

No. 13403

**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
and
NORWAY**

**Consular Convention (with Protocol). Signed at Oslo on 7
December 1971**

Authentic texts: Russian and Norwegian.

Registered by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 24 June 1974.

**UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES
SOVIÉTIQUES
et
NORVÈGE**

**Convention consulaire (avec protocole). Signée à Oslo le 7
décembre 1971**

Textes authentiques : russe et norvégien.

Enregistrée par l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques le 24 juin 1974.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONSULAR CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway,

Desiring to promote co-operation and strengthen friendly relations between the two States,

Wishing to regulate consular relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Kingdom of Norway,

Have decided to conclude a consular convention and have for that purpose agreed as follows:

Part I. DEFINITIONS

Article 1. For the purposes of this Convention:

1. The term “consular post” shall mean a consulate general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency.

2. The term “head of consular post” shall mean a consular officer who is in charge of a consular post.

3. The term “consular officer” shall mean any person, including the head of a consular post who is authorized to exercise consular functions in that capacity and who has been appointed or about whom notice has been given in accordance with articles 3 and 4 of this Convention. This definition shall also include persons assigned to a consular post for training in consular duties.

4. The term “consular employee” shall mean a person who performs administrative or technical functions at a consular post and about whom notice has been given in accordance with article 5 of this Convention.

5. The term “citizen” shall mean, in respect of the sending State, any person who is considered a citizen, under the law, of the sending State, including anybody where the context admits of such an interpretation.

6. The term “vessel of the sending State” shall mean a vessel which flies the flag of the sending State in accordance with the law of that State and is not a warship.

Part II. ESTABLISHMENT OF A CONSULAR POST AND APPOINTMENT OF CONSULAR OFFICERS AND CONSULAR EMPLOYEES

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

2. The seat of a consular post, its classification and the limits 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 ascertain, through the diplomatic channel, that the receiving State

¹ Came into force on 17 April 1974, i.e. the thirtieth day after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Moscow on 18 March 1974, in accordance with article 45(1).

will consent to the appointment of the person in question as head of the consular post.

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 a consular commission or similar document concerning the appointment of the head of the consular post. The commission or the document shall specify the full name of the head of the consular post, his citizenship, his rank, the consular district in which he will exercise his functions and the seat of the consular post.

3. After presentation of the commission or other document concerning the appointment of the head of a consular post, the receiving State shall issue to him, as soon as possible, the exequatur or other authorization to exercise his consular functions.

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

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

Article 4. 1. The sending State shall notify the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State in advance of the full name, citizenship, rank and functions of a consular officer who is to perform duties other than those of head of the consular post.

2. The receiving State shall issue to such a consular officer a document confirming his right to perform consular functions in the receiving State.

Article 5. The sending State shall notify the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State in advance of the full name, citizenship and functions of a consular employee appointed to a consular post.

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 will not be issued to a head of a consular post or has been revoked or that a consular officer or consular employee is unacceptable. In that event, the sending State shall accordingly recall the consular officer or consular employee 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 recognize the person concerned as a consular officer or consular employee.

Article 7. 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 or an employee of its Ministry of Foreign Affairs 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 a temporary head of a consular post in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall have the right to perform the functions of the head of the consular post. 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. A member of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State who, in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, performs the functions of a consular officer at the consular post shall continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to him in his capacity as a diplomatic representative, subject to the exceptions provided for in article 35, paragraph 3, of this Convention.

Article 8. 1. The receiving State shall make possible the acquisition in its territory, in accordance with its laws and regulations, by the sending State of premises necessary for its consular post or shall assist the latter in obtaining accommodation in some other way.

2. For the opening of additional official premises which are part of a consular post but are not at the site of the consular post itself, the written consent of the receiving State shall be required.

3. The receiving State shall also, where necessary, assist the sending State in obtaining suitable accommodation for consular officers or employees, provided that they are citizens of the sending State.

Part III. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Article 9. 1. A consular shield bearing the coat of arms of the sending State and an appropriate inscription designating the consular post in the language of the sending State and the language of the receiving State may be affixed to the building in which the consular post is situated and on or near the entrance to the consular post.

2. The flag of the sending State may be flown from the building which houses the consular post and 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 the means of transport used by him in the performance of his duties.

Article 10. 1. Land and buildings or parts of buildings used exclusively for the purposes of the consular post shall be inviolable. Authorities of the receiving State may not enter such land, buildings or parts of buildings without the consent in each individual case 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 the head of the consular post.

