

**No. 17836**

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**CZECHOSLOVAKIA  
and  
CYPRUS**

**Consular Convention. Signed at Prague on 12 May 1976**

*Authentic text: English.*

*Registered by Czechoslovakia on 30 May 1979.*

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**TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE  
et  
CHYPRE**

**Convention consulaire. Signée à Prague le 12 mai 1976**

*Texte authentique : anglais.*

*Enregistrée par la Tchécoslovaquie le 30 mai 1979.*

## CONSULAR CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC AND THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the President of the Republic of Cyprus,

Wishing to regulate their relations in the consular field between the two States and thus facilitate the protection of their respective national interests and the protection of the interests and rights of their respective nationals,

Have decided to conclude this Consular Convention and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose:

The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: Bohuslav Chňoupek, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

The President of the Republic of Cyprus: Ioannis Cl. Christophides, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

### PART I. DEFINITIONS

*Article 1.* For the purposes of this Convention the terms listed below shall have the following meanings:

(a) "Consulate" is any consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency.

(b) "Consular district" is the area assigned to the consulate for the performance of consular duties.

(c) "Head of a consulate" is any person charged by the sending State with the performance of duties connected with this post.

(d) "Consular officer" is any person, including the head of a consulate, who has been charged with the performance of consular duties.

(e) "Consular employee" is any person employed to perform administrative, technical or domestic services of a consulate.

(f) "Members of a consulate" are consular officers and consular employees.

(g) "Consular premises" are buildings or parts of buildings and land connected with them, which are used exclusively for the purposes of a consulate, irrespective of who is their owner.

(h) "Consular archives" include all papers, documents, correspondence, books, films, recording tapes and registers of a consulate, together with ciphers and codes, card files and any equipment used for their protection and safekeeping.

(i) "Vessel of the sending State" is any vessel sailing under the flag of the sending State.

(j) "Members of the family" are the spouse, children and parents of a member of a consulate who reside with him as part of his household.

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 27 July 1978 by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Nicosia, in accordance with article 42.

PART II. ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULATES AND APPOINTMENT  
OF CONSULAR OFFICERS AND CONSULAR EMPLOYEES

*Article 2.* 1. The establishment of a consulate in the territory of the receiving State shall be subject to the consent of such State.

2. The sending and receiving States shall determine by agreement the seat of the 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 head of consulate.

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 the head of the consulate, his nationality, his class, the seat of the consulate and the consular district.

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

4. The head of a consulate may enter upon the performance of his duties as soon as the consular commission or other document of appointment has been presented and the receiving State has granted him an exequatur or other authorization.

5. As soon as an exequatur or other authorization has been granted in conformity with this article, the authorities of the receiving State shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the head of consulate is enabled to enter upon the performance of his duties and is accorded the rights, privileges and immunities due to him under this Convention and the laws of the receiving State.

*Article 4.* Pending the granting of an exequatur or other authorization, the receiving State may grant the head of a consulate a provisional authorization to the performance of consular duties.

*Article 5.* A consular officer shall be only a national of the sending State.

*Article 6.* 1. The sending State shall, in advance, notify in writing the receiving State of the full name, nationality, rank and class of each consular officer appointed to a consulate.

2. The sending State also shall, in advance, notify in writing the receiving State of the full name, nationality and function of a consular employee appointed to a consulate.

*Article 7.* 1. The sending State may in conformity with articles 3, 5 and 6 charge one or more members of its diplomatic mission in the receiving State with the performance of consular duties. A member of the diplomatic mission, charged with the performance of consular duties, shall continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities to which he is entitled as a member of the diplomatic mission.

*Article 8.* The receiving State shall issue to each consular officer a document confirming his rights to perform consular duties in the territory of the receiving State.

*Article 9.* The receiving State shall afford its protection to a consular officer and shall take all necessary measures to prevent any attack on his person, liberty and dignity and shall also take all 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.

*Article 10.* 1. If the head of the consulate 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 of the sending State in the receiving State or a member of the diplomatic staff of its diplomatic mission in that State to act temporarily as head of consulate. The full name of the person concerned shall be notified in advance in writing to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State.

