

No. 14411

**HUNGARY
and
CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

**Consular Convention (with protocol). Signed at Budapest
on 17 May 1973**

*Authentic texts: Hungarian and Czech.
Registered by Hungary on 10 November 1975.*

**HONGRIE
et
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE**

**Convention consulaire (avec protocole). Signée à Budapest
le 17 mai 1973**

*Textes authentiques : hongrois et tchèque.
Enregistrée par la Hongrie le 10 novembre 1975.*

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONSULAR CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic,

Desiring to strengthen the friendly relations between the two countries and their peoples in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic signed at Budapest on 14 June 1968,²

Endeavouring to develop further the consular relations between the two States,

Have decided to conclude a consular convention and have for that purpose appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic: Frigyes Puja, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic;

The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: Frantisek Krajcír, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic;

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

CHAPTER I. DEFINITIONS

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

1. "Consular post" means a consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency.

2. "Head of consular post" means the consul-general, consul, vice-consul or consular agent who is in charge of the consular post.

3. "Consular officer" means any person, including the head of a consular post, who is authorized to exercise consular functions. The definition of "consular officer" also includes persons assigned to a consulate to study consular work (trainees).

4. "Consular employee" means any person, other than a consular officer, performing administrative or technical duties at a consular post. The definition of "consular employee" also includes any member of the service staff of the consular post.

5. "Consular district" means the territory in which the consular post is authorized to exercise consular functions.

6. "Consular archives" means all papers, documents, correspondence, books, films, tape recordings, registers and cipher material of the consular post and the file cabinets and other furniture used for their protection and safe-keeping.

7. "Vessel" means any vessel authorized to fly the flag of the sending State.

¹ Came into force on 20 February 1974, i.e. 30 days after the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Prague on 22 January 1974, in accordance with article 44 (1).

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 678, p. 45.

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

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

2. The seat of the consular post, 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 consular post, the sending State shall request through the diplomatic channel the consent of the Receiving State to that appointment.

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

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

Article 4. 1. The head of a consular post may begin to exercise his functions after the receiving State has granted him the exequatur or other authorization.

2. Pending the granting of the exequatur or other authorization, the receiving State may permit the head of a consular post to exercise his functions on a temporary basis.

3. When the exequatur or other authorization, or the temporary permission, is granted, the authorities of the receiving State shall make the necessary arrangements to enable the head of the consular post to exercise his functions.

Article 5. 1. If the head of the consular post is unable for any reason to exercise his functions, or if the office of head of the consular post is temporarily vacant, the sending State may appoint a consular officer of the consular post or of another consular post of the sending State functioning in the receiving State, or a member of the diplomatic staff of its diplomatic mission functioning in the receiving State, to be temporarily in charge of the consular post. The full name of the person concerned must be notified in advance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State.

2. The person appointed to be temporarily in charge of the consular post shall exercise the functions of the head of the consular post. He shall be subject to the same obligations and entitled to the same rights, privileges and immunities as if he had been appointed under the provisions of article 3.

3. If, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article, a member of the diplomatic staff of the sending State's diplomatic mission has been appointed to be temporarily in charge of the consular post, such appointment shall not affect his diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 6. 1. Only nationals of the sending State may be consular officers.

2. Consular employees may be nationals of the sending or the receiving State. The appointment as a consular employee of a national of the receiving State or of a national of the sending State who resides in the receiving State shall be subject to the laws of the receiving State.

Article 7. The sending State shall inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State of the full name, nationality, rank and function of every consular officer whom it appoints to the consular post in a capacity other than that of head of the consular post.

Article 8. 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 it is withdrawing the exequatur or other authorization of the head of the consular post or that a consular officer or consular employee is unacceptable. In the event of such notification, the sending State shall recall the head of the consular post, consular officer or consular employee. If the sending State fails to fulfil its obligation to do so within a reasonable period, the receiving State may decline to continue to recognize the person concerned as a consular officer or consular employee.

CHAPTER III. PRIVILEGES, FACILITIES AND IMMUNITIES

Article 9. The receiving State shall afford its protection to a consular officer and shall take the necessary measures to enable the consular officer to exercise his functions and to enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities provided for by this Convention and the laws of the receiving State.

