

No. 17918

**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
and
ETHIOPIA**

**Consular Convention (with protocol). Signed at Moscow
on 6 May 1977**

Authentic texts: Russian and English.

Registered by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 30 July 1979.

**UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES
SOVIÉTIQUES
et
ÉTHIOPIE**

**Convention consulaire (avec protocole). Signée à Moscou le
6 mai 1977**

Textes authentiques : russe et anglais.

*Enregistrée par l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques le 30 juillet
1979.*

CONSULAR CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE PROVISIONAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF SOCIALIST ETHIOPIA

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia,

Guided by the desire to promote friendly relations between the two States,
Being desirous of regulating consular relations between them,

Have decided to conclude the present Consular Convention and for this purpose have agreed as follows:

SECTION I. DEFINITIONS

Article 1. For the purpose of the present Convention, the terms introduced hereunder have the following meanings:

1. "Consulate" means any consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency.
2. "Consular district" means the area of the receiving State assigned to a consulate for the exercise of consular functions.
3. "Head of Consulate" means a person entrusted by the sending State with the duty of directing the consulate.
4. "Consular Officer" means any person, including the head of a consulate, who has been appointed as such in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and charged with the performance of consular duties.
5. "Employee of the consulate" means any person, who is not a consular officer, performing administrative, technical or service functions in a consulate.
6. "Consular premises" means buildings, parts of buildings, including the residence of the head of the consulate, auxiliary premises as well as plots of land ancillary thereto used exclusively for consular purposes, irrespective of ownership.
7. "Consular archives" means all official correspondence, code, documents, books, technical office facilities as well as equipment for their safe keeping.
8. "Vessel of the sending State" means any vessel sailing under the flag of that State with the exceptions of ships of war.
9. "National of the sending State", depending on the context, also means a legal entity.

SECTION II. ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULATES, APPOINTMENT OF CONSULAR OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE CONSULATE

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

2. The location of a consulate and the limits of its consular district will be determined by agreement between the sending and receiving States.

3. A consular officer shall be a national of the sending State.

¹ Came into force on 9 March 1979, i.e., the thirtieth day following the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Addis Ababa on 7 February 1979, in accordance with article 43 (1).

Article 3. 1. Prior to the appointment of head of consulate, the sending State shall ascertain through diplomatic channels that this person will receive the consent of the receiving State to his recognition as the head of the consulate.

2. The sending State, through its diplomatic mission, shall transmit to the foreign affairs ministry of the receiving State a consular commission or other document of appointment of the head of the consulate. The consular commission or other document shall specify the full name of the head of the consulate, his nationality, his rank, the consular district in which he is to perform his duties, and the seat of the consulate.

3. Upon the presentation of the commission or other document of appointment of the head of the consulate the receiving State shall issue him free of charge [an] exequatur or other authorization.

4. The head of the consulate may enter upon the exercise of his duties after the receiving State grants him an exequatur or other authorization. Pending the grant of an exequatur or other authorization the receiving State may accord the head of the consulate a provisional authorization to perform his functions.

Article 4. 1. The sending State shall notify the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the receiving State of the full name, nationality and position of consular officers other than the head of the consulate.

The receiving State shall consider them to have been recognized and to have entered upon the exercise of their duties after the Foreign Affairs Ministry has received such notification.

2. Competent authorities of the receiving State shall issue appropriate certificates to consular officers, employees of the consulate, and to members of their families residing with them.

Article 5. The receiving State may at any time, and without having to explain its decision, notify the sending State through diplomatic channels that the exequatur or other authorization to the head of a consulate was recalled or that any consular officer or employee of the consulate is *persona non grata*. In such a case the sending State shall recall such consular officer or employee of the consulate if he has already started to carry out his work. If the sending State fails within a reasonable time to carry out this obligation, the receiving State may refuse to recognize such a person as consular officer or employee of the consulate.

Article 6. 1. If for some reason the head of a consulate cannot carry out his functions or if the position of head of a consulate is temporarily vacant, the sending State may empower a consular officer of the same or another consulate in the receiving State or one of the members of the diplomatic staff of its diplomatic mission in the receiving State to act temporarily as head of the consulate. The full name of this person shall be notified in advance to the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the receiving State.

2. A person empowered to act as a temporary head of the consulate shall be entitled to perform the duties of the head of the consulate and enjoy the same privileges and immunities as accorded to the head of the consulate in conformity with the provisions of this Convention.

3. The appointment of a member of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State to the consulate in accordance with paragraph 1 of this arti-

cle shall not affect privileges and immunities which he derives from his diplomatic status.

