

N° 4296.

HONGRIE ET POLOGNE

Convention consulaire, et protocole
final. Signés à Budapest, le
24 avril 1936.

HUNGARY AND POLAND

Consular Convention, and Final Pro-
tocol. Signed at Budapest, April
24th, 1936.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 4296. — CONSULAR CONVENTION ² BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY AND THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND. SIGNED AT BUDAPEST, APRIL 24TH, 1936.

French official text communicated by the Head of the Royal Hungarian Delegation to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place March 2nd, 1938.

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY
and

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND,

Being mutually desirous of regulating consular relations between the Kingdom of Hungary and the Republic of Poland, with a view to admitting consular officers to their territories and determining their rights, privileges, immunities and powers, have resolved to conclude a Consular Convention and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries for that purpose :

HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE REGENT OF THE KINGDOM OF HUNGARY :

General Jules GÖMBÖS DE JÁKFA, President of the Council of Ministers and Minister for National Defence ;

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND :

M. Marjan Zyndram KOŚCIALKOWSKI, President of the Council of Ministers ;

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

CHAPTER I.

CONSULAR ORGANISATION.

Article I.

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

2. The High Contracting Parties nevertheless reserve the right to designate the places in which they prefer not to permit the establishment of consuls. It is understood that this reservation shall not be applied by either of the High Contracting Parties to the other without being similarly applied 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, December 2nd, 1937.

3. For the purposes of the present Convention, the term "consul" shall be taken to refer to consuls-general, consuls and vice-consuls; similarly, the term "consulate" shall be taken to refer to consulates-general, consulates and vice-consulates.

Article 2.

1. On presenting their commissions, the consuls of the one Party shall be admitted and recognised by the other Party in accordance with the rules and formalities customary in the State of residence.

2. The extent of each consul's district shall be indicated on the presentation of his commission; any subsequent change in such district shall be communicated to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the other High Contracting Party.

3. The exequatur shall be issued to consuls without delay and free of charge, and thereupon the competent authorities of their respective consular districts shall at once take the necessary steps to enable them to enter upon their duties and to enjoy the immunities and exemptions to which they are entitled.

4. In case of urgency, the Government of the State of residence may, at the request of the State which has appointed him, grant the consul provisional recognition and allow him to enter upon his duties pending the presentation of his commission and the issue of the exequatur.

5. In the discharge of their duties and the performance of their official functions, consuls shall receive the fullest assistance and support from the authorities of the State of residence.

Article 3.

1. Consuls and other consular officials may be either officials *de carrière* or honorary officials. Consuls and other consular officials *de carrière* shall in every case be nationals of the State by which they are appointed.

2. Should an honorary consul be a national of the State in which his duties are to be performed, the State desiring to appoint him shall first obtain, through the diplomatic channel, the consent of the Government of the State of which he is a national.

CHAPTER II.

CONSULAR PRIVILEGES.

Article 4.

1. In the event of the incapacity, absence or decease of a consul, the officials of the consulate, in the order prescribed by the State by which they are appointed, shall, without further formality, be permitted temporarily to act in the capacity of consul, provided always that their names have previously been communicated to the competent authorities of the consul's State of residence.

2. Such officials shall, whilst temporarily acting in the capacity of consul, be entitled to the same rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities as the consul himself.

Article 5.

1. Consuls shall be entitled to display, outside the building in which the consulate is installed, the coat of arms of the State which they represent, with an appropriate inscription in the official language of that State; they may also fly its flag from the consulate building on the days of public ceremonies and other customary occasions. Such external signs shall never be interpreted as constituting a right of asylum.

2. Consuls may also, subject to the reservation made in the present Article with regard to the right of asylum, fly the flag of the State by which they are appointed on such vehicles or vessels as they may employ in the discharge 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, except at the formal request of the Government by which the consul is appointed. 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 consular officials may be engaged.

