

No. 9385

**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
and
SWEDEN**

**Consular Convention (with protocols). Signed at Moscow on
30 November 1967**

Authentic texts: Russian and Swedish.

Registered by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 15 January 1969.

**UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES
SOVIÉTIQUES
et
SUÈDE**

**Convention consulaire (avec protocoles). Signée à Moscou le
30 novembre 1967**

Textes authentiques: russe et suédois.

Enregistrée par l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques le 15 janvier 1969.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONSULAR CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE UNION OF
SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND SWEDEN

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of Sweden;

Desiring to join in strengthening the ties of friendship between their respective countries;

Wishing to regulate consular relations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Sweden;

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

PART I

DEFINITIONS

Article 1

For the purposes of this Convention :

(1) The term “ consulate ” shall mean a consulate-general, consulate or vice-consulate;

(2) The term “ consular officer ” shall mean any person, including a consular officer, head of a post (whether a consul-general, consul or vice-consul) who is charged with the performance of consular duties and has been appointed or notified as such in conformity with article 3 or 4, as the case may be; the term shall also include any person appointed to a consulate for the purposes of consular training;

(3) The term “ consular employee ” shall mean any person employed to perform administrative, technical or service duties at a consulate and notified as such in conformity with article 6.

¹ Came into force on 9 August 1968, i.e., on the thirtieth day after the exchange of the instruments of ratification which took place at Stockholm on 11 July 1968, in accordance with article 45 (1).

PART II

ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULATES AND APPOINTMENT
OF CONSULAR OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES*Article 2*

(1) The opening of a consulate in the receiving State shall be subject to the consent of that State.

(2) The sending and receiving States shall determine by agreement the seat of a consulate and the limits of the consular district.

Article 3

(1) The sending State shall request in advance through the diplomatic channel the agreement of the receiving State to the appointment of a consular officer, head of a post.

(2) After such agreement has been obtained, the diplomatic mission of the sending State shall transmit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State the consular commission or other document of appointment. The Commission or other document shall specify the full name of a consular officer, head of a post, his nationality, his rank, the consular district in which he will perform his duties and the seat of the consulate.

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

(4) The consular officer, head of a post, may enter upon the performance of his duties as soon as the receiving State has granted him an exequatur or other authorization.

Article 4

(1) The sending State shall notify in advance the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State of the full name, nationality, rank and function of a consular officer appointed to a consulate in a capacity other than that of head of a post.

(2) The receiving State shall grant him an appropriate document confirming his right to perform consular duties in the receiving State.

Article 5

A consular officer shall be a national of the sending State.

Article 6

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

Article 7

The receiving State may at any time, and without having to explain the reason for its decision, notify the sending State through the diplomatic channel that the exequatur or other authorization of a consular officer, head of a post, has been revoked or that a consular officer or employee is unacceptable. The sending State shall thereupon recall the officer or employee concerned in the event that he has already taken up his appointment. If it fails to carry out this obligation within a reasonable period, the receiving State may decline to continue to recognize the person concerned as a consular officer or employee, as the case may be.

Article 8

The receiving State shall afford its protection to a consular officer and shall take the necessary measures to ensure that he is enabled to perform his duties and is accorded the rights, privileges and immunities due to him under this Convention and the law of the receiving State.

Article 9

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

(2) Such acting officer shall be entitled to perform the duties of the consular officer, head of a post, in whose place he is acting. He shall be subject to the same obligations and shall be accorded the same rights, privileges and immunities as if he had been appointed under article 3.

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of article 35, paragraph (3), the appointment of a member of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State to a consulate in pursuance of paragraph (1) of this article shall not affect the privileges and immunities accorded to him by virtue of his diplomatic status.

Article 10

(1) Members of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State in the receiving State who are charged with the performance of consular duties within that mission and whose names have been so notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State shall be accorded the same rights and be subject to the same obligations as consular officers under this Convention.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of article 35, paragraph (3), the performance of consular duties by persons to whom paragraph (1) of this article applies shall not affect the privileges and immunities accorded to them by virtue of their diplomatic status.

Article 11

(1) The receiving State shall either facilitate the acquisition on its territory, in accordance with its laws and regulations, by the sending State of premises necessary for its consular establishment or assist the latter in obtaining accommodation in some other way.

(2) It shall also, where necessary, assist the sending State in obtaining suitable accommodation for consular officers or employees, provided that they are nationals of the sending State.

PART III

PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Article 12

(1) The coat of arms of the sending State or a consular shield and an inscription designating the consulate may be affixed to the building in which a consulate is installed.