The receiving State shall take the necessary measures for the protection of the consular post and of the residence of the consular officer.

Article 10. 1. The provisions of this Convention relating to the rights and obligations of consular officers shall also apply to members of the diplomatic staff of the sending State's diplomatic mission in the receiving State who are exercising consular functions.

2. The consular activities of the persons referred to in paragraph 1 shall not affect their diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 11. 1. The sending State may, in accordance with the laws of the receiving State, acquire ownership of or rent land, buildings or parts of buildings in the receiving State to accommodate the consular post and for the residences of the 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.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not exempt the sending State from the obligation to respect all regulations and provisions concerning town planning and construction which relate to the area in which the said buildings or parts of buildings or lands appurtenant thereto are situated.

Article 12. 1. The coat of arms of the sending State and the designation of the consular post in the languages of the sending State and the receiving State may be affixed to the building in which the consular post is situated.

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

3. The head of the consular post may also fly the sending State's flag or consular flag on his means of transport (motor vehicles, vessels).

Article 13. 1. The buildings or parts of buildings used exclusively for the purposes of the consular post and the land appurtenant to such buildings or parts of buildings shall be inviolable.

The authorities of the receiving State may not enter the buildings or parts of buildings used exclusively for the purposes of the consular post or the land appurtenant to such buildings or parts of buildings without the consent of the head of the consular post or the head of the diplomatic mission of the sending State or the person authorized by them to give such consent.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply to the residence of a consular officer or consular employee.

Article 14. The consular archives shall be inviolable at all times and wherever they may be.

Article 15. 1. A consular post shall be entitled to communicate with its Government and with the diplomatic mission and consular posts of the sending State in the receiving State. For that purpose, the consular post may employ all regular means of communication, cipher, couriers and sealed consignments. The consular post may establish and use a radio transmitting station only with the consent of the receiving State.

The use of regular means of communication in the case of a consular post shall be subject to the same rates as are applied in the case of a diplomatic mission.

2. The official correspondence of a consular post, whatever the means of communication employed, and the consular post's sealed consignments bearing clearly visible external marks of their official character shall be inviolable. They may not be examined or detained by the authorities of the receiving State.

3. A person transporting a consular consignment shall be accorded by the receiving State the same rights, privileges and immunities as are accorded to diplomatic couriers of the sending State.

4. A consular consignment may 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 items in the consignment but shall not be considered to be a consular courier. A consular officer may receive the consignment directly and freely from the master of the vessel or the captain of the aircraft.

Article 16. The person of a consular officer or consular employee shall be inviolable. He shall not be liable to arrest or any other form of restriction of his personal freedom.

The receiving State shall be required to treat consular officers and consular employees with due respect and to take all necessary measures for the security and protection of their person, freedom and official dignity.

Article 17. 1. A consular officer or consular employee shall be immune from the jurisdiction of the receiving State, except in the case of:

- (a) A real action relating to private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, unless the consular officer or consular employee holds the immovable property on behalf of the sending State for the purposes of the consular post;
- (b) An action relating to succession in which the consular officer or consular employee is involved as executor, administrator, heir or legatee as a private person and not on behalf of the sending State;

(c) An action relating to any professional or commercial activity exercised by the consular officer or consular employee in the receiving State outside his official functions.

No measures of execution may be taken in respect of a consular officer or consular employee except in the cases referred to above and provided that the measures concerned can be taken without infringing the inviolability of his person and of his residence.

2. Members of the family of a consular officer or consular employee who reside with him shall be immune from the jurisdiction of the receiving State to the same extent, and shall enjoy the same rights and immunities, including personal inviolability, as the consular officer or consular employee.

3. The sending State may waive the immunity from jurisdiction of a consular officer or consular employee or members of his family. The waiver must be express and must be made in writing.

A waiver of immunity from jurisdiction in civil proceedings and administrative matters shall not signify a waiver of immunity in respect of the execution of the decision taken. A separate waiver shall be necessary for the latter.