Article 7. 1. Members of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State in the receiving State empowered to carry out consular functions at this mission shall have rights and duties of consular officers provided for in this Convention.

2. Performing the consular functions by the persons specified in paragraph 1 of this article shall not affect the privileges and immunities which they derive from their diplomatic status.

Article 8. 1. The sending State may, in compliance with the conditions and in a form prescribed by the legislation of the receiving State, acquire possession or use of plots of land, buildings, parts of buildings and auxiliary premises, build and reconstruct buildings and improve plots of land necessary for lodging consular offices and providing living quarters for consular officers and employees of the consulate. The receiving State shall where necessary assist the sending State in this respect.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not exempt the sending State from compliance with any building or town planning laws and regulations applicable to the area where the plots of land, buildings, parts of buildings and auxiliary premises in question are situated.

SECTION III. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Article 9. The receiving State shall ensure protection to a consular officer and take the necessary measures in order that a consular officer may carry out his duties and enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities provided for in this Convention and by the laws of the receiving State. The receiving State shall take the necessary measures to ensure protection of the consulate and the living quarters of consular officers.

Article 10. 1. The consular shield with the coat of arms of the sending State and the name of the consulate in the language of the sending State and in the language of the receiving State may be affixed to the outer side of the building in which the consulate is located, to the entrance door of the consulate or nearby.

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

3. The flag of the sending State may be flown by the head of the consulate on his means of transport.

Article 11. 1. Consular premises shall be inviolable. The authorities of the receiving State may not enter the consular premises without the consent of the head of the consulate or the head of the diplomatic mission of the sending State or a person appointed by one of them.

2. The provision of paragraph 1 of this article shall apply to the living quarters of the head of the consulate.

Article 12. The consular archives shall be inviolable at all times and wherever they may be.

Article 13. 1. The consulate shall have the right to communicate with the Government, diplomatic missions and consulates of the sending State. For this purpose the consulate may use all public means of communication, code, couriers and pouches. The same fees shall apply to a consulate in the use of public means of communication as apply to a diplomatic mission.

2. The official correspondence of a consulate, regardless of what means of communication are used, and consular pouches bearing visible external marks of their official character shall be inviolable and not 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 those accorded to diplomatic couriers.

4. A consular pouch may be entrusted to the captain of a ship or of an aircraft. The captain shall be provided with an official document indicating the number of packages constituting the pouch, but he shall not be considered to be a consular courier. A consular officer may take possession of the pouch directly and freely from the captain of the ship or of the aircraft as well as to transmit such pouch to him.

Article 14. 1. Consular officers and members of their families residing with them shall be inviolable. They shall not be liable to arrest or detention in any form. These provisions shall not apply to persons who are nationals of the receiving State and to persons permanently residing therein, except in cases when they perform their official duties.

2. The receiving State shall treat consular officers and members of their families residing with them with due respect and shall take all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on their person, freedom or dignity.

Article 15. 1. Consular officers and employees shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of the receiving State in matters relating to their official activity.

2. Consular officers shall enjoy immunity from the criminal jurisdiction of the receiving State.

3. Immunities provided for in this article shall not apply to persons who are nationals of the receiving State or permanent residents therein.

Article 16. The sending State may waive immunity with regard to consular officers, employees of the consulate and members of their families residing with them. The waiver shall in all cases be expressed and communicated in writing. The waiver of immunity from jurisdiction with respect to civil proceedings shall not be deemed to imply the waiver of immunity from the measures of execution which require a special waiver.

Article 17. 1. A consular officer may be called upon to attend as witness in the course of judicial or administrative proceedings. A consular employee shall not, except in the cases mentioned in paragraph 3 of this article, decline to give evidence. If a consular officer should decline to do so, no coercive measure or penalty may be applied to him.

2. The authority requiring the evidence of a consular officer shall avoid interference with the performance of his functions. It may, when possible, take such evidence at his residence or at the consulate post or accept a statement from him in writing.

3. Consular officers and employees of the consulate are under no obligation to give evidence concerning matters connected with the exercise of their functions or to produce official correspondence and documents relating thereto. They are also entitled to decline to give evidence as expert witnesses with regard to the law of the sending State.

Article 18. Consular officers, employees of the consulate and members of their families residing with them provided that they are not nationals of the receiving State or persons permanently residing therein, shall be exempt in the receiving State from service in the armed forces and from compulsory public service of any kind.

Article 19. Consular officers, employees of the consulate 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, permission to reside and other similar matters. This article does not apply to persons who are nationals of the receiving State or persons who permanently reside therein.