2. Should a consul or other consular official of either of the High Contracting Parties be called upon by the local authorities to hand over or produce files, papers or other articles forming part of such archives and refuse to do so, the authority in question shall not employ any measures of constraint against him; any difficulties arising out of such circumstances shall be settled through the diplomatic channel.

3. The official correspondence of the consulate and correspondence addressed to it shall always be inviolable and authorities shall not have the right to detain or examine it, except at the formal request of the Government by which the consul is appointed.

4. In their correspondence with their national authorities, including diplomatic agents and consular offices, consuls *de carrière* may use cipher.

Article 7.

1. The official premises of consulates directed by consuls *de carrière* and premises used for the safe keeping of consular archives shall always be inviolable and shall not be entered by the local authorities save for the purpose of arresting a person charged, in Hungary, with an offence graded as a crime or delict and, in Poland, with an offence punishable with a penalty involving loss of liberty the maximum term of which is at least one year, or some more serious penalty. Nevertheless, the authorities may in no case search such premises or examine or detain papers or other articles found therein.

2. The consular offices and the premises used for the safe keeping of the consular archives shall be distinct from the consul's personal apartment and may not be utilised for other purposes. They may in no case be used as a place of asylum.

Article 8.

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

2. In the matter of direct taxes, consuls and other consular officials *de carrière* shall enjoy the exemptions provided for in the conventions in force between the High Contracting Parties.

3. For purposes of social insurance, the said officials and all persons in their employment shall, in principle, be subject to the laws and practice of the State of residence. Persons nationals of the State by which the consul is appointed shall be exempt from the compulsory sickness, old age and life insurance in force in the State of residence.

Article 9.

1. On proceeding to their posts in the territory of the other High Contracting Party, consuls and all other consular officials *de carrière* shall be entitled, within six months after taking up their duties, to import furniture and household effects for their personal use or the use of their families free of Customs duty or any other import dues.

2. On leaving the State of residence, they shall likewise be exempt from export duty on such furniture and household effects for their personal use or the use of their family during a period of six months following the termination of their duties.

3. The exemption mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to goods for consumption or to articles the import or export of which is prohibited by the legislation of the State of residence.

4. Exemption from Customs duty and any other import dues shall always be granted in respect of articles for the official use of consulates and furniture for the offices and official apartments.

Article 10.

Consuls and other consular officials shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of the authorities of the State in which they reside in respect of the official duties performed by them within the limits of their powers as recognised by the present Convention.

Article 11.

1. Consuls and other consular officials *de carrière* shall not be placed under arrest either pending trial or as a measure of execution in civil or commercial proceedings or for a police offence or as a penalty for offences proceedings in respect of which are only taken through the administrative channel. Similarly, in the event of prosecution, they shall not be placed under arrest or detained pending trial save in the case of offences punishable by a penalty involving loss of liberty for a maximum period of at least one year or some heavier penalty.

2. In the event of the prosecution, arrest or charging of a consul or consular official, the Government of the State of residence shall immediately notify the diplomatic representative of the State by which the said consul or official is appointed.

Article 12.

1. Requests to attend as witnesses, addressed to consuls or other consular officials *de carrière* by the judicial authorities of the State of residence, shall be in the form of official documents unaccompanied by any threat of penalties in case of non-attendance. Those requested to attend shall not be required to do so in person if not resident at the seat of the judicial authorities by whom the request is issued, except for the public hearing of criminal cases.

2. Evidence shall be taken without delay at the appointed time and, so far as possible, without involving the prolonged attendance of the witness.

3. Consuls *de carrière* may, in any individual case, justify their failure to attend on grounds of ill-health or urgent official business and ask that the hearing of their evidence be adjourned to a not unduly distant date.

4. Consuls and other consular officials, both *de carrière* and honorary, may, on grounds of professional secrecy or for reasons of State, refuse to give evidence concerning matters connected with their official duties or to deposit or produce documents which may be in their possession.

5. Should the competent authority be of opinion that such a refusal is unjustified, it shall refrain from any measures of constraint against the officials concerned and all such difficulties shall be settled through the diplomatic channel.