4. If any person who enjoys immunity from the jurisdiction of the receiving State under the provisions of this article brings an action, he may not invoke immunity from jurisdiction in respect of a counter-action connected with the principal action.

Article 18. 1. A consular officer or a consular employee who is not a national or permanent resident of the receiving State shall not be required to give evidence.

2. A consular officer or a consular employee who is not a national or permanent resident of the receiving State may give evidence on request if the sending State consents thereto.

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

4. A consular employee who is a national or permanent resident of the receiving State may refuse to give evidence concerning matters relating to his official activities.

5. In the case referred to in paragraph 2, all reasonable measures must be taken to prevent the giving of evidence from interfering with the work of the consular post. Where possible, oral or written evidence may be given at the consular post or at the residence of the consular officer or consular employee.

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

7. The provisions of this article shall also apply to the members of a consular officer's or consular employee's family if they reside with him and are not nationals of the receiving State.

Article 19. Consular officers, consular employees and members of their families residing with them shall be exempt in the receiving State from service in the armed forces and from compulsory public service of any kind.

Article 20. Consular officers and consular employees and members of their families residing with them shall be exempt from all requirements applicable under the laws of the receiving State to aliens with regard to registration, residence or settlement permits and other similar requirements.

Article 21. 1. The sending State shall be exempt in the receiving State from the imposition and collection of all taxes and charges:

- In respect of land, buildings or parts of buildings used exclusively for consular purposes, including the residences of consular officers and consular employees, if the property in question is owned or rented by the sending State or by a natural or juridical person acting on its behalf;
- In respect of an agreement or other document relating to the acquisition of such immovable property, provided that the sending State acquires the said property exclusively for consular purposes.

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

3. The receiving State may not impose or collect in respect of, or in connexion with the acquisition of, movable property owned, held or used by the sending State for consular purposes any taxes or charges which the sending State would otherwise be required to pay under the law.

Article 22. Consular officers and consular employees shall be exempt in the receiving State from the payment of all taxes or similar 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 members of their families residing with them shall be exempt from all national, regional and local taxes and charges in respect of persons or property.

2. The exemptions referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall not apply to:
- (a) Indirect taxes which are normally incorporated into the price of goods and services;
 - (b) Taxes and charges on private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, subject to the provisions of article 21, paragraph 1, of this Convention;
 - (c) Estate or property-transfer taxes and charges levied by the receiving State;
 - (d) Taxes and charges in respect of private income from sources within the receiving State;
 - (e) Taxes and charges imposed or collected in respect of legal transactions, including State charges (stamp charges of all kinds), or in connexion with such transactions, subject to the provisions of article 21, paragraph 1, of this Convention;
 - (f) Payments in respect of services rendered.

Article 24. 1. All articles, including motor vehicles, imported by the consular post exclusively for official purposes shall be exempt from customs duties and charges of any kind levied by reason of or in connexion with importation to the same extent as articles imported for the official use of the sending State's diplomatic mission in the receiving State.

2. Consular officers and consular employees and members of their families residing with them shall be exempt from customs inspection and from the payment of

customs duties and other charges of any kind levied by reason of or in connexion with importation to the same extent as the corresponding members of the staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State.

3. The expression “corresponding members of the staff of the diplomatic mission” in paragraph 2 of this article refers to the members of the diplomatic staff in the case of a consular officer and to the members of the administrative and technical staff in the case of a consular employee.

Article 25. All persons enjoying privileges and immunities under this Convention shall be under obligation, without prejudice to such privileges and immunities, to respect the laws and legal provisions of the receiving State, including regulations governing traffic and the insurance of motor vehicles.

Article 26. Consular officers shall, in order to enable them to carry out their official duties, be afforded freedom of movement within their consular district, in so far as such freedom of movement is not contrary to the laws of the receiving State which prohibit or restrict entry into certain areas for reasons of State security.

Article 27. The provisions of article 11, paragraph 1, article 13, paragraph 2, article 16, article 17, paragraphs 1 and 2, article 19, article 20, article 22, article 23, paragraph 1, and article 24, paragraph 2, of this Convention shall not apply to nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State.