Article 20. 1. No taxes or other similar charges of any kind shall be imposed or collected in respect of consular premises and residences of consular officers and employees of the consulate, provided that the property in question is owned or leased in the name of the sending State or some natural or juridical person acting on behalf of that State, and in respect of transactions or instruments relating to the acquisition of the said property.

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

Article 21. The sending State shall be exempt from taxes or other similar charges of any kind in respect of movable property which is in its ownership, possession or use and which is used for consular purposes, and in respect of the acquisition of such property.

Article 22. 1. Consular officers and employees of the consulate shall be exempt from all taxes or other similar charges of any kind imposed or collected by the receiving State in respect of the remuneration received by them for their official duties.

2. Consular officers, employees of the consulate and members of their families residing with them shall also be exempt in the receiving State from all taxes and charges, national or local, including taxes and charges in respect of movable property owned by them.

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

- (a) Taxes and charges on personal immovable property situated within the receiving State;
- (b) Taxes and charges on the succession and acquisition of property in the receiving State, except for taxes and charges and exemption from the payment of which is provided for in article 24 of this Convention;
- (c) Taxes and charges on private income derived from sources within the receiving State;
- (d) Taxes and charges or transactions or instruments effecting transactions or pertaining thereto, including stamp duties imposed or collected in connection

therewith except for taxes and duties the exemption from the payment of which is provided for in article 20 of this Convention;

(e) Payments for specific services rendered.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall not apply to persons who are nationals of the receiving State or persons who permanently reside therein.

Article 23. 1. The receiving State shall, in accordance with its laws and regulations, permit entry of and grant exemption from all customs duties, taxes, and related charges other than charges for storage, cartage and similar services, on:

(a) Articles for the official use of the consulate;

(b) Articles for the personal use of a consular officer or members of his family forming part of his household, including articles intended for his establishment. The articles intended for consumption shall not exceed the quantities necessary for direct utilisation by the persons concerned.

2. Consular employees shall enjoy the privileges and exemptions specified in paragraph 1 of this article in respect of articles imported at the time of first installation.

3. Personal baggage accompanying consular officers and members of their families forming part of their households shall be exempt from inspection. It may be inspected only if there is serious reason to believe that it contains articles other than those referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article, or articles the import of which is prohibited by the laws and regulations of the receiving State or which are subject to its quarantine laws and regulations. Such inspection shall be carried out in the presence of the consular officer or member of his family concerned.

Article 24. In the case of the death of a consular officer, an employee of the consulate or a member of his family residing with him, the receiving State shall permit export of the movable property of the deceased without payment of customs duties and shall exempt the property from taxes or charges on the succession or acquisition of property, provided that the presence of the property in the receiving State was due solely to the presence of the deceased in that State in his capacity of a consular officer, an employee of the consulate or a member of his family.

The provisions of this article shall not apply to the property acquired in the receiving State the export of which is restricted or prohibited.

Article 25. Subject to the laws and regulations of the receiving State with regard to areas entry into which is prohibited or restricted for reasons of national security, consular officers and employees of the consulate shall be permitted to travel freely within the consular district.

Article 26. All persons to whom privileges and immunities are accorded under this Convention shall, without prejudice to their privileges and immunities, be under an obligation to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State, including those relative to the control of traffic and the insurance of the means of transport.

SECTION IV. CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

Article 27. A consular officer shall further the development and strengthening of friendly relations between the sending State and the receiving State and promote economic, trade, scientific and cultural ties between them.

Article 28. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to exercise the functions specified in this section, as well as other consular functions, provided that they are not in contradiction with the law of the receiving State.

2. A consular officer shall be entitled to exercise his functions within the consular district. A consular officer may exercise his functions outside his consular district only with the consent of the authorities of the receiving State.

3. In connexion with the exercise of his functions, a consular officer may apply to and correspond with the competent authorities of the receiving State within the consular district.

Article 29. A consular officer shall be entitled to protect the rights and to promote the interests of the sending State, its nationals and juridical entities.

Article 30. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled:

- (a) To receive any declarations relative to citizenship;
- (b) To keep a register of nationals of the sending State;
- (c) To issue, amend, renew and revoke passports, entry, exit and transit visas and other documents;
- (d) To register or receive notification of the birth or death of a national of the sending State;
- (e) To record a marriage or a divorce as the law of the sending State authorises him to do it provided that both persons in question are nationals of the sending State and this is not inconsistent with the law of the receiving State;
- (f) To receive any declarations pertaining to the family relationships of a national of the sending State;
- (g) To collect in the territory of the receiving State consular fees in accordance with the laws and regulations of the sending State;
- (h) To carry out adoption, provided the adoptee and the adopter are nationals of the sending State.

