

N° 3671.

BULGARIE ET POLOGNE

Convention consulaire, et protocole final. Signés à Sofia, le 22 décembre 1934.

BULGARIA AND POLAND

Consular Convention, and Final Protocol. Signed at Sofia, December 22nd, 1934.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 3671. — CONSULAR CONVENTION² BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF BULGARIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND. SIGNED AT SOFIA, DECEMBER 22ND, 1934.

French official text communicated by the Chargé d'Affaires a. i. of the Permanent Delegation of Bulgaria accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place June 19th, 1935.

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BULGARS
and

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND,

Being mutually desirous of regulating their consular relations, admitting consular officials to their territories, and determining the respective rights, privileges and immunities of consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents and of defining their powers, have agreed to conclude a Consular Convention and have appointed as Plenipotentiaries for that purpose :

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BULGARS :

Monsieur Constantin BATOLOFF, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND :

Monsieur Adam TARNOVSKI, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Sofia ;

Who, having presented their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions :

CHAPTER I.

CONSULAR ORGANISATION.

Article 1.

1. Each of the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled to appoint consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls or consular agents in ports, towns and other centres in the territory of the other Party.

2. The High Contracting Parties nevertheless reserve the right to designate the places where they deem it inadvisable to admit consuls. It is understood that this reservation may not be applied by one of the High Contracting Parties to the other without being equally applicable to all other Powers.

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Warsaw, April 30th, 1935. Came into force May 30th, 1935.

3. For the purposes of the present Convention, the word "consul" shall be taken to mean, consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents; similarly, the word "consulate" shall be taken to mean consulates general, consulates, vice-consulates and consular agencies.

Article 2.

1. Consuls shall be reciprocally admitted and recognised in accordance with the customary rules and formalities in the country of residence, after having presented their credentials.

2. The extent of the consular area shall be indicated at the time of presentation of credentials; any subsequent change in connection with this area shall be communicated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the other High Contracting Party.

3. The exequatur necessary for the free exercise of their functions shall be granted to consuls without delay and free of charge, and after the said exequatur has been granted the competent authorities of their consular areas shall immediately take the necessary steps to enable them to perform their duties and ensure them the benefit of the immunities and exemptions to which they are entitled.

4. In case of urgency, the Government of the country of residence may, at the request of the country which has appointed him, grant the consul provisional recognition and allow him to carry on the duties entrusted to him until he presents his credentials and receives the exequatur.

Article 3.

1. Consuls and consular agents and other consular officials may be officials *de carrière* or honorary officials.

2. Should the honorary official be a national of the country in which he has to perform consular duties, the country which desires to appoint him must, before doing so, obtain through diplomatic channels the consent of the Government of the country of which he is a national.

CHAPTER II.

CONSULAR PRIVILEGES.

Article 4.

1. In the case of inability of the consul to attend to his duties, or of his absence or death, one of the consular officials of the consulate whose name has been previously notified to the competent authorities of the State in which the consul resides, shall, without further formality, be allowed to undertake temporary consular duties in an acting capacity.

2. The said consular official shall, whilst temporarily acting in that capacity, be entitled to all rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities to which a duly appointed official would be entitled.

Article 5.

1. Consuls and consular agents shall be entitled to place above the outer door of the building in which the consulate or consular agency is installed the coat-of-arms of the country which they represent, with the usual inscription in the official language of their own country; they may also fly the flag of the country which has appointed them on the building in which the consulate or consular agency is installed on days of public ceremonies and on other customary occasions. It is understood that these external signs shall never be interpreted as constituting a right of asylum.

2. Subject to the reservations made in the present Article with regard to the right of asylum, they may also place the arms and fly the flag of the State which has appointed them on the vehicles or vessels which they may employ in the exercise of their duties.

Article 6.

1. The consular archives and all documents and articles used for official purposes shall at all times be inviolable and the local authorities may not under any pretext examine or detain such documents or articles or files, papers or other articles forming part of the archives. The above-mentioned files, papers and articles shall always be kept completely separate from private papers and books or papers relating to any commerce or industry in which the respective consular officials may be engaged.

2. If a consul, consular agent or other consular official of one of the two High Contracting Parties, who is called upon by the local authorities to hand over or to produce files, papers or other articles forming part of such archives, refuses to do so, the authority in question may not employ any measures of constraint against the said official ; all differences arising out of such circumstances must be settled through diplomatic channels.

