

**No. 16855**

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**POLAND  
and  
MONGOLIA**

**Consular Convention (with protocol). Signed at Ulan Bator  
on 31 May 1973**

*Authentic texts: Polish and Mongolian.*

*Registered by Poland on 13 July 1978.*

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**Convention consulaire (avec protocole). Signée à Oulan-  
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*Textes authentiques: polonais et mongol.*

*Enregistrée par la Pologne le 13 juillet 1978.*

## [TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONSULAR CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC AND THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

The Council of State of the Polish People's Republic and the Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic,

Guided by a desire for the further development of relations of friendship and all-round co-operation, in accordance with the wishes and in the interest of the peoples of the two States;

Considering that the Consular Convention between the Polish People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic signed at Warsaw on 28 October 1964<sup>2</sup> is in need of amendment;

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

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

Władysław Wojtasik, Member of the Board (*Kolegium*) and Director of the Consular Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic,

The Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic:

Dugersurenin Erdembileg, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic,

who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions:

## PART I. DEFINITIONS

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

(a) "Consular post" means a consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency;

(b) "Consular district" means the territory assigned to the consular post for the exercise of consular functions;

(c) "Head of the consular post" means a person entrusted with the duty of acting in that capacity;

(d) "Consular officer" means any person, including the head of the consular post, who is authorized to exercise consular functions. The term also includes persons assigned to the consular post for training in consular functions (trainees);

(e) "Consular employee" means any person, not a consular officer, performing administrative, technical or service duties at the consular post;

(f) "Members of the consular post" means consular officers and consular employees;

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 27 January 1974, i.e., 30 days after the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Warsaw, in accordance with article 50 (1).

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 552, p. 115.

(g) “Consular premises” means the buildings or parts of buildings, including the residence of the head of the consular post, and also the land ancillary thereto, irrespective of ownership, used exclusively for consular purposes;

(h) “Consular archives” means all the papers, documents, correspondence, books, films, recording tapes and registers of the consular post and office equipment and supplies, together with the ciphers and codes, the card-indexes and any article of furniture intended for their protection or safe keeping;

(i) “Vessel of the sending State” means any floating craft flying the flag of that State;

(j) “Aircraft” means any flying craft bearing the distinguishing markings of the sending State.

## PART 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 that State’s consent.

2. The seat of the consular post, its classification and the consular district, as well as any subsequent changes pertaining thereto, shall be determined by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

*Article 3.* 1. Prior to the appointment of the head of the consular post, the sending State must ascertain through the diplomatic channel whether the receiving State will agree to recognize the person in question in the capacity of head of the consular post.

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

3. On presentation of the commission or other similar 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.

4. The head of the consular post may begin to perform his functions as soon as 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 the consular post to perform his functions on a provisional basis.

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

*Article 4.* 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 the head of the consular post has been revoked or that some other member of the consular post

has been deemed to be unacceptable. The sending State must thereupon recall the person concerned if he has already begun to perform his functions. If the sending State fails to carry out within a reasonable period its obligation to do so, the receiving State may cease to recognize the person concerned as a member of the consular post.

*Article 5.* 1. If the head of the consular post is unable for any reason to perform his functions or if the position of head of the consular post is vacant, the sending State may appoint a consular officer belonging to the same consular post or another consular post in the receiving State or a member of the diplomatic staff of its diplomatic mission 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. The temporary head of the consular post shall be accorded the same rights, privileges and immunities to which the head of the consular post is entitled under this Convention.

3. The appointment of a member of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State to exercise consular functions in accordance with paragraph 1 shall not affect the privileges and immunities to which he is entitled by virtue of his diplomatic status.

*Article 6.* Only a national of the sending State may be a consular officer.

*Article 7.* The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State shall be notified in writing of:

- (a) The appointment of members of the consular post, except for the head of the consular post, their arrival at the consular post after appointment and their final departure, or the termination of their functions, or any other changes affecting their status which may arise during their employment at the consular post;
- (b) The arrival and final departure of a person belonging to the family of a member of the consular post and residing with him, and the fact that a person has become or has ceased to be a family member;
- (c) The engagement and discharge, as members of the consular post, of persons residing in the receiving State.

*Article 8.* 1. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall issue free of charge to each consular officer a document certifying his identity and rank.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply to consular employees, provided that such persons are not nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State.

3. The provisions of this article shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to persons who are members of the families of members of the consular post and reside with them.

