

**No. 21585**

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**CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
and  
ETHIOPIA**

**Consular Convention. Signed at Addis Ababa on 13 September 1981**

*Authentic text: English.*

*Registered by Czechoslovakia on 27 January 1983.*

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**TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE  
et  
ÉTHIOPIE**

**Convention consulaire. Signée à Addis-Abeba le 13 septembre 1981**

*Texte authentique : anglais.*

*Enregistrée par la Tchécoslovaquie le 27 janvier 1983.*

## CONSULAR CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AND SOCIALIST ETHIOPIA

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Socialist Ethiopia,

Animated by the desire to further strengthen the ties of friendship between both countries;

Wishing to regulate the relations between both countries in the consular field and thus to facilitate the protection of their respective national interests and the protection of the interests and rights of their respective nationals,

Have decided to conclude this Consular Convention and have agreed as follows:

### PART I. DEFINITIONS

*Article 1.* 1) For the purpose of this Convention the terms listed below shall have the following meanings:

a) "Consular post" is any consulate—consulate general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency;

b) "Consular district" is the area assigned to the consular post for the performance of consular functions;

c) "Head of consular post" means the consul general, consul, vice-consul, consular agent or other consular officer or any other person charged by the sending State with the duty of acting in that capacity;

d) "Consular officer" is any person, including the head of a consular post who has been charged with the performance of consular functions;

e) "Consular employee" is any person performing administrative, technical or service functions in a consular post;

f) "Members of a consular post" are consular officers and consular employees;

g) "Consular premises" are buildings or parts of buildings and land connected with them, which are used exclusively for the purposes of a consular post, irrespective of who is their owner;

h) "Consular archives" include all papers, documents, correspondence, books, films, recording tapes and registers of a consular post, together with ciphers and codes, card files and any equipment used for their protection and safekeeping;

i) "Vessel of the sending State" means any vessel, with the exception of ships of war, lawfully flying the flag of the sending State;

j) "Aircraft of the sending State" means any civil aircraft lawfully displaying the nationality and registration signs of the sending State;

k) "National of the sending State" shall be any person having nationality of the sending State pursuant to its laws and regulations;

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 28 June 1982 by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Addis Ababa, in accordance with article 44 (1).

l) "Members of the family" are the spouse, children and parents of a member of the consular post provided they form part of his household and live at his expenses;

m) "Official correspondence" is any correspondence relating to the consular post and its functions.

2) The receiving State shall consider and treat as juridical persons of the sending State those established pursuant to the laws and regulations of the sending State.

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

*Article 2.* 1) The establishment of a consular post in the territory of the receiving State shall be subject to the consent of such State.

2) The sending and receiving States shall determine by agreements the seat of the consular post and the limits of the consular district.

*Article 3.* 1) The sending State shall request in advance through the diplomatic channel the agreement of the receiving State to the appointment of a head of the consular post.

2) After such agreement has been obtained the diplomatic mission of the sending State shall transmit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State the consular commission or other document of appointment. The commission or other document shall specify the full name of the head of the consular post, his nationality, his class, the seat of the consular post and the consular district.

3) Upon the presentation of the consular commission or other document of appointment of a head of the consular post, the exequatur or other authorization shall be granted as soon as possible by the receiving State.

4) The head of a consular post may enter upon the performance of his functions as soon as the consular commission or other document of appointment has been presented and the receiving State has granted him an exequatur or other authorization.

5) As soon as an exequatur or other authorization has been granted in conformity with this Article, the authorities of the receiving State shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the head of a consular post is enabled to enter upon the performance of his functions and is accorded the rights, privileges and immunities due to him under this Convention and the laws and regulations of the receiving State.

*Article 4.* Pending the granting of an exequatur or other authorization, the receiving State may grant the head of a consular post a provisional authorization to the performance of consular functions.

*Article 5.* Only a national of the sending State who is neither a national of the receiving State nor a national of any third State nor a permanent resident of the receiving State may be a consular officer.

*Article 6.* 1) The sending State shall, in advance, notify in writing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State of the full name, nationality, rank and class of each consular officer appointed to a consular post.

