

No. 13707

**CZECHOSLOVAKIA
and
BULGARIA**

**Consular Convention (with protocol). Signed at Prague on
16 March 1972**

Authentic texts: Czech and Bulgarian.

Registered by Czechoslovakia on 18 December 1974.

**TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE
et
BULGARIE**

**Convention consulaire (avec protocole). Signée à Prague le
16 mars 1972**

Textes authentiques : tchèque et bulgare.

Enregistrée par la Tchécoslovaquie le 18 décembre 1974.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONSULAR CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist 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 Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed at Prague on 26 April 1968,² and

Considering the need for consular relations between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria to be regulated by a new convention,

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

The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: Bohuslav Chňoupek, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria: Petur Mladenov, Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Who 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 any consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency;
2. "Consular district" shall mean the area assigned to a consular post for the exercise of consular functions;
3. "Head of consular post" shall mean the person who is authorized by the sending State to act in that capacity;
4. "Consular officer" shall mean any person, including the head of a consular post, who is authorized to exercise consular functions. The term "consular officer" shall also include persons sent to a consular post for training;
5. "Consular employee" shall mean any person who is not a consular officer but who performs administrative or technical duties at a consular post. The term "consular employee" shall also cover workers on the service staff of a consular post;
6. "Consular premises" shall mean the buildings or parts of buildings, including the residence of the head of a consular post, and the land ancillary to such buildings or parts of buildings, used exclusively for consular purposes, irrespective of ownership;

¹ Came into force on 23 March 1974, i.e., 30 days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Sofia on 21 February 1974, in accordance with article 42(1).

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 720, p. 101.

7. "Consular archives" shall mean all official correspondence, documents, cipher, equipment, books, films, tape recordings and other technical supplies as well as furnishings intended for their protection and safekeeping;
8. "National of the sending State" shall also mean bodies corporate;
9. "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 request through the diplomatic channel the consent of the receiving State to the appointment.

2. After such consent is 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 consular post. The consular 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. Upon presentation of the consular commission or other document of appointment of the head of a consular post, the exequatur or other authorization shall be granted to him as soon as possible by the receiving State.

4. The head of a consular post may not take up his duties until the receiving State has granted him the exequatur or other authorization.

5. Pending delivery of the exequatur or other authorization, the receiving State may permit the head of a consular post to perform his duties on a provisional basis.

6. After the head of a consular post has been granted permission by the receiving State, even on a provisional basis, to perform his duties, the authorities of the receiving State shall make the necessary arrangements to enable him to perform the said duties.

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 performing consular duties other than those of the head of the consular post.

Article 5. A consular officer must be a national 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 granted to a 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 recognize the person concerned as a consular officer or consular employee.

CHAPTER III. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Article 7. The receiving State shall provide protection for consular officers and shall take the necessary steps to ensure that consular officers are able to perform their duties and to enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities specified in this Convention and in the legislation of the receiving State. The receiving State shall take the necessary steps to provide protection for the consular post and the residences of consular officers.

Article 8. 1. If the head of the consular post is unable for any reason to perform his duties 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 the 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 duties of the head of the consular post whom he has been appointed to replace. He shall have the same obligations and 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. Members of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State in the receiving State who have been entrusted with the performance of consular duties in that mission shall have the same rights and obligations as are provided for in this Convention in respect of consular officers.

2. The performance of consular duties 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 to accommodate the consular post and for living quarters of consular officers and consular employees, provided that they are nationals of the sending State and are not permanent residents of the receiving State.

The receiving State shall, where necessary, assist and co-operate with the sending State in every way in acquiring or renting land, buildings or parts of buildings for such purposes.

Article 11. 1. The coat of arms of the sending State and an appropriate inscription designating the consular post in the language of the sending State and in the language of the receiving State may be affixed to the building in which the consular post is situated.

2. The flag of the sending State 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 fly the flag of the sending State on his means of transport.

Article 12. 1. Buildings or parts of buildings used exclusively for the purposes of the consular post, as well as land ancillary to such buildings or parts of buildings, shall be inviolable. The authorities of the receiving State may not enter them without 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, provided that such persons are not nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State.

Article 13. The consular archives shall be inviolable at all times and wherever they may be. Unofficial papers shall 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 missions and other consular posts of the sending State, wherever they may be situated. For this purpose the consular post may use all ordinary means of communication, cipher, couriers and sealed bags. 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, shall not be subject to inspection and shall not be detained by the authorities of the receiving State.

3. Persons carrying consular bags shall be accorded the same rights, privileges and immunities by the receiving State as 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 consular bag directly and freely from the captain of a vessel or aircraft and may also hand a consular bag to him.

Article 15. Consular officers and consular employees shall, if they are not nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State, enjoy personal inviolability. They shall not be subject to arrest or detention in any form. The receiving State shall treat such persons with due respect and shall take all necessary steps to protect their persons, freedom and dignity.