CHAPTER III.

DUTIES AND POWERS OF CONSULS.

Article 13.

1. The consuls of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled to protect the nationals of the State by which they are appointed and, in accordance with international law and usage, to defend all the rights and interests of nationals of their State.

2. For that purpose, they shall be entitled to apply to all authorities in their district in order to obtain the necessary information and explanations, in so far as the law may allow. They shall observe the application of all the conventions in force between the two countries and shall be entitled to lodge a complaint against any infringement of those conventions.

3. Should their complaints meet with no response from the authorities of their district, they may only make direct representations to the Government of the State in which they reside in the absence of any diplomatic representative of their State or in cases in which a special agreement exists.

4. Consuls shall lodge their complaint with the authorities of their district in writing in the the official language of the State of residence.

Article 14.

The consuls of each of the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled, in accordance with the laws of the State by which they are appointed, to issue passports and other personal documents to their nationals, to grant entry permits and to issue visas in respect of passports, certificates of origin of goods and other documents.

Article 15.

1. The consuls of each of the High Contracting Parties may, in accordance with the laws and regulations of their State, register births and deaths of nationals of the State by which they are appointed.

2. The present Article shall in no way dispense private persons from the obligation to notify births and deaths to the local authorities in accordance with the laws of the State of residence.

Article 16.

1. Each of the High Contracting Parties undertakes to supply, on application by the consuls of the other High Contracting Party and subject to the payment of the fees prescribed by the laws and regulations of the State applied to, duly legalised extracts from the civil status registers and extracts from the records of the former Austro-Hungarian army concerning the nationals of the State making the application.

2. The consul may make application direct to the competent civil status or military authority of his district.

3. Should such extracts be requested for official use or on behalf of indigent persons in receipt of public assistance, they shall be issued free of charge.

Article 17.

1. The consuls and consular officials *de carrière* of the High Contracting Parties, if so authorised by the regulations of the State by which they are appointed, shall have power :

(a) To receive in their consular office, or wherever else they may, according to the accepted usage, exercise their functions, any declarations which nationals of their State may require to make, and to receive, on board seagoing and river vessels and aircraft of their State, the declarations of the masters, members of the crews and passengers of such vessels. Such declarations will only be valid in so far as the authorities of the consul's State of residence are concerned, if not contrary to the laws of that State ;

(b) To receive, draw up and legalise all legal instruments, including testamentary dispositions on behalf of nationals of the State by which they are appointed. The present provisions shall not apply to legal instruments *inter vivos* concerning the transfer of immovable property or for the purpose of instituting a charge on such property, if the said property is situate in the territory of the consul's State of residence ;

(c) To receive, draw up and legalise all legal instruments, whatever the nationality of the parties, provided such instruments refer to property situate in the territory of the State by which the consul is appointed or are intended to be enforced or to produce legal effects in the territory of the said State ;

(d) To legalise the signatures and marks of nationals of the State by which they are appointed ;

(e) To legalise all kinds of instruments and documents issuing from public authorities or officials of the State by which they are appointed, and to legalise instruments and documents issuing from the public authorities and officials of their district and the central authorities of the State of residence for use in the State by which they are appointed or concerning its nationals ;

(f) To translate into the language of their State of residence and *vice versa* the instruments and documents mentioned under (e).

2. All the above-mentioned instruments, documents, translations, copies and extracts drawn up or legalised by the persons mentioned in paragraph 1 in the form required by the State by which they are appointed and bearing the consular seal shall be recognised in the State of residence as public documents or authentically legalised documents. They shall have the same force at law and value as evidence as if they had been drawn up or legalised by notaries public, competent public authorities or sworn translators in accordance with the provisions in force in the State of residence.

3. Should the said instruments or other documents relate to transactions to be carried out in the consul's State of residence, they shall be subject to the stamp duty and other charges prescribed by the laws of that State and all other formalities there required in such matters.

Article 18.

