

No. 8632

**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
and
BULGARIA**

**Convention for the avoidance of cases of dual citizenship
(with Additional Protocol). Signed at Sofia, on 6 July
1966**

Official texts: Bulgarian and Russian.

Registered by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 22 May 1967.

**UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES
SOVIÉTIQUES
et
BULGARIE**

**Convention tendant à éviter les cas de double nationalité
(avec Protocole additionnel). Signée à Sofia, le 6 juillet
1966**

Textes officiels bulgare et russe.

Enregistrés par l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques le 22 mai 1967.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 8632. CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF CASES OF DUAL CITIZENSHIP. SIGNED AT SOFIA, ON 6 JULY 1966

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, desiring to avoid cases of dual citizenship, have decided to conclude this Convention and for that purpose have appointed as their plenipotentiaries :

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics : Nikolai Nikolae-vitch Organov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the People's Republic of Bulgaria ;

The Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria : Atanas Voinov, Deputy Minister of Justice of the People's Republic of Bulgaria,

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

Article 1

1. Parents of whom one is a citizen of one Contracting Party and the other a citizen of the other Contracting Party may agree to opt for the citizenship of one of the Contracting Parties on behalf of a child born after the entry into force of this Convention.

2. The parents shall file a joint declaration of option with the competent authorities of the Contracting Party for whose citizenship they have opted on the child's behalf.

The declaration shall be filed in duplicate within one year after the child's birth. If the declaration is not filed personally, the signatures of the parents must be duly authenticated.

3. The competent authorities referred to in paragraph 2 of this article are :

(a) Where the parents have opted for citizenship of the Contracting Party in whose territory they are residents—the appropriate organs of State administration ;

¹ Came into force on 20 January 1967, upon expiry of thirty days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification which took place at Moscow on 20 December 1966, in accordance with article 11 of the Convention.

(b) Where the parents are resident in the territory of the other Contracting Party or in the territory of a third State—a diplomatic or consular mission of the Contracting Party for whose citizenship they have opted.

Article 2

1. If the parents of a child have failed to file the declaration of option in accordance with article 1 of this Convention, the child shall be regarded as a citizen of the Contracting Party in whose territory he was born.

2. If the child was born in the territory of a third State and his parents have failed to file the declaration of option in accordance with article 1 of this Convention, the child shall be regarded as a citizen of the Contracting Party in whose territory the parents maintained a residence before their departure to the third State. If the parents did not maintain such a residence, the child shall have the citizenship of his mother.

Article 3

1. If the marriage is dissolved or annulled before the expiry of the time-limit specified in article 1 of this Convention and the parents have failed to file a declaration of option, the child shall have the citizenship of the parent in whose custody he has been placed.

2. A child whose parents reside separately shall, in the absence of an agreement between the parents, retain the citizenship of the parent in whose custody he is on the date of the expiry of the time-limit specified in this Convention for the filing of a declaration.

3. Where one of the child's parents is dead or one parent's whereabouts is unknown on the date of the expiry of the time-limit specified in this Convention, the child shall retain solely the citizenship of the other parent.

Article 4

A child whose parents are dead or the whereabouts of whose parents is unknown shall be regarded as a citizenship of the Contracting Party in whose territory he is resident on the date of the expiry of the time-limit specified in this Convention for the filing of a declaration.

Article 5

1. Parents may also opt for the citizenship of one of the Contracting Parties on behalf of children born between 28 March 1959 (the date of the expiry of the time-limit specified for the filing of declarations in accordance with article 1 of the Convention between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Bulgaria regulating the citizenship of persons having dual citizenship, signed on 12 December 1957) and the date of the entry into force of

this Convention. For this purpose, the parents shall file a declaration in duplicate within one year after the entry into force of this Convention with the competent authorities referred to in article 1 of this Convention.

2. If the parents have failed to file a declaration within the time specified, the citizenship of the child shall be determined in accordance with article 2 of this Convention.

Article 6

Declarations of option filed in accordance with this Convention and documents issued in connexion with them shall not be subject to any taxes.

Article 7

1. Citizenship determined in accordance with this Convention shall be regarded as effective from the date of birth of the child, if the child was born after the entry into force of this Convention.

2. Where citizenship has been opted for on behalf of a child born before the entry into force of this Convention, the citizenship shall be regarded as effective from the date of the filing of the declaration.

3. If the citizenship of a child is determined in accordance with article 5 (2) of this Convention, it shall be regarded as effective from the date of the child's birth.

Article 8

1. The Contracting Parties shall exchange through the diplomatic channel, in the first three months of each year, lists of children whose parents have filed declarations of option during the preceding year, in accordance with article 1 of this Convention. One copy of the parents' declarations shall be attached to the lists.

2. The Contracting Parties shall communicate to each other through the diplomatic channel, not later than six months after the expiry of the time-limit specified in article 5 of this Convention, lists of children on whose behalf option for citizenship is exercised under that article. One copy of the parents' declarations shall be attached to the lists.

Article 9

1. After the entry into force of this Convention, neither Contracting Party shall, without the consent of the competent authorities of the other Contracting Party, admit to citizenship persons having the citizenship of the latter.

2. Citizens of one Contracting Party who before the date of the entry into force of this Convention acquired the citizenship of the other Contracting Party without losing their previous citizenship shall from the date of the entry into force of this Convention have the citizenship solely of the Contracting Party in whose territory they are resident. Where such parties are permanently resident in the territory of a third State, they shall be regarded as citizens solely of the Contracting Party whose citizenship they acquired later.

Article 10

Any questions which may arise between the Contracting Parties in the interpretation and application of this Convention shall be settled through the diplomatic channel.

Article 11

1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification.

The exchange of the instruments of ratification shall take place at Moscow as soon as possible.

2. The Convention is concluded for a term of five years and shall enter into force on the expiry of thirty days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification. It shall be extended for a further term of five years unless it is denounced by one of the Contracting Parties not less than six months before the expiry of the current term.

3. After the exchange of the instruments of ratification, the Contracting Parties shall publish the text of this Convention in the Press for the information of the persons concerned.

DONE at Sofia on 6 July 1966 in two copies, each in the Russian and Bulgarian languages, the two texts being equally authentic.

For the Government
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics :
ORGANOV

For the Government
of the People's Republic
of Bulgaria :
A. VOINOV

ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION BETWEEN THE
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA FOR THE AVOIDANCE OF CASES OF
DUAL CITIZENSHIP. SIGNED AT SOFIA, ON 6 JULY 1966

On signing the Convention between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for the avoidance of cases of dual citizenship, the two Contracting Parties have agreed to the following :

Article 5 of the Convention between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the People's Republic of Bulgaria regulating the citizenship of persons having dual citizenship, signed on 12 December 1957, shall cease to apply from the date of the entry into force of the Convention for the avoidance of cases of dual citizenship.

This Additional Protocol is an integral part of the Convention for the avoidance of cases of dual citizenship.

DONE at Sofia on 6 July 1966 in two copies, each in the Russian and Bulgarian languages, the two texts being equally authentic.

For the Government
of the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics :
ORGANOV

For the Government
of the People's Republic
of Bulgaria :
A. VOINOV