2) The sending State also shall, in advance, notify in writing the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State of the full name, nationality and function of a consular employee appointed to a consular post.

*Article 7.* 1) The sending State may in conformity with Articles 3, 5 and 6 charge one or more members of its diplomatic mission in the receiving State with the performance of consular functions. A member of the diplomatic mission, charged with the performance of consular functions, shall continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities to which he is entitled as a member of the diplomatic mission.

2) A consular department, charged with the performance of consular functions, may be established by the sending State at its diplomatic mission.

*Article 8.* The receiving State shall issue to each consular officer a document confirming his right to perform consular functions in the territory of the receiving State.

*Article 9.* The receiving State shall accord its protection to a consular officer and shall take all necessary measures to prevent any attack on his person, liberty and dignity and shall also take all necessary measures to ensure that he is enabled to perform his functions and is accorded the rights, privileges and immunities due to him under this Convention.

*Article 10.* 1) If the head of the consular post is unable for any reason to act as such or if the post is temporarily vacant, the sending State may appoint a consular officer belonging to the same consular post or to another consular post of the sending State in the receiving State or a member of the diplomatic staff of its diplomatic mission in that State to act temporarily as head of a consular post. The full name of the person concerned shall be notified in advance in writing to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State.

2) A person acting temporarily as head of a consular post shall be entitled to perform all functions of a head of consular post and to enjoy all rights, privileges and immunities as a head of a consular post appointed under Article 3.

3) A member of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission, temporarily acting as head of a consular post, shall continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to him by virtue of his diplomatic status.

*Article 11.* 1) 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 a consular officer is *persona non grata* or that a consular employee is unacceptable.

The sending State shall thereupon recall the person concerned.

2) If the sending State fails to carry out within a reasonable period this obligation under paragraph 1, the receiving State may decline to continue to recognize such person as a member of the consular post.

*Article 12.* 1) The sending State may, to the extent that this is permitted under the laws and regulations of the receiving State, acquire, hold or use under any other form of tenure which may exist under those laws and regulations, land, buildings or parts of buildings for the purposes of providing a consular post or a residence for the members of the consular post who are nationals of the sending State.

2) The receiving State shall provide every assistance to the sending State in acquiring land, buildings or parts of buildings for the purposes mentioned under paragraph 1.

3) The sending State is not relieved of the obligation to observe laws and regulations on construction and territorial planning or other restrictions applied to the area where such land, buildings or parts of buildings are located.

### PART III. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

*Article 13.* 1) The coat of arms of the sending State together with an inscription designating the consular post in the language of that State and of the receiving State may be affixed to the building in which a consular post is installed as well as to the building which is the residence of the head of a consular post.

2) The flag of the sending State may be flown at the building in which a consular post is installed and also at the residence of the head of a consular post and on his means of transport used for official functions.

*Article 14.* 1) Consular premises shall be inviolable. The authorities of the receiving State shall not enter the said premises, as well as the residence of the head of a consular post and the residence of consular officers, except with the consent of the head of the consular post, or of the head of the diplomatic mission or of a person nominated by one of them.

2) The receiving State is under a special duty to take all appropriate steps to protect the consular premises against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the consular post or impairment of its dignity.

*Article 15.* The consular archives shall be inviolable at all times and wherever they may be.

*Article 16.* 1) A consular post shall be entitled to exchange communications with its Government, with the diplomatic missions of the sending State and with other consular posts of the sending State wherever they may be. For this purpose the consular post may employ all suitable means of communication, as also diplomatic or consular couriers, diplomatic and consular bags and codes or ciphers. Radio transmitter can be installed by a consular post only with the consent of the receiving State.

2) In respect of public means of communication the same conditions shall be applied in the case of a consular post as are applied in the case of the diplomatic mission.

3) The official correspondence of a consular post and courier containers and bags shall, provided that they bear visible external marks of their official character, be inviolable and may not be examined or detained. They may contain only official correspondence and articles determined for official use.

4) A consular courier shall be provided with an official document indicating his position and specifying the number of containers forming the consular luggage. The consular courier shall enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as the diplomatic courier of the sending State.