Article 11. The consular archives and consular documents shall be inviolable at all times and wherever they may be. Unofficial documents and material shall not be kept in the consular archives.

Article 12. 1. (a) A consular post shall have the right to communicate with the authorities of the sending State, with the consular posts of the sending State and with its diplomatic mission in the receiving State. For this purpose, the consular post may use all ordinary means of communication, ciphers, couriers and sealed pouches (packages). Radio transmitters may be installed and used only with the consent of the receiving State.

(b) Where ordinary means of communications are used the same rates shall apply to a consular post as to a diplomatic mission.

2. The official correspondence of a consular post, regardless of the means of communication used, and the sealed pouches (packages) referred to in paragraph 1

of this article, which bear visible external marks of their official character shall be inviolable and shall not be inspected or detained by the authorities of the receiving State.

Article 13. Subject to the laws and regulations of the receiving State concerning areas entry into which is prohibited or restricted for reasons of national security, a consular officer may travel freely within his consular district to carry out his official duties.

Article 14. The receiving State shall afford its protection to a consular officer and shall take the necessary measures to ensure that he is enabled to perform his duties and is accorded the rights, privileges and immunities due him under this Convention and the law of the receiving State.

Article 15. 1. The head of a consular post shall enjoy personal inviolability. The head of a consular post shall not be subject to arrest or detention in any form. The receiving State shall treat him with due respect and shall take all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on his person, freedom or dignity.

2. The head of a consular post shall enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of the receiving State except in the cases specified in article 31, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c), and paragraph 3, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations signed on 18 April 1961.¹

3. Members of the family of the head of a consular post who reside with him, who are not citizens of the receiving State and who do not reside permanently in the receiving State, shall enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of the receiving State and personal inviolability to the same extent as the head of the consular post.

4. The sending State may waive the immunity of the head of a consular post and members of his family. Such waivers must in all cases be express.

A waiver of immunity from jurisdiction in civil and administrative proceedings shall not imply a waiver of immunity in respect of execution of decisions for which a separate waiver shall be necessary.

5. If the head of a consular post or a member of his family residing with him takes legal action in a matter in which he would enjoy immunity under this article, he shall not have the right to avail himself of his immunity from jurisdiction in respect of any counter-claim directly related to the initial action.

6. The head of a consular post shall not be required to give evidence as a witness.

Article 16. 1. Consular officers and consular employees who are not citizens of the receiving State shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of the judicial or administrative authorities of the receiving State in respect of acts performed in the exercise of their official functions.

2. (a) The sending State may waive the immunity from jurisdiction of consular officers or consular employees. Such waivers must in all cases be express.

(b) A waiver of immunity from jurisdiction in civil and administrative proceedings shall not imply a waiver of immunity in respect of execution of decisions for which a separate waiver shall be necessary.

Article 17. 1. A consular officer shall not be subject, in the territory of the receiving State, to arrest or deprivation of liberty in any other form pending or during judicial proceedings in connexion with acts performed by him otherwise than in

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

the exercise of his official duties, except where he is accused of a grave crime punishable under the laws of the receiving State by a prison sentence of not less than five years and a competent court has decided on detention before trial.

Exceptions to this provision may be made at the request or with the consent of the sending State.

2. Members of the family of a consular officer who reside with him and are not citizens of the receiving State shall enjoy the same personal inviolability as the consular officer.

Article 18. 1. A consular officer may, in the interests of justice, and at the request of a court, give evidence as a witness. In so doing, however, he may decline to give evidence with regard to matters falling within the scope of his official duties. No coercive measures shall be taken to compel such an officer to give evidence or to appear in court for this purpose, and no penalty shall be imposed in the event of refusal to give evidence or to appear in court.

2. In the event of compliance by a consular officer with a request to give evidence as a witness, all reasonable steps shall be taken to avoid interference with his work. In cases where this is permissible and possible, evidence may be given, orally or in writing, at the consular post or the officer's residence.

3. A consular employee may decline to give evidence as a witness with regard to matters falling within the scope of his official duties.

4. A consular officer or employee who is not a citizen of the receiving State shall be entitled in giving evidence as a witness to make an affirmation in lieu of an oath.

5. The provisions of this article shall apply to proceedings before administrative authorities as well as to proceedings before courts.

6. The provisions of this article shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to members of the family of a consular officer or employee who reside with him and are not citizens of the receiving State.

