

No. 20655

**GREECE
and
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS**

**Consular Convention (with protocol). Signed at Moscow on
6 September 1978**

Authentic texts: Greek and Russian.

Registered by Greece on 15 December 1981.

**GRÈCE
et
UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES
SOVIÉTIQUES**

**Convention consulaire (avec protocole). Signée à Moscou
le 6 septembre 1978**

Textes authentiques : grec et russe.

Enregistrée par la Grèce le 15 décembre 1981.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONSULAR CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

The President of the Hellenic Republic and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

Desiring to develop further the existing friendly relations and co-operation between the two States,

Wishing to regulate the consular relations between them,

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

The President of the Hellenic Republic: Georges Rallis, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hellenic Republic,

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Andrei Andreevich Gromyko, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

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

PART I. DEFINITIONS

Article 1. For the purposes of this Convention:

1. “Consulate” means a consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency.

2. “Consular district” means the territory of the receiving State assigned to a consulate for the exercise of consular functions.

3. “Head of consulate” means a person who is in charge of a consulate.

4. “Consular officer” means any person, including the head of a consulate, who is authorized to exercise consular functions.

5. “Consular employee” means any person, not a consular officer, performing administrative, technical or service functions in the consulate.

6. “Consular premises” means the buildings, parts of buildings, auxiliary premises and land ancillary to such buildings, parts of buildings or auxiliary premises used exclusively for the purposes of the consulate, irrespective of ownership.

7. “Consular archives” means official correspondence, cipher, documents, books, office equipment and supplies, and equipment intended for their safe keeping.

8. “Vessel of the sending State” means any vessel flying the flag of that State with the exception of naval vessels.

¹ Came into force on 22 November 1980, i.e., 30 days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Athens on 23 October 1980, in accordance with article 44 (1).

PART II. ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULATES AND APPOINTMENT
OF CONSULAR OFFICERS AND CONSULAR EMPLOYEES

Article 2. 1. The opening of a consulate in the receiving State shall be subject to the consent of that State.

2. The sending and receiving States shall determine by agreement the seat and class of the consulate and the consular district.

Any change made by the sending State in the seat or class of the consulate or the consular district shall be subject to the consent of the receiving State.

Article 3. A consular officer must be a citizen of the sending State.

Article 4. 1. Before the appointment of the head of a consulate the sending State shall obtain through the diplomatic channel the receiving State's approval of the appointment.

2. The sending State shall, through its diplomatic mission, transmit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State the consular commission or other document of appointment of the head of consulate. The commission or other document shall state the full name of the head of consulate, his citizenship, rank and current position, the consular district in which he will perform his duties and the seat of the consulate.

3. On presentation of the commission or other document of appointment of the head of consulate, the exequatur or other authorization shall be granted to him as soon as possible and free of charge by the receiving State.

4. The head of consulate may take up his duties after the receiving State grants him the exequatur or other authorization.

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

6. As soon as the head of consulate has been recognized, even on a provisional basis, the authorities of the receiving State shall make the necessary arrangements to enable him to perform his functions.

Article 5. 1. The sending State shall communicate in advance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State the full name, citizenship, rank and position of a consular officer appointed in a capacity other than that of head of consulate.

2. The sending State shall communicate in advance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State the full name, citizenship and position of a consular employee appointed to the consulate.

3. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall issue appropriate identity documents to consular officers and consular employees and members of their families residing with them.

Article 6. The receiving State may at any time, and without having to explain the reason for its decision, notify the sending State through the diplomatic channel that the exequatur or other authorization granted to a head of consulate has been revoked or that a consular officer or consular employee is unacceptable. In such a case, the sending State shall recall the consular officer or consular employee in question if he has already taken up his appointment.

If the sending State fails to carry out the aforementioned obligation within a reasonable period, the receiving State may decline to recognize the person concerned as a consular officer or consular employee.

Article 7. 1. If the head of a consulate is unable for any reason to act as such or if the position is temporarily vacant, the sending State may authorize a consular officer belonging to the same consulate 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 as temporary head of the consulate. The full name of the person concerned shall be communicated in advance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State.

2. A person authorized to act as temporary head of a consulate shall be entitled to perform the duties of the head of consulate in whose stead he has been appointed. He shall enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as are accorded to the head of a consulate pursuant to the provisions of this Convention.

3. The appointment to the consulate of a member of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall not affect the privileges and immunities accorded to him by virtue of his diplomatic status.

Article 8. 1. The sending State may, under the conditions and in the form provided for by the law of the receiving State, acquire as property, hold or occupy any land, buildings or parts of buildings, erect buildings, and adapt any land required for the establishment of the consulate and living quarters for consular officers and consular employees who are citizens of the sending State.