2. A person acting temporarily as head of a consulate shall be entitled to perform all duties of a head of a consulate and to enjoy all rights, privileges and immunities as a head of a consulate appointed under article 3.

3. [A] member of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission, temporarily acting as head of a consulate, shall continue to enjoy the privileges and immunities accorded to him by virtue of his diplomatic status.

*Article 11.* 1. 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 a consular officer is *persona non grata* or that a consular employee is unacceptable.

The sending State shall thereupon recall the person concerned.

2. If the sending State fails to carry out within a reasonable period this obligation under paragraph 1, the receiving State may decline to continue to recognize such person as a member of the consulate.

*Article 12.* 1. The sending State may, to the extent that this is permitted under the law of the receiving State, acquire, hold or use under any other form of tenure which may exist under that law, land, buildings or parts of buildings for the purposes of providing a consulate or a residence for the members of the consulate who are nationals of the sending State.

2. The receiving State shall provide every assistance to the sending State in acquiring land, buildings or parts of buildings for the purposes mentioned under paragraph 1.

3. The sending State is not relieved of the obligation to observe legal regulations on construction and territorial planning or other restrictions applied to the area where such land, buildings or parts of buildings are located.

### PART III. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

*Article 13.* 1. The coat of arms of the sending State together with an inscription designating the consulate in the language of that State and of the receiving State may be affixed to the building in which a consulate is installed as well as to the building which is the residence of the head of a consulate.

2. The flag of the sending State may be flown at the building in which a consulate is installed and also at the residence of the head of a consulate and on his means of transport used for official duties.

*Article 14.* 1. Consular premises shall be inviolable. The authorities of the receiving State shall not enter the said premises, as well as the residence of the head of a consulate and the residence of consular officers and employees of the consulate who are not nationals or permanent residents of the receiving State, except with the consent of the head of the consulate, or of the head of the diplomatic mission or of a person nominated by one of them.

*Article 15.* The consular archives shall be inviolable at all times and wherever they may be.

*Article 16.* 1. A consulate shall be entitled to exchange communications with its Government, with the diplomatic missions of the sending State and with other consulates of the sending State wherever they may be. For this purpose the consulate may employ all suitable means of communication, as also diplomatic or consular couriers, diplomatic and consular bags and codes or ciphers. Radio transmitter can be installed by a consulate only with the consent of the receiving State.

2. In respect of public means of communication the same conditions shall be applied in the case of a consulate as are applied in the case of the diplomatic mission.

3. The official correspondence of a consulate and courier containers and bags shall, provided that they bear visible external marks of their official character, be inviolable and may not be examined or detained. They may contain only official correspondence and articles determined for official use.

4. A consular courier shall be provided with an official document indicating his position and specifying the number of containers forming the consular luggage. The consular courier shall enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as the diplomatic courier of the sending State.

5. The master of a vessel or the commander of a civil aircraft of the sending State may also be charged with the conveyance of consular bags. In any such case, the master or commander shall be provided with an official document indicating the number of containers entrusted to him; he shall not, however, be considered to be a consular courier. By arrangement with the appropriate authorities of the receiving State, the consulate may send a member of the consulate to take possession of the bag directly and freely from the master or commander or to deliver such bag to him.

*Article 17.* 1. Consular officers and members of their families, provided that the person concerned is not a national or a permanent resident of the receiving State, shall be immune from the criminal, civil and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State.

2. Consular employees and members of their families, provided in each case that the person concerned is not a national or a permanent resident of the receiving State, shall be immune from the criminal jurisdiction of that State. They shall also be immune from the civil and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State in respect of any act performed in their official capacity.

3. Provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall not apply to civil proceedings:

- (a) Resulting from agreements that have not been concluded by the consular officer or employee on behalf of the sending State;
- (b) Concerning inheritance in which the consular officer or consular employee does not represent the sending State but appears as a private person;

- (c) Concerning the liability for damage caused in the receiving State by a means of transport;
- (d) Relating to any private or commercial activity engaged in by a consular officer or consular employee in the receiving State outside his official functions.

4. The sending State may waive any of the immunities provided for in this article. The waiver shall be expressed and shall be communicated in writing to the receiving State.