(2) The flag of the sending State may be flown at the consulate and at the residence of a consular officer, head of a post. The flag may also be flown on the means of transport (motor vehicles and launches) used by a consular officer, head of a post, in the performance of his official duties.

Article 13

(1) Land, buildings and parts of buildings used exclusively for the purposes of a consulate shall be inviolable. The police or other authorities of a receiving State shall not enter the said land, buildings or parts of buildings except with the consent of the consular officer, head of the post, or the head of the diplomatic mission of the sending State or of a person nominated by one of them.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this article shall apply also to the residence of a consular officer, head of a post.

Article 14

The consular archives shall be inviolable at all times and wherever they may be. Unofficial papers shall not be kept in the archives.

Article 15

(1) (a) A consulate shall be entitled to exchange communications with the Government of the sending State and with the diplomatic mission, or other consulates, of that State in the receiving State. For this purpose the consulate may employ all public means of communication as also couriers and sealed pouches, and may use cyphers.

(b) In respect of public means of communication the same tariffs shall be applied in the case of a consulate as are applied in the case of the diplomatic mission.

(2) The official correspondence of a consulate, whatever the means of communication employed, as also the sealed pouches referred to in paragraph (1) of this article shall, provided that they bear visible external marks of their official character, be inviolable and the authorities of the receiving State shall not examine or detain them.

Article 16

Subject to the laws and regulations of the receiving State concerning areas entry into which is prohibited or restricted for reasons of national security, a consular officer shall be permitted to travel freely within the limits of his consular district to carry out his official duties.

Article 17

(1) A consular officer or employee shall, provided in either case that he is not a national of the receiving State, be immune from the jurisdiction of the judicial or administrative authorities of the receiving State in respect of acts performed by him in the exercise of his official duties.

(2) (a) The sending State may waive the immunity from jurisdiction of a consular officer or employee; such waiver shall always be express.

(b) Waiver of immunity from jurisdiction in respect of civil or administrative proceedings shall not be held to imply waiver of immunity in respect of execution of the judgment, for which a separate waiver must be made.

Article 18

(1) A consular officer shall not be subject, in the territory of the receiving State, to arrest or deprivation of liberty in any other form pending or during judicial proceedings in connexion with acts performed by him other than in the exercise of his official duties, except in the case of a grave crime punishable under the laws of the receiving State by deprivation of liberty for a period of not less than five years.

Exceptions to this provision may be made at the request or with the consent of the sending State.

(2) Members of the family of a consular officer residing with him shall, provided that they likewise are not nationals of the receiving State, enjoy the same personal inviolability as the consular officer.

Article 19

(1) A consular officer may, in the interests of justice, and at the request of the court, give evidence as a witness. In so doing, however, he may decline to give evidence with regard to matters falling within the scope of his official duties or in the capacity of an expert witness concerning the law of the sending State. No coercive measures shall be taken to compel such an officer to give evidence or to appear in court for this purpose, and no penalty shall be imposed in the event of failure to give evidence or to appear in court.

(2) In the event of compliance by a consular officer with a request to give evidence as a witness, all reasonable steps shall be taken to avoid interference with his work. In cases where this is permissible and possible, evidence may be given, orally or in writing, at the consulate or the residence of the officer.

(3) A consular employee may decline to give evidence as a witness with regard to matters falling within the scope of his official duties.

(4) A consular officer or employee, provided that he is not a national of the receiving State, shall be entitled in giving evidence as a witness to make an affirmation in lieu of an oath.

(5) The provisions of this article shall apply to proceedings before administrative tribunals as well as to proceedings before courts.

(6) The provisions of this article shall apply, to the extent that they are capable of such application, to the members of the family of a consular officer or employee residing with him, provided in each case that the person concerned is not a national of the receiving State.

Article 20

(1) A consular officer shall be exempt in the receiving State from service in the armed forces and from compulsory public service of any kind.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this article shall also apply to consular employees and to members of the families of consular officers and employees, residing with them, provided in each case that the person concerned is not a national of the receiving State.

Article 21

A consular officer or employee, together with members of his family residing with him, shall be exempt from all requirements under the laws or regulations of the receiving State relative to the registration of aliens, permission to reside and other similar matters.

Article 22

(1) The receiving State shall grant the sending State exemption from taxes or other similar charges of any kind in respect of land, buildings or parts of buildings which are owned or leased in the name of the sending State and used exclusively

- (a) for the purposes of the consulate or for providing a residence for the consular officer, head of a post;
- (b) for providing a residence for consular officers other than the head of a post and for consular employees, to the same extent as such exemption is or may be granted by the receiving State to a third State, on the basis of reciprocity.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this article shall not apply with regard to payments due in respect of services rendered.

