

No. 12896

**HUNGARY
and
BULGARIA**

**Consular Convention (with protocol). Signed at Budapest
on 26 November 1971**

*Authentic texts: Hungarian and Bulgarian.
Registered by Hungary on 12 December 1973.*

**HONGRIE
et
BULGARIE**

**Convention consulaire (avec protocole). Signée à Budapest
le 26 novembre 1971**

*Textes authentiques: hongrois et bulgare.
Enregistrée par la Hongrie le 12 décembre 1973.*

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONSULAR CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE HUNGARIAN
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
OF BULGARIA

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria,

Desiring further to develop friendly relations in accordance with the Treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed at Sofia on 10 July 1969², and

Having regard to the fact that the Consular Convention signed at Sofia on 27 June 1958³ between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria needs to be renewed,

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

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic:

Frigyes Puja, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs;

The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria:

Kiril Nesztorov, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs,

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. "Consulate" means a consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency;

2. "Head of consulate" means a consul-general, consul, vice-consul, or consular agent who is in charge of a consulate;

3. "Consular officer" means any person, including the head of a consulate, who is entrusted with the exercise of consular functions. The definition "con-

¹ Came into force on 18 June 1972, i. e. thirty days after the exchange of instruments of ratification, which took place at Sofia on 20 May 1972, in accordance with article 43 (1).

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 705, p. 47.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 438, p. 235.

sular officer” shall also include persons assigned to a consulate to study consular work (trainees);

4. “Consular employee” means a person who is not a consular officer but who performs administrative or technical duties at a consulate. The term “consular employee” shall also be taken to mean a member of the service staff of a consulate;

5. “Vessel” means any vessel flying the flag of the sending State.

CHAPTER II. ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULATES AND APPOINTMENTS OF CONSULAR OFFICERS

Article 2. 1. A consulate may be established in the receiving State only with that State’s consent.

2. The seat of the consulate, its classification and 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 consulate, the sending State shall request the consent of the receiving State to that appointment, through the diplomatic channel.

2. After such consent has been obtained, the diplomatic mission of the sending State shall transmit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State the consular commission or other document of appointment of the head of the consulate. The commission or other document shall specify the full name of the head of the consulate, his nationality and rank, the consular district in which he is to perform his functions and the seat of the consulate.

3. Upon the presentation of the commission or other document of appointment of the head of the consulate, the receiving State shall grant him the exequatur or other authorization as soon as possible.

4. The head of the consulate may enter upon the performance of his functions only after the receiving State has granted him an exequatur or other authorization.

5. Before the exequatur or other authorization is granted, the receiving State may give the head of the consulate permission for the temporary performance of his functions.

6. As soon as the exequatur or other authorization, or permission for temporary performance of functions is granted, the authorities of the receiving State shall take the necessary measures to enable the head of the consulate 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 function of a consular officer who is appointed to the consulate in a capacity other than that of head of the consulate.

Article 5. A consular officer may only be a national of the sending State.

Article 6. The receiving State may at any time, without having to state the grounds for its decision, notify the sending State through the diplomatic channel that the *exequatur* or other authorization of the head of a consulate is withdrawn or that a consular officer or consular employee is unacceptable. In that event, the sending State shall recall the head of the consulate, consular officer or consular employee concerned. If the sending State fails to carry out this obligation within a reasonable period, the receiving State may decline to continue to recognize the person concerned as head of the consulate or as a consular officer or consular employee.

CHAPTER III. FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Article 7. The receiving State shall afford its protection to a consular officer and shall take the necessary measures to ensure that a consular officer is able to perform his functions and to enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities provided for in this Convention and by the law of the receiving State. The receiving State shall take the necessary measures to ensure protection of the consulate and the living quarters of consular officers.

Article 8. 1. If for any reason the head of a consulate is unable to perform his functions or if the position of head of a consulate is vacant, the sending State may authorize a consular officer belonging to that or another consulate in the receiving State or a member of the diplomatic staff of its diplomatic mission in the receiving State to act provisionally as head of the consulate. The full name of such person shall be notified in advance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State.