CHAPTER IV. CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

Article 28. A consular officer shall:

- Promote friendly relations between the sending State and the receiving State;
- Promote the development of economic, commercial, cultural and scientific relations and tourism between the two States;
- Protect the rights and interests of the sending State and of its nationals, including juridical persons.

Article 29. 1. A consular officer shall carry on his activities within his consular district.

2. In the performance of his functions, a consular officer may apply orally or in writing to any authority within the consular district or to the competent central authorities of the receiving State, where such action is permitted by the laws and customs of the receiving State.

Article 30. 1. A consular officer shall have the right, within his consular district:

- (a) To register nationals of the sending State;
- (b) To receive declarations in matters relating to nationality required under the laws of the sending State;
- (c) To receive declarations relating to the family relationships of nationals of the sending State;
- (d) To maintain a register of births and deaths of nationals of the sending State or to receive notifications of such births and deaths;
- (e) To solemnize marriages, provided that he is authorized to do so under the law of the sending State and that both persons concerned are nationals of the sending State.

2. Consular officers shall inform the competent authorities of the receiving State concerning the civil registry entries made at the consular post in accordance with paragraph 1 (*d*) and (*e*) of this article where the laws of the receiving State so require.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 (*d*) and (*e*) of this article shall not exempt the persons concerned from the obligation to comply with the requirements of the laws of the receiving State.

Article 31. A consular officer shall be entitled, in accordance with the laws of the sending State:

1. To issue, renew, withdraw or invalidate passports or other travel documents of nationals of the sending State;
2. To issue travel 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 have the right to perform the following acts at the consular post, at his residence or at the residences of nationals of the sending State and also on board vessels or aircraft flying the flag or displaying the emblem of that State:

1. To receive, draw up or certify applications made 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 documents relating to legal transactions between nationals of the sending State or unilateral legal transactions of such nationals, provided that the said transactions are not contrary to the laws of the receiving State and do not relate to the establishment or transfer of real rights to immovable property situated in the receiving State;
4. To draw up or certify documents relating to legal transactions between nationals of the sending State and nationals of the receiving State, where such 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 laws of the receiving State;
5. To certify documents issued by the competent authorities or officials of the sending State or the receiving State, and also to certify copies and translations of and extracts from such documents;
6. To certify the signature of nationals of the sending State on documents of any kind, where the contents of such documents are not contrary to the laws 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 laws of the receiving State;
8. To perform other acts pertaining to his official functions, where they are not contrary to the laws 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 have in the receiving State the same standing in law and the same evidential value as if they had been drawn up, cer-

tified or translated by the competent authorities and institutions of the receiving State.

Article 34. A consular officer shall be entitled, where empowered to do so under the laws of the sending State, to take the necessary measures in adoption matters and to establish guardianship or curatorship in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Regulating Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases.

Article 35. 1. The functions of a consular officer in matters of succession shall be governed by the Treaty between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Regulating Legal Relations in Civil, Family and Criminal Cases.

2. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall inform the consular officer of the death of a national of the sending State and provide information concerning the estate, the heirs and legatees and the existence of a will.

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

This shall apply also to those cases in which the competent authorities learn of the opening in the territory of a third State of succession proceedings in favour of a national of the sending State.

Article 36. A consular officer shall have the right, within his consular district, to represent nationals of the sending State before the authorities of the receiving State, where such persons are absent or are unable for other valid reasons to defend their own rights and interests at the appropriate time. The representation shall continue until the persons represented appoint their own agents or themselves assume the defence of their rights and interests.

Article 37. 1. A consular officer shall have the right, within his consular district, to meet and communicate with any national of the sending State, to advise him and to provide him with any kind of assistance, including, where necessary, the taking of steps to provide legal assistance.

The receiving State shall do nothing to prevent a national of the sending State from communicating with or visiting the consular post.

2. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall inform the competent consular officer of the sending State of the arrest or any other restriction of the personal freedom of a national of the receiving State.

3. A consular officer shall have the right to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State who has been arrested or whose personal freedom has been restricted in any other way or who is serving a term of imprisonment. The rights referred to in this paragraph shall be exercised in accordance with the laws of the receiving State, provided, however, that such laws shall not annul the said rights.