3. The official correspondence of the consul or consular agency and correspondence addressed to them shall always be inviolable, and authorities shall not have the right to detain or examine it.

4. Consuls *de carrière* may, in their correspondence with the authorities of their State, including diplomatic missions and consular offices, use cipher and receive and send diplomatic bags, provided the said bags be accompanied by documents attesting their nature.

Article 7.

1. The official consular premises of consulates graded as *de carrière* posts and premises allotted for the safe-keeping of records shall always be inviolable, and the local authorities may not enter them unless they have to arrest a person charged with an offence which, under the *lex loci*, is punishable with more than one year's imprisonment. Nevertheless, the authorities may in no case search such premises or seize papers and other articles therein.

2. The official consular premises and the premises allotted for the safe-keeping of records may in no case serve as asylum.

Article 8.

1. Consuls, consular agents and other consular officials *de carrière* of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, enjoy exemption from all military requisitions, contributions or billeting. This privilege shall not be extended to houses belonging to them but not used as consular premises or as the official's residence. Honorary consuls and other honorary officials shall only be exempted from military requisitions and billeting in respect of premises used for consular offices and consular archives.

2. Consuls, consular agents and other consular officials *de carrière* shall be exempted from all direct taxation *in personam* levied for the State or for public bodies other than the State.

The said persons shall, however, be subject to taxation under the ordinary law of the land in so far as, in the State in which they reside, they own or rent real property or commercial or industrial undertakings, or are shareholders in such undertakings, or exercise a remunerative occupation or receive income from capital or inheritance.

3. The said officials and, in general, all persons employed in consulates and their domestic servants shall be exempt from compulsory social insurance under the legislation of the other High Contracting Party when such persons are nationals of the State which has appointed the consul.

4. *De carrière* consuls, consular agents and other consular officials must in every case be nationals of the State which has appointed them.

Article 9.

1. Consuls, consular agents and other officials *de carrière* may, when proceeding to their post in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, within six months after their taking up duty, import their furniture and household utensils for their personal use or use of their family, free of Customs duty or any other import tax that might otherwise be chargeable.

2. They shall also be exempted from export duty on the said articles when they leave the State of their residence.

3. It is understood that this exemption shall not apply to perishable goods.

4. Exemption from Customs duty and any other import taxes shall also be granted in respect of articles intended for the official use of consulates or consular agencies and furniture for offices and official premises.

Article 10.

Immovable property owned by one of the High Contracting Parties and used for consular offices and premises rented by the said High Contracting Party for the same purpose, and the residences of the persons mentioned in paragraph 1 of Article 8, shall be exempt from all taxes and public charges.

Article 11.

Consuls, consular agents and other consular officials shall not be liable to prosecution by the authorities of the State in which they reside in respect of their official acts carried out under the present Convention.

Article 12.

1. Consuls, consular agents and other consular officials, with the exception of those engaged in minor office work and servants, when such persons are not honorary officials and are nationals of the State which has appointed them, may not be detained either as a preventive measure or as a result of civil or commercial proceedings, or as the result of a misdemeanour, or as the result of a penalty for offences proceedings in respect of which are only taken through administrative channels. Furthermore, they may not be placed under arrest or imprisoned as a preventive measure save in the case of offences which are punishable with more than one year's imprisonment.

2. If legal proceedings are instituted against any consul or consular agent, or assistant consuls or vice-consuls or consular attachés, or if any of these officials are arrested or charged with an offence, the Government of the State of residence shall immediately notify the diplomatic representative of the State which appointed the official in question.

Article 13.

1. Consuls, consular agents and other consular officials must comply with requests to appear as witnesses addressed to them by the competent local authorities. Should they not be nationals of the State of residence, such requests should be forwarded to them in the form of official letters without any threat of penalties in case of non-appearance.

The hearing should take place without delay at the appointed time and should, so far as possible, not be unduly prolonged.

Office staff and servants are not entitled to these privileges.

2. *De carrière* consuls may, in any individual case, plead inability to attend for reasons of health, or for imperative reasons connected with their duties, and ask that the hearing be adjourned to another day though within a reasonable time.