### PART III. FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

*Article 9.* 1. The receiving State shall accord the consular post all facilities for the exercise of its functions and shall make the necessary arrangements to enable the members of the consular post to perform their official functions and to enjoy the privileges and immunities provided for in this Convention.

2. The receiving State shall treat members of the consular post with due respect and shall take all steps to safeguard their persons, freedom and dignity.

*Article 10.* 1. The coat of arms of the sending State, together with an appropriate inscription designating the consular post in the languages of the sending State and of the receiving State, may be affixed to the building occupied by the consular post.

2. The flag of the sending State may be flown on the building serving as the consular post, and also on the residence of the head of the consular post.

3. The head of the consular post may fly the flag of the sending State on his means of transport.

*Article 11.* 1. The sending State may, under the conditions and in the form provided for in the law of the receiving State, acquire as property, hold or use any land or buildings or parts of buildings, erect buildings and adapt any land required for the consular premises and for living quarters for members of the consular post. Where necessary, the receiving State shall provide the sending State with appropriate assistance in that connection.

2. Nothing in the provisions of paragraph 1 shall be deemed to exempt the sending State from the obligation to comply with any building or town-planning laws or regulations applicable to the area in which the land, buildings or parts of buildings concerned are situated.

*Article 12.* 1. The consular premises shall be inviolable. The authorities of the receiving State may not enter the said premises except with the consent of the head of the consular post, the head of the diplomatic mission of the sending State, or a person designated by one of them.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply to the living quarters of members of the consular post.

*Article 13.* 1. The consular premises and the consular post's means of transport shall not be liable to requisition. If expropriation is necessary for purposes of national defence or public utility, it shall be carried out by agreement between the two sides. The necessary arrangements must be made to avoid disrupting consular functions, and adequate and effective compensation must be paid to the sending State without delay.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply to the means of transport used by members of the consular post.

*Article 14.* 1. The consular premises and the living quarters of members of the consular post, where the property in question is owned or leased in the name of the sending State or of an individual or body corporate acting on its behalf, and contracts or documents relating to the acquisition of such property shall be exempt from taxes and other similar charges of any kind.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply to charges levied for specific services rendered.

*Article 15.* The sending State shall be exempt from the payment of taxes or other similar charges of any kind in respect of movable property owned, held or used by that State and serving for consular purposes and in respect of the acquisition of such property.

*Article 16.* The consular archives shall be inviolable at all times and wherever they may be.

*Article 17.* 1. The consular post shall have the right to communicate with the Government and with the diplomatic missions and other consular posts of the sending State wherever they may be. For that purpose, the consular post may use all public means of communication, cipher, code, diplomatic and consular couriers and diplomatic and consular bags. The same rates shall apply to the consular post in the use of public means of communication as to the diplomatic mission. The consular post may install or use radio transmitters only with the consent of the receiving State.

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

3. Consular couriers of the sending State shall enjoy in the territory of the receiving State the same rights, privileges and immunities as diplomatic couriers.

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

*Article 18.* The members of the consular post and members of their families residing with them shall enjoy personal inviolability. They shall not be subject to arrest or to detention in any other form.

*Article 19.* 1. The members of the consular post and members of their families residing with them shall be immune from the jurisdiction of the receiving State, except in the case of civil actions:

- (a) Relating to private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, unless they hold it on behalf of the sending State for the purposes of the consular post;
- (b) Relating to successions in which they are involved in the capacity of executor, administrator, heir or legatee as private persons and not on behalf of the sending State;
- (c) Arising out of a contract concluded by them in which they did not contract expressly or impliedly as representatives of the sending State;
- (d) Instituted by a third party for damage arising from an accident in the receiving State caused by a motor vehicle.

2. No measures of execution may be taken in respect of the individuals referred to in paragraph 1 except in the cases referred to in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of that paragraph, where the measures concerned can be taken without infringing the inviolability of their persons or living quarters.

*Article 20.* 1. The sending State may waive the immunity from jurisdiction of members of a consular post and members of their families residing with them. Such waivers must in all cases be express and must be notified in writing. Waiver

of immunity from jurisdiction in respect of civil proceedings shall not be held to imply waiver of immunity in respect of execution of the judgement, for which a separate waiver shall be required.

2. If a member of the consular post or a member of his family residing with him institutes proceedings in a case in which he would enjoy immunity from jurisdiction under article 19 of this Convention, he shall not be entitled to invoke immunity from jurisdiction in respect of any counterclaim directly connected with the principal claim.

*Article 21.* 1. Consular officers shall not be required to give evidence as witnesses before the courts or other competent authorities of the receiving State.