5) The master of a vessel or the commander of a civil aircraft of the sending State may also be charged with the conveyance of consular bags. In any such case the master or commander shall be provided with an official document indicating the number of containers entrusted to him, he shall not, however, be considered to be a consular courier. By arrangement with the appropriate authorities of the receiving

State, the consular post may send a member of the consular post to take possession of the bag directly and freely from the master or commander, or to deliver such bag to him.

*Article 17.* 1) Consular officers and members of their families, provided in each case that the person concerned is not a national or a permanent resident of the receiving State, shall be immune from the criminal, civil and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State.

2) Consular employees and members of their families, provided in each case that the person concerned is not a national or a permanent resident of the receiving State, shall be immune from the jurisdiction of that State in respect of any act performed by them in the exercise of their official functions.

3) The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to civil proceedings:

- a) Resulting from agreements that have not been concluded by the consular officer or employee on behalf of the sending State;
- b) Concerning inheritance in which the consular officer or consular employee does not represent the sending State but appears as a private person;
- c) Concerning the liability for damage caused in the receiving State by a means of transport;
- d) Relating to any private or commercial activity engaged in by a consular officer or consular employee in the receiving State outside his official functions.

4) The sending State may waive any of the immunities provided for in this Article. The waiver shall be express and shall be communicated in writing to the receiving State.

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

*Article 18.* 1) Members of a consular post may be requested to give evidence as witnesses in court or administrative proceedings. If a consular officer declines to give evidence, no coercive measure shall be taken against him. Employees of a consular post are not entitled to decline to give evidence with the exception of cases referred to in paragraph 3.

2) Relevant provisions of paragraph 1 in respect of consular officers and consular employees shall also apply to members of their families.

3) Members of a consular post are entitled to decline to give evidence as witnesses with regard to matters falling within the performance of their functions, or to produce any official document and official correspondence. They are also entitled to decline to give evidence as experts on laws and regulations of the sending State, their interpretation and application.

4) The authorities of the receiving State requesting evidence from consular officers or from consular employees shall take all steps to avoid interference with the performance of the functions of a consular post and to avoid violation of the performance of those functions. Where it is possible, the evidence can be given at the consular post or at the residence of the consular officer or consular employee, or it can be given in a written form.

*Article 19.* Members of a consular post and members of their families, provided in each case that the person concerned is not a national or a permanent resident of the

receiving State, shall be exempt in the receiving State from public service and personal service of any kind.

*Article 20.* Members of a consular post and members of their families, provided in each case that the person concerned is not a national or a permanent resident of the receiving State, shall be exempt from all requirements under the laws and regulations of the receiving State concerning the registration of aliens, permission to reside and other regulations concerning the residence of aliens.

*Article 21.* 1) The sending State shall be exempt in the receiving State from all taxes, charges and fees in respect of:

- a) Land, buildings and parts of buildings used for consular purposes or as a residence of the members of a consular post provided that the premises in question are owned or leased in the name of the sending State;
- b) Transactions and instruments relating to the acquisition of the immovable property, mentioned under paragraph 1)a);
- c) The performance of consular functions, including payments for consular services.

2) The sending State shall also be exempt in the receiving State from all taxes, charges and fees in respect of movable property which is in the ownership of the sending State or which is in its possession or use and which is used exclusively for consular purposes.

3) The exemption provided for in this Article shall not apply to charges and fees for services rendered.

*Article 22.* A member of a consular post and members of his family, provided in each case that the person concerned is not a national or a permanent resident of the receiving State, shall be exempt in the receiving State from taxes and charges in respect of his service income.

*Article 23.* 1) A member of a consular post and members of his family, provided in each case that the person concerned is not a national or a permanent resident of the receiving State, shall be exempt in the receiving State from all nation-wide, regional and local taxes and charges, including taxes and charges imposed on movable property of which he is the owner.

2) The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply in respect to:

- a) Taxes that are, as a rule, contained in the price of goods or services;
- b) Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 21, charges and taxes on private immovable property situated within the receiving State;
- c) Inheritance taxes or taxes on transactions of property collected by the receiving State;
- d) Taxes and charges on private incomes the source of which is situated within the receiving State;
- e) Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 21, court, notarial and registration charges;
- f) Charges collected for services actually rendered.