5. Waiver of immunity from jurisdiction in respect of civil and administrative proceedings shall not be held to imply waiver of immunity in respect of execution of the judgement for which a separate waiver shall be required.

*Article 18.* 1. Members of a consulate may be requested to give evidence as witnesses in court or administrative proceedings. If a consular officer declines to give evidence, no coercive measure shall be taken against him. Employees of a consulate are not entitled to decline to give evidence with the exception of cases referred to in paragraph 3.

2. Appropriate provisions of paragraph 1 in respect of consular officers and consular employees shall also apply to members of their families.

3. Members of a consulate are entitled to decline to give evidence as witnesses with regard to matters falling within the performance of their duties or to produce any official document and official correspondence. They are also entitled to decline to give evidence as experts on the legal regulations of the sending State, their interpretation and application.

4. The authorities of the receiving State requesting evidence from consular officers or from consular employees shall take all steps to avoid interference with the performance of the duties of a consulate and to avoid violation of the performance of the duties. Where it is possible, the evidence can be given at the consulate or at the residence of the consular officer or consular employee, or it can be given in a written form.

*Article 19.* Members of a consulate and members of their families, provided in each case that the person concerned is not a national or permanent resident of the receiving State, shall be exempt in the receiving State from public service and obligations of any kind.

*Article 20.* Members of a consulate and members of their families shall be exempt from all requirements under the laws and regulations of the receiving State relative to the registration of aliens, permission to reside and other regulations concerning the residence of aliens.

*Article 21.* 1. The sending State shall be exempt in the receiving State from all taxes, charges and fees in respect of:

- (a) Land, buildings and parts of buildings used for consular purposes or as a residence of the members of a consulate provided that the premises in question are owned or leased in the name of the sending State;
- (b) Transactions and instruments relating to the acquisition of the immovable property mentioned under paragraph 1, letter (a);
- (c) The performance of consular duties, including payments for consular services.

2. The sending State shall also be exempt in the receiving State from all taxes, charges and fees in respect of movable property which is in the ownership of the sending State or which is in its possession or use and which is used exclusively for consular purposes.

3. Exemption provided for in this article shall not apply to charges and fees for the services rendered.

*Article 22.* A member of a consulate, together with members of his family provided he is not a national of the receiving State and is not domiciled in that State, shall be exempt in the receiving State from taxes and charges in respect of his service income.

*Article 23.* 1. A member of a consulate, together with members of his family provided he is not a national of the receiving State and is not domiciled in that State, shall be exempt in the receiving State from all nationwide, regional and local taxes and charges, including taxes and charges imposed on movable property of which he is the owner.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not apply in respect to:

- (a) Indirect taxes that are, as a rule, contained in the price of goods or services;
- (b) Without prejudice to the provisions of article 21, charges and taxes on private immovable property situated within the receiving State;
- (c) Inheritance taxes or taxes on transactions of property collected by the receiving State;
- (d) Taxes and charges on private incomes the source of which is situated within the receiving State;
- (e) Without prejudice to the provisions of article 21, court, registration, mortgage, and administrative charges;
- (f) Charges collected for services actually rendered.

*Article 24.* If a member of a consulate or a member of his family dies and leaves movable property in the receiving State, no tax on the passing at death, inheritance tax or charges on transactions of property shall be imposed by the receiving State in respect of that property, provided that the person concerned was not a national of the receiving State and was not domiciled in that 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 member of a consulate or as a member of the family of such an officer or employee residing with him.

*Article 25.* 1. All articles, including motor vehicles, imported for the official use of a consulate shall be in conformity with the legal regulations of the receiving State exempt from customs duties and other taxes or similar charges of any kind imposed upon or by reason of importation to the same extent as if they were imported by the diplomatic mission.

2. A consular officer and members of his family, provided that they are not nationals of the receiving State and are not domiciled in that State, shall be exempt from customs duties and charges imposed upon or by reason of importation of all articles designed for their personal use, including articles for the initial equipment of their households. A consular employee shall enjoy the exemptions provided for in this paragraph only in respect of articles imported by him on his first arrival at the consulate.

3. The articles designed for personal use shall not exceed the quantity required for the direct use by the persons concerned.

