

**No. 23394**

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**BULGARIA  
and  
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA**

**Consular Convention. Signed at Tripoli on 8 December  
1981**

*Authentic texts: Bulgarian and Arabic.  
Registered by Bulgaria on 18 June 1985.*

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et  
JAMAHIRIYA ARABE LIBYENNE**

**Convention consulaire. Signée à Tripoli le 8 décembre 1981**

*Textes authentiques : bulgare et arabe.  
Enregistrée par la Bulgarie le 18 juin 1985.*

## [TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONSULAR CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA AND THE SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,

Desiring to strengthen the friendly relations existing between the two countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect, non-interference in internal affairs and regard for their mutual benefit, and to regulate consular relations between them,

Have agreed as follows:

## CHAPTER I. DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

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

(d) "Consular officer" means any person, including the head of a consular post, entrusted with the exercise of consular functions;

[(e) "Consular employee" means any person performing administrative, technical or other duties at a consular post;]<sup>2</sup>

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

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

(h) "Consular archives" includes all the papers, documents, correspondence, books, films, tapes and registers of the consular post, together with the seals and stamps, ciphers and codes, card-indexes and any article of furniture intended for their protection or safekeeping;

(i) "Vessel of the sending State" means any vessel flying the flag of and registered in that State, with the exception of warships;

(j) "Aircraft of the sending State" means any aircraft, other than military aircraft registered in that State in accordance with its laws and bearing its distinguishing marks.

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 20 February 1983, i.e., 30 days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Sofia on 21 January 1983, in accordance with article 51 (1).

<sup>2</sup> The text between brackets does not appear in the authentic Arabic text.

CHAPTER II. ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULAR POSTS AND APPOINTMENT  
OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONSULAR POST

*Article 2.* 1. A consular post may be established in the territory of the receiving State only with that State's consent.

2. The seat of the consular post, its classification and consular district shall be established by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

*Article 3.* 1. Prior to the appointment of the head of a consular post, the sending State shall ascertain through official channels whether the receiving State will agree to recognize the person concerned as head of the consular post.

2. The sending State shall transmit, through its diplomatic mission or people's bureau, as appropriate, to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison of the receiving State a consular commission or other similar instrument for the appointment of the head of the consular post and showing the name of the person concerned, his category and class, the consular district in which he is to exercise his functions and the seat of the consular post.

3. Following submission of the consular commission or other similar instrument for the appointment of the head of a consular post, the receiving State shall as soon as possible grant the head of the consular post an exequatur or other authorization.

4. The head of a consular post is admitted to the exercise of his functions only after the receiving State has granted him an exequatur or other authorization.

5. The receiving State may extend provisional recognition to the head of the consular post to enable him to exercise his functions pending delivery of the exequatur or other authorization.

6. As soon as recognition is extended, even provisionally, the authorities of the receiving State shall take all the necessary measures to enable the head of the consular post to carry out his duties.

*Article 4.* The receiving State may at any time, and without having to state the reasons for its decision, notify the sending State through official channels that the exequatur or other authorization granted to the head of a consular post has been withdrawn or that some other member of the consular post is considered unacceptable. In such a case, the sending State shall be required to recall the person concerned even if he has already been admitted to the exercise of his functions. If the sending State fails within a reasonable time to carry out those obligations, the receiving State may cease to recognize him as a member of the consular post.

*Article 5.* 1. If the head of a consular post is unable for any reason to carry out his functions or the position of head of consular post is vacant, the sending State may authorize a consular officer belonging to the same post or another of its consular posts in the receiving State or one of the members of the diplomatic staff of its diplomatic mission or people's bureau, as appropriate, in the receiving State to act as temporary head of the consular post. The name of the person concerned shall be notified in advance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, as appropriate, of the receiving State.

2. The acting head of a consular post shall enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by the head of a consular post under this Convention.

3. When a member of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission or people's bureau, as appropriate, of the sending State is entrusted with the functions of head of consular post in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article, the privileges and immunities accorded to him by virtue of his diplomatic status shall not be affected.

