

No. 7508

**HUNGARY
and
MONGOLIA**

Consular Convention. Signed at Budapest, on 10 July 1963

Official texts : Hungarian, Mongolian and Russian.

Registered by Hungary on 3 December 1964.

**HONGRIE
et
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Convention consulaire. Signée à Budapest, le 10 juillet 1963

Textes officiels hongrois, mongol et russe.

Enregistrée par la Hongrie le 3 décembre 1964.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 7508. CONSULAR CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. SIGNED AT BUDAPEST, ON 10 JULY 1963

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and

The Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic,

Desiring further to strengthen friendly relations between the two States and to intensify co-operation between them,

Have decided to conclude a Consular Convention and for that purpose have appointed as their plenipotentiaries :

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic :

Dr. Endre Ustor, Head of Department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic ;

The Presidium of the Great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic :

Zhambalyn Banzar, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Mongolian People's Republic to the Hungarian People's Republic,

who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULATES, APPOINTMENT AND ACCEPTANCE OF CONSULS

Article 1

1. Each Contracting Party shall be entitled to establish consulates-general, consulates and vice-consulates (hereinafter referred to as "consulates") in the territory of the other Contracting Party in accordance with this Convention.

2. The consular posts of consuls-general, consuls and vice-consuls (hereinafter referred to as "consuls") and their consular districts shall be determined by agreement between the Parties in each individual case.

¹ Came into force on 28 December 1963, the thirtieth day following the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification which took place at Ulan Bator on 28 November 1963, in accordance with article 25.

Article 2

1. The diplomatic mission of the sending State shall present to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State the consular commission containing particulars concerning the consul, the consular district and the seat of the consular post.

2. The consul may not enter upon his duties until the Government of the receiving State has recognized him in that capacity. Such recognition shall be granted in the form of an exequatur issued after the consular commission has been presented.

3. After the consul has been recognized, the authorities of the receiving State shall make all necessary arrangements to enable him to perform his duties and enjoy the exemptions and privileges to which he is entitled under this Convention and under the laws of the receiving State.

Article 3

1. The functions of a consul shall terminate on his recall, the withdrawal of the exequatur or his death.

2. In the event of the consul's recall, the withdrawal of his exequatur, or his death, absence or illness, the sending State may authorize an officer of its diplomatic mission, or a consular officer of the consulate concerned or of another consulate, to take temporary charge of the consulate; the officer's name shall be communicated beforehand to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State.

3. A person placed in temporary charge of a consulate shall enjoy the rights and privileges accorded to consuls by this Convention.

RIGHTS, EXEMPTIONS AND PRIVILEGES OF CONSULS,
CONSULAR OFFICERS AND CONSULAR EMPLOYEES

Article 4

Consuls of the Contracting Parties, consular officers, and consular employees who are nationals of the sending State shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of the receiving State in respect of the performance of their official duties.

Article 5

Consuls shall be entitled to affix to consulate buildings a shield bearing the coat of arms of their State and an inscription designating the consulate, and to fly the flag of their State from the said buildings and place it on vehicles used by them.

Article 6

Consuls, consular officers and consular employees and their spouses and minor children who are nationals of the sending State shall be exempt from all forms of personal service and direct taxes imposed on nationals of the receiving State.

Article 7

Immovable property of the sending State which is intended for use as consulate premises or as the living quarters of consuls and other members of the consular staff shall be exempt from all direct taxes.

Article 8

Subject to reciprocity, consuls, consular officers, and consular employees who are nationals of the sending State shall enjoy the same exemptions with regard to customs duties as the staff of diplomatic missions.

Article 9

The provisions of article 8 above shall also apply to the spouses and minor children of consuls who live with them.

Article 10

1. Consuls, consular officers and consular employees shall give evidence before the judicial organs of the receiving State if requested to do so by the judicial authorities.

2. If a consul, a consular officer, or a consular employee who is a national of the sending State is unable, owing to the exigencies of his service or for other reasons, to appear before the judicial organs, he shall make a deposition at the consular premises or at his residence, or he may make the deposition in writing if that is permissible under the law of the receiving State.

3. Consuls, consular officers and consular employees may refuse to make a deposition concerning matters connected with their official duties.

Article 11

1. The official correspondence of consuls shall be inviolable and shall not be subject to examination. This shall also apply to telegraphic communications.

2. The offices of consulates shall be inviolable. The authorities of the receiving State shall not use force, in any form whatsoever, in the offices or in the private living quarters of consuls.