2. A consular officer notifies the competent authorities of the receiving State of registrations made at the consulate under sub-paragraphs (d) and (e) of paragraph 1 of this article if sub-notification is required by the local law.

3. The provisions of sub-paragraphs (d) and (e) of paragraph 1 of this article shall not exempt any persons concerned from the obligation to fulfil the formalities required by the law of the receiving State.

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

- (a) To receive, draw up and attest declarations by nationals of the sending State and to issue corresponding documents to them;
- (b) To draw up, certify and receive for safe keeping a will of a national of the sending State;
- (c) To draw up or certify acts and transactions between nationals of the sending State to the extent that such acts and transactions are not inconsistent with the law of the receiving State and do not relate to the establishment or transfer of rights to immovable property in that State; to draw up or certify acts and transactions between nationals of the sending State, on the one part, and nationals of other States, on the other part, to the extent that such acts and transactions relate exclusively to the property or rights in the sending State or pertain to cases to be

considered in that State provided that such acts and transactions are not inconsistent with the law of the receiving State;

- (d) To legalize documents issued by the authorities or officials of the sending or receiving State and to authenticate copies, translations and extracts from such documents;
- (e) To translate documents and to certify the accuracy of the translation;
- (f) To certify the signature of nationals of the sending State in all kinds of documents;
- (g) To receive for safe keeping the property and documents from nationals of the sending State or for them to the extent that this is not inconsistent with the law of the receiving State.

2. The documents drawn up or certified or translated by a consular officer under paragraph 1 of this article shall be regarded in the receiving State as documents having the same legal and evidential force as if they were drawn up, certified or translated by the competent authorities or offices of the receiving State. Such documents must be legalized if this is required by the law of the receiving State.

Article 32. 1. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall within the shortest possible time notify a consular officer of the death of a national of the sending State and shall give him information on the estate, the successors, the beneficiaries as well as on the existence of a will.

2. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall within the shortest possible time inform a consular officer of an estate left [in] the receiving State when the successor or the beneficiary is a national of the sending State. This also applies to the cases when the competent authorities of the receiving State learn of an estate left to a national of the sending State in the territory of a third State.

3. If a consular officer is the first to learn of the death or of an estate left, he shall inform likewise the competent authorities of the receiving State.

Article 33. 1. Where a national of the sending State is entitled to, or claims an interest in property left in the receiving State after the death of a person of any nationality and is not present in the receiving State or otherwise represented in that State, a consular officer shall be entitled to represent the interests of the said national to the same extent as if a power of attorney had been executed by him in favour of the consular officer. Such representation shall cease to be operative as from the date when the consular officer is informed that such national defends his interests in the receiving State either in person or by a duly appointed designated attorney.

2. If a national of the sending State dies during his temporary stay in the receiving State, not being domiciled in that State, a consular officer shall be entitled under the law of the sending State to dispose of the money, documents, property and effects of the deceased.

Article 34. A consular officer may, on behalf of a national of the sending State, if such national is not present in the receiving State, receive from a court, authorities or an individual, money or other property to which the national concerned is entitled as a consequence of the death of any person, including a share in the estate, payments made in pursuance of workmen's compensation laws and proceeds of life insurance policies. The court, authority or individual in question may re-

quire that the consular officer shall comply with such conditions as may be prescribed with regard to:

- (a) The production of a power of attorney or other authorisation from such national of the sending State;
- (b) The production of evidence of the receipt of the money or other property by the person concerned;
- (c) The return of the money or other property in the absence of such evidence.

Article 35. 1. A consular officer may recommend to the courts or other competent authorities of the receiving State appropriate persons to act in the capacity of guardians or trustees for nationals of the sending State or for the property of such nationals when this property is left without supervision.

2. If the court or competent authorities consider that the recommended person is for some reason unacceptable, the consular officer may propose a new candidate.

Article 36. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to meet with, communicate with, advise and assist in every possible way any national of the sending State, including making arrangements for legal assistance to him.

The receiving State shall in no way restrict communication of a national of the sending State with the consulate and his access to the consulate.

2. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall immediately inform a consular officer of the sending State about the arrest or detention in other form of a national of the sending State.

3. A consular officer shall have the right without delay to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State who is under arrest or otherwise detained in custody or is serving a sentence of imprisonment.

The rights referred to in this paragraph shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, subject to the proviso, however, that the said laws and regulations must not nullify these rights.