*Article 6.* A consular officer shall have the nationality of the sending State only.

*Article 7.* Through its diplomatic mission or people's bureau, as appropriate, the sending State shall notify the receiving State in writing of:

- (a) The appointment of members of a consular post, with the exception of the head of a consular post, their arrival after appointment, their final departure or the termination of their functions and any other changes affecting their status that may occur in the course of their service with the consular post;
- (b) The arrival and final departure of a person belonging to the family of a member of a consular post and, where appropriate, the fact that a person becomes or ceases to be such a member of the family;
- (c) The engagement and discharge of persons resident in the receiving State as members of the consular post.

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

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply to consular employees, provided that they are neither nationals nor permanent residents of the receiving State.

3. The provisions of this article shall also apply to members of the family of a member of a consular post residing with him.

#### CHAPTER III. FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

*Article 9.* 1. The receiving State shall accord full facilities for the performance of the functions of the consular post and shall take the necessary measures to enable members of the consular post to carry out their duties and to enjoy the facilities, privileges and immunities provided for in this Convention.

2. The receiving State shall treat members of the consular post with due respect and shall take appropriate steps to ensure the protection of their person, freedom and dignity.

*Article 10.* 1. The coat of arms of the sending State may be displayed, with the name of the consular post written in the languages both of the sending State and of the receiving State, on the building occupied by the consular post.

2. The national flag of the sending State may be flown on the building occupied by the consular post and on the residence of the head of the consular post.

3. The flag of the sending State may be flown on the official means of transport of the head of the consular post.

*Article 11.* 1. The sending State shall have the right, in accordance with the laws of the receiving State, to acquire, use or lease such land, buildings, or parts of

buildings or to construct such buildings and improve such land as may be necessary for the consular premises or for the living accommodation of members of the consular post. The receiving State shall, where necessary, render assistance to the sending State for that purpose.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not exempt the sending State from the obligation to comply with the laws and regulations of the receiving State relating to construction and town planning applicable to the area in which the property and buildings concerned are situated.

*Article 12.* 1. Consular premises shall be inviolable. The authorities of the receiving State shall not enter such premises without the consent of either the head of the consular post or the head of the diplomatic mission or people's bureau, as appropriate, of the sending State or a person designated by one of them.

2. The consular premises shall not be used for purposes which are incompatible with the exercise of consular functions.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply to the living accommodation of members of a consular post.

*Article 13.* 1. The consular premises and the means of transport of the consular post shall be immune from any form of requisition. If expropriation is necessary for the purposes of national defence or public utility, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall, in accordance with the laws of that State, take all possible steps to avoid impeding the performance of consular functions and promptly to pay adequate and effective compensation to the sending State.

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

*Article 14.* 1. Consular premises, the living accommodation of members of the consular post and land ancillary thereto of which the sending State or any natural person or body corporate acting on its behalf is the owner or lessee, as well as transactions and documents relating to the acquisition of such property, shall be exempt from all taxes and other similar dues.

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

*Article 15.* The sending State shall be exempt from payment of any taxes and dues on movable property which is owned or used by that State, also in connection with the acquisition of such property.

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

*Article 17.* 1. The consular post may communicate with the Government, the diplomatic missions or people's bureaux, as appropriate, and other consular posts, wherever situated, of the sending State. The consular post may for that purpose employ all ordinary means of communication, ciphers, diplomatic or consular couriers and diplomatic or consular bags. Where public means of communication are employed, the conditions in force for diplomatic missions or people's bureaux, as appropriate, shall apply to the consular post. The consular post may install and use a wireless transmitter only with the consent of the receiving State.

2. Regardless of the means of communication employed, the official correspondence of the consular post and the consular bags shall be inviolable. They shall be neither opened nor detained by the authorities of the receiving State provided that they bear visible external marks of their official character.

3. The consular couriers of the sending State shall enjoy in the territory of the receiving State the same rights, privileges and immunities as are enjoyed by diplomatic couriers.