(3) The exemption from taxation referred to in paragraph (1) of this article shall not apply to taxes and charges which, under the law of the receiving State, are payable by the person who contracted with the sending State or with the person acting on its behalf.

Article 23

No tax or other similar charge of any kind for the payment of which the sending State would otherwise be legally liable shall be imposed or collected by the receiving State in respect of the acquisition, ownership, possession or use of movable property by the sending State for consular purposes.

Article 24

A consular officer or employee, together with members of his family residing with him, provided that they are not nationals of the receiving State, that they are not permanently resident in the receiving State and that they are not engaged in private occupation for gain in that State, shall enjoy the same exemption from taxes or other similar charges as the staff of the corresponding category in the diplomatic mission of the sending State.

Article 25

If a consular officer or employee or a member of his family residing with him, dies and leaves movable property in the receiving State, no tax or other similar charge of any kind shall be imposed or collected by the receiving State in respect of that property, provided that the person concerned was not a national of the receiving State and that the presence of the property in that State was due solely to the presence of the deceased in his capacity as a consular officer or employee or as a member of the family of such an officer or employee.

Article 26

(1) The same exemption from duties or other taxes of any kind imposed upon or by reason of importation as is accorded in respect of articles imported for the official use of the diplomatic mission of the sending State in the receiving State shall be accorded in respect of all articles, including motor vehicles, imported exclusively for the official use of the consulate.

(2) Consular officers, employees or members of their family residing with them, provided that they are not nationals of the receiving State, that they are not permanently resident in the receiving State and that they are not engaged in private occupation for gain in that State, shall be accorded the same exemption from duties or other taxes of any kind in respect of articles imported as is accorded to staff of the corresponding category in the diplomatic mission of the sending State.

Article 27

All persons to whom privileges and immunities are accorded under this Convention shall, without prejudice to the said privileges and immunities, be under an obligation to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State, including those relative to the control of traffic and to the insurance of motor vehicles.

PART IV

CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

Article 28

(1) A consular officer shall be entitled, within the consular district, to perform the duties specified in this Part. He may, in addition, perform other official consular duties, provided that they are not contrary to the law of the receiving State.

(2) In connexion with the performance of his duties, a consular officer may apply to and correspond with the competent authorities within the consular district.

Article 29

A consular officer shall be entitled :

- (a) to protect the rights and interests of the sending State and of its nationals, including juridical persons;
- (b) to further the expansion of commercial, economic, cultural and scientific contacts between the sending State and the receiving State;
- (c) to contribute in other ways towards the development of friendly relations between the sending State and the receiving State.

Article 30

The consular officer shall be entitled :

- (a) to keep a register of nationals of the sending State and to issue or renew passports and other identity documents;
- (b) to issue to nationals of the sending State or of other States, or to Stateless persons, entry, exit and transit visas of the sending State.

Article 31

(1) A consular officer shall, insofar as the laws of the sending State so authorize him, be entitled :

- (a) to register the birth or death of a national of the sending State;
- (b) to register marriages and divorces, provided that both parties thereto are nationals of the sending State.

(2) The validity in the receiving State of acts performed by the consular officer, as listed in paragraph (1) of this article, shall be determined exclusively by the laws of the receiving State.

Article 32

A consular officer shall be entitled :

(1) to draw up, attest, identify, authenticate, legalize or take such other action as may be necessary to validate acts or documents of a juridical character or copies thereof, including commercial documents, declarations, registrations, testamentary dispositions and contracts required :

(a) by a person of any nationality for use in the sending State or under the law of that State;

(b) by a national of the sending State for use elsewhere than in that State;

(2) to translate documents and to certify the accuracy of the translation;

(3) to receive, from nationals of the sending State, documents, money, valuables or other property belonging to them, for safe-keeping.

Article 33

(1) Where an act or document referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) of article 32 is required for use in the receiving State or under the law of that State, the authorities of that State shall be obliged to recognize its validity only to the extent that this is consistent with the law of the receiving State.

(2) If they are submitted to the authorities of the receiving State, documents, copies, translations and extracts shall be legalized where this is required by the law of the receiving State.

Article 34

The competent authorities of the receiving State shall, as soon as possible, notify the consulate of the death of a national of the sending State; the death certificate of a national of the sending State shall be supplied to the consulate free of charge.