*Article 24.* 1) The receiving State shall, in accordance with its laws and regulations, permit the exportation of movable property of a consular post and its members provided they are not nationals of the receiving State or permanent residents of that State.

2) If a member of a consular post or a member of his family dies and leaves movable property in the receiving State, no tax on the passing at death, inheritance tax or charges on transaction of property shall be imposed by the receiving State in respect of that property, provided that the person concerned was not a national of the receiving State or a permanent resident of that State and that the presence of the property in that State was due solely to the presence of the deceased in his capacity as a member of a consular post or as a member of the family of such an officer or employee residing with him.

3) The receiving State shall permit the exportation of movable property referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article with the exception of any such property acquired in the receiving State the exportation of which was prohibited at the time of death of the person concerned.

*Article 25.* 1) All articles, including motor vehicles, imported for the official use of a consular post shall in conformity with laws and regulations of the receiving State be exempt from customs duties and other taxes or similar charges of any kind other than charges for storage, cartage and similar services imposed upon or by reason of importation as if they were imported by the diplomatic mission.

2) All articles designed for the personal use of a consular officer and members of his family, including articles for the initial equipment of their households, provided in each case that the person concerned is not a national or permanent resident of the receiving State, shall be exempt from all customs duties and charges imposed upon or by reason of importation, other than charges for storage, cartage and similar services. A consular employee, who is not a national or a permanent resident of the receiving State, shall enjoy the exemptions provided for in this paragraph only in respect of articles imported by him on his first arrival at the consular post.

3) The articles designed for personal use shall not exceed the quantity required for the direct use by the persons concerned.

4) The personal luggage of consular officers and members of their families, provided in each case that the person concerned is not a national or permanent resident of the receiving State, shall be exempt from customs inspection. They may be inspected only in cases when there are serious reasons to believe that they contain other articles than those stated in paragraph 2 or articles the importation or exportation of which is prohibited by the laws and regulations of the receiving State or which are subject to laws and regulations on quarantine. Such an inspection must be undertaken in the presence of the consular officer concerned or a member of his family or a person representing him.

*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 relative to the control of traffic, to insurance of motor vehicles and shall not interfere in the internal affairs of that State.

*Article 27.* 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, a consular officer or consular employee, as also members of his family, shall be permitted to travel freely in the territory of the receiving State.

The provisions of this Article shall be without prejudice to any requirements with regard to the obtaining of visas or other travel documents laid down under the laws and regulations of the receiving State.



*Article 28.* 1) Consular employees who are nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State shall enjoy the immunities provided for in paragraph 3 of Article 18 of this Convention.

2) The receiving State shall exercise its jurisdiction in respect of persons mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article in such a manner that the performance of the functions of the consular post are not hampered.

#### PART IV. CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

*Article 29.* 1) A consular officer shall be entitled to perform functions specified in this part in keeping with the laws and regulations of the receiving State.

He may perform other consular functions provided that they are not contrary to the laws and regulations of the receiving State.

2) A consular officer shall be entitled to represent, in his consular district and in keeping with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, the rights and interests of the sending State and of its nationals, of both natural and juridical persons.

3) In connection with the performance of his functions, a consular officer shall be entitled to apply, in writing as well as orally, to the competent local authorities within his consular district, as well as to the competent central authorities of the receiving State to such extent as the laws, regulations and usages of that State permit.

4) A consular officer shall be entitled, subject to the consent of the receiving State, to perform consular functions also outside his consular district.

*Article 30.* A consular officer shall further the development of economic, commercial, cultural and scientific contacts between the two States and contribute to the strengthening of friendly relations between them.

*Article 31.* A consular officer shall be entitled within the consular district:

- a) To keep a register of nationals of the sending State;
- b) To receive applications and declarations relative to nationality of citizens of the sending State and to issue respective documents;
- c) In accordance with the laws and regulations of the sending State, to receive declarations on the conclusion of marriages, provided that both persons are nationals of the sending State;
- d) To receive declarations pertaining to family relationship as well as other declarations of a national of the sending State in accordance with the laws and regulations of that State;
- e) To register the birth or death of a national of the sending State;
- f) To draw, attest, certify, authenticate, legalize or otherwise validate legal acts and documents required by a national of the sending State for use outside the territory of the receiving State;
- g) To translate legal acts and documents, and to certify the accuracy of the translation, as well as to certify documents and signatures of nationals of the sending State;
- h) To draw in writing or legalize and keep testaments of nationals of the sending State.