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

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

*Article 19.* 1. The members of a consular post and the members of their families residing with them shall enjoy immunity from the jurisdiction of the receiving State except in respect of a civil action:

- (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 successions in which they are involved as executors, administrators, or statutory or testamentary heirs as private persons, and not on behalf of the sending State;
- (c) Arising out of a contract concluded by them in which they did not contract expressly or impliedly as representatives of the sending State;
- (d) By a third party for damage arising from an accident in the receiving State caused by a motor vehicle.

2. Measures of execution against the persons mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article may be taken only in the cases referred to in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) and on condition that such measures do not infringe upon the inviolability of their person or living accommodation.

*Article 20.* 1. The sending State may waive such immunity from the jurisdiction of the receiving State as is enjoyed by a member of the consular post or a member of his family residing with him. The waiver shall in all cases be express and communicated in writing. The waiver of immunity from jurisdiction for the purposes of civil proceedings shall not be deemed to imply the waiver of immunity from the measures of execution resulting from the judicial decision; in respect of such measures, a separate waiver shall be necessary.

2. The initiation of proceedings by a member of the consular post or a member of his family residing with him in a matter where he might enjoy immunity from jurisdiction under article 19 of this Convention shall preclude him from invoking immunity from jurisdiction in respect of any counter-claim directly connected with the principal claim.

*Article 21.* 1. A consular officer is under no obligation to give evidence as a witness before the courts or other competent authorities of the receiving State.

2. Consular employees may be called upon to give evidence before the courts or other competent authorities of the receiving State. They are entitled to decline to give evidence concerning matters connected with the exercise of their official functions. No coercive measures shall be applied to a consular employee to compel him to appear before a court or to give evidence.

3. The provisions of this article shall also apply *mutatis mutandis* to members of the family of a member of the consular post provided that they reside with him.

*Article 22.* The receiving State shall exempt members of the consular post and members of their families residing with them from any services of a compulsory nature and from any other public or military obligations.

*Article 23.* Members of the consular post and members of their families residing with them shall be exempt from all obligations under the laws of the receiving State in regard to residence formalities for aliens.

*Article 24.* 1. Members of the consular post shall be exempt from all taxes and dues levied by the receiving State on the salaries or wages received from the sending State.

2. Members of the consular post and members of their families residing with them shall be exempt from all dues and taxes, whether national, regional or municipal, including dues and taxes on movable property belonging to them.

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

- (a) Indirect taxes of a kind which are normally incorporated in the price of goods or services;
- (b) Dues or taxes on private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State, subject to the provisions of article 14;
- (c) Estate, succession or inheritance duties, and duties on transfers, levied by the receiving State, subject to the provisions of article 26;
- (d) Dues and taxes of any kind on private income arising in the receiving State;
- (e) Charges levied for specific services rendered;
- (f) Dues and taxes on transactions and on documents relating to such transactions, including State duties of any kind collected in connection with such transactions, except for taxes and dues in respect of which exemption applies under article 14 of this Convention.

4. Members of the consular post who employ persons whose wages or salaries are not exempt from income tax in the receiving State shall observe the obligations which the laws of that State impose upon employers concerning the levying of income tax.

*Article 25.* 1. All articles, including motor vehicles, intended for the official use of the consular post shall be exempt from customs duties to the same extent as articles intended for the official use of the diplomatic mission or people's bureau, as appropriate.

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

3. Members of the consular post and members of their families residing with them shall be accorded the same exemption from customs duties as the correspond-

ing categories of the staff of the diplomatic mission or people's bureau, as appropriate.

4. The term "corresponding categories of the staff of the diplomatic mission or people's bureau, as appropriate" in paragraph 3 of this article means members of the diplomatic staff, in the case of consular officers, and members of the administrative and technical staff, in the case of consular employees.

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

- (a) Shall permit the export of the movable property of the deceased, with the exception of any such property acquired in the receiving State the export of which was prohibited at the time of his death;
- (b) Shall not levy estate, succession or inheritance duties, and duties on transfers, on movable property the presence of which in the receiving State was due solely to the presence in that State of the deceased as a member of the consular post of a family member thereof.