2. A person authorized to act provisionally as head of a consulate shall perform the functions of head of the consulate. He shall have the same obligations and the same rights, privileges and immunities as he would have had if he had been appointed in accordance with article 3 of this Convention.

3. The assignment of a member of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State to a consulate 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. Members of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State in the receiving State who are responsible for performing consular functions in that mission shall have the rights and obligations provided for in this Convention in respect of consular officers.

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. 1. The sending State may, in accordance with the law of the receiving State, acquire ownership of or rent land, buildings, or parts of buildings to accommodate the consulate and for the living quarters of consular officers or consular employees.

2. The receiving State shall, where necessary, assist the sending State in acquiring ownership of or in renting land, buildings or parts of buildings for the aforesaid purposes.

Article 11. 1. The consular shield with the coat of arms of the sending State and with an inscription designating the consulate in the language of the sending State and the language of the receiving State may be affixed to the building in which a consulate is installed.

2. The flag of the sending State may be flown at the consulate and also at the residence of the head of the consulate.

3. The head of a consulate may fly the flag of the sending State on his means of transport.

Article 12. 1. The buildings or parts of buildings used exclusively for the purposes of a consulate and also the land appurtenant to such buildings or parts of buildings shall be inviolable.

2. The authorities of the receiving State may not enter the buildings or parts of buildings used exclusively for the purposes of the consulate or the land appurtenant to such buildings or parts of buildings without the consent of the head of the consulate, the head of the diplomatic mission of the sending State or a person designated by one of them.

3. The provisions 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. Unofficial documents may not be kept in the consular archives.

Article 14. 1. A consulate shall be entitled to communicate with its Government and with the diplomatic mission and consulates of the sending State in the receiving State. For this purpose, the consulate may employ all regular means of communication, including ciphers, couriers and sealed containers (pouches, bags, etc.). The installation and use of a wireless transmitter shall be subject to the consent of the receiving State. The use of regular means of communication in the case of a consulate shall be subject to the same rates as are applied in the case of a diplomatic mission.

2. The official correspondence of a consulate, whatever the means of communication employed, and the sealed bags, bearing visible external marks of their official character, shall be inviolable and shall not be examined or detained by the authorities of the receiving State.

3. Persons responsible for the conveyance of consular bags shall be accorded by the receiving State the same rights, privileges and immunities as are accorded to diplomatic couriers of the sending State.

4. Consular bags may also be entrusted to the master of a vessel or captain of an aircraft. He shall be provided with an official document indicating the number of bags but shall not be considered to be a consular

courier. A consular officer may receive the bags directly and freely from the master of a vessel or captain of an aircraft.

Article 15. The person of a consular officer and consular employee shall be inviolable. He shall not be liable to arrest, detention or any form of restriction on his personal freedom. The receiving State shall be required to treat him with due respect and to take all necessary measures to prevent any attack on his person, freedom or dignity.

Article 16. 1. A consular officer and consular employee shall enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of the receiving State, subject to the exceptions provided for in subparagraph (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 1 and in paragraph 3 of article 31 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, signed on 18 April 1961¹.

2. Members of the families of consular officers and consular employees shall, if they are residing with them, enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of the receiving State and the same degree of personal inviolability as the consular officers or consular employees.

3. The sending State may waive immunity from the jurisdiction of the receiving State with regard to consular officers and consular employees and members of their families. The waiver shall, in all cases, be express and in writing. The waiver of immunity from jurisdiction in civil and administrative cases shall not be deemed to imply the waiver of immunity in respect of execution of the judgement, for which a special waiver shall be required.

4. If a person referred to in this article institutes proceedings in a matter where he might enjoy immunity under the provisions of this article, he shall not be entitled to invoke immunity from the jurisdiction of the receiving State in respect of any counter-claim directly connected with the principle claim.

Article 17. 1. A consular officer or consular employee who is not a national of the receiving State shall not be required to give evidence as a witness.

2. A consular officer or consular employee who is not a national of the receiving State may, upon request but with the consent of the sending State, give evidence as a witness.

