance with the law of the sending State.

Article 29. A consular officer shall be entitled within the limits of the consular district:

1. To protect the rights and interests of the sending State and of its nationals and bodies corporate;
2. To further the development of commercial, economic, cultural and scientific relations between the sending State and the receiving State, to further the development of tourism and to contribute in other ways to the development of friendly relations between them.

Article 30. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled within the limits of the consular district:

- (a) To keep a register of nationals of the sending State;
- (b) To receive any applications relating to nationality which are required under the law of the sending State;
- (c) To register and receive notifications concerning the birth or death of a national of the sending State;
- (d) To solemnize or dissolve marriages in accordance with the law of the sending State, provided that both parties are nationals of the sending State;
- (e) To receive applications relating to the family relationships of nationals of the sending State.

2. The consul shall notify the competent organs of the receiving State of the registration at the consular post of documents relating to civil status in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) and (d) of this article if such notification is required under local law.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 (c) and (d) of this article shall not exempt the persons concerned from the obligation to comply with the formalities required under the law of the receiving State.

Article 31. A consular officer shall be entitled:

1. To issue, renew and cancel passports of nationals of the sending State;
2. To issue documents affording the right of entry into the sending State and to make any necessary changes in them;
3. To issue entry, exit and transit visas.

Article 32. A consular officer shall be entitled to perform the following acts at consular posts, at his living quarters or at the living quarters of nationals of the sending State and on board vessels or aircraft flying the flag of that State:

1. To receive, draw up and certify applications by nationals of the sending State;
2. To draw up, attest and accept for safe keeping the wills of nationals of the sending State;
3. To draw up and certify contracts concluded between nationals of the sending State and to certify unilateral instruments, provided that such contracts or instruments are not contrary to the law of the receiving State. A consular officer may not draw up or certify contracts or instruments which establish or transfer rights *in rem* to immovable property situated in the receiving State;
4. To draw up and certify contracts between nationals of the sending State and nationals of the receiving State, provided that such contracts relate solely to interests situated in the territory of the sending State or are subject to execution in the territory of that State and that they are not contrary to the law of the receiving State;
5. To legalize documents issued by authorities or officials of the sending State or the receiving State and to certify copies and translations of and extracts from such documents;
6. To certify the signature of nationals of the sending State on documents of any kind, provided that the contents of such documents are not contrary to the law of the receiving State;
7. To accept for safe keeping property and documents received from or intended for nationals of the sending State where that is not contrary to the law of the receiving State;
8. To perform other acts relating to the functions of a consular officer which are not contrary to the law of the receiving State.

Article 33. Documents drawn up, certified or translated by a consular officer in accordance with article 32 of this Convention shall be regarded in the receiving State as having the same legal effect and evidential value as if they had been drawn up, certified or translated by the competent authorities and institutions of the receiving State.

Article 34. A consular officer shall where the law of the sending State so empowers him, be entitled to arrange for adoption, guardianship or curatorship pursuant to the Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Hungarian People's Republic concerning the provision of legal assistance in civil, family and criminal cases.¹

Article 35. 1. The functions of consular officers in matters of succession shall be regulated by the Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Hungarian People's Republic concerning the provision of legal assistance in civil, family and criminal cases.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 322, p. 3.

2. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall notify a consular officer of the death of a national of the sending State and shall convey to him information concerning the property of the estate, the heirs and legatees, and the existence of a will.

3. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall notify a consular officer of the opening of a succession in the receiving State where an heir or legatee is a national of the sending State.

This shall apply also in cases where the competent authorities of the receiving State learn of the opening of a succession in favour of a national of the sending State in the territory of a third State.

Article 36. A consular officer shall be entitled, within the limits of the consular district, to represent nationals of the sending State before the authorities of the receiving State where such persons, owing to absence or for other valid reasons, are unable to protect their own rights and interests within the appropriate time-limits. This representation shall continue until the persons represented appoint their own agents or themselves assume the protection of their rights and interests.

Article 37. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled, within the limits of the consular district, to meet and communicate with any national of the sending State and to advise and render any kind of aid to such nationals, including arrangements for providing them with legal assistance where necessary.

The receiving State shall do nothing to restrict communication between nationals of the sending State and the consular post or the access of such nationals to the consular post.

2. Where a national of the sending State is arrested or otherwise detained, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall immediately notify the appropriate consular officer of the sending State.

3. Where a national of the sending State has been arrested or otherwise detained or is serving a term of imprisonment, a consular officer shall be entitled to visit and communicate with him forthwith.

The rights referred to in this paragraph shall be exercised in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, provided, however, that such laws and regulations shall not be deemed to invalidate these rights.

Article 38. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to extend any kind of assistance and aid to a vessel of the sending State in the ports and in the territorial and inland waters of the receiving State.

2. A consular officer may proceed on board the vessel as soon as it has received *pratique*, and the master of the vessel and members of the crew may communicate with a consular officer.