*Article 27.* The receiving State shall ensure freedom of movement and travel in its territory for members of the consular post, and members of their families residing with them, except in zones entry into which is prohibited or restricted for reasons of national security.

*Article 28.* Members of the consular post and members of their families shall comply with the laws of the receiving State in respect of insurance against third party risks arising from the use of any means of transport.

*Article 29.* Consular employees and members of the families of consular officers and consular employees residing with them who are nationals of or permanently resident in the receiving State shall not enjoy the privileges and immunities specified in this Convention, except for those provided for in article 21, paragraphs 2 and 3.

#### CHAPTER IV. CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

*Article 30.* A consular officer shall strive to strengthen friendly relations between the two countries, to promote the development of economic, commercial, cultural, scientific and tourist relations between them and to protect the rights and interests of the sending State and its nationals.

*Article 31.* 1. In the exercise of his functions, a consular officer may address, orally or in writing:

- (a) The competent local authorities of his consular district;
- (b) The competent central authorities of the receiving State if this is allowed by the laws and usages of the receiving State.

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

*Article 32.* 1. A consular officer shall be entitled, in accordance with the laws of the receiving State, to represent or arrange appropriate legal defence for nationals of the sending State, including bodies corporate, before the courts and other



authorities of the receiving State where, because of absence or any other reason, such nationals are unable at the proper time to assume the defence of their rights and interests.

2. The representation referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall cease as soon as the represented person appoints his own representative or himself assumes the defence of his rights and interests.

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

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

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

- (a) To register nationals of the sending State;
- (b) To receive any declarations concerning nationality;
- (c) To register and receive communications and documents concerning births and deaths of nationals of the sending State;
- (d) To solemnize marriages in accordance with the laws of the sending State, provided that both parties to such a marriage are nationals of the sending State;
- (e) To receive declarations concerning the family status of nationals of the sending State.

2. The consular officer shall inform the competent authorities of the receiving State of such births, deaths and marriages of nationals of the sending State as are registered at the consular post, if the laws of the receiving State so require.

3. The provisions of subparagraphs 1 (c) and (d) of this article shall not exempt the persons concerned from the obligation to observe the formalities required by the laws of the receiving State.

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

- (a) To receive and certify any declaration from a national of the sending State and to issue appropriate documents to him;
- (b) To draw up, certify and accept for safekeeping wills and other documents attesting to unilateral legal acts of nationals of the sending State;
- (c) To certify the signatures of nationals of the sending State;
- (d) To legalize any documents issued by the authorities of the sending or the receiving State and to certify copies and extracts therefrom;
- (e) To translate documents and to certify the accuracy of the translation;
- (f) To draw up and certify instruments and contracts concluded by nationals of the sending State, provided that such instruments and contracts are not contrary to the laws of the receiving State and do not relate to the acquisition or termination of rights in respect of immovable property situated in the receiving State;
- (g) To draw up and certify instruments and contracts, regardless of the nationality of the parties thereto, where such instruments and contracts relate exclusively to property rights existing in the sending State or to rights to be exercised in that State, and provided that such instruments and contracts are not contrary to the laws of the receiving State.

2. The instruments and documents referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, when certified or legalized by a consular officer of the sending State, shall have in the receiving State the same validity and evidentiary value as documents certified or legalized by the courts or other competent authorities of the receiving State. The authorities of the receiving State shall, however, be obliged to recognize the validity of the aforesaid documents only to the extent that such documents are not contrary to the laws of the receiving State.

*Article 36.* A consular officer shall be entitled to accept for safekeeping from nationals of the sending State articles, sums of money and documents, provided that such action is not contrary to the laws of the receiving State.

*Article 37.* A consular officer shall be entitled to deliver judicial and other documents to nationals of the sending State.

*Article 38.* 1. The authorities of the receiving State shall notify the consular post in writing of instances in which it is necessary to appoint a guardian or trustee for a national of the sending State who is a minor or who lacks legal capacity.