2. Consular employees may be summoned to give evidence before the courts or other competent authorities of the receiving State. They may refuse to give evidence concerning matters connected with their official functions. However, in no case may any coercive measures be applied against consular employees.

3. The provisions of this article shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to persons who are members of the families of members of the consular post and reside with them.

*Article 22.* The receiving State shall exempt the members of the consular post and members of their families residing with them from all compulsory services of any kind and also from all public and military obligations.

*Article 23.* The members of the consular post and members of their families residing with them shall be exempt from all requirements under the laws and regulations of the receiving State relative to the registration of aliens, residence permits and other formalities relating to aliens in general.

*Article 24.* 1. The members of the consular post shall be exempt from all taxes or other similar charges of any kind levied by the receiving State in respect of the salaries or wages received by them as compensation for their official duties.

2. The members of the consular post and members of their families residing with them shall be exempt from all State, local and municipal taxes and charges, including taxes and charges on their movable property.

3. The exemptions referred to in paragraph 2 shall not apply to:

- (a) Indirect taxes which are normally included in the price of goods or services;
- (b) Taxes and charges on private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, subject to the provisions of article 14;
- (c) Taxes on the inheritance or acquisition of property levied by the receiving State, subject to the provisions of article 26;
- (d) Taxes and charges on all kinds of private income derived from sources within the receiving State;
- (e) Charges levied for specific services rendered;
- (f) Taxes and charges on contracts or documents relating to contracts, including State duties of any kind levied in connection with such contracts, with the exception of taxes, charges and duties subject to exemption under article 14.

4. Members of the consular post who employ persons whose salaries or wages are not exempt from taxes on salaries or wages in the receiving State must comply with the obligations imposed on employers by that State's laws and regulations relative to the levying of taxes on salaries or wages.

*Article 25.* 1. All articles, including motor vehicles, which are intended for the official use of the consular post shall be exempt from customs duties to the same extent as articles intended for the official use of the diplomatic mission.

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

3. The members of the consular post and members of their families residing with them shall be exempt from customs duties to the same extent as members of the corresponding categories of the diplomatic mission.

4. For the purposes of paragraph 3, the term "corresponding categories of the diplomatic mission" refers, in relation to consular officers, to members of the diplomatic staff and, in relation to consular employees, to members of the administrative and technical staff.

*Article 26.* In the event of the death of a member of the consular post or a member of his family residing with him, the receiving State:

- (a) Shall permit the export of the movable property of the deceased, with the exception of property acquired in the receiving State whose export was prohibited at the time of his death;
- (b) Shall not levy taxes on the inheritance or acquisition of movable property, provided that the presence of the property in the receiving State was due solely to the presence in that State of the deceased in his capacity as a member of the consular post or a member of his family.

*Article 27.* Subject to the laws and regulations of the receiving State concerning areas entry into which is prohibited or restricted for reasons of national security, all members of the consular post and members of their families residing with them shall be permitted to travel freely in the territory of the receiving State.

*Article 28.* Members of the consular post and members of their families must respect all the obligations imposed by the laws and regulations of the receiving State relative to insurance against civil liability for damages caused to a third person in connection with the use of any motor vehicle.

*Article 29.* The privileges and immunities provided for in this Convention, with the exception of article 21, paragraphs 2 and 3, shall not apply to those consular employees and those members of the families of consular officers and consular employees residing with them who are nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State.

#### PART IV. CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

*Article 30.* The task of the consular officer shall be to promote friendly relations between the two States, to contribute to the development of economic, commercial, cultural and scientific relations and of tourism between them and to



protect the rights and interests of the sending State and of its nationals, including bodies corporate.

*Article 31.* 1. In the performance of his functions, the consular officer may apply in writing or orally to:

- (a) The competent local authorities of his consular district;
- (b) The competent central authorities of the receiving State, provided that such action is permitted by the laws, regulations and customs of the receiving State.

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

*Article 32.* 1. The consular officer shall be entitled, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, to represent nationals of the sending State, including bodies corporate, before the courts and other authorities of the receiving State, or to take appropriate measures to ensure legal protection where such nationals are unable, owing to absence or for any other reason, to protect their own rights and interests at the proper time.

2. The actions referred to in paragraph 1 shall cease when the persons represented appoint their own agents or themselves assume responsibility for the protection of their rights and interests.

*Article 33.* The consular officer shall be entitled:

- (a) To issue passports or other similar documents to nationals of the sending State and to extend the validity of, revoke and amend such documents;
- (b) To issue visas.

