

No. 21747

**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
and
MALI**

**Consular Convention (with protocol). Signed at Bamako on
12 June 1980**

Authentic texts: Russian and French.

Registered by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 18 March 1983.

**UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES
SOVIÉTIQUES
et
MALI**

**Convention consulaire (avec protocole). Signée à Bamako le
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Textes authentiques : russe et français.

Enregistrée par l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques le 18 mars 1983.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

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

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Mali,
Guided by the desire to develop further the existing friendly relations and co-
operation between the two States,
Wishing to regulate consular relations between them,
Have decided to conclude this Consular Convention and for that purpose have
agreed as follows:

PART I. DEFINITIONS

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

1. "Consulate" shall mean any consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency.
2. "Consular district" shall mean the area of territory of the receiving State assigned to a consulate for the exercise of consular functions.
3. "Head of consulate" shall mean a person who is in charge of a consulate.
4. "Consular officer" shall mean any person, including the head of consulate who is authorized to exercise consular functions. The term "consular officer" shall also include persons assigned to the consulate for training in consular functions (trainees).
5. "Consular employee" shall mean any person, not a consular officer, performing administrative or technical duties in the consulate.
6. "Member of the service staff" shall mean a person performing domestic service duties in the premises of the consulate.
7. "Consular premises" shall mean the buildings or parts of buildings, including the residence of the head of consulate, auxiliary premises and land ancillary to such buildings, parts of buildings or auxiliary premises, used exclusively for consular purposes, irrespective of ownership.
8. "Consular archives" shall mean all official correspondence, cipher material, documents, books, office equipment and supplies, and equipment intended for their safe keeping.
9. "Vessel of the sending State" shall mean any vessel flying the flag of that State.
10. "National of the sending State" shall mean any person considered as such under the law of the sending State, including a legal entity, depending on the context.

¹ Came into force on 4 November 1982, i.e., the thirtieth day following the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Moscow on 5 October 1982, in accordance with article 42 (1).

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

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

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

3. Only a national of the sending State may be a consular officer.

Article 3. 1. Prior to the appointment of a head of consulate, the sending State shall obtain, through the diplomatic channel, the consent of the receiving State to such an appointment.

2. The sending State shall transmit, through the diplomatic channel, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State the consular commission or other document of appointment of the head of consulate. The commission or other document shall specify the full name of the head of consulate, his rank, 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 as soon as possible and free of charge by the receiving State.

4. The head of consulate may take up his duties 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 consulate to exercise his 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 4. 1. The sending State shall notify the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State of the full name and function of consular officers appointed in a capacity other than that of head of consulate.

The receiving State shall consider them to have taken up their duties after the receipt of such information by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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

Article 5. The receiving State may at any time, and without explanation, notify the sending State through the diplomatic channel that the exequatur or other authorization granted to the head of consulate has been revoked or that a consular officer, a consular employee or a member of the service staff of the consulate is unacceptable. The sending State shall thereupon recall the consular officer, consular employee or member of the service staff in question in the event that he has already taken up his duties. If the sending State fails to carry out this obligation within a reasonable period, the receiving State may decline to continue to recognize the person concerned as a consular officer, a consular employee or a member of the service staff of the consulate.

Article 6. 1. If a head of consulate is unable for any reason to perform his duties or if the post is temporarily vacant, the sending State may authorize a consular officer belonging to the same or another consulate in the receiving State or a member of the diplomatic staff of its diplomatic mission in the receiving State to act as temporary head of the consulate. The full name of this person shall be communicated in advance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State.

2. A person authorized to act as a temporary head of consulate shall enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as are accorded to a head of consulate under 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 7. 1. Members of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State in the receiving State who have been entrusted with the performance of consular functions in the diplomatic mission shall have the same rights and duties as are provided for in this Convention in respect of consular officers.