Article 16. 1. Consular officers and consular employees shall, if they are not nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State, enjoy immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the receiving State. They shall also enjoy immunity from the civil and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State except in the following cases:

- (a) actions relating to private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, unless they hold it on behalf of the sending State for consular purposes;
- (b) actions relating to succession in which they are acting as executor, administrator, heir or legatee in a private capacity and not on behalf of the sending State;

(c) actions relating to any professional or commercial activity performed by them in the receiving State outside their official duties.

2. No measures of execution may be taken in respect of consular officers or consular employees who are not nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State except in cases falling under paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) of this article and only provided that the measures concerned can be taken without infringing the inviolability of their persons or living quarters.

3. Members of the families of consular officers or consular employees who reside with them and are not nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State shall enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of the receiving State and personal inviolability to the same extent as consular officers or consular employees.

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

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

5. 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 jurisdiction in respect of any counter-claim directly connected with the principal claim.

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

2. At the request of the receiving State and with the consent of the sending State, a consular officer or consular employee may, if he is not a national or permanent resident of the receiving State, give evidence as a witness. Such persons may not be subjected to measures designed to compel them to give evidence or to appear in court and may not be prosecuted if they refuse to give evidence or fail to appear in court.

3. A consular employee who is a national or permanent resident of the receiving State may refuse to give evidence concerning matters connected with his official duties.

4. In the application of paragraph 2 of this article, the necessary measures shall be taken to avoid interference with the work of the consular post. Where possible, oral or written evidence may be given in the consular post or in the living quarters of the consular officer or consular employee concerned.

5. The provisions of this article shall apply both to judicial proceedings and to proceedings conducted by State or other administrative authorities.

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

Article 18. Consular officers and consular employees and members of their families residing with them who are not nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State shall be exempt from service in the armed forces of the receiving State and from other State service.

Article 19. Consular officers and consular employees and members of their families residing with them who are nationals of the sending State but are not per-

manent residents of the receiving State 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 of all taxes and other similar dues of any kind on:

- (a) land, buildings or parts of buildings used exclusively for consular purposes, including the living quarters of consular officers and consular employees, provided that the property is owned or rented on behalf of the sending State or of any individual or body corporate acting on behalf of that State;
- (b) transactions or instruments relating to the acquisition of such immovable property, provided that the sending State acquires it 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 immovable 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 who are not nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State shall be exempt from paying any taxes or other similar dues of any kind levied and collected by the receiving State in respect of wages received by them for the performance of their official duties.

Article 23. 1. Consular officers and consular employees and members of their families residing with them who are nationals of the sending State but are not permanent residents of the receiving State shall be exempt in the receiving State from all national, regional and local taxes and dues, including taxes and dues on movable property belonging to them.

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

- (a) indirect taxes of the kind normally incorporated into the price of goods or services;
- (b) taxes and dues on personal immovable property situated in the receiving State, except where an exemption applies 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 recording or relating to transactions, including duties (stamp taxes of all kinds) imposed or collected in connexion therewith, except where an exemption applies in accordance with article 20 of this Convention;
- (f) payments for specific services rendered.

Article 24. 1. All articles, including motor vehicles, imported for the official use of the consular post shall, in accordance with the laws of the receiving State, be exempt from customs duties and other levies of any kind in the same manner as articles imported for the official use of the diplomatic mission.

2. The personal luggage of a consular officer and members of his family shall be exempt from customs inspections.

3. Consular officers and consular employees and members of their families residing with them who are not nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State shall be accorded the same exemption from customs duties and other levies of any kind as is accorded to members of the corresponding categories of personnel of a diplomatic mission.

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 laws and regulations governing traffic and motor vehicle insurance.

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, a consular officer shall be permitted to travel freely within his consular district for the purpose of performing his official duties.

CHAPTER IV. CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

Article 27. 1. A consular officer shall contribute, within his consular district, to the strengthening of friendly relations between the receiving and sending States and to the comprehensive development and strengthening of fraternal co-operation in the spheres of politics, economics, trade, culture, science and tourism and all other spheres.

2. A consular officer shall, within his consular district, protect the rights and interests of the sending State and its nationals.

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 his consular district as well as to the competent central authorities of the receiving State, provided that such action is permissible under the law of the receiving State.

3. A consular officer may, with the consent of the receiving State, also perform consular functions outside his consular district.

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

Article 29. 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 declarations relating to nationality required under the law of the sending State and to issue the appropriate documents;
- (c) to register and receive notifications and documents concerning the birth and death of nationals of the sending State;
- (d) to solemnize marriages in accordance with the law of the sending State, provided that both parties are nationals of the sending State;

(e) to receive declarations relating to the family relationships of nationals of the sending State.

2. A consular officer shall notify the competent authorities of the receiving State of civil registry entries made at the consular post in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) and (d) of this article if such notification is required by the law of the receiving State.

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 30. A consular officer shall be entitled:

1. to issue, renew, widen the application of and cancel passports of nationals of the sending State;
2. to issue visas and necessary documents to persons wishing to travel to the sending State and to renew such documents.