A consular officer shall inform the competent authorities of the receiving State of legal acts carried out under subparagraphs c) and e) of paragraph 1) if this is required by the laws and regulations of that State.

*Article 32.* Legal acts and documents, issued, translated or certified by a consular officer in accordance with Article 31 shall have equal legal effect and evidentiary value in the receiving State as documents issued, translated or certified by the competent authorities of the receiving State, provided that they had been issued in a manner not contradicting the laws and regulations of the receiving State.

*Article 33.* A consular officer shall be entitled to accept for safekeeping from nationals of the sending State documents, money, valuables and movable property belonging or designed for them. The objects accepted for safekeeping may be exported from the receiving State only in accordance with the laws and regulations of that State.

*Article 34.* 1) A consular officer shall be entitled to issue, extend, amend and revoke the validity of travel documents of nationals of the sending State, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the sending State.

2) He shall also be entitled to issue, extend and revoke respective visas to persons wishing to travel to the sending State.

*Article 35.* A consular officer shall be entitled, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the sending State, to take over the guardianship of a minor of that State living in the territory of the receiving State, provided that such competence is recognized by the receiving State.

*Article 36.* 1) The competent authorities of the receiving State shall, without delay inform the appropriate consular officer of the death of a national of the sending State in the territory of the receiving State.

2) Where it comes to the knowledge of the competent authorities of the receiving State that there is an estate after a national of the sending State or an estate of a person of any nationality deceased in that State which estate may concern a national of the sending State, they shall equally inform the appropriate consular officer.

3) The competent authorities of the receiving State shall take measures, in cases under paragraph 2 and provided that the estate is situated on the territory of that State, to secure the estate in conformity with the laws and regulations of the receiving State and shall convey to the appropriate consular officer a copy of the testament, if it had been made, as well as all available information in respect of the heirs, the content and the value of the estate and shall advise him of the date on which proceedings concerning the inheritance will be opened.

4) A consular officer shall be entitled, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, to represent, directly or through a representative, the interests of a national of the sending State who has a claim to the estate situated in the receiving State and who is not a permanent resident of that State.

5) A consular officer shall be entitled, on behalf of a national of the sending State who is not a permanent resident of the receiving State, to receive money or other property to which the national concerned may be entitled as a consequence of the death of any person, including payments made in pursuance of workmen's compensation laws, within a pensions and social security scheme and the proceeds from insurance policies.

6) Movable property and money derived from the liquidation of an estate belonging to a national of the sending State may be handed over to the appropriate

consular officer, provided that the claims of a creditor have been settled or secured and that the taxes and charges in respect of the estate have been paid.

7) A consular office shall be entitled to co-operate with the competent authorities of the receiving State in securing the estate pursuant to this Article.

*Article 37.* 1) A consular officer shall have the right to represent, in the consular district in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, nationals of the sending State before the authorities of the receiving State, if they are unable for reasons of absence or for other serious reasons, to protect their rights and interests in time. The representation shall continue till the person represented appoints his representative or assumes himself the protection of this rights and interests.

2) A consular officer shall have the right, within his consular district, to establish and maintain contact with any national of the sending State, to provide him with counsel and all necessary assistance and, if need be, to take steps to secure legal help for him. The receiving State shall in no way infringe upon the right of a national of the sending State to contact his consular post or to visit it.

*Article 38.* 1) The competent authorities of the receiving State shall notify without delay the appropriate consular officer of the detention or any other restriction of personal freedom of a national of the sending State. The consular officer shall, upon request, be immediately informed of the reasons for the deprivation or restriction of the personal freedom of a national of the sending State.