2. The performance of consular functions by 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 8. 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 occupy any land, buildings, parts of buildings and auxiliary premises, erect and reconstruct buildings and adapt any land required for the purposes of establishing consular premises and living quarters for consular officers and consular employees. Where necessary, the receiving State shall assist the sending State in this connection.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not 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, parts of buildings or auxiliary premises concerned are situated.

PART III. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Article 9. The receiving State shall afford protection to consular officers and shall make the necessary arrangements to enable them to perform their duties and to enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities provided for in this Convention and the law of the receiving State. The receiving State shall make the necessary arrangements to ensure the protection of consular premises and the living quarters of consular officers.

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

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

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

Article 11. 1. The consular premises shall be inviolable. The authorities of the receiving State may not enter such premises without the consent of the head of 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 apply to the living quarters of consular officers, consular employees and members of the service staff of the consulate who are nationals of the sending State.

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 its Government, with the diplomatic mission and consulates of the sending State in the receiving State and with other diplomatic missions and consulates of the sending State. For this purpose the consulate may use all ordinary means of communication, diplomatic couriers, officially sealed diplomatic bags, cipher and code. The same rates shall apply to the consulate in the use of ordinary means of communication as to a diplomatic mission of the sending State.

2. The official correspondence of a consulate, regardless of the means of communication used, and officially sealed bags bearing visible external marks of their official character, shall be inviolable and shall not be subject to inspection or detention by the authorities of the receiving State.

3. Consular mail may be entrusted to the captain of a civilian aircraft scheduled to land at an airport at which its arrival is authorized. He shall be provided with an official document indicating the number of packages constituting the mail, but he shall not be considered a diplomatic courier. The consulate may send one of its employees to receive the consular mail directly and freely from the captain of the aircraft.

Article 14. 1. Consular officers, consular employees and members of their families holding diplomatic and service passports shall enjoy personal inviolability. They shall not be subject to arrest or detention in any form.

2. The receiving State shall treat consular officers, consular employees 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, consular employees and members of their families residing with them shall be immune from the jurisdiction of the receiving State, except in respect 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 consular purposes;
- (b) Relating to succession, when they are acting as executors, administrators, heirs or legatees, in their private capacity and not on behalf of the sending State;
- (c) Relating to any professional or commercial activity carried on by them in the receiving State outside the scope of their official functions;
- (d) Arising out of a contract concluded by them in which they did not contract, expressly or impliedly, as representatives of the sending State;
- (e) Instituted by a third party for damage arising in the receiving State from an accident caused by a means of transport.

2. No measure of execution may be taken in respect of the persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this article except in the cases covered by subparagraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the said paragraph, and only provided that the appropriate measures can be taken without prejudice to the inviolability of their persons or living quarters.

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

Article 16. The sending State may waive the immunities of consular officers, consular employees and members of their families residing with them. Such waivers shall in all cases be express and communicated 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 must be made.

Article 17. 1. A consular officer, a consular employee or a member of the service staff may be summoned as a witness in administrative cases or trials.

A consular employee or a member of the service staff, except in the cases referred to in paragraph 3 of this article, may not refuse to testify. A consular officer, a consular employee or a member of the service staff who refuses to testify may not be subject to any coercion or punishment.

2. The body requiring testimony from a consular officer must avoid hindering him in the performance of his duties. It may, when possible, take an oral deposition from him at his home or at the consulate or receive from him a written deposition.

3. A consular officer, a consular employee or a member of the service staff shall not be obliged to appear as a witness on matters related to the performance of his duties or to submit official correspondence and documents dealing with their duties, nor shall he be obliged to provide testimony explaining the legislation of the sending State.

4. The provisions of this article shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to members of the families of consular officers, consular employees and members of the service staff, provided that they reside with them.

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

Article 19. Consular officers, consular employees, members of the service staff and members of their families residing with them shall be exempt from all requirements under the laws and regulations of the receiving State relating to the registration of aliens, residence permits and other similar matters. This provision shall not apply to persons who are nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State.