Article 35

(1) Where a national of the sending State has a claim on or interest in property left in the receiving State after the death of a person of any nationality and is not present in the receiving State or otherwise represented in that State, the consular officer shall be entitled to represent the interest of the said national to the same extent as if he had been granted a power of attorney. Such representation shall cease as soon as the consular officer is informed that the said national is defending his own interests in the receiving State either in person or through an agent duly appointed for the purpose.

(2) If a national of the sending State dies while travelling in or passing through the receiving State, not being domiciled in that State, the consular

officer shall be entitled, in conformity with the law of the receiving State, to take charge of the money and effects which the deceased had with him for his personal use.

(3) If a consular officer exercises the rights accorded under this article with regard to an estate he shall, notwithstanding the provisions of articles 17 and 19, be subject to that extent to the civil jurisdiction of the courts of the receiving State.

Article 36

A consular officer may, on behalf of a national of the sending State not present in the receiving State, receive from a court, public authority or person, money or other property to which the national concerned may be entitled as a consequence of the death of any person, including shares in an estate, payments made in pursuance of workman's compensation laws and the proceeds of life insurance policies. The court, authority or person in question may require that the consular officer shall comply with such conditions as it may prescribe with regard to :

- (a) the production of a power of attorney or other authorization from the national concerned of the sending State;
- (b) the production of evidence of the receipt of such money or property by the said national;
- (c) the return of the money or property in the absence of such evidence.

Article 37

(1) A consular officer shall be entitled to propose to a court or other competent authority of the receiving State the names of appropriate persons to act as guardians or trustees in respect of a national of a sending State or in respect of the property of such a national in any case where that property is left without supervision.

(2) If the court or authority concerned considers that a person proposed is for any reason unacceptable, the consular officer may propose a new candidate.

Article 38

(1) A consular officer shall be entitled within the consular district to communicate with, interview and advise a national of the sending State and may render him every assistance including, where necessary, arranging for aid and advice in legal matters.

(2) No restriction shall be placed by the receiving State upon the access of a national of the sending State to the consulate or upon communication by him with the consulate.

Article 39

(1) In any case where a national of the sending State has been arrested or is held under any other form of detention, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall immediately so inform a consular officer of the sending State.

(2) In any case where a national of the sending State has been arrested or is held under any other form of detention or is serving a sentence of imprisonment, the consular officer shall have the right to visit and to communicate with him without delay. The rights referred to in this paragraph shall be exercised in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, provided, however, that the said laws and regulations shall not invalidate these rights.

Article 40

(1) A consular officer shall be entitled to render every assistance and aid to a vessel of the sending State which has come to a port or other place of anchorage within the consulate district.

(2) The consular officer may proceed on board the vessel as soon as she has received *pratique*. The master and members of the crew shall be permitted to communicate with the consular officer.

(3) A consular officer may invoke the aid of the competent authorities of the receiving State in matters relating to the performance of his duties with respect to a vessel of the sending State or to the master and members of the crew of such a vessel.

(4) The term “vessel of the sending State”, as used in the present Convention, shall mean any vessel registered at a port of the sending State; however, it shall not include warships.

Article 41

(1) A consular officer shall be entitled, within the consular district :

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

- (b) to arrange, provided this is not contrary to the law of the receiving State, for the engagement and discharge of the master or members of the crew;
- (c) without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State, to settle disputes between the master and members of the crew, including disputes as to wages and contracts of service, to the extent that this is permitted under the law of the sending State;
- (d) to make arrangements for the treatment in a hospital and for the repatriation of the master or members of the crew of the vessel;
- (e) to receive, draw up or execute any declaration or other document prescribed by the law of the sending State in connexion with vessels.

(2) A consular officer may, to the extent that the law of the receiving State permits him to do so, appear with the master or any member of the crew of the vessel before the courts and authorities of that State, render them every assistance and act as interpreter in matters between them and these courts and authorities.

Article 42

(1) Where it is the intention of the courts or other competent authorities of the receiving State to take any coercive action or to institute any formal inquiry on board a vessel of the sending State, they shall so inform the appropriate consular officer. Except where this is impossible on account of the urgency of the matter, such notification shall be made in time to enable the consular officer or his representative to be present. If the consular officer has not been present or represented he shall, upon request, be provided by the authorities concerned with full information with regard to what has taken place.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) of this article shall apply also in any case where it is the intention of the competent authorities of the port area to question the master or any member of the crew ashore.

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

Article 43

(1) If a vessel of the sending State is wrecked, runs aground, is swept ashore or otherwise sustains damage in the receiving State, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall as soon as possible notify the appropriate consular officer accordingly. They shall also inform him of measures already taken for the preservation of the vessel, of the lives of persons on board the vessel, of the cargo and other property on board and of articles belonging to the vessel, or forming part of her cargo, which have become separated from the vessel.