The receiving State shall, where necessary, assist the sending State in the exercise of the rights provided for in this paragraph.

2. Nothing in the provisions of this article 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.

PART III. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Article 9. 1. The receiving State shall take all appropriate measures to protect a consular officer. It shall also make the necessary arrangements to enable him to perform his functions and to enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities to which he is entitled under this Convention and the law of the receiving State.

2. The receiving State shall make all necessary arrangements to ensure the protection of consular premises and the living quarters of the head of the consulate.

Article 10. 1. A consulate shield bearing the coat of arms of the sending State and an appropriate inscription designating the consulate in the language of that State and the language of the receiving State may be affixed to the building in which the consulate is situated.

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

3. A head of consulate may fly the flag of the sending State from his means of transport.

Article 11. 1. The consular premises shall be inviolable.

The authorities of the receiving State may not enter such premises except with the consent of the head of the consulate, the head of the diplomatic mission of the sending State, or a person designated by one of them.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply to the residence 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. A consulate shall have the right to communicate with the Government of the sending State and with the diplomatic mission and other consulates of the sending State in the receiving State. For that purpose it may use ordinary means of communication, couriers, sealed bags and enciphered dispatches. The installation and use of a radio transmitter by a consular establishment shall, however, be subject to the consent of the receiving State.

When ordinary means of communication are used, the rates in effect for diplomatic missions shall apply to the consulate.

2. The official correspondence of a consulate, 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.

The term "official correspondence" includes all correspondence relating to the consulate and its functions.

A consular bag may not contain anything other than official correspondence and documents or items intended exclusively for official use.

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 captain of a vessel or aircraft. He shall be provided with an official document indicating the number of packages constituting the bag, but he shall not be considered a consular courier. A consular officer may take possession of a consular bag directly and freely from the captain of a vessel or aircraft and may also hand a consular bag to him.

Article 14. The head of a consulate shall enjoy personal inviolability and immunity from the jurisdiction of the receiving State, except in the event of:

- (a) Civil actions relating to private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, unless he holds it on behalf of the sending State for consular purposes;
- (b) Actions relating to successions where he is involved in the capacity of executor, administrator, heir or legatee as a private person, not on behalf of the sending State;
- (c) Actions relating to any professional or commercial activity pursued in the receiving State outside of his official functions.

No measures of execution may be taken in respect of a head of consulate except in the cases envisaged in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this paragraph, and then solely on condition that the measures concerned can be taken without infringing the inviolability of his person or residence.

2. Neither consular officers other than the head of consulate nor consular employees shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the receiving State in connection with their official activities. This provision shall not exempt them from the obligation to make reparation for damage caused by means of transport.

3. Neither consular officers other than the head of consulate nor consular employees shall be subject to arrest or confinement in any other form except on charges, announced to them by the judicial authorities, of having committed a serious offence or on the basis of a court decision of final effect. For the purposes of this Convention, a serious offence shall be understood to be a deliberate offence for which the legislation of the receiving State stipulates a term of not less than five years' imprisonment or some more serious punishment.

4. If a consular officer or consular employee commits in the territory of the receiving State, otherwise than in the course of his official functions, an act which is punishable

under the laws of that State, the sending State shall immediately be notified through the diplomatic channel. The head of the consulate shall be informed simultaneously.

5. The immunities provided for in this article shall not apply to persons who are citizens or permanent residents of the receiving State.

Article 15. 1. The sending State may waive the privileges and immunities to which a consular officer, a consular employee or a member of his family residing with him is entitled under this Convention. Such waiver shall in all cases be express, and the receiving State shall be notified thereof in writing.

2. If a consular officer or consular employee brings an action in a case in which he would enjoy immunity, he shall not be entitled to invoke immunity from jurisdiction in respect of any counterclaim directly connected with the principal claim.

3. 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 must be made.

Article 16. 1. Consular officers and consular employees may be called upon to give evidence as witnesses at the request of the judicial and administrative organs of the receiving State. However, no coercive measures or other sanctions may be applied to them.

2. Judicial and administrative organs of the receiving State which call upon consular officers or consular employees to give evidence as witnesses shall take all reasonable measures to avoid impeding the activities of the consulate and, when possible, shall obtain oral or written evidence from a consular officer at the consulate or at his residence.

3. Consular officers, consular employees and members of their families may decline to give evidence concerning matters connected with the official activities of consular workers. They are also entitled to decline to give evidence as experts on the national law of the sending State.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to citizens or permanent residents of the receiving State.