2. A consular officer may contact the competent authorities of the receiving State with regard to the matters referred to in paragraph 1 of this article and, in particular, may propose a candidate for appointment as a guardian or trustee.

*Article 39.* A consular officer shall be entitled to communicate with any national of the sending State, to help or advise him and, where necessary, to provide him with legal assistance. If a national of the sending State wishes to visit a consular officer or to communicate with him in any other way, the receiving State shall not restrict the access of such national to the consular post of the sending State.

*Article 40.* 1. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall within three days inform the consular post of the sending State if a national of that State is arrested, detained or deprived of his freedom in any way. The aforesaid authorities shall forward without delay any communications addressed by such national to the consular post.

2. A consular officer shall be entitled to visit a national of the sending State who is arrested, detained or deprived of his freedom in any other way, to converse with or correspond with him and to ensure that he has legal assistance. He shall also be entitled to visit a national of the sending State who is serving a term of imprisonment.

3. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall be required to inform nationals of the sending State of the kind referred to in paragraph 1 of this article of all their rights under the provisions of this Convention.

4. The rights specified in this article shall be exercised in conformity with the procedures and regulations established by the receiving State.

*Article 41.* 1. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall notify the consular post as soon as possible of the death of a national of the sending State and transmit to it information concerning the estate, the statutory and testamentary heirs and the opening of a succession in the receiving State where the statutory or testamentary heir is a national of the sending State. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall also notify the consular post of the existence of a will.

2. A consular officer shall be entitled, even without having power of attorney, to represent a national of the sending State before the authorities of the receiving State in accordance with the laws of that State governing succession proceedings if such national is unable, because of absence or any other valid reasons, to defend his rights and interests in good time.

3. Where a succession is opened in his consular district, a consular officer shall be entitled:

- (a) To request the competent authorities of the receiving State to take the measures provided for by the laws of that State for the protection and preservation of the estate;
- (b) To be present in person or to appoint a representative to be present at the inventoring and sealing of the estate and to monitor the proceedings initiated for this purpose.

4. If, after the completion of succession proceedings in the territory of one of the Contracting States, the movable estate or proceeds from the sale of the movable or immovable estate are to descend to statutory or testamentary heirs who are resident in the territory of the other Contracting State and if such heirs are unable to take delivery of the estate either in person or through a representative, such estate or proceeds shall be delivered to a consular officer in accordance with the laws of the receiving State.

5. Where a national of the sending State who is not a permanent resident of the receiving State dies in that State, such possessions as he may have brought into the country shall be delivered without formal proceedings to a consular officer, with the exception of such articles as he may have acquired in the receiving State the export of which was prohibited at the time of his death.

*Article 42.* A consular officer shall be entitled to extend any type of assistance to vessels of the sending State and their crews while they are in the territorial or inland waters of the receiving State. A consular officer may take any necessary steps to apply the laws and regulations of the sending State concerning shipping. For that purpose, he may also visit a vessel of the sending State and be visited by the master and crew members of such a vessel in accordance with the regulations in force at the ports of the receiving State.

*Article 43.* Without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State, a consular officer shall be entitled:

- (a) To question the master and any member of the crew of a vessel of the sending State, to inspect, accept and certify the ship's papers, to receive information concerning the voyage of the vessel and to take any other steps to facilitate the entry, stay and departure of the vessel;
- (b) To settle any disputes between the master and other members of the crew, including disputes concerning contracts of service and working conditions;
- (c) To make arrangements for the engagement or discharge of the master or a member of the crew;
- (d) To take appropriate steps for the hospitalization and repatriation of the master or a member of the crew;
- (e) To receive, draw up or sign any declarations or other documents relating to shipping which may be provided for by the laws of the sending State;

- (f) To receive any reports and documents concerning births or deaths which have been drawn up by the master on board the vessel, as well as wills received by him during the voyage;
- (g) To assist the master of the vessel or a member of its crew in communicating with a court or with other competent authorities of the receiving State;
- (h) To certify any changes in lists of the crew members of vessels.