4. The personal luggage of consular officers and members of their families, provided they are not nationals of the receiving State and are not domiciled in that State, shall be exempt from a customs inspection. They may be inspected only in cases when there are serious reasons to believe that they contain other articles than stated in paragraph 2 or articles the importation or exportation of which is prohibited by the legal regulations of the receiving State or which are subject to the legal provisions on quarantine. Such an inspection must be undertaken in the presence of the consular officer concerned or a member of his family or a person representing him.

*Article 26.* 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 insurance of motor vehicles.

*Article 27.* Subject to the laws and regulations of the receiving State with regard to areas entry into which is prohibited or restricted for reasons of national security, a consular officer or consular employee, as also members of his family shall be permitted to travel freely in the territory of the receiving State.

The provisions of this article shall be without prejudice to any requirements with regard to the obtaining of visas or other travel documents laid down under the laws and regulations of the receiving State.

#### PART IV. CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

*Article 28.* 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to perform duties specified in this part in keeping with the law of the receiving State. He may perform other consular duties only under provision that they are not contrary to the law of the receiving State.

2. A consular officer shall be entitled to represent, in his consular district and in keeping with the law of the receiving State, the rights and interests of the sending State and of its nationals, of both natural and juridical persons.

3. In connection with the performance of his duties, a consular officer shall be entitled to apply, in writing as well as orally, to the competent local authorities within his consular district, as well as to the competent central authorities of the receiving State to such extent as the laws and usages of that State permit.

4. A consular officer shall be entitled, subject to the consent of the receiving State, to perform consular duties also outside his consular district.

*Article 29.* A consular officer shall further the development of economic, cultural and scientific contacts between the two States and contribute to the strengthening of friendly relations between them.

*Article 30.* [1.] A consular officer shall be entitled within the consular district:

- (a) To keep a register of nationals of the sending State;
- (b) To receive applications and declarations relative to nationality of citizens of the sending State and to issue respective documents;



- (c) In accordance with the law of the sending State, to receive declarations on the conclusion of marriages, provided that both persons are nationals of the sending State;
- (d) To receive declarations pertaining to the family relationships of a national of the sending State in accordance with the law of that State;
- (e) To register the birth or death of a national of the sending State;
- (f) To draw, attest, certify, authenticate, legalize or otherwise validate legal acts and documents required by a national of the sending State for use outside the territory of the receiving State or required by any person for use in the receiving State, provided that it is not at variance with the law of that State;
- (g) To translate legal acts and documents and to certify the accuracy of the translation, as well as to certify documents.

2. A consular officer shall inform the competent authorities of the receiving State if legal acts carried out under subparagraphs (c) and (e) of this paragraph, if this is required by the law of that State.

*Article 31.* Legal acts and documents, issued, translated or certified by a consular officer in accordance with article 29 shall have equal legal effect and evidentiary value in the receiving State as documents issued, translated or certified by the competent authorities of the receiving State, provided that they had been issued in a manner not contradicting the legal regulations of the receiving State.

*Article 32.* 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to issue, extend, amend and revoke the validity of travel documents of nationals of the sending State, in accordance with the legal regulations of the sending State.

2. He shall also be entitled to issue and revoke respective visas to persons wishing to travel to the sending State.

*Article 33.* A consular-officer shall be entitled, in accordance with the law of the sending State, to take over the guardianship of a minor of that State living in the territory of the receiving State, provided that such competence is recognized by that State.

*Article 34.* 1. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall, without delay, inform the appropriate consular officer of the death of a national of the sending State in the territory of the receiving State.

2. Where it comes to the knowledge of the competent authorities of the receiving State that there is an estate after a national of the sending State or an estate of a person of any nationality deceased in that State which estate may concern a national of the sending State, they shall equally inform the appropriate consular officer.

3. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall take measures, in cases under paragraph 2 and provided that the estate is situated on the territory of that State, to secure the estate in conformity with the law of the receiving State and shall convey to the appropriate consular officer a copy of the testament, if it had been made, as well as all available information in respect of the heirs, the content and the value of the estate and shall advise him of the date on which proceedings concerning the inheritance will be opened.

4. A consular officer shall be entitled, in accordance with the legal regulations of the receiving State, to represent, directly or through a representative, the interests

of a national of the sending State who has a claim to the estate situated in the receiving State and who is not domiciled in that State.