2) The consular officer shall be entitled to visit, as soon as possible, and to maintain contact with a national of the sending State, who has been deprived of personal freedom or whose personal freedom has been restricted. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall also without delay convey to the consular officer any written communication from the national of the sending State who has been deprived of personal freedom or whose personal freedom has been restricted in any way.

3) The rights of the consular officer under paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be applied in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, provided that these laws and regulations do not infringe upon these rights.

*Article 39.* 1) A consular officer shall be entitled, within the consular district, to render every assistance and aid to a vessel of the sending State which has come to a port, the coastal or inland waters of the receiving State, as well as to its crew and passengers.

2) A consular officer may invoke the aid of the competent authorities of the receiving State in any matter relating to the performance of his functions with respect to a vessel of the sending State or members of the crew or the passengers of such a vessel.

3) A consular officer may proceed on board the vessel as soon as she has been given permission to establish contact with the shore. Members of the crew may immediately establish contact with the consular officer.

4) A consular officer shall be entitled within the consular district:

a) To investigate, without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State, any incident occurring on board a vessel, question any member of the crew, examine the vessel's papers, take statements with regard to her voyage and destination and generally facilitate the entry into, stay in and departure from a port of the vessel;

- b) Without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State, to settle disputes between the master and any member of the crew, including disputes as to wages and contracts of service, to the extent that this is permitted under the laws and regulations of the sending State;
- c) To make arrangements for medical treatment or for the repatriation of any member of the crew or any passenger of the vessel;
- d) To receive, draw up or certify any declaration or other document prescribed by the laws and regulations of the sending State in connection with vessels.

*Article 40.* 1) Where there is the intention of the 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 through the competent authorities of the receiving State. 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 be provided by the authorities concerned with full information with regard to what has taken place.

2) The provisions of paragraph 1) shall apply also in any case where it is the intention of the competent authorities of the port area to question members of the crew ashore.

The provisions of this Article shall not, however, apply to any routine examination by the authorities with regard to customs, immigration or public health nor to any action taken at the request, or with the consent, of the master of the vessel.

*Article 41.* 1) If a vessel of the sending State is wrecked, runs aground, is swept ashore or otherwise sustains damage in the receiving State or if any article forming part of the cargo of a wrecked vessel of the sending, receiving or a third State, being the property of a national of the sending State, is found on the coast or in the inland or territorial waters of the receiving State as an article swept ashore or is brought into a port of that State, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall as soon as possible notify the appropriate consular officer accordingly. They shall also inform him of measures already taken for the preservation of the lives of persons on board the vessel, of 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) The consular officer may render every assistance to the vessel, her passengers and members of her crew. For this purpose he may invoke the assistance of the competent authorities of the receiving State. He may take the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article as also measures for the repair of the vessel, or may request the competent authorities of the receiving State to take, or continue to take, such measures.

3) Where the vessel 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, the consular officer shall be deemed to be authorized to make, on behalf of the owner of the vessel, the same arrangements as the owner himself could have made for such purposes.

4) Where any article forming part of the cargo of a wrecked vessel 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, and 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, the consular officer shall be deemed to be authorized to make, on behalf of the owner, such arrangements as the owner himself could have made for such purposes.

*Article 42.* The provisions of Articles 39, 40 and 41 shall, to an appropriate extent, apply also in relation to aircraft.

*Article 43.* A consular post shall be entitled to levy in the receiving State the fees and charges for the performance of consular services prescribed under the laws and regulations of the sending State.

#### PART V. FINAL PROVISIONS

*Article 44.* 1) This Convention shall be subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of instruments of ratification which shall take place as soon as possible.

2) This Convention shall remain in force until the expiry of six months from the date on which one of the High Contracting Parties shall have given the other High Contracting Party a written notice of its intention to terminate the Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have signed this Convention.

DONE at Addis Ababa in duplicate in the English language on this 13th day of the month of September 1981.

For the Czechoslovak Socialist  
Republic:

[Signed — Signé]<sup>1</sup>

For Socialist Ethiopia:

[Signed — Signé]<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Signed by Bohuslav Chřoupek — Signé par Bohuslav Chřoupek.

<sup>2</sup> Signed by Feleke Gedle-Giorgis — Signé by Feleke Gedle-Giorgis.