

4. to certify the accuracy of copies of documents or of extracts from documents; •
5. to perform other notarial acts assigned to him by the sending State to the extent that they are consistent with the laws and regulations of the receiving State;
6. to certify the translation of documents;
7. to legalize documents emanating from the competent authorities in the receiving State intended for use in the sending State.

Article 38

(1) A consular officer shall be entitled to accept for safe-keeping documents, money, valuables and other articles belonging to a national of the sending State.

(2) The export from the receiving State of an article accepted for safe-keeping in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) shall be subject to the laws and regulations of that State.

Article 39

Where it comes to the knowledge of the competent authorities of the receiving State that a national of the sending State has died in the former State they shall, without delay, inform the consular officer accordingly and shall transmit to him a copy of the death certificate or other document recording the death, as the case may be, which shall be free of charge.

Article 40

(1) Where it comes to the knowledge of the competent authorities of the receiving State that there is in that State an estate:

1. of a national of the sending State which no person, other than a competent authority of the receiving State, present or otherwise represented in the receiving State, is entitled to safeguard, preserve or administer; or
2. of a deceased person in respect of which a national of the sending State who is neither present nor represented in the receiving State has an interest

the said authorities shall inform the consular officer accordingly.

(2) The provisions of subparagraph 2 of paragraph (1) shall apply irrespective of the nationality of the deceased person or the place of his death.

(3) A consular officer shall likewise notify the competent authorities of the receiving State if information as specified in this Article reaches him through any other channel.

Article 41

A consular officer shall be entitled, in relation to an estate falling within one of the categories specified in paragraph (1) of Article 40 and in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State:

1. to request the competent authorities of the receiving State to take measures for the safeguarding, preservation and administration of the estate;
2. to participate in the taking of the measures referred to in subparagraph 1;
3. to arrange for the representation of a national of the sending State, having an interest in the estate, who is neither present nor represented in the receiving State;
4. to give advice and assistance to a national of the sending State who has an interest in the estate or to his representative.

Article 42

(1) Where a national of the sending State dies during a temporary stay in the receiving State, the competent autho-

rities of the receiving State shall hand over to the consular officer, for transmission to a person entitled to receive them, any money and personal effects in the possession of that national of which they have taken custody, unless such money and personal effects can be handed over to a person entitled to receive them or to his representative in the receiving State or are retained by the competent authorities of that State for the purpose of a legal enquiry.

(2) Where a consular officer receives money and personal effects in pursuance of paragraph (1), he shall, upon request furnish a receipt in respect of such money and personal effects.

(3) The export of the money and personal effects referred to in paragraph (1) shall be subject to the laws and regulations of the receiving State.

Article 43

(1) Where it comes to the knowledge of the competent authorities of the receiving State that it is necessary to appoint a guardian or trustee to safeguard the rights and interests in that State of a national of the sending State, including the safeguarding of the property of such a national left without supervision in the receiving State, they shall inform the consular officer accordingly.

(2) In connexion with the appointment of a guardian or trustee in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1), a consular officer shall be entitled to propose the name of an appropriate person to act as such. If the competent authorities of the receiving State do not accept the person proposed as guardian or trustee, the consular officer shall be entitled to propose a new candidate.

Article 44

(1) A consular officer shall be entitled to communicate with, interview and advise a national of the sending State and may render him all assistance and aid including, where necessary, arranging for 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 his communication with the consulate.

(3) Upon the request of a consular officer, the authorities of the receiving State shall take appropriate steps to assist him in obtaining information with regard to the whereabouts of a national of the sending State, so that he may communicate with or interview that national.

Article 45

(1) In any case where a national of the sending State has been arrested, detained or subjected to any other deprivation of personal liberty in the receiving State, the competent authorities of that State shall notify the consular officer accordingly. Such notification shall be made as soon as possible and at latest within three days of the moment on which the national was arrested, detained or subjected to any other deprivation of personal liberty.

(2) A consular officer shall be entitled, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the receiving State, to receive correspondence and other communications from a national of the sending State who has been arrested, detained or subjected to any other deprivation of personal liberty in the receiving State, but to whom the provisions of paragraph (5) do not apply, to take the measures necessary for his legal advice and defence, and to visit, converse or communicate with him. Visits shall be permitted as soon as possible and at latest within four days from the moment on which the national was arrested, detained or subjected to any other deprivation of personal liberty and thereafter at reasonable intervals.