Article 31. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled within his consular district to perform the notarial functions specified by the law of the sending State, provided that they are not contrary to the law of the receiving State:

- (a) at the request of a person of any nationality for use in the sending State;
- (b) at the request of nationals of the sending State for use outside that State.

2. A consular officer shall be entitled to translate documents and to certify the accuracy of the translation.

Article 32. A consular officer shall be entitled, in accordance with article 31 of this Convention, to perform the following acts:

1. To receive, draw up and certify declarations by nationals of the sending State.
2. To draw up, certify and accept for safe keeping the wills of nationals of the sending State.
3. To draw up or certify instruments relating to legal transactions between nationals of the sending State and to 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 relating to legal 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 and that they 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 the receiving State and to certify copies or 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 safe keeping property and documents from or for nationals of the sending State where such action is not contrary to the law of the receiving State.
8. To perform other acts relating 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 regarded in the receiving State as documents having the same standing in law and the same evidential value as if they had been drawn up, translated or certified by the competent authorities of the receiving State.

Article 34. 1. The functions of consular officers in respect of succession shall be governed by the provisions of the Treaty between the Czechoslovak Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria concerning legal assistance in civil and criminal cases.¹

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

Article 35. 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 nationals are unable, owing to absence or for other valid reasons, to protect their own rights and interests within the appropriate time-limits. Such representation shall continue until the persons represented appoint their own agents or personally assume the protection of their own rights and interests.

Article 36. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled within his 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.

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

2. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall immediately notify the appropriate consular officer of the sending State of the arrest or deprivation of liberty in some other form 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 has been arrested or detained or is serving a term of imprisonment.

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 those rights.

Article 37. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled within his consular district to render all aid and assistance to a vessel of the sending State in ports or territorial or internal waters of the receiving State.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 501, p. 3.

2. A consular officer may board the vessel after it has received *pratique*. The master of the vessel and members of the crew may communicate with a consular officer.

3.¹ 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 vessels of the sending State, the master and members of the crew, and passengers on such vessels.

Article 38. A consular officer shall be entitled within his consular district:

1. without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State, to investigate any incident occurring on board a vessel of the sending State during its voyage or during its stay in a port of the receiving State, to question the master or any member of the crew of a vessel of the sending State, to examine the vessel's papers, to take statements with regard to the vessel's voyage and destination, and to facilitate the vessel's entry into, stay in and departure from a port;
2. to settle, without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State, 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 permissible 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 or passenger on the vessel;
4. to receive, draw up or certify any declaration or other document prescribed by the law of the sending State in connexion with vessels;
5. to issue a provisional certificate of the right to fly the flag of the sending State in respect of a newly acquired or newly built vessel.

Article 39. 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 official inquiry on board a vessel of the sending State, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall so notify a consular officer in advance so that he or his representative may 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 a full report of 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 on shore by the local authorities.

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

Article 40. 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 vessel of the receiving, sending or 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 accordingly. They shall also notify him of measures already taken to save persons on board the vessel, the vessel, 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.

¹ Paragraph 3 of article 37 does not appear in the certified Czech text provided by the registrant.

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

A consular officer may take the measures specified 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 to such vessel 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, 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 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 is the property of a national 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 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 deemed to be authorized to make, on behalf of the owner, the same arrangements as the owner himself could have made for such purposes.

Article 41. The provisions of articles 37 to 40 shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to aircraft.

CHAPTER V. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 42. 1. This Convention shall be ratified and shall enter into force 30 days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Sofia.

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

3. Upon the entry into force of this Convention, the Consular Convention between the Czechoslovak Republic and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, signed on 27 May 1959,¹ shall cease to have effect.

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

DONE at Prague on 16 March 1972,² in duplicate in the Czech and Bulgarian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the President
of the Czechoslovak
Socialist Republic:
[BOHUSLAV CHŇOUPEK]

For the State Council
of the People's Republic
of Bulgaria:
[PETUR MLADENOV]

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 360, p. 335.

² The date (16 March 1972) does not appear in the certified Bulgarian text provided by the registrant.

PROTOCOL TO THE CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE
CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AND THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

Upon signing this day the Consular Convention between the Czechoslovak Socialist 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 36, paragraph 2, of the Convention shall take place within seven days after the arrest or other form of detention of the national of the sending State, depending on conditions affecting communications.
2. The right of a consular officer to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State, referred to article 36, paragraph 3, of the Convention, shall be accorded within seven days after the arrest or other form of detention of such national, depending on the location of the place of custody.
3. The right of a consular officer, referred to in article 36, paragraph 3, of the Convention, to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State when the latter is under arrest or otherwise detained or is serving a sentence of imprisonment shall be accorded at regular intervals.
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 have thereto affixed their seals.

DONE at Prague on 16 March 1972¹, in duplicate in the Czech and Bulgarian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the President
of the Czechoslovak
Socialist Republic:
[BOHUSLAV CHŇOUPEK]

For the State Council
of the People's Republic
of Bulgaria:
[PETUR MLADENOV]

¹ The date (16 March 1972) does not appear in the certified Bulgarian text provided by the registrant.