*Article 34.* 1. The consular officer shall be entitled:

- (a) To keep a register of nationals of the sending State;
- (b) To receive any declarations in matters relating to nationality;
- (c) To register, or receive notification of or documents concerning the birth or death of a national of the sending State;
- (d) To solemnize marriages under the law of the sending State, provided that both parties are nationals of the sending State;
- (e) To receive declarations in family matters involving nationals of the sending State.

2. The consular officer shall notify the competent authorities of the receiving State of the registration at the consular post of the birth, marriage or death of a national of the sending State if such notification is required under the law of the receiving State.

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

*Article 35.* 1. The consular officer shall be entitled:

- (a) To receive and authenticate declarations of nationals of the sending State and to issue the relevant documents to them;

- (b) To draw up authenticate and accept for safe keeping wills and other documents attesting to unilateral legal acts of nationals of the sending State;
- (c) To authenticate the signatures of nationals of the sending State;
- (d) To authenticate any documents issued by authorities of the sending State or of the receiving State, copies of such documents and extracts therefrom;
- (e) To translate documents and certify the accuracy of the translation;
- (f) To draw up or authenticate instruments and contracts concluded between nationals of the sending State, provided that such instruments and contracts are not contrary to the laws and regulations of the receiving State and do not relate to the establishment or transfer of rights to immovable property situated in the receiving State;
- (g) To draw up or authenticate instruments and contracts irrespective of the nationality of the parties thereto, if such instruments and contracts relate exclusively to property situated in or to the law of the sending State, or to actions which are to be executed in that State, provided that such instruments and contracts are not contrary to the laws and regulations of the receiving State.

2. The instruments and documents referred to in paragraph 1 and authenticated by consular officers of the sending State shall be regarded in the receiving State as having the same validity and evidentiary value as documents authenticated or legalized by the courts of other competent authorities of the receiving State. The authorities of the receiving State shall, however, be obligated to recognize the validity of such documents only to the extent that they are not contrary to the laws and regulations of that State.

*Article 36.* The consular officer shall be entitled to accept for safe keeping property, money and documents from or for nationals of the sending State, provided that such action is not contrary to the laws and regulations of the receiving State.

*Article 37.* The consular officer shall be entitled to deliver judicial and non-judicial documents to nationals of the sending State. If such action is in conformity with the laws and regulations of the sending State, the consular officer shall also be entitled to receive from such nationals, upon instruction from a court or other competent authority, their voluntary depositions in the capacity of parties, witnesses or experts.

*Article 38.* 1. The authorities of the receiving State shall inform the consular officer in writing of cases in which it becomes necessary to establish guardianship or curatorship over a national of the sending State who is a minor or who does not possess full capacity for legal action, or over property situated in the receiving State when a national of the sending State is unable for any reason to administer such property.

2. With regard to the matters referred to in paragraph 1, the consular officer may meet with the appropriate authorities of the receiving State and, *inter alia*, propose a suitable person to act as guardian or curator.

*Article 39.* The consular officer shall be entitled to communicate with, aid and advise any national of the sending State and, where necessary, provide him

with legal assistance. If a national of the sending State wishes to visit the consular officer or to communicate with him, in any other manner, the receiving State shall do nothing to restrict the access of that national to the consular post of the sending State.

*Article 40.* 1. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall inform the consular post of the sending State without delay of any case in which a national of the sending State has been arrested, detained or deprived of freedom in any other manner. The said authorities shall be obligated to forward without delay any information addressed by that national to the consular post.

2. The consular officer shall be entitled to visit a national of the sending State who has been arrested, detained or deprived of freedom in any other manner and also to speak or correspond with him and to aid him in obtaining legal protection. He shall also be entitled to visit a national of the sending State who is serving a term of deprivation of freedom.

3. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall be obligated to inform the persons to whom the provisions of this article apply of all the rights to which they are entitled under those provisions.

4. The rights specified in this article must be exercised in conformity with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, provided that the said laws and regulations facilitate the full realization of the aims which they serve.

*Article 41.* 1. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall notify the consular officer as soon as possible of the death of a national of the sending State and shall communicate to him information concerning the estate, heirs and legatees and concerning the will of the deceased.

2. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall notify the consular officer as soon as possible of the opening of a succession where an heir or legatee is a national of the sending State. The same obligation shall exist in cases in which the competent authorities of the receiving State learn of the opening in the territory of a third State of a succession in favour of a national of the sending State.