In the absence of any provision to the contrary in the conventions in force between the High Contracting Parties, consuls, provided they are authorised to do so by the laws of the State by which they are appointed, shall have power to provide for guardianship or curatorship in regard to nationals of their State. For that purpose they may, subject to the laws of their State, take or propose any measures, not contrary to the laws of the State of residence, which they may deem appropriate.

Article 19.

1. In all matter arising out of social legislation, such as social relief, protection of labour and social insurance, consuls shall have the right, even without holding a special power of attorney, to represent the nationals of the State by which they are appointed before all the competent authorities and institutions, except in cases in which representation by a barrister is compulsory under the local laws and regulations. The provisions relating to the representation of the persons entitled before

the courts shall not be affected by the present stipulations. Consuls shall be authorised to receive, on behalf of the nationals they represent, compensation, allowances and other benefits awarded and paid in these respects and to give receipts for the same.

The payment of any such benefits to consuls shall have the same validity as if made direct to the persons entitled thereto.

2. Official institutions and local social institutions shall notify consuls of the opening of any procedure relating to a claim for compensation for an industrial accident by a national of the State by which they are appointed.

Article 20.

Consuls shall be entitled to do whatever may be necessary to regulate the position as regards military service of nationals of the State by which they are appointed, both in respect of recruiting and of registration for military purposes.

Article 21.

1. Should a national of either of the High Contracting Parties die or leave property in the territory of the other Party, the competent local authorities shall immediately notify the consul of the State of which the deceased was a national and at the same time supply him with any available information concerning the succession, the name and address of the heirs and the existence of a will. Should the death occur in the territory of the consul's State of residence, the death certificate or record should if possible be attached to such notification entirely without charge.

2. The consul shall be authorised to ask, in each particular case, for more detailed information, and the local authorities shall comply with such a request.

3. Should the consul of the State of which the deceased was a national be informed of the death before the competent local authority, he shall notify the said authority and supply it with all the appropriate particulars.

Article 22.

1. As regards movable property left by a deceased Polish national in Hungary or by a deceased Hungarian national in Poland, the consul shall be entitled to affix seals thereto and to draw up an inventory. Nevertheless, he shall give sufficient notice to the local authorities of the measures he proposes to take to enable them to be present thereat. He shall have power to appoint an administrator and if necessary a curator or representative to take charge of the movable property.

2. In case of urgency the local authorities shall take the necessary measures for the preservation of the estate. Such measures shall be rescinded at the request of the consul of the State of which the deceased was a national.

3. The movable property of deceased persons which, under the Agreement¹ concluded between the High Contracting Parties by an exchange of notes dated January 10th and July 22nd, 1925, is to be delivered up to the authorities of the other Party shall be handed over to the competent consul.

Article 23.

In respect of the immovable property of deceased persons, the consul of the High Contracting Party of which the deceased was a national may require an inventory to be drawn up and shall be in every case entitled to be present when this is done and to sign the record of the proceedings. The local authorities, before undertaking an inventory, shall give the consul sufficient notice to enable him to be present.

¹ Vol. XLVIII, page 167, of this Series.

Article 24.

1. Should the local authorities of one of the High Contracting Parties establish the fact that a national of the other Party is entitled to succeed to property left by a deceased person in the territory of the former High Contracting Party either as heir *ab intestato* or testamentary heir, or as legatee or donee *mortis causa*, or by any other right of inheritance, they shall immediately notify the consul of the other High Contracting Party of which the person entitled is a national.

2. Should the person entitled to the succession be absent and not have appointed any other person to represent him, the consul shall be *ipso facto* authorised to represent him before the local authorities. The consul may in each individual case appoint another person to act in his place.

Article 25.

1. Should a national of either of the High Contracting Parties die while travelling in the territory of the other Party without being either domiciled or resident there, the local authorities shall immediately and without any formality hand over all articles belonging to the deceased to the consul of the State of which the deceased was a national.

2. They shall act in the same manner in respect of movables left by a national of the other High Contracting Party who, being a member of the crew of a vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties, has died within the consular district either on board the vessel or on land.