Article 19. 1. Consular officers shall be exempt in the receiving State from service in the armed forces and from all forms of public service.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply to consular employees and to members of the family of a consular officer or consular employee who reside with him and are not citizens of the receiving State.

Article 20. Consular officers and 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 registration of aliens, residence permits and other similar requirements for aliens.

Article 21. 1. The receiving State shall exempt the sending State from all taxes or other similar dues of any kind on land, buildings or parts of buildings which are owned or rented by the sending State and which are used exclusively for the purposes of the Consular post or as living quarters for the head of the consular post.

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

Article 22. With respect to the acquisition, possession or use by the sending State of movable property used by a consular post in the course of its activities, the same exemption from taxes and dues as is accorded to the diplomatic mission of the sending State shall apply.

Article 23. Consular officers, consular employees and members of their families residing with them, provided that they are not citizens of the receiving State and are not permanently resident in the receiving State, shall enjoy the same exemption from taxes and dues as personnel of the corresponding category in the diplomatic mission of the sending State.

Article 24. If a consular officer or employee or a member of his family residing with him dies and leaves movable property in the receiving State, no tax or other similar charge of any kind shall be imposed or collected by the receiving State in respect of that property, provided that the deceased was not a citizen of the receiving State and that the presence of the property in that State was due solely to the presence there of the deceased in his capacity as a consular officer or employee or as a member of the family of such an officer or employee.

The receiving State shall permit the export of the movable property of the deceased, with the exception of property which was acquired in the receiving State and the import of which was prohibited at the time of his death.

Article 25. 1. All articles, including motor vehicles, imported solely for the official use of a consular post shall be exempt from customs duties and any other dues levied in connexion with importation to the same extent as articles imported for official use of the diplomatic mission of the sending State in the receiving State.

2. Consular officers, consular employees and members of their families residing with them, provided that they are not citizens of the receiving State, are not permanently resident in the receiving State and are not engaged in any activity for private gain in that State, shall be accorded the same exemption from customs duties and any other dues levied in connexion with importation as is accorded to the corresponding category of personnel of the diplomatic mission of the sending State.

Article 26. 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 laws and regulations governing traffic and the insurance of means of transport.

Article 27. 1. Members of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State who are charged with the performance of consular duties at that mission and about whom notification has been sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State shall be accorded the same rights and be subject to the same obligations as consular officers under this Convention.

2. Without prejudice to the provisions of article 35, paragraph 3, of this Convention, the performance of consular duties by persons to whom paragraph 1 of this article applies shall not affect the privileges and immunities accorded to them by virtue of their diplomatic status.

Part IV. CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

Article 28. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled, within the consular district, to perform the functions indicated in this part. A consular officer may also perform other consular functions entrusted to him by the sending State, provided that they are not contrary to the law of the receiving State and provided that the receiving State does not object to the performance of such functions.

2. In the performance of his functions, a consular officer may apply, in writing or orally, to the competent authorities of his consular district.

Article 29. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled:

- (a) to protect citizens of the sending State and the rights and interests of those citizens;
- (b) to protect the interests of the sending State in the spheres of trade, economic affairs, navigation and air transport and in the social, scientific and cultural spheres and to promote and develop co-operation and friendly relations between the sending State and the receiving State in those and other spheres.

2. The sending State shall be entitled to entrust the right to protect its citizens and their rights and interests to the consular posts of other States, provided that it so informs the receiving State.

Article 30. A consular officer shall be entitled:

- (1) To keep a register of citizens of the sending State;
- (2) To issue and to extend the validity of identity cards, passports and other travel documents to citizens of the sending State and to all other persons entitled to such documents;
- (3) To issue, and to extend the validity of entry visas for the sending State.

Article 31. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled:

- (a) To draw up or record birth and death certificates or any other civil status documents concerning citizens of the sending State;
- (b) To solemnize marriages where both parties are citizens of the sending State.

2. The drawing up of the documents referred to in paragraph 1 (a) of this article shall not imply exemption from the obligations arising out of the law of the receiving State.

Article 32. A consular officer shall be entitled:

- 1. To draw up, certify, authenticate, legalize or take such other action as may be necessary to validate documents of a juridical character or copies thereof, including commercial documents, declarations, testamentary dispositions and contracts if requested:
 - (a) By any person, irrespective of citizenship, for use in the sending State or under the law of that State;
 - (b) By a citizen of the sending State for use elsewhere than in that State.
- 2. To translate documents and certify the accuracy of the translation, particularly when the documents are to be submitted to the authorities of the receiving State.
- 3. To receive for safe keeping documents, money, valuables or other property delivered to him by citizens of the sending State or on their behalf.