Article 17. Consular officers, consular employees and members of their families residing with them shall, provided that they are not citizens of the receiving State, be exempt in the receiving State from service in the armed forces and from compulsory public service of any kind.

Article 18. Consular officers, consular employees and members of their families residing with them shall be exempt from all requirements under the laws and regulations of the receiving State relative to the registration of aliens, residence permits and other similar matters. This provision shall not apply to persons who are citizens or permanent residents of the receiving State.

Article 19. 1. The consular premises and the residence of the head of the consulate which are owned by the sending State or leased by or on behalf of that State and also transactions or instruments relating to the acquisition of such property shall be exempt from all taxes or other similar charges of any kind.

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

3. The exemption from taxation referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall not apply to taxes and charges if, under the law of the receiving State, they are payable by the person who contracted with the sending State or with the person acting on its behalf.

Article 20. The sending State shall be exempt from taxes or other similar charges of any kind in respect of the acquisition, ownership, possession or use of movable property by that State for consular purposes.

However, this exemption shall not apply to taxes and charges for services or to those included in the cost of goods and services.

Article 21. 1. Consular officers and consular employees shall be exempt from all taxes or other similar charges of any kind imposed or collected by the receiving State in respect of the salaries or wages received by them as compensation for their official duties.

2. Consular officers, consular employees and members of their families residing with them shall likewise be exempt in the receiving State from all other State and local taxes and charges with the exception of:

- (a) Indirect taxes included in the cost of goods and services;
- (b) Taxes and charges on private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State;
- (c) Taxes and charges levied by the receiving State on inheritance in that State and on the transfer and acquisition of ownership of such property with the exception of cases covered by article 23;
- (d) Taxes and charges on private income having its source in the receiving State;
- (e) Registration, court or record fees, mortgage dues and stamp duty, subject to the provisions of article 19;
- (f) Taxes and charges levied for specific services rendered.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall not apply to persons who are citizens or permanent residents of the receiving State.

Article 22. 1. The receiving State shall, in accordance with the laws and regulations in effect within that State, permit entry and exit of the following articles and exempt them from all customs duties, taxes and related charges, other than charges for storage, cartage and similar services:

- (a) Articles for the official use of the consulate;
- (b) Articles for the personal use of consular officers or members of their families residing with them.

2. Consular employees shall be granted the exemptions provided for in paragraph 1 (b) of this article in respect of articles imported at the time of their initial acquisition.

3. The term "articles" shall also include motor vehicles.

4. The exemptions provided for in paragraphs 1 (b) and 2 of this article shall not apply to persons who are citizens or permanent residents of the receiving State.

Article 23. 1. In the event of the death of a consular officer, a consular employee or a member of his family residing with him in the receiving State, movable property which is part of a legacy and is situated in the receiving State shall be exempt from all taxes and charges of any kind, provided that the deceased was not a citizen or permanent resident of the receiving State and that the presence of the property there was due solely to the presence in that State of the deceased in his capacity as a consular worker or member of his family.

2. The receiving State shall permit the export of the movable property of the deceased, with the exception of property acquired in that State whose export is prohibited or restricted.

Article 24. Subject to the laws and regulations of the receiving State concerning areas entry into which is prohibited or restricted for reasons of national security, the receiving State must permit consular officers and consular employees to travel freely within the limits of the consular district so that they may perform their official functions.

Article 25. All persons to whom privileges and immunities are accorded under this Convention shall, without prejudice to the said 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 to the insurance of motor vehicles.

Article 26. 1. In the performance of its functions, a consulate may levy the consular charges provided by the laws of the sending State.

2. The sending State shall be exempt from all taxes and charges of any kind imposed or levied in the receiving State with regard to the consular charges provided for in paragraph 1 of this article.

PART IV. CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

Article 27. A consular officer shall be entitled:

- (a) To defend the rights and interests of the sending State and its citizens, including bodies corporate;
- (b) To foster the development of commercial, economic, maritime, cultural and scientific relations between the sending State and the receiving State in such a manner as to promote the development of co-operation and friendly relations between them.

Article 28. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to perform the functions specified in this part and other consular functions, provided that they are not contrary to the law of the receiving State.

2. A consular officer shall be entitled to perform his functions within the limits of the consular district. Beyond the limits of the consular district, he may perform his functions only with the consent of the competent authorities of the receiving State.

3. In connection with the performance of his functions, a consular officer may apply in writing or orally to the competent authorities of the consular district, including local offices of the central authorities.