3. The same procedure shall be followed in respect of successions the value of which does not exceed one thousand monetary units of the two States, *i. e.*, in Hungary, 1,000 pengös, in Poland, 1,000 zlotys. The High Contracting Parties may alter these sums by an exchange of notes.

4. In the cases referred to in the previous paragraphs, the consul shall pay the debts and any taxes that may be owing.

Article 26.

1. The consuls of the High Contracting Parties shall have the right to afford all aid and assistance to vessels flying their national flag during the stay of such vessels in a port within their consular district.

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 may, on board the said vessels, question masters and crew, examine ship's papers, take statements regarding the destination and events of the voyage as provided in Article 17 of the present Convention, draw up manifests and facilitate the clearing of the said merchant vessels. They may also, in so far as the laws of the country permit, accompany the master and members of the crew before the local authorities in order to act as their interpreters in respect of legal matters which they may have to settle and applications which they may have to make.

4. Judicial, administrative and Customs officials shall not, without previously, or, in case of urgency, simultaneously, notifying the consul, carry out, on board merchant vessels flying the national flag of the other High Contracting Party, any investigations, searches or arrests, except in the case of flagrant offences, or take any other official action involving constraint. The local authorities shall also give the consul sufficient notice to enable him to be present when any statements are made by masters or crews before the local authorities.

5. The notification addressed to consuls in the above-mentioned cases shall specify an exact time and, if they fail to attend in person, the proceedings shall be conducted in their absence. The

local authorities shall, however, inform consuls without delay of any search or other official action of the nature referred to in the previous paragraph undertaken in their absence; they shall at the same time state the reasons which necessitated urgent action.

6. A merchant vessel shall not be declared unseaworthy unless the competent consul has been heard.

7. Nevertheless, the presence of the consul shall not be required when the local authorities proceed on the arrival or departure of vessels with the ordinary formalities prescribed by shipping, Customs and health regulations.

Article 27.

1. In all matters concerning harbour police, the loading of merchant ships and the safeguarding of merchandise, goods and effects, the laws, decrees and regulations of the country shall be observed, provided always that any privilege or advantage granted in a particular port by either of the High Contracting Parties to its own merchant vessels shall also be granted in that port to the merchant vessels of the other Party.

2. Subject to the laws of the State by which they are appointed, consuls shall enjoy exclusive jurisdiction in regard to the maintenance of internal order on board merchant vessels flying their national flag, together with the right, in case of need, to entrust the duties of master to such person as they think fit and to replace officers and crew. They shall themselves decide, within the limits laid down by the laws of their State, any disputes which may arise between the masters, officers and crew of such vessels, and particularly those relating to pay and the execution of contracts between the parties concerned.

3. The local authorities shall only intervene when disorder on board merchant ships is liable to disturb public order on land or in the port, or when a person not belonging to the crew is involved. In such cases also the local authorities shall notify the consul, in writing, of their decision to intervene, without delay and, if possible, before going on board. The local authorities shall do everything in their power to ensure that such incidents on vessels flying the flag of the other High Contracting Party shall be dealt with in agreement with the consul.

4. Should the local authorities find 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 Parties, they shall immediately notify the consul in order that such deficiencies may be remedied by mutual agreement. In all other cases, the said authorities shall confine themselves to affording assistance to consuls, if the latter so request, to facilitate the discharge of their duties.

5. 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 if applied, under the same conditions, to vessels of all other nationalities.

Article 28.

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

2. For this purpose, they shall 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, that the persons claimed are, in fact, members of the crew. In places where there is no consul, the request for the extradition of such persons may be addressed to the local authorities by the master or whoever is in command of the vessel, subject always to compliance with the above-mentioned formalities.