Article 20. 1. No tax or other similar charge of any kind shall be imposed or collected in respect of consular premises or the living quarters of consular officers, consular employees or members of the service staff of the consulate, provided that such property is owned or leased in the name of the sending State or of some natural or juridical person acting on behalf of that State, or in respect of transactions or instruments relating to the acquisition of such 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 and other similar charges of any kind in respect of the acquisition, ownership, possession or use of movable property by that State for consular purposes.

Article 22. 1. Consular officers, consular employees and members of the service staff of the consulate shall be exempt from all taxes and 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, consular employees and members of the service staff and members of their families residing with them shall also be exempt in the receiving State from all state and local taxes and charges, including taxes and charges on their movable property.

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

- (a) Taxes and charges on personal immovable property situated in the receiving State;
- (b) Taxes and charges on the inheritance or acquisition of property in the receiving State, except for taxes and charges subject to exemption under article 24 of this Convention;
- (c) Taxes and charges on private income derived from sources within the receiving State;
- (d) Taxes and charges on transactions or on instruments recording or relating to transactions, including state duties of any kind imposed or collected in connection therewith, except for taxes and charges subject to exemption under 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 or permanent residents of the receiving State.

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

- (a) Articles intended for the official use of the consulate;
- (b) Articles intended for the personal use of consular officers or members of their families residing with them, including articles intended for their installation. The quantity of consumer goods shall not exceed the quantity required for direct consumption by the persons concerned.

2. Consular employees who are nationals of the sending State shall enjoy the privileges and exemptions provided for in paragraph 1 of this article in respect of articles imported at the time of their first installation.

3. Consular officers and members of their families residing with them shall be exempt from inspection of their personal baggage accompanying them. It may be inspected only if there are serious reasons to think that it contains articles other than those referred to in paragraph 1 (b) of this article, articles whose import or export is prohibited by the laws and regulations of the receiving State or articles governed by

the laws and regulations on quarantine. Such inspection must be made in the presence of the consular officer concerned or a member of his family.

Article 24. In the event of the death of a consular officer, a consular employee, a member of the service staff or a member of his family who was residing with him, the receiving State shall permit the export of the movable property of the deceased free of customs duties and shall exempt such property from taxes and charges on the inheritance or acquisition of 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 consular officer, a consular employee, a member of the service staff of the consulate or a member of his family.

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

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

Article 26. 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 governing traffic control and the insurance of means of transport.

PART IV. CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

Article 27. A consular officer shall contribute to the development and strengthening of friendly relations between the sending State and the receiving State and shall foster economic, commercial, scientific and cultural 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 those limits a consular officer may perform his functions only with the consent of the authorities of the receiving State.

3. In the performance of his functions, a consular officer may apply in writing or orally to the competent authorities of the consular district, including those representing national institutions.

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

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

- (a) To receive any declarations relating to nationality;
- (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 similar documents;
- (d) To register or receive notification of or documents concerning the birth or death of a national of the sending State;

- (e) Register marriages and the dissolution of marriages in accordance with the law of the sending State, provided that both parties are nationals of the sending State;
- (f) To receive any declarations pertaining to the family relationship of a national of the sending State;
- (g) To levy consular charges in the territory of the receiving State in accordance with the laws and regulations of the sending State;
- (h) To carry out the formalities for adoption, provided that the child being adopted and the person adopting the child are nationals of the sending State.

2. A consular officer shall, where the law of the receiving State so requires, notify the competent authorities of that State of the registration at the consulate of changes in civil status in accordance with paragraph 1 (d) and (e) of this article.

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

Article 31. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to perform the following acts:

- (a) To receive, draw up and certify declarations of nationals 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 nationals of the sending State;
- (c) To draw up or certify instruments and agreements between nationals 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 or certify instruments and agreements between nationals of the sending State, on the one hand, and nationals of other States, on the other hand, if such instruments and agreements relate exclusively to property or rights in the sending State or 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 nationals of the sending State on documents of any kind;
- (g) To accept for safe keeping property and documents from or for nationals of the sending State, provided that such action is not contrary to the law of the receiving State.