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

- (a) To keep a register of citizens of the sending State;
- (b) To receive any declarations, relative to citizenship;
- (c) To issue, amend, renew and revoke passports, entry, exit and transit visas and other similar documents;
- (d) To register or receive notification of or documents concerning the birth, marriage or death of a citizen of the sending State;
- (e) To register the dissolution of marriages in accordance with the legislation of the sending State, provided that both parties are citizens of the sending State;
- (f) To receive any declarations pertaining to the family relationships of a citizen of the sending State;
- (g) To carry out the formalities for adoption, provided that the child to be adopted and the person adopting the child are citizens of the sending State.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 (e) and (g) of this article shall not exempt the persons concerned from the obligation to comply with the formalities imposed by the law of the receiving State.

Article 30. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to perform the following acts:

- (a) To receive, draw up and certify declarations of citizens of the sending State and to issue to them the relevant documents;
- (b) To draw up, attest and accept for safe keeping the wills of citizens of the sending State;

- (c) To draw up or certify instruments and agreements between citizens of the sending State, provided that such instruments and agreements are not contrary to the law of the receiving State and do not relate to the establishment or transfer of rights to immovable property; to draw up and certify instruments and agreements between citizens of the sending State, on the one hand, and citizens of other States, on the other hand, to the extent that such instruments and agreements relate exclusively to property or rights in the sending State or concern business to be transacted in that State, and provided that such agreements and instruments are not contrary to the law of the receiving State;
- (d) To legalize documents issued by authorities or officials of the sending State or the receiving State and to certify copies and translations of such documents and extracts therefrom;
- (e) To translate documents and to certify the accuracy of the translation;
- (f) To certify the signatures of citizens of the sending State on documents of any kind;
- (g) To accept for safe keeping property and documents from or for citizens of the sending State, provided that such action is not contrary to the law of the receiving State;
- (h) To issue documents attesting to the origin of goods.

2. Documents drawn up, certified or translated by a consular officer in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall be regarded in the receiving State as documents having the same legal significance and evidentiary value as if they had been drawn up, certified or translated by the competent authorities or institutions of the receiving State.

Documents must be legalized if legalization is required under the law of the receiving State.

Article 31. 1. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall notify a consular officer as soon as possible of the death of a citizen of the sending State and shall convey to him information concerning the estate, heirs and legatees and concerning the existence of a will.

2. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall notify a consular officer as soon as possible of the opening of a succession in the receiving State upon the death of a person of any citizenship where a citizen of the sending State is an heir or legatee. This shall also apply in cases in which the competent authorities of the receiving State learn of the opening of a succession in the territory of a third State in favour of a citizen of the sending State.

3. Where a consular officer is the first to learn of the death of a citizen of the sending State or of a succession opening upon the death of such a citizen, he shall, in turn, notify the competent authorities of the receiving State.

4. (a) A consular officer may request the competent bodies of the receiving State to take steps for the safe keeping and management of any estate left in that State by or to a citizen of the sending State and to inform him of such measures if they have already been taken by the said bodies.

(b) A consular officer may furnish assistance, either directly or through a representative, in the taking of the steps referred to in subparagraph (a) above.

Article 32. A consular officer shall be entitled without special authorization to represent citizens of the sending State in institutions of the receiving State if such citizens are absent or are for other reasons not in a position to defend their own interests. The representation shall continue until such time as those represented appoint their own plenipotentiaries or undertake the defence of their rights and interests.

Article 33. Where a citizen of the sending State not permanently resident in the receiving State dies while he is in that State, a consular officer shall be entitled, in accordance

with 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 citizen of the sending State, where such citizen is not present in the receiving State, receive from a court, authority or individual money or other property to which the said citizen is entitled as a consequence of the death of any person, including shares in a legacy, payments made in pursuance of industrial accident laws and sums payable for life insurance.

The export of such articles, money and valuables shall be regulated by the law of the receiving State.

Article 35. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to propose to a court or other competent authority of the receiving State the names of appropriate persons to act as guardians or trustees in respect of a citizen of the sending State or in respect of the property of such a citizen in any case where such property is left without supervision.

2. If the court or competent authority considers that a person who has been proposed is for any reason unacceptable, the consular office may propose a new candidate.

Article 36. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall immediately inform a consular officer of any road traffic accidents reported to them which involve citizens of the sending State.

Article 37. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to meet and communicate with any citizen of the sending State and to advise and render any kind of aid to such citizen, including arrangements for providing him with legal assistance.

The receiving State shall do nothing to restrict communication between a citizen of the sending State and the consulate or the access of such citizen to the consulate.

2. Where a citizen of the sending State is arrested, detained or otherwise deprived of his freedom, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall immediately so notify a consular officer of the sending State.