3. No coercive measures may be taken to compel a consular officer or consular employee who is not a national of the receiving State to give evidence or to appear in court for this purpose, and he may not be called to account for refusing to give evidence or to appear in court.

4. In the cases referred to in the second paragraph, in connexion with the giving of evidence, all reasonable measures must be taken to avoid interference with the work of the consulate. Where this is possible, oral or written evidence may be given by the consular officer or consular employee at the consulate or at his residence.

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

5. A consular employee, to whom the provisions of paragraph 1 to 3 do not apply, may decline to give evidence with regard to matters connected with his official duties.

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

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

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

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

Article 20. 1. The sending State shall be exempt in the receiving State from the imposition and collection of all taxes and charges in respect of:

- (a) Land, buildings or parts of buildings used exclusively for consular purposes, including the living quarters of consular officers and consular employees if the property in question is owned by or rented in the name of the sending State or by a natural or juridical person acting on behalf of that State;
- (b) Transactions or instruments in connexion with the acquisition of the immovable property in question if the sending State acquires such property exclusively for consular purposes.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not apply to payments due in respect of specific services.

Article 21. The receiving State shall not impose or collect any taxes or other similar charges on movable property owned by the sending State, held by it or available for its use and used exclusively for consular purposes, or in connexion with the acquisition of such property, for the payment of which taxes or charges the sending State would otherwise be legally liable.

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

Article 23. 1. Consular officers and consular employees and the members of their families residing with them shall be exempt in the receiving State from all national and local taxes and charges.

2. The exemption provided in paragraph 1 of this article shall not apply with respect to:

- (a) Indirect taxes normally incorporated in the price of goods or services;
- (b) Taxes and charges on private immovable property situated in the receiving State, except for the taxes and charges on immovable property mentioned in article 20 of this Convention;
- (c) Taxes and charges imposed or collected by the receiving State in connexion with the inheritance and acquisition of property in the territory of the receiving State;
- (d) Taxes and charges on private income derived from sources in the receiving State;
- (e) Taxes and charges imposed and collected on transactions and instruments for transactions, including State charges (all stamp duties), subject to the provisions of article 20 of this Convention;
- (f) Payments for specific services.

Article 24. 1. All articles, including light motor vehicles, imported for the official use of a consulate shall be exempt in the receiving State from customs and other duties, to the same extent as articles imported by the sending State for the official use of the diplomatic mission.

2. Consular officers and members of their families residing with them shall be exempt from customs inspection and all customs duties in connexion with the import or export of articles to the same extent as the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State.

3. Consular employees and members of their families residing with them shall be exempt from customs and other duties on articles imported or exported in connexion with their first installation.

Article 25. All persons who are granted privileges and immunities under this Convention shall be required without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, to comply with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, including the laws and regulations concerning traffic and automobile insurance.

Article 26. In so far permitted by the laws and regulations of the receiving State concerning areas into which entry is prohibited or restricted for reasons of State security, consular officers shall be allowed freedom of movement within their consular district for the performance of their official duties.

Article 27. The provisions of article 10, article 12, paragraph 3, article 15, article 16, paragraphs 1 and 2, articles 18, 19 and 22, article 23, paragraph 1, and article 24, paragraphs 2 and 3, of this Convention shall not apply to nationals of the receiving State or to persons permanently residing in the receiving State.

CHAPTER IV. CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

Article 28. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled, within his consular district, to perform the functions specified in this chapter. A consular officer

may, in addition, perform other 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 the local offices 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 his consular district:

1. To protect the rights and interests of the sending State, its nationals and juridical persons;
2. To promote the development of commercial, economic, cultural and scientific ties between the sending State and the receiving State, to promote 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 his consular district:

- (a) To keep a register of nationals of the sending State;
- (b) To receive any declaration, necessary under the law of the sending State, on matters concerning nationality;
- (c) To register and receive reports of births and deaths of nationals of the sending State;
- (d) To solemnize marriages where both parties are nationals of the sending State;
- (e) To receive declarations pertaining to the family relationships of nationals of the sending State in accordance with the law of the sending State.