*Article 44.* 1. Where the courts or competent authorities of the receiving State intend to take coercive measures or to carry out an official investigation on board a vessel of the sending State which is in the territorial waters of the receiving State, they shall notify the appropriate consular officer. Such notification shall be given in time to enable the consular officer to be present when the measures are carried out. If the consular officer or his representative was unable to attend the proceedings, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall, at his request, provide him with full information regarding the measures taken and what has occurred.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall also apply in cases where the master, any member of the crew, or any passenger who is a national of the sending State is to be questioned on shore by the competent authorities of the port area.

3. Unless the master of the vessel or the consular officer so requests, the judicial and other competent authorities of the receiving State shall not intervene in the internal affairs of the vessel in matters concerning relations between the members of the crew, working conditions, discipline or other action of an internal nature, provided that there has been no disturbance of the peace or violation of public order, security or the laws of the receiving State.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall not, however, apply to regular customs, passport or public health clearance or to the saving of human life at sea, the prevention of pollution of the sea or other acts carried out at the request or with the consent of the master of the vessel.

*Article 45.* 1. Where a vessel of the sending State is wrecked, runs aground, is swept ashore or suffers any other damage in the territorial or inland waters of the receiving State or if any article belonging to the vessel or forming part of its cargo or any article forming part of the cargo of any wrecked vessel and belonging to the sending State or one of its nationals is found in the receiving State, the competent authorities of that State shall so notify the consular officer of the sending State without delay. The aforesaid authorities shall also report any measures taken to save human lives, the vessel, its cargo and other property on board the vessel and other articles forming part of its cargo which have become separated from the vessel.

2. A consular officer may render every assistance to the damaged vessel, the members of its crew and its passengers. For that purpose it may request assistance from the competent authorities of the receiving State. Such authorities shall provide the necessary assistance to enable the consular officer to take such measures.

3. The damaged vessel and its cargo shall not be subject to customs duty or any other fees of a similar nature in the territory of the receiving State, provided that they are not intended for use in that State.

*Article 46.* The provisions of articles 42, 43, 44 and 45 shall also apply to civil aircraft of the sending State.

*Article 47.* 1. The consular post may levy in the territory of the receiving State fees and other charges provided for by the laws of the sending State for consular services performed by it.

2. The fees and charges referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall be exempt from all dues and taxes in the receiving State.

*Article 48.* In addition to the functions specified in this Convention, a consular officer may also exercise other functions entrusted to him by the sending State, provided that they are not contrary to the laws of the receiving State.

#### CHAPTER V. GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

*Article 49.* 1. The provisions of this Convention shall also apply to the consular services of diplomatic missions and people's bureaux, as appropriate.

2. The names of members of a diplomatic mission or people's bureau, as appropriate, who are performing consular functions shall be notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, as appropriate, of the receiving State.

3. The members of the diplomatic mission or people's bureau, as appropriate, referred to in paragraph 2 of this article shall continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities granted to them by virtue of their diplomatic status.

*Article 50.* All persons enjoying privileges and immunities under this Convention shall be required, without prejudice to such privileges and immunities, to comply with the laws and regulations of the receiving State.

*Article 51.* 1. This Convention is subject to ratification and shall enter into force thirty days after the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Sofia.

2. The Convention is concluded for an indefinite period. It may be terminated upon written notice of renunciation by either Contracting Party, in which case the Convention shall cease to have effect after six months have elapsed from the date of the written notice of denunciation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have signed and sealed this Convention.

DONE at Tripoli on 8 December 1981 (11 Safar A.H. 1391) in two original copies, in the Bulgarian and Arabic languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the People's Republic  
of Bulgaria:

[Signed]

KHRISTO KHRISTOV

Minister, Chairman of the Bulgarian  
Delegation to the Bulgarian-Libyan  
Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific  
and Technical Co-operation

For the Socialist People's  
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya:

[Signed]

BASHIR JUDAH

Chairman of the Libyan Delegation to  
the Libyan-Bulgarian Joint Commit-  
tee for Economic, Scientific and Tech-  
nical Co-operation