3. A consular officer may request assistance from the competent authorities of the receiving State on any matters relating to the performance of his functions with respect to vessels of the sending State and the master and members of the crew of such vessels.

Article 39. A consular officer shall be entitled within the limits of the consular district:

1. Without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State to investigate any incident occurring on board vessels of the sending State during the voyage, question the master and any member of the crew of a vessel of the sending State, examine the vessel's papers, take statements with regard to its voyage and destination and facilitate the vessel's entry, departure and stay in the port;
2. Without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State, to settle disputes of any kind between the master and any member of the crew, including disputes as to wages and labour contracts to the extent that this is permitted under the law of the sending State.
3. To make arrangements for the treatment in hospital and the repatriation of the master or any member of the crew;
4. To receive, draw up or authenticate any declaration or other document prescribed by the law of the sending State in connexion with vessels.

Article 40. 1. Where the courts or other competent authorities of the receiving State intend to take any coercive measures or to institute any official investigation proceedings on board a vessel of the sending State, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall so notify the appropriate consular officer. Such notification shall be made before such action is initiated so as to enable the consular officer or his representative to be present at the proceedings. If the consular officer or his representative was not present, he shall, upon request, be provided by the competent authorities at the receiving State with a full report of the occurrence.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply where the master or members of the crew of the vessel are to be questioned ashore by the authorities of the port.

3. The provisions of this article shall not apply, however, to any routine examination with regard to customs, passport or public health control or to any action taken at the request, or with the consent, of the master of the vessel.

Article 41. 1. Where a vessel of the sending State is wrecked, runs aground, is stranded or is otherwise damaged in the receiving State or where any article forming part of the cargo of a damaged vessel of a third State, being the property of a national of the sending State, is found on or near the coast of the receiving State or is brought into a port of that State, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall as soon as possible notify the appropriate consular officer. They shall also notify him of measures already taken to save the persons on board, the vessel and the cargo and other property on board as well as articles belonging to the vessel or forming part of its cargo which have become separated from the vessel.

2. A consular officer may extend all possible assistance to such a vessel, its passengers and the members of its crew; for this purpose he may apply for assistance to the competent authorities of the receiving State.

A consular officer may take the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article as well as measures for the repair of the vessel or may request the competent authorities to take, or continue to take, such measures themselves.

3. Where a damaged vessel of the sending State or any article belonging thereto has been found on or near the coast of the receiving State or brought into a port of that State and neither the master of the vessel, the owner, his agent nor the underwriters concerned are in a position to make arrangements for the custody or disposal of the vessel or article, the consular officer shall be considered authorized to make, on behalf of the owner of the vessel, such arrangements as the owner himself could have made for such purposes.

The provisions of this paragraph shall also apply to any article forming part of the cargo of the vessel and belonging to a national or body corporate of the sending State.

4. Where any article forming part of the cargo of a damaged vessel of a third State is the property of a national or body corporate of the sending State and is found on or near the coast of the receiving State or is brought into a port of that State and neither the master of the vessel, the owner of the article, his agent nor the underwriters concerned are in a position to make arrangements for the custody or disposal of the article, the consular officer shall be considered authorized to make, on behalf of the owner, such arrangements as the owner himself could have made for such purposes.

Article 42. Articles 38-41 shall also apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to aircraft.

CHAPTER V. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 43. 1. This Convention shall be ratified and shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Moscow as soon as possible.

2. The Convention shall remain in force until the expiry of six months from the date on which one of the High Contracting Parties give notice in writing to the other High Contracting Party of its intention to terminate the Convention.

3. The Consular Convention between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Hungarian People's Republic signed at Budapest on 24 August 1957 shall cease to have effect upon the entry into force of this Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have signed this Convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

DONE at Budapest on 20 March 1971, in duplicate in the Russian and Hungarian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Presidium of
the Supreme Soviet of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics:

[NIKOLAI IVANOVICH MOLYAKOV]

For the Presidential Council
of the Hungarian People's Republic:

[JÓZSEF NÉMETH]

PROTOCOL

TO THE CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

At the time of signing the Consular Convention of today's date between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Hungarian People's Republic (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

1. The notification to a consular officer provided for in article 37, paragraph 2, of the Convention shall take place within three days from the time at which the national of the sending State is arrested or otherwise detained.
2. The right of a consular officer to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State, provided for in article 37, paragraph 3, of the Convention, shall be accorded within four days from the time at which such national is arrested or otherwise detained.
3. The right of a consular officer, provided for in article 37, paragraph 3, of the Convention, to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State while he is under arrest or otherwise detained or is serving a term of imprisonment shall be accorded on a periodic basis.
4. This Protocol shall constitute an integral part of the Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have signed this Protocol and have thereto affixed their seals.

DONE at Budapest on 20 March 1971, in duplicate in the Russian and Hungarian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Presidium
of the Supreme Soviet of the Union
of Soviet Socialist Republics:

[NIKOLAI IVANOVICH MOLYAKOV]

For the Presidential Council
of the Hungarian People's Republic:

[JÓZSEF NÉMETH]