3. Consuls, consular agents and all other consular officials, both *de carrière* and honorary, may plead professional secrecy or State reasons when refusing to make statements concerning matters connected with official duties, or to give evidence or to produce documents alleged to be in their possession.

Even should the competent authority be of opinion that the excuse is not justified, it shall abstain from any measures of coercion against them.

Article 14.

1. Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to grant to consuls, consular agents or other consular officials of the other High Contracting Party most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of exemption from duties and in respect of privileges and immunities.

2. The High Contracting Parties nevertheless agree that neither of them may claim the advantages resulting from the most-favoured-nation clause and require for the above-mentioned persons exemptions, rights, privileges, immunities and honours greater than those which itself grants to the consuls, consular agents and other consular officials of the other High Contracting Party of the same rank and same category.

CHAPTER III.

FUNCTIONS OF CONSULS.

Article 15.

1. Consuls and consular agents of the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled to protect the nationals of the State which has appointed them, and, in virtue of international law and usage, to defend all rights and interests appertaining to nationals of their State.

2. For that purpose they shall be entitled to apply to the Courts and to all authorities in their area in order to obtain the necessary information and explanations, in so far as the law may allow.

3. Should their complaints not be attended to by the authorities of their area, they may only apply direct to the Government of the State in which they reside in the absence of any diplomatic representative of their State or in cases where a special agreement exists.

4. It is fully understood that consuls and consular agents shall apply to the local Courts and authorities in writing in the official language of the State of residence.

Article 16.

Consuls and consular agents of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled, subject to compliance with the legislation of the State which has appointed them, to issue to their nationals passports and other personal documents and to grant permits to enter a country and to affix the visas to passports, certificates of origin of goods and other documents.

Article 17.

1. Consuls and consular agents of each of the High Contracting Parties may, if empowered to do so and subject to compliance with the laws and regulations of their country, draw up birth and death certificates in respect of nationals of the State which has appointed them.

2. It is fully understood that this Article shall in no way dispense private persons from the obligation laid down in the local laws to notify births and deaths to the local authorities.

Article 18.

Each of the High Contracting Parties hereby undertakes to supply on application from the authorities of the other Party extracts from the Civil Register certified in the form and subject to the payment of the fees prescribed by the laws and regulations of the State applied to.

The consul or consular agent may make the application direct to the competent registrar of the State applied to.

Should mention be made in the application of the fact that these extracts are intended for official use or for persons entitled to receive public assistance, they shall be made out and issued without fees or any other charges.

Article 19.

1. Consuls or consular agents of each of the High Contracting Parties, provided they are so authorised by the authorities of the State which appointed them, shall be entitled :

(1) To receive in or outside their office all declarations which nationals of their State may have to make and to receive such declarations on board seagoing and river vessels and aircraft of their State in the case of the captains of such vessels and their crews and passengers.

It is fully understood that these declarations will only be valid so far as the authorities of the State of residence of the consul or the consular agent are concerned, if they are not contrary to the law of that State.

(2) To receive, draw up and legalise as notaries all legal documents, including testamentary dispositions of nationals of the State which has appointed them.

It is fully understood that the above provisions shall not apply to deeds drawn up between living persons concerning the transfer of rights over immovable property or for the purpose of instituting a charge on such property, if the said property is situate in the territory of the State of residence of the consul or consular agent.

(3) To receive, draw up and legalise as notaries all legal documents, whatever be the nationality of the parties, provided these acts refer to property situate in the territory of the State which has appointed the consul or consular agent or are intended to be enforced or to produce effects at law in the territory of the said State.

(4) Legalise the signature and finger-prints of nationals of the State which has appointed them.

(5) Legalise all kinds of deeds and documents issued by public authorities or officials of the State which has appointed them or of the State of their residence.

(6) To translate into the language of the State of their residence any sort of deed or document drawn up in the language of their country, and *vice versa*.

2. All such deeds, documents, translations, copies or extracts, prepared or legalised by the persons mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article in the form prescribed by the State which has appointed them and bearing the consular seal, shall be recognised in the country of the consular officer's residence as legally valid or rendered legally valid. They shall have the same force at law and value as evidence as if they had been drawn up or legalised by notaries, competent public authorities or sworn translators in accordance with the provisions in force in the State of residence.

3. If the said deeds or other documents are intended to take effect in the country of residence of the consul or consular agent, they shall be subject to the stamp duty and other charges prescribed by the laws of the said country and all other formalities governing such matters in that country.