3. On the receipt of such a request, with the necessary documents in support, the surrender of deserters may not be refused unless they have committed an offence on land ; in such case, the local authorities may defer such surrender until the competent court has delivered judgment and the said judgment has been fully and completely carried out. Consuls shall, moreover, be afforded every help and assistance in the search for and arrest of such deserters, who shall be placed in a prison of the State and detained there, on the written request and at the expense of the consulate, 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 to the consul three days in advance, be released and may not thereafter be re-arrested on the same charge.

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

Article 29.

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 of the district in which the wreck has occurred.

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

3. In the absence or pending the arrival of the consul or persons delegated by him, the local authorities shall take all necessary steps for the protection of persons and the preservation of property salvaged from the wreck.

4. The action of the local authorities shall be confined to assisting the consul, maintaining order, safeguarding the interests of salvors not members of the crew, ensuring compliance with the regulations with regard to the import and export of the salvaged goods and safeguarding the general interests of shipping.

5. No dues of any kind shall be levied in respect of the action of the local authorities nor shall any expenses be refunded, except those incurred through the salvage operations and the preservation of the property salvaged and those payable in such cases by national vessels.

6. In case of doubt as to the nationality of wrecked vessels, the local authorities 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 duties unless cleared for consumption within the country.

Article 30.

Failing agreement to the contrary between the shipowners, freighters or underwriters, damage suffered at sea by vessels of one of the High Contracting Parties, whether they entered the ports voluntarily or were forced to put in through stress of weather, shall be dealt with by their consul, unless nationals of the State in which the said consul resides or nationals of a third State are concerned therein. In the latter case and in the absence of an amicable agreement between the Parties concerned, the matter shall be settled by the local authorities.

Article 31.

The functions and powers of consuls as set out in the present chapter may also be exercised by the other consular officials in so far as they are authorised for the purpose by the consul.

Article 32.

Consuls shall notify the head of the chief administrative authority at their place of residence of all changes in the staff of their consulates.

CHAPTER IV.

GENERAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS.

Article 33.

1. The High Contracting Parties undertake to grant each other most-favoured-nation treatment in all matters relating to consular rights, privileges, immunities and powers.

2. Nevertheless, neither of the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled, on the grounds of its right to the benefits of the most-favoured-nation clause, to demand for its consular officials rights, privileges, immunities or powers other or more extensive than those granted by itself to the consular officials of the other High Contracting Party.

Article 34.

All the provisions of the present Convention concerning the rights of consuls in the exercise of their functions shall also apply, without prejudice to diplomatic privileges and immunities, to any members of diplomatic missions entrusted with consular duties. For this purpose, the head of the diplomatic mission shall notify the Government of the State of residence of the names of any members of the mission assigned to such duties.

Article 35.

The present Convention shall be ratified and the instruments of ratification exchanged at Warsaw as soon as possible.

It shall take effect on the ninetieth day after the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall remain in force until the expiry of a period of six months after the date of its denunciation 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 Budapest in duplicate, this 24th day of April, 1936.

(L. S.) GÖMBÖS, *m. p.*

(L. S.) Marjan Zyndram KOŚCIALKOWSKI, *m. p.*

FINAL PROTOCOL.

At the time of signing the present Convention, the Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have agreed on the following provisions :

Ad Article 8.

The exemptions mentioned in paragraph 2 shall not include taxes levied for the use of public services, such as water rates.

Ad Article 9.

The prohibitions mentioned in paragraph 3 shall not include those of an economic character, the High Contracting Parties having exclusively in mind prohibitions designed to safeguard internal order and public health or to preserve national culture. The latter restriction shall not apply to movables imported by consuls or consular officials *de carrière*.

Ad Article 16.

The High Contracting Parties are agreed to open negotiations for the conclusion of a special Convention regarding certain questions of judicial assistance in civil matters, of private law, the exchange of civil status documents and supplementary entries in the registers.

Ad Articles 26 to 30.

The provisions regarding navigation shall not apply to river navigation.

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

Done at Budapest in duplicate, this 24th day of April, 1936.

(L. S.) GÖMBÖS, *m. p.*

(L. S.) Marjan Zyndram KOŚCIALKOWSKI, *m. p.*