(2) (a) The consular officer may render every assistance to the vessel, her passengers and members of her crew and for this purpose may invoke the assistance of the competent authorities of the receiving State. He may take the measures referred to in paragraph (1) of this article as also measures for the repair of the vessel, or may request the authorities of the receiving State to take such measures.

(b) The competent authorities of the receiving State shall render the necessary assistance to the consular officer in measures taken in connexion with the accident to the vessel.

(3) (a) Where the vessel or any article belonging thereto has been found on or near the coast of the receiving State or brought into a port of that State and neither the master of the vessel, the owner, his agent nor the underwriters concerned is in a position to make arrangements for the custody or disposal of the vessel or article, the consular officer shall be deemed to be authorized to make, on behalf of the owner of the vessel, the same arrangements as the owner himself could have made for such purposes.

(b) The provisions of sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph shall also apply to any article forming part of the cargo of the vessel and being the property of a national of the sending State.

(4) (a) The vessel, cargo, equipment and fittings, stores or other articles from the vessel, provided that they are not delivered for use or consumption in the receiving State, shall not be liable to customs duties or other taxes of any kind imposed upon or by reason of importation.

(b) Nothing in the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph shall be construed so as to preclude the application of the laws and regulations of the receiving State with regard to the temporary storage of property.

(5) Where any article forming part of the cargo of a wrecked vessel of a third State is the property of a national of the sending State and is found on or near the coast of the receiving State or is brought into a port of that State, and neither the master of the vessel, the owner of the article, his agent nor the underwriters concerned is in a position to make arrangements for the custody or disposal of the article, the consular officer shall be deemed to be authorized to make, on behalf of the owner, such arrangements as the owner himself could have made for such purposes.

Article 44

The provisions of articles 40 to 43 shall also apply in relation to civil aircraft to the extent that they are capable of such application.

PART V
FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 45

(1) This Convention shall be ratified and shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the exchange of instruments of ratification, which shall take place in Stockholm.

(2) This Convention shall remain in force until the expiry of six months from the date on which notice of intention to terminate the Convention is given by one Contracting Party to the other.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention and affixed thereto their seals.

DONE in duplicate at Moscow this thirtieth day of November 1967, in the Russian and Swedish languages, both texts being equally authoritative.

For the Government
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics :

A. GROMYKO
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

For the Government
of Sweden :

Torsten NILSSON
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Sweden

FIRST PROTOCOL

TO THE CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND SWEDEN

At the time of signing the Consular Convention of today's date between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Sweden (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), the Contracting Parties have agreed as follows :

1. The notification of a consular officer, as provided in article 39 (1) of the Convention, of the arrest or detention in other form of a national of the sending State, shall take place within one to three days from the time of the arrest or detention, depending on conditions of communication.

2. The rights of a consular officer, as provided in article 39 (2) of the Convention, to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State who is under arrest or otherwise detained in custody, shall be accorded within two to four days from the time of the arrest or detention of such national, depending on his whereabouts.

3. The rights of a consular officer, as provided in article 39 (2) of the Convention, to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State who is under arrest or otherwise detained in custody or is serving a sentence of imprisonment, shall be accorded on a continuing basis.

4. This Protocol shall form an integral part of the Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the plenipotentiaries of the two Contracting Parties have signed this Protocol and thereto affixed their seals.

DONE at Moscow on 30 November 1967, in duplicate in the Russian and Swedish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics :

A. GROMYKO
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

For the Government
of Sweden :

Torsten NILSSON
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of Sweden

SECOND PROTOCOL

TO THE CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND SWEDEN

At the time of signing the Consular Convention of today's date between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Sweden (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), the Contracting Parties have agreed as follows :

1. In addition to the privileges and immunities referred to in part III of the Convention, consular officers and employees of one Contracting Party shall be entitled in the territory of the other Contracting Party, on a basis of reciprocity, to any other privileges and immunities which are granted or may be granted by that Party to similar categories of personnel of a third State.

2. With the entry into force of this Protocol the Agreement concerning the reciprocal rights, privileges and immunities of consular officers and employees, concluded between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Sweden by an exchange of notes of 2 February 1927, shall cease to have effect.

3. This Protocol shall form an integral part of the Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the plenipotentiaries of the two Contracting Parties have signed this Protocol and thereto affixed their seals.

DONE at Moscow on 30 November 1967, in duplicate in the Russian and Swedish languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Government
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics :

A. GROMYKO
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics

For the Government
of Sweden :

Torsten NILSSON
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of Sweden