Article 20.

Consuls and consular agents, in so far as authorised to do so by the laws of the State which has appointed them, shall be entitled to provide for guardianship of minors, and for the committee of weak-minded persons or persons incapable of managing their own affairs, who are nationals of their State. For that purpose they may, so far as allowed by the legislation of their State, take or suggest any measures which they may consider desirable and which are not contrary to local law.

Article 21.

1. In all questions arising out of social legislation (for instance, social relief, protection of labour and social insurance), consuls and consular agents shall have the right, even when not holding a special power of attorney, to represent the nationals of the State which has appointed them before all competent authorities and institutions. They may, in the name of such nationals, receive sums paid as compensation, allowances and other monetary payments granted to the said nationals and paid over in such cases, and may give receipts for the same.

The payment of any such sums to consuls and consular agents in such cases shall have the same validity as if made direct to the persons entitled to the said payments.

2. Official institutions and local social institutions must notify to consuls and consular agents the opening of any procedure for obtaining compensation for an occupational accident claimed by a national of the State which has appointed the consul or consular agent.

Article 22.

In the matter of military service, consuls or consular agents shall be entitled to perform all duties the object of which is to regularise the situation of nationals of the State which has appointed them both in respect of recruiting and of registration for military purposes.

Article 23.

Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes that nationals of the other High Contracting Party in its territory shall be treated in the same manner as its own nationals in questions connected with inheritance.

Article 24.

Hereditaments of nationals of one of the High Contracting Parties left in the territory of the other Party shall not be liable to taxes or special charges higher than those levied in respect of hereditaments left by nationals of the country.

Article 25.

Should a national of one of the High Contracting Parties die or leave heritable property in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, the competent local authorities shall immediately notify the consul or consular agent of the State of which the deceased was a national. Such notification should also state whether the deceased has left property and, if so, what property, if there are heirs, their names and addresses, if the deceased left a will, and if measures to safeguard the property have been taken and, if so, what measures. The death certificate of the said deceased should accompany this notification without any fee being charged therefor.

The consul may ask the local authority for all information with regard to the measures taken in respect of the succession.

Should the consul or consular agent of the State of which the deceased was a national be informed of the decease before the competent local authority, he must notify the said authority in the manner laid down in the first paragraph of this Article.

Article 26.

Should the local authority of one of the High Contracting Parties establish the fact that a national of the other High Contracting Party has a right to heritable property in the territory of the former High Contracting Party either as next of kin to a person who has died intestate or as a result of a will or as legatee or donee by reason of death, or by any other right to inherit, they must immediately notify the consul or consular agent of the High Contracting Party of which the person concerned is a national.

Should the persons entitled to the succession be absent and not have appointed any other person to act for them, the consul or consular agent is *ipso facto* authorised to represent them before the local authorities. The consul or consular agent may in any individual case cause himself to be replaced by another person chosen by himself.

Article 27.

Should a national of one of the High Contracting Parties die while travelling in the territory of the other Party, he being neither domiciled nor resident therein, the local authorities shall immediately and without any formality hand over all articles belonging to the deceased to the consul or consular agent of the State of which the deceased was a national.

They shall act in the same manner in respect of movables left by a national of the other High Contracting Party when :

(1) Being a member of the crew of a ship of one of the High Contracting Parties, he has died on board ship or in the territory of the other Party ;

(2) The value of the succession does not exceed the sum of 5,000 zlotys in Poland and the amount of 80,000 levas in Bulgaria.

The above sums shall be calculated at gold parity.

The consul or consular agent who takes delivery of the movable property shall be entitled to convert it into cash and, after paying any debts which may have been contracted by the deceased in the territory of the State of residence and all taxes, to dispose of the surplus in accordance with the laws of his own State.

Article 28.

1. Consuls and consular agents of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled to afford all relief and assistance to vessels flying their national flag during the stay of such vessels in a port within their consular area.

2. For this purpose, they may proceed personally on board such vessels after they have been admitted to pratique.

3. In the case of merchant vessels, the consuls and consular agents when on board the said vessels may question masters and crew, examine ship's papers, hear statements regarding the voyage, destination and events of the journey, as provided in Article 19 of the present Convention, draw up manifests, and facilitate the clearing of the said merchant vessels. They may also, if it is not contrary to the local legislation, accompany the master and the members of the crew before the local Courts and the administrative authorities, in order to act as their interpreters in respect of legal affairs which they may have to settle and applications which they may have to make.