2. A consular officer shall communicate to the competent authorities of the receiving State information on the civil register entries made at the consulate in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) and (d) of this article if so required by 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 by the law of the receiving State.

Article 31. A consular officer shall be entitled:

1. To issue, renew, make the necessary amendments to and to revoke (cancel) passports of nationals of the sending State;
2. To issue documents authorizing entry into the sending State and to make the necessary amendments thereto;
3. To issue entry, exit and transit visas.

Article 32. A consular officer shall be entitled to perform the following acts at the consulate, at his residence or at the residences of nationals of the sending State and also on board vessels or aircrafts flying the flag of that State:

1. To receive, draw up and certify declarations by nationals of the sending State;
2. To draw up, certify and accept for safekeeping the wills of nationals of the sending State;
3. To draw up or certify instruments concerning legal transactions concluded between nationals of the sending State and certify unilateral legal instruments, provided that the transactions are not contrary to the law of the receiving State. A consular officer may not draw up or certify such instruments relating to the establishment or transfer of real rights to immovable property situated in the receiving State;
4. To draw up or certify instruments concerning transactions between nationals of the sending State and nationals of the receiving State, provided that the transactions relate exclusively to interests situated in the territory of the sending State or are to be carried out in the territory of that State, on condition that such transactions are not contrary to the law of the receiving State;
5. To legalize documents issued by the authorities or officials of the sending State or of the receiving State, and also to certify copies and translations of and extracts from such documents;
6. To certify the signatures of nationals of the sending State on documents of any kind where the contents of such documents are not contrary to the law of the receiving State;
7. To accept for safekeeping property and documents of nationals of the sending State or for such nationals, where such action is not contrary to the law of the receiving State;
8. To perform other acts pertaining to the functions of a consular officer, where they 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 treated in the receiving State as documents having the same standing in law and the same 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 be entitled, where permissible under the law of the sending State, to take the necessary measures to conduct adoption proceedings and to establish guardianship and curatorship in accordance with the Treaty between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria concerning legal assistance.¹

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 724, p. 101.

Article 35. The functions of a consular officer in matters of succession shall be governed by the provisions of the Treaty between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria concerning legal assistance.

Article 36. A consular officer shall be entitled within his consular district to represent nationals of the sending State before the authorities of the receiving State where such persons are unable owing to absence or for other valid reasons to protect their own rights and interests within the appropriate time-limit. Such representation shall continue until the person represented appoints his own agent or personally assumes the protection of his own rights and interests.

Article 37. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled within his consular district to meet and communicate with any national of the sending State in order to give him advice and any assistance, taking measures, where necessary, for the provision of legal assistance. The receiving State shall not in any way restrict communication by a national of the sending State with the consulate or his access to the consulate.

2. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall immediately inform the appropriate consular officer of the sending State of the arrest, detention in any other form or deprivation of liberty of a national of the sending State.

3. The consular officer shall be entitled immediately to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State who is under arrest, under any form of detention or deprived of his liberty. The rights referred to in this paragraph shall be exercised in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, provided however, that the said laws and regulations shall not derogate from those rights.

Article 38. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to render every assistance and aid to a vessel of the sending State in ports or territorial or internal waters of the receiving State.

2. A consular officer may board the vessel and the master of the vessel and members of the crew may communicate with the consular officer after the vessel has been given permission to establish free contact with the shore.

3. A consular officer may request assistance from the competent authorities of the receiving State in any matter relating to the performance of his functions with respect to a vessel of the sending State or to the master and members of the crew of such a vessel.

Article 39. A consular officer shall be entitled within his consular district:

1. To investigate any incident occurring on a vessel of the sending State during its voyage and during its stay in a port, question the master or any member of the crew of a vessel of the sending State, examine the vessel's papers, take statements with regard to the vessel's voyage destination and also to facilitate the vessel's entry into, stay in or departure from a port, without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State;

2. To settle disputes of any kind between the master and any member of the crew, including disputes as to wages and contracts of service to the extent provided by the law of the sending State, without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State;
3. To arrange for the treatment in hospital and for the repatriation of the master or any member of the crew of the vessel;
4. To receive, draw up or certify any declaration or other document prescribed under the law of the sending State in connexion with vessels.