Article 33. 1. When the documents referred to in article 32, paragraphs 1 and 2, of this Convention are required for use in the receiving State or under the law of that State, the authorities of the receiving State shall recognize their validity in so far as that is consistent with the law of the receiving State.

2. Documents, copies, translations and extracts which are to be submitted to the authorities of the receiving State shall be subject to legalization if the law of that State so requires.

Article 34. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall notify the consular post as soon as possible when they learn of:

- (1) The death of a citizen of the sending State. The death certificate shall be supplied to the consular post free of charge;

- (2) The presence of property of the deceased within the consular district which may be of interest to the sending State or its citizens.

Article 35. 1. Where a citizen of the sending State is entitled or lays claims to a share of property left in the receiving State after the death of any person, irrespective of citizenship, and is not present in the receiving State or otherwise represented in that State, the consular officer shall be entitled to represent the interests of the said citizen to the same extent as if the citizen had granted him a power of attorney. Such representation shall cease as soon as the consular officer is informed that the said citizen is defending his own interests in the receiving State either in person or through an agent duly appointed for the purpose.

2. If a citizen of the sending State who is not permanently resident in the receiving State dies while travelling in the latter State, the consular officer shall be entitled, provided that it is consistent with the law of the receiving State, to take into safe keeping the money and personal effects of the deceased.

3. If a consular officer exercises the rights accorded under this article with regard to an estate, he shall notwithstanding the provisions of articles 16 and 18 of this Convention, be subject to that extent to the civil jurisdiction of the courts of the receiving State.

Article 36. A consular officer may, on behalf of a citizen of the sending State not present in the receiving State, receive from a court, public authority or person, money or other property to which the citizen concerned may be entitled as a consequence of the death of any person, including a share in an estate, payments made in pursuance of workmen's compensation laws and the proceeds of life insurance policies. The court, authority or person in question may require the consular officer to comply with such conditions as it may prescribe with regard to:

1. The production of a power of attorney or other authorization from the citizen of the sending State;
2. The production of evidence of the receipt of such money or property by the said citizen;
3. The return of the money or property in the absence of such evidence.

Article 37. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to propose to a court or other competent authority of the receiving State the names of appropriate persons to act as guardians or trustees in respect of a citizen of the sending State or in respect of the property of such a citizen in any case where that property is left without supervision.

2. If the court or competent authority finds that the person proposed is unacceptable for any reason, the consular officer may propose a new candidate.

Article 38. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled within the consular district to communicate with, interview and advise any citizen of the sending State and to render him every assistance, including the provision of legal aid.

2. Citizens of the sending State shall be entitled to communicate with a consular officer at all times. They shall also be entitled to visit a consular office at the consular post, except in those cases provided for in article 39 of this Convention.

Article 39. 1. Where a citizen of the sending State is arrested or otherwise detained, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall notify a consular officer of the sending State immediately.

2. Where a citizen 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 immediately. The rights referred to in this paragraph shall be exercised in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, with the proviso, however, that such laws and regulations shall not annul those rights.

Article 40. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to extend appropriate assistance to a vessel of the sending State in one of the ports, in the territorial waters or in the inland waters of the receiving State.

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

3. A consular officer may request assistance from the authorities of the receiving State in matters relating to the performance of his functions with respect to vessels of the sending State and to the masters and members of the crews of such vessels, and the said authorities shall, to the extent possible, extend such assistance to him.

Article 41. A consular officer shall be entitled:

1. To question the master and members of the crew of a vessel of the sending State;
2. To verify and visa the vessel's papers;
3. To take statements and gather evidence in connexion with any incidents relating to the master of the vessel, members of the crew, other persons on board the vessel, and the vessel itself, her voyage, destination and cargo, if this is required under the law of the sending State;
4. To extend every assistance in connexion with the vessel's arrival in, stay in and departure from a port, the territorial waters or the inland waters of the receiving State;
5. To issue on behalf of the sending State any document necessary for the vessel's voyage;
6. To issue special documents relating to seamen and to extend the validity of such documents, in accordance with the laws of the sending State;
7. To deal with questions concerning the hiring and discharging of the master or members of the crew of the vessel and to provide assistance in the transport of seamen who are to take up their duties on board the vessel or who have completed their service;
8. To settle disputes between the master and members of the crew of a vessel, including disputes concerning wages and contracts of service;
9. To make the necessary arrangements for the provision of medical assistance, including hospital treatment, to the master and members of the crew of the vessel, even after their discharge as well as arrangements necessary in connexion with their return home;
10. To draw up, issue or receive any statement or other document prescribed by the navigation laws of the sending State;
11. To make other arrangements in order to ensure that the laws of the sending State are observed on board the vessel.