4. In ports where a consul or consular agent of one of the High Contracting Parties resides, officials of the local judiciary or administration and local Customs officials may not, without previously notifying the consul or the consular agent, institute on board any merchant vessel flying the national flag of the other High Contracting Party any enquiries or conduct any searches or make arrests (except in the case of offenders caught *in flagrante delicto*) or take any other official action involving constraint. In urgent cases, the consul or consular agent must be notified at least

at the time of the action in question, in order that he may be present. The local authorities must also give the consul or consular agent sufficient notice to enable him to be present when any statements are made by masters or crews before the local Courts or administrative authorities.

5. The invitation addressed in the above-mentioned cases to consuls or consular agents shall specify an exact hour, and if the consuls or consular agents fail to attend in person, the proceedings shall be conducted in their absence. The local authorities must, however, inform the consul or consular agent without delay of any examination or other official action of the nature referred to in the previous paragraph undertaken in his absence; they shall at the same time state the reasons which necessitated urgent action. The local authorities shall proceed in the same way even if the consul or consular agent does not reside in the port.

6. The Court may not declare that a vessel is unseaworthy until it has heard the competent consul.

7. Nevertheless, intervention of consuls or consular agents shall not be required in respect of the carrying out by the local authorities of the ordinary formalities on the arrival or departure of vessels prescribed by navigation, Customs and health regulations.

Article 29.

1. In all that concerns harbour police regulations, the loading of merchant ships, and the safeguarding of merchandise, goods and effects, the laws, decrees and regulations of the country shall be observed, subject to the condition that any privilege or advantage which may be granted in a particular port by one of the High Contracting Parties to its own merchant ships shall also be granted in that port to the merchant ships of the other High Contracting Party.

2. Within the limits laid down by the laws of the State which appointed them, consuls and consular agents shall alone be responsible for the maintenance of order on board merchant ships flying their national flag. They shall have the right, in case of need, to entrust the duties of master of a ship to a person chosen by them, and to replace officers and crew.

They shall themselves decide, within the limits of the laws of their State, disputes of all kinds which may arise between the masters, officers and seamen of such ships, including disputes with regard to pay and the execution of mutual contracts.

3. The local authorities shall only be entitled to intervene when disorder on board a ship is liable to cause a disturbance on land or in the port or when a person not belonging to the crew is involved.

In such cases the local authorities shall also notify their decision to take action immediately in writing to the competent consul or consular agent and, if possible, should do so before going on board. The local authorities shall do everything in their power to arrange that the settlement of incidents of this kind on vessels flying the flag of the other High Contracting Party shall be carried out in agreement with the competent consul.

4. Should the local authorities perceive that a merchant vessel of the other High Contracting Party is not fitted out and provisioned in accordance with the international Conventions binding the two Contracting Parties, they shall immediately notify the competent consul in order that such deficiencies may be remedied by mutual agreement.

The provisions of the law of the country with regard to seaworthiness shall only apply to merchant vessels flying the flag of the other High Contracting Party when they are applied, under the same conditions, to ships of all other nationalities.

5. In all other cases the said authorities shall confine themselves to giving their assistance to the consuls and consular agents if the latter so request, in order to help them in the discharge of their duties.

Article 30.

1. Consuls may cause to be arrested and sent back to their ships or to their country, officers, seamen or any other persons belonging in any other capacity to the crew of vessels flying the flag of their nation, who have deserted in the territory of the other High Contracting Party.

2. For this purpose, they must apply in writing to the competent local authorities and prove by producing either the registers of the vessel or the muster-roll of the crew or, failing such documents, a certified extract therefrom to the effect that the persons claimed really belong to the crew. In places where there is no consul or consular agent, the request for extradition may be addressed to the local authorities by the master or the commander of the ship, who must observe the above formalities.