Article 40. 1. In the event that the courts or other competent authorities of the receiving State intend to take any coercive action or to institute any inquiry on board a vessel of the sending State, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall notify the appropriate consular officer accordingly. Such notification shall be made before the commencement of such action, to enable the consular officer or his representative to be present when the action is taken. If the consular officer or his representative was not present, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall, at his request, provide him with full information with regard to what has taken place.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply in the event that the master or members of the crew of the vessel have to be questioned ashore.

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

Article 41. 1. If a vessel of the sending State is wrecked, runs aground, is swept ashore or otherwise sustains damage in the receiving State, or if any article forming part of the cargo of a wrecked 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 unloaded at a port of that State, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall, as soon as possible, notify the appropriate consular officer accordingly. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall also inform the consular officer of the measures taken for the preservation of the lives of persons on board the vessel, of the vessel, of the cargo and other property on board and of articles belonging to the vessel or forming part of its cargo, which have become separated from the vessel.

2. The consular officer may render every assistance to the vessel referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, to its passengers and members of its crew; for that purpose he may request assistance from the competent authorities of the receiving State. The consular officer may take the measures mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article, and also measures for the repair of the vessel, or may request the competent authorities to take or continue to take such measures.

3. Where a wrecked vessel of the sending State or any article belonging to such vessel 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 is in a position to make arrangements for the custody or disposal of the vessel or article, the consular officer shall be deemed to be authorized to make, on behalf of the owner of the vessel, the same arrangements as the owner himself could have made for such purposes. The provisions of this paragraph shall also apply to any article which is part of the cargo of the vessel and the property of a natural or juridical person of the sending State.

4. Where any article forming part of the cargo of a wrecked vessel of a third State is the property of a natural or juridical person of the sending State and is found on or near the coast of the receiving State or is unloaded at a port of that State, and neither the master of the vessel, the owner of the article, his agent nor the underwriters concerned is in a position to make arrangements for the custody or disposal of the article, the consular officer shall be deemed to be authorized to make, on behalf of the owner, such arrangements as the owner himself could have made for such purposes.

Article 42. The provisions of articles 38 to 41 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to civil aircraft.

CHAPTER V. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 43. 1. This Convention shall be ratified and shall enter into force thirty days after the exchange of instruments of ratification. The exchange of the instruments of ratification shall take place at Sofia as soon as possible.

2. The Convention shall remain in force until six months have elapsed from the date on which one High Contracting Party gives written notice to the other High Contracting Party of its intention to terminate it.

3. Upon the entry into force of this Convention, the Consular Convention between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed at Sofia on 27 June 1958 shall cease to have effect.

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

DONE at Budapest on 26 November 1971 in duplicate, in the Hungarian and Bulgarian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

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

[Signed]

FRIGYES PUJA
First Deputy Minister
for Foreign Affairs

For the State Council
of the People's Republic
of Bulgaria:

[Signed]

KIRIL NESZTOROV
Deputy Minister
for Foreign Affairs

PROTOCOL

TO THE CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

Upon the signing on today's date of the Consular Convention between the Hungarian People's Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria (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 after the arrest or other form of detention of the national of the sending State.

2. The rights of a consular officer referred to in article 37, paragraph 3, of the Conventions to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State shall be accorded within four days after the arrest or other form of detention of such national.

3. The rights of a consular officer referred to in article 37, paragraph 3, of the Convention to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State where the latter is under arrest or otherwise detained or serving a sentence 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 two High Contracting Parties have signed this Protocol and affixed thereto their seals.

DONE at Budapest on 26 November 1971 in duplicate, in the Hungarian and the Bulgarian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

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

[Signed]
FRIGYES PUJA
First Deputy Minister
for Foreign Affairs

For the State Council
of the People's Republic
of Bulgaria:

[Signed]
KIRIL NESZTOROV
Deputy Minister
for Foreign Affairs