Article 38. 1. A consular officer shall have the right to provide any kind of support and assistance to a vessel of the sending State in the ports and inland waters of the receiving State.

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

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

Article 39. A consular officer shall, within his consular district, have the right:

1. Without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State, to investigate any incident occurring in connexion with a vessel of the sending State, question the master and members of the crew of the vessel of the sending State, examine the vessel's papers, take statements concerning the voyage and destination of the vessel, and facilitate the vessel's entry into its stay in and its departure from the port;
2. Without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State, to settle any disputes between the master and any member of the crew of the vessel, including disputes relating to wages and the contract of hire, where such action is permitted by the laws of the sending State;
3. To make arrangements, where necessary, for the medical treatment of the master or any member of the crew or for their repatriation;
4. To receive, draw up or certify any declaration or other document prescribed by the laws of the sending State in connexion with vessels.

Article 40. 1. Where a court or other competent authority of the receiving State wishes to take any coercive measures or to institute an investigation on board a vessel of the sending State, the authorities of the receiving State shall so notify the competent consular officer. Such notification shall be made before the action is taken, in order that the consular officer 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 took place.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply if port authorities question the master or a member of the crew of the vessel on shore.

3. The provisions of this article shall not apply to routine customs, passport or sanitary inspection or to any other 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 which is 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 the receiving State, including the case in which the said article formed part of the cargo of a wrecked vessel of a third State, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall, as soon as possible, notify the competent consular officer accordingly. The competent authorities shall also inform the consular officer of the measures taken for the preservation of the lives of persons, 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 or to its passengers and members of its crew, and for that purpose he may request assistance from the competent authorities of the receiving State.

The consular officer may take the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article and also measures for 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, nor the owner, nor 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, such arrangements as the owner himself would make for such purposes.

These provisions shall also apply to any article which forms part of the cargo of the vessel and is 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 and being the property of a natural or juridical person of the sending State is found on or near the coast or at a port of the receiving State and neither the master of the vessel, nor the owner of the article, nor 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, such arrangements as the owner himself would make for such purposes.

Article 42. Unless otherwise provided in a valid international air transport agreement, the provisions of articles 38 to 41 shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to aircraft.

Article 43. 1. In addition to the functions specified in this chapter, a consular officer may also exercise other consular functions if they are not contrary to the laws of the receiving State.

2. A consular officer shall have the right to collect fees and charges for consular actions in accordance with the laws of the sending State.

CHAPTER V. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 44. 1. This Convention shall be ratified and shall enter into force 30 days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Prague.

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 the Convention.

3. Upon the entry into force of this Convention, the Consular Convention between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic signed at Prague on 27 March 1959¹ shall cease to have effect.

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

DONE at Budapest on 17 May 1973, in duplicate in the Hungarian and Czech languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Presidential Council
of the Hungarian
People's Republic:
[FRIGYES PUJA]

For the President
of the Czechoslovak
Socialist Republic:
[FRANTISEK KRAJCÍR]

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 351, p. 57.

PROTOCOL

TO THE CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC
AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Upon the signing on today's date of the Consular Convention between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), the plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

1. The notification of the consular officer, on the basis of article 37, paragraph 2, of the Convention, concerning the arrest or any other restriction of the personal freedom of a national of the sending State must take place within five days.

2. The right of the consular officer, on the basis of article 37, paragraph 3, of the Convention, to visit and communicate with the national of the sending State must be granted within seven days from the time of the said national's arrest or any other restriction of his personal freedom.

3. The right of the consular officer, on the basis of article 37, paragraph 3, of the Convention, to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State who has been arrested or whose personal freedom has been restricted in any other way or who is serving a term of imprisonment must be accorded on a periodic basis.

Such visits must be made possible without delay.

4. This Protocol is an integral part of the Convention.

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

DONE at Budapest on 17 May 1973, in duplicate in the Hungarian and Czech languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Presidential Council
of the Hungarian
People's Republic:
[FRIGYES PUJA]

For the President
of the Czechoslovak
Socialist Republic:
[FRANTISEK KRAJČÍR]