3. On the receipt of such a duly authenticated request, the handing over of deserters may not be refused unless they have committed an offence on land ; in such case, the local authorities may defer their handing over until the competent local Court has delivered judgment, and the said judgment has been fully and completely carried out. Consuls and consular agents shall, moreover, be afforded every help and assistance in searching for and arresting such deserters. The latter shall be placed in a prison of the country and detained there, on the written request and at the expense of the consulate or consular agency, until they are returned to a vessel of their country or until an opportunity occurs to repatriate them. If, however, such opportunity should not occur within two months from the date of arrest, the said deserters shall, after notification has been given to the consul three days in advance, be released ; they may not thereafter be re-arrested on the same charge.

4. The High Contracting Parties agree that the provisions of the present Article shall not apply to officers and seamen and other members of the crew who are nationals of the country in which they have deserted (including, in the case of Poland, nationals of the Free City of Danzig).

Article 31.

1. When a vessel flying the flag of one of the High Contracting Parties is wrecked or stranded on the coast, in a harbour or in the territorial waters of the other Party, the local authorities shall, without delay, notify the consul or consular agent of the district in which the casualty has occurred.

2. All operations connected with the salvage of vessels which are wrecked or stranded shall be directed by the consul or consular agent or by the other consular officials, in so far as they are directed to do so by the consul or consular agent.

3. In the absence or pending the arrival of the consul or consular agent or persons delegated by them, the local authorities shall take all necessary steps to protect individuals and preserve articles salvaged from the wreck.

4. The local authorities shall only take action for the purpose of assisting the consuls or consular agents to keep order, to safeguard the interests of salvors not belonging to the crew, to ensure the execution of the regulations with regard to the import and export of the salvaged goods and to safeguard the general interests of shipping.

5. No charges of any kind shall be made in respect of the intervention of the local authorities, nor shall any expenses be refunded except those necessitated by the salvage operations and the preservation of the salvaged effects and those payable in such cases by national shipping.

6. In case of doubt as to the nationality of wrecked vessels, the local authority shall alone be competent to take the measures mentioned in the present Article.

7. Salvaged goods and effects shall not be liable to any Customs duty, unless they are cleared for consumption within the country.

Article 32.

Whenever no provisions to the contrary have been agreed on by the shipowners, freighters or underwriters, damage suffered at sea by warships or merchant vessels of one of the High Contracting Parties, whether they entered the ports voluntarily or for some unavoidable reason, shall be settled by their consuls or consular agents, unless nationals of the State in which the said consuls reside or nationals of a third Power are interested in such damage. In this case and in the absence of a friendly agreement between the parties concerned, the question of the damage shall be settled by the local authorities.

Article 33.

All the duties mentioned in the present chapter which consuls or consular agents have the right to perform may also be performed by other assistant consular officials in so far as they are authorised to do so by the consul or consular agent.

Article 34.

Consuls and consular agents must notify any changes in the composition of the staff of the consulate to the head of the chief administrative authority at their place of residence.

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL AND FINAL CLAUSES.

Article 35.

1. Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to grant the other High Contracting Party most-favoured-nation treatment with regard to the performance of consular duties.

2. The High Contracting Parties agree, however, that neither of them may claim advantages resulting from the most-favoured-nation clause or demand, in respect of the performance of consular duties, rights other or more extensive than those granted by itself to the consuls and consular agents and other consular officials of the other High Contracting Party.

Article 36.

1. All the provisions of the present Convention concerning the powers and duties of consuls in the exercise of their consular functions shall also apply to members of diplomatic missions who have been entrusted with consular duties by the State which has appointed them.

2. For this purpose, the diplomatic representative of such States must notify the names of officials appointed for consular duty to the Government of the State of residence.

Article 37.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Warsaw as soon as possible.

It shall come into force one month after the exchange of ratifications and shall cease to take effect on the expiry of a period of six months after denunciation notified by either High Contracting Party.

In faith whereof the undersigned, duly authorised for the purpose, have signed the present Convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Sofia, in duplicate, this 22nd day of December, 1934.

(Signed) C. BATOLOFF.

(Signed) A. TARNOVSKI.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

At the moment of signing the present Convention, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed on the following provisions: the High Contracting Parties reserve the right to conclude a special Convention regulating questions of inheritance, the provisions of which will automatically replace the provisions of the Consular Convention contained in Articles 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

The present Protocol shall form an integral part of the Consular Convention itself. It shall be ratified and shall come into force at the same time as the Convention.

Done at Sofia, in duplicate, this 22nd day of December, 1934.

(Signed) C. BATOLOFF.

(Signed) A. TARNOVSKI.