Article 42. 1. Where the authorities of the receiving State intend to take any coercive measures or to institute any official investigation on board a vessel of the

sending State, the authorities of the receiving State shall so notify a consular officer. Except in cases where this is not possible because of the urgency of the matter, such notification shall be given in good time and before the measures are initiated so as to enable the consular officer or his representative to be on board the vessel when the authorities of the receiving State board her. If the consular officer or his representative is not present, the authorities of the receiving State shall provide him with a full report of what took place.

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

3. The provisions of this article shall not apply to normal customs, passport or sanitary examinations or to actions taken at the request or with the approval of the master of the vessel.

Article 43. 1. The authorities of the receiving State shall inform a consular officer immediately upon learning:

- (a) That a vessel of the sending State has been wrecked or has run aground in the territorial or inland waters of the receiving State;
- (b) That parts of a vessel of the sending State or parts of its cargo or its equipment have been washed ashore in the receiving State;

The authorities of the receiving State shall also inform the consular officer of the measures they have taken for the preservation of lives, the vessel and property in the cases referred to in this paragraph.

2. Where a vessel of the sending State, parts of a vessel or parts of its cargo or its equipment are found on or near the coast of the receiving State or are brought into a port of the latter State, and where the master of the vessel, the owner, an agent and the underwriters are not in a position to make arrangements for the custody or disposal of the said vessel, parts of a vessel, cargo or equipment, 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 in accordance with law of the receiving State.

This shall also apply to any article which forms part of the cargo of a wrecked vessel of a third State and which belongs to a citizen of the sending State.

Article 44. Articles 40, 41, 42 and 43 of this Convention shall also apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to civil aircraft.

Part V. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 45. 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 in Moscow.

2. This Convention shall remain in force until the expiry of six months from the date on which one Contracting Party notifies the other Contracting Party of the termination of the Convention.

3. Upon the entry into force of this Convention, the provisions of all other agreements between the Contracting Parties with respect to consular relations, in particular article 1, article 12 and article 32, paragraph 2 (a), of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Norway and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

of 15 December 1925,¹ the exchange of notes of 26 October 1927 and 16 January 1928² regarding the mutual notification in the case of nationals of either country being arrested in the other, and the exchange of notes of 26 June and 8 August 1900 concerning the duty-free importation of consular stationery, shall cease to have effect.

However, the Agreement concerning the reciprocal abolition of consular fees, established by the exchange of notes of 4 and 12 May 1961, shall remain in force.

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

DONE at Oslo on 7 December 1971, in duplicate in the Russian and Norwegian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government
of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics:

[A. SMIRNOV]

For the Government
of the Kingdom of Norway:

[A. KAPPELEN]

PROTOCOL

TO THE CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY

At the time of signing on this date the Consular Convention between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Kingdom of Norway, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention", the Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

1. The notification of a consular officer, as provided in article 39, paragraph 1, of the Convention, of the arrest or detention in any form of a citizen of the sending State, shall take place within one to three days from the time of the arrest or detention, depending on conditions of communication.

2. The right of a consular officer, as provided in article 39, paragraph 2, of the Convention, to visit and communicate with a citizen of the sending State who is under arrest or otherwise detained shall be accorded within two to four days from the time of the arrest or detention of such citizen, depending on his whereabouts.

3. The right of a consular officer, as provided in article 39, paragraph 2, of the Convention, to visit and communicate with a citizen of the sending State who is under arrest or otherwise detained or is serving a sentence of imprisonment shall be accorded on a recurrent basis.

4. This Protocol shall form an integral part of the Convention.

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

DONE at Oslo on 7 December 1971, in duplicate in the Russian and Norwegian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government
of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics:

[A. SMIRNOV]

For the Government
of the Kingdom of Norway:

[A. KAPPELEN]

¹ League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. XLVII, p. 9.

² *Ibid.*, vol. LXX, p. 239.