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.

If the law of the receiving State so requires, such documents shall be legalized.

Article 32. 1. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall notify a consular officer as soon as possible of the death of a national 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 where an heir or legatee is a national of the sending State. This shall apply also in cases where the competent authorities of the receiving State learn of the opening of a succession in favour of a national of the sending State in the territory of a third State.

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

Article 33. 1. Where a national of the sending State holds a right 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, the consular officer shall be entitled to represent the interests of the said national to the same extent as if powers of attorney had been executed by him in favour of the consular officer. Such representation shall end as soon as the consular officer is notified that the said national is defending his interests in the receiving State either personally or through a duly appointed agent.

2. Where a national of the sending State not residing in the receiving State dies in that State while temporarily present therein, the 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 national of the sending State, where such national is not present in the receiving State, receive from a court, authority or individual money or other property to which the said national 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.

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 national of the sending State or in respect of the property of such a national 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 officer may propose a new candidate.

Article 36. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to meet and communicate with any national of the sending State and to advise and render any kind of aid to such national, including arrangements for providing him with legal assistance.

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

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

3. Where a national of the sending State has been arrested or otherwise detained or is serving a term of imprisonment, a consular officer shall be entitled to visit and communicate with him without delay.

Article 37. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to extend any kind of aid and assistance to a vessel of the sending State in the ports of the territorial or internal 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 on any matters relating to the performance of his functions with respect to vessels of the sending State and the master and members of the crew of such vessels.

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 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, examine the vessel's papers, take statements with regard to its voyage and destination, and facilitate the vessel's entry into, departure from and stay in port;
- (b) To settle, without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State, disputes of any kind between the master and any member of the crew, including disputes as to 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 hospital and the 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;
- (e) To issue a provisional certificate of the right to fly the flag of the sending State in respect of a newly acquired or newly built vessel.

Article 39. 1. 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 such 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 of the receiving State with full information on what has taken place.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply in the event that the master or any member of the crew is to be questioned ashore by the authorities of the receiving State.

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

Article 40. 1. Where a vessel of the sending State is wrecked, runs aground, is stranded or is otherwise damaged in the receiving State or where any article form-

ing part of the cargo of a damaged 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 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. The 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.

The 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 is found on or near the coast of the receiving State or is brought into a port of that State and neither the master of the vessel, the owner, his agent nor the underwriters concerned are in a position to make arrangements for the custody or disposal of the vessel or article, the consular officer shall be 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 national 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 national of the sending State and is found on or near the coast of the receiving State or is brought into a port of that State, and neither the master of the vessel, the owner of the article, his agent nor the underwriters concerned are in a position to make arrangements for the custody or disposal of the article, the consular officer shall be authorized 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, *mutatis mutandis*, to aircraft.

PART V. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 42. 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 in Moscow.

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

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

DONE at Bamako on 12 June 1980, in two copies, each in the Russian and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics:

[M. FAZYLOV]

For the Republic
of Mali:

[A. BLONDIN BEYE]

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

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

1. The notification to a consular officer provided for in article 36, paragraph 2, of the Convention shall take place within three days from the time at which the national of the sending State is arrested or otherwise detained.

2. The right of the consular officer, as provided for in article 36, paragraph 3, of the Convention to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State while such national is under arrest or otherwise detained shall be accorded within four days from the time of arrest or detention.

3. The right of the consular officer, as provided for in article 36, paragraph 3 of the Convention, to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State while such national is under arrest or otherwise detained or is serving a term of imprisonment shall be accorded on a periodical 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 have thereto affixed their seals.

DONE at Bamako on 12 June 1980, in two copies in the Russian and French languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics:

[M. FAZYLOV]

For the Republic
of Mali:

[A. BLONDIN BEYE]