Article 37. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to provide every aid and assistance to a vessel of the sending State in the ports and territorial or inland waters of the receiving State.

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

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

Article 38. A consular officer shall be entitled:

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

- (b) Without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State, to settle disputes of any kind between the master and any member of the crew, including disputes as to contracts of service and conditions of work, to the extent that this is permitted under the law of the sending State;
- (c) To make arrangements for the treatment in a hospital and for the repatriation of the master or any member of the crew of the vessel;
- (d) To receive, draw up or execute any declaration or other document prescribed by the law of the sending State in regard to vessels;
- (e) To issue a provisional certificate authorizing a newly acquired or built vessel to sail under the flag of the sending State.

Article 39. 1. Where it is the intention of the courts or other competent authorities of the receiving State to take any coercive action or to institute any formal enquiry on board a vessel of the sending State they shall so inform the appropriate consular officer. Except where this is impossible on account of the urgency of the matter, such notification shall be made in time to enable the consular officer or his representative to be present. If the consular officer has not been present or represented he shall, upon request, be provided by the authorities concerned with full information with regard to what has taken place.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall apply also if it is the intention of the authorities of the receiving State to question the master or any member of the crew of the vessel ashore.

3. The provisions of this article shall not, however, apply to any routine examination with regard to passports, customs or public health nor to any action taken at the request, or with 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 wrecked vessel, 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 a consular officer. They shall also inform him of measures already taken for the preservation of the vessel, of the lives of persons on board the vessel, of the cargo and other property on board and of articles belonging to the vessel, or forming part of her cargo which have become separated from the vessel.

2. A consular officer may render every assistance to a wrecked vessel, the members of her crew and her passengers. For this purpose he may invoke the assistance of the competent authorities of the receiving State.

A consular officer may take the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article [and] also measures for the repair of the vessel, or may request the competent authorities to take, or continue to take, such measures.

3. Where a wrecked vessel of the sending State or any article belonging thereto has been found on or near the coast of the receiving State or brought into a port of that State and neither the master of the vessel, the owner, his agent nor the underwriters concerned is in a position to make arrangements for the custody or disposal of the vessel or article, a consular officer shall be authorised to make, on behalf of the owner of the vessel, such arrangements as the owner himself could have made for such purposes.

The provisions of this paragraph shall also apply to any article forming part of the cargo of the vessel of the sending State and being the property of a national of that State.

4. Where any article forming part of the cargo of a wrecked vessel of the receiving State or 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 is in a position to make arrangements for the custody or disposal of the article, a consular officer shall be authorised to make, on behalf of the owner, such arrangements as the owner himself could have made for such purposes.

Article 41. Articles 37 to 40 shall also apply to civil aircraft.

SECTION V. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 42. Any questions relating to the interpretation or application of any of the provisions of this Convention shall be settled by negotiations through the diplomatic channels.

Article 43. 1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the exchange of instruments of ratification, which shall take place in Addis Ababa.

2. This Convention shall remain in force until six months from the date on which one of the High Contracting Parties informs in writing the other High Contracting Party of its intention to terminate it.

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

DONE at Moscow on May 6, 1977, in two copies, each in the Russian and the English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government
of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics:

[*Signed — Signé*]¹

For the Provisional
Military Government
of Socialist Ethiopia:

[*Signed — Signé*]²

PROTOCOL TO THE CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE PROVISIONAL MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF SOCIALIST ETHIOPIA

At the time of signing the Consular Convention of this day's date between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention", the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

1. The notification of a consular officer provided for in paragraph 2 of article 36 of the Convention shall be made within three days from the time of arrest or detention in other form of a national of the sending State.

¹ Signed by I. Zemskov — Signé par I. Zemskov.

² Signed by Felleke Gedle Giorgis — Signé par Felleke Gedle Giorgis.

2. The rights specified in paragraph 3 of article 36 of the Convention of a consular officer to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State who is under arrest or otherwise detained shall be accorded within four days from the arrest or detention.

3. The rights specified in paragraph 3 of article 36 of the Convention of a consular officer to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State who is under arrest or otherwise detained or is serving a sentence of imprisonment shall be accorded on a continuing basis.

This Protocol shall form an integral part of the Convention.

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

DONE at Moscow on May 6, 1977, in two copies, each in the Russian and the English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government
of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics:

*[Signed — Signé]*¹

For the Provisional
Military Government
of Socialist Ethiopia:

*[Signed — Signé]*²

¹ Signed by I. Zemskov — Signé par I. Zemskov.

² Signed by Felleke Gedle Giorgis — Signé par Felleke Gedle Giorgis.