3. Where a citizen of the sending State has been arrested, detained or otherwise deprived of his freedom, or is serving a term of imprisonment, a consular officer shall be entitled to visit and communicate with him without delay. The rights referred to in this paragraph shall be exercised in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, provided, however, that the said laws and regulations shall not be deemed to invalidate these rights.

Article 38. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to extend any kind of assistance and aid to a vessel of the sending State in the ports or the territorial or inland waters of the receiving State.

2. A consular officer may proceed on board the vessel, and the master and members of the crew of the vessel may communicate with a 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 matters relating to the performance of his functions with respect to vessels of the sending State and with respect to the master and members of the crew of such vessels.

Article 39. A consular officer shall be entitled:

- (a) To investigate, without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State, any incident occurring on board a vessel of the sending State during its voyage or when it is in port, question the master and any member of the crew of such vessel, examine the vessel's papers, take statements with regard to its voyage and destination, and facilitate the vessel's entry, departure and stay in the port;

- (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 the law of the sending State so permits;
- (c) To make arrangements for the treatment in hospital and repatriation of the master or any member of the crew;
- (d) To receive, draw up or authenticate any declaration or other document prescribed by the law of the sending State in connection with vessels.

Article 40. 1. Where the courts or other competent authorities of the receiving State intend to take any coercive measures or to institute any formal inquiry on board a vessel of the sending State, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall so notify a consular officer. Such notification shall be made before the action is initiated, so as to enable the consular officer to be present at the proceedings. If the consular officer has not been present, he shall, upon request, be provided by the competent authorities with full information with regard to what has taken place.

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

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

Article 41. 1. Where a vessel of the sending State is wrecked, runs aground, is stranded or otherwise damaged in the receiving State or where any article forming part of the cargo of a damaged vessel, being the property of a citizen 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 of the occurrence. They shall also notify him of measures already taken for the preservation of lives, the vessel, its 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. A consular officer may extend all possible assistance to the damaged vessel, the members of its crew and its passengers. For this purpose he may request assistance from the competent authorities of the receiving State.

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

3. Where a damaged 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 are in a position to make arrangements for the custody or disposal of the vessel or article, the consular officer shall be authorized 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 apply, as appropriate, to any article forming part of the cargo of the vessel of the sending State and belonging to a citizen of that State.

4. Where any article forming part of the cargo of a damaged vessel of the receiving State or of a third State is the property of a citizen of the sending State and is found on or near the coast of the receiving State or is brought into a port of that State and neither the master of the vessel, the owner of the article, his agent nor the underwriters concerned are in a position to make arrangements for the custody or disposal of the article, the consular

officer shall be authorized to make, on behalf of the owner, such arrangements as the owner himself could have made for such purposes.

Article 42. Articles 38-41 shall also apply, as appropriate, to civil aircraft.

PART V. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 43. 1. The rights and duties of consular officers established by this Convention shall extend to members of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State in the receiving State who are responsible for the performance of consular functions in that mission.

2. The performance of consular functions by the persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall not affect the privileges and immunities accorded to them by virtue of their diplomatic status.

Article 44. 1. This Convention shall be ratified and shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Athens.

2. This Convention shall remain in force until the expiry of six months from the date on which one Contracting Party gives notice in writing to the other of its intention to terminate the Convention.

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

DONE at Moscow on 6 September 1978, in duplicate in the Russian and Greek languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Hellenic Republic:

[GEORGES RALLIS]

For the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics:

[A. GROMYKO]

PROTOCOL TO THE CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

At the time of signing the Consular Convention of today's date between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Hellenic Republic, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention", the Plenipotentiaries of the Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

1. The notification to a consular officer provided for in article 37, paragraph 2, of the Convention shall take place within three days from the time at which the citizen of the sending State is arrested, detained or otherwise placed in confinement.

2. The rights of the consular officer, as provided in article 37, paragraph 3, of the Convention, to visit and communicate with a citizen of the sending State while the latter is under arrest, detained or otherwise placed in confinement, shall be accorded within four days from the time of arrest or detention.

3. The rights of the consular officer, as provided in article 37, paragraph 3, of the Convention, to visit and communicate with a citizen of the sending State while the latter is under arrest or detention, otherwise placed in confinement or serving a term of imprisonment shall be accorded on a periodic basis.

This Protocol shall form an integral part of the Convention.

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

DONE at Moscow on 6 September 1978, in duplicate in the Russian and Greek languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Hellenic Republic:

[GEORGES RALLIS]

For the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics:

[A. GROMYKO]