3. The functions of the consular officer with regard to matters of succession shall be governed by the provisions of the Treaty between the Polish People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic concerning legal assistance and legal relations in civil, family and criminal cases.

*Article 42.* The consular officer shall be entitled:

- (a) To extend assistance to vessels of the sending State in the territorial or inland waters of the receiving State. At his request, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall provide him with the necessary assistance;
- (b) To communicate with the master and the members of the crew of a vessel of the sending State after it has received customary clearance and to assist them in their relations with the competent authorities of the receiving State;
- (c) To receive, draw up or sign any declaration or other document prescribed by the law of the sending State in connection with nationality, with property or other material rights and with the condition and operation of a vessel of that State;

- (d) To assure the application of the law of the sending State on board vessels of that State.

*Article 43.* 1. Where a vessel of the sending State is damaged, runs aground, or sinks in the territorial or inland waters of the receiving State, the competent authorities of the latter State shall be obligated to notify the consular officer of the sending State of the occurrence as soon as possible and to take all necessary measures for the preservation of the vessel, its passengers, its cargo or articles belonging to the vessel or forming part of its cargo which have become separated from the vessel. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall be obligated to notify the consular officer of the sending State of the measures taken and to provide him with the assistance required for taking all possible steps necessitated by the damage to the vessel.

2. The consular officer shall be entitled to take all possible measures in order to preserve any article which belongs to a national of the sending State and is part of the cargo of a vessel that has been damaged, has run aground or has sunk, regardless of the vessel's country of registry.

*Article 44.* The provisions of articles 42 and 43 shall also apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to aircraft.

*Article 45.* 1. The consular post may levy such charges and other fees, in the territory of the receiving State, for consular activities as are established by the laws and regulations of the sending State.

2. The charges and fees referred to in paragraph 1 shall be exempt from all taxes and charges levied by the receiving State.

#### PART V. GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

*Article 46.* 1. All persons entitled to privileges and immunities under this Convention shall, without prejudice to the said privileges and immunities, be under an obligation to comply with the laws and regulations of the receiving State.

2. The consular premises shall not be used in a manner inconsistent with consular functions.

*Article 47.* In addition to the functions specified in this Convention, consular officers may perform other functions entrusted to them by the sending State, provided that such functions are not contrary to the laws and regulations of the receiving State.

*Article 48.* 1. The provisions of this Convention shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, in cases in which consular functions are performed by the diplomatic mission.

2. The full names of members of the diplomatic mission who perform consular functions shall be notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State.

3. The members of the diplomatic mission who are referred to in paragraph 2 shall continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities to which they are entitled by virtue of their diplomatic status.

*Article 49.* Upon the entry into force of this Convention, the Consular Convention between the Polish People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic signed at Warsaw on 28 October 1964 shall cease to have effect.

*Article 50.* 1. This Convention is subject to ratification and shall enter into force upon the expiry of 30 days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Warsaw.

2. This Convention is concluded for an indefinite period. It may be denounced by either High Contracting Party by written notice. In such case, it shall cease to have effect upon the expiry of six months from the date of denunciation.

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

DONE at Ulan Bator on 31 May 1973, in duplicate in the Polish and Mongolian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

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

[WŁADYSŁAW WOJTASIK]

For the Presidium of the Great  
People's Khural of the Mongolian  
People's Republic:

[DUGERSURENGIIN ERDEMBILEG]

#### PROTOCOL TO THE CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

At the time of signature of the Consular Convention signed today between the Polish People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic, the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto, have agreed on the following provisions:

1. The notification to the consular officer provided for in article 40, paragraph 1, of the Consular Convention, in cases in which a national of the sending State has been arrested, detained or deprived of freedom in any other manner, shall take place as soon as possible but not later than within three days from the date of the arrest, detention or deprivation of freedom in any other manner.

2. The right to visit, as provided for in article 40, paragraph 2, of the Consular Convention, shall be accorded to the consular officer as soon as possible but not later than within four days from the date on which the national of the sending State is arrested, detained or deprived of freedom in any other manner. The said right shall be accorded at reasonable intervals of time.

This protocol shall form an integral part of the aforementioned Consular Convention between the Polish People's Republic and the Mongolian People's Republic.

DONE at Ulan Bator on 31 May 1973, in duplicate in the Polish and Mongolian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

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

[WŁADYSŁAW WOJTASIK]

For the Presidium of the Great  
People's Khural of the Mongolian  
People's Republic:

[DUGERSURENGIIN ERDEMBILEG]