5. A consular officer shall be entitled, on behalf of a national of the sending State who is not domiciled in the receiving State, to receive money or other property to which the national concerned may be entitled as a consequence of the death of any person, including payments made in pursuance of workmen's compensation laws, within a pensions and social security scheme and the proceeds from insurance policies.

6. Movable property and money derived from the liquidation of an estate belonging to a national of the sending State may be handed over to the appropriate consular officer, provided that the claims of a creditor have been settled or secured and that the taxes and charges in respect of the estate have been paid.

7. A consular officer shall be entitled to co-operate with the competent authorities of the receiving State in securing the estate pursuant to this article.

*Article 35.* 1. A consular officer shall have the right to represent, in the consular district in accordance with the law of the receiving State, nationals of the sending State before the authorities of the receiving State, if they are unable, for reasons of absence or for other serious reasons, to protect their rights and interests in time. The representation shall continue till the represented person appoints his plenipotentiary or assumes himself the protection of his rights and interests.

2. A consular officer shall have the right, within his consular district, to establish and maintain contact with any national of the sending State, to provide him with counsel and all necessary assistance and, if need be, to take steps to secure legal help for him. The receiving State shall in no way infringe upon the right of a national of the sending State to contact his consulate or to visit it.

*Article 36.* 1. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall without delay notify the appropriate consular officer of the detention or any other restriction of personal freedom of a national of the sending State.

2. The consular officer shall be entitled to visit, as soon as possible, and to maintain contact with a national of the sending State, who has been deprived of personal freedom or whose personal freedom has been restricted. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall also without delay convey to the consular officer any written communication from the national of the sending State who has been deprived of personal freedom or whose personal freedom has been restricted in any way.

3. Upon request, the consular officer shall be immediately informed of the reason for the deprivation or restriction of the personal freedom of a national of the sending State.

4. The rights of the consular officer under paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be applied in accordance with the law of the receiving State, provided that this law does not infringe upon these rights.

*Article 37.* 1. A consular officer shall be entitled, within the consular district, to render every assistance and aid to a vessel of the sending State which has come to a port, the coastal or inland waters of the receiving State, as well as to its crew and passengers.

2. A consular officer may invoke the aid of the competent authorities of the receiving State in any matter relating to the performance of his duties with respect to a vessel of the sending State or members of the crew or the passengers of such a vessel.

3. A consular officer may proceed on board of the vessel as soon as she has been given permission to establish contact with the shore. Members of the crew may immediately establish contact with the consular officer.

4. 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, question any member 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) Without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State, to settle disputes between the master and any member 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;
- (c) To make arrangements for medical treatment or for the repatriation of any member of the crew or any passenger of the vessel;
- (d) To receive, draw up or certify any declaration or other document prescribed by the law of the sending State in connection with vessels.

*Article 38.* 1. Where there is the intention of the competent authorities of the receiving State to take any coercive action or to institute any formal enquiry on board a vessel of the sending State they shall so inform the appropriate consular officer through the competent authorities of the receiving State. 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 representatives to be present. If the consular officer has not been present or represented he shall be provided by the authorities concerned with full information with regard to what has taken place.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall apply also in any case where it is the intention of the competent authorities of the port area to question members of the crew ashore.

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

*Article 39.* 1. If a vessel of the sending State is wrecked, runs aground, is swept ashore or otherwise sustains damage in the receiving State or if any article forming part of the cargo of a wrecked vessel of the sending, receiving or a third State, being the property of a national of the sending State, is found on the coast or in the inland or territorial waters of the receiving State as an article swept ashore or is brought into a port of that 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 lives of persons on board the vessel, of 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. The consular officer may render every assistance to the vessel, her passengers and members of her crew. For this purpose, he 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 competent authorities of the receiving State to take, or continue to take, such measures.

3. 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 take, on behalf of the owner of the vessel, the same arrangements as the owner himself could have made for such purposes.

The provisions 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. 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, and 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 40.* The provisions of articles 37, 38 and 39 shall, to an appropriate extent, apply also in relation to aircraft.

*Article 41.* A consulate shall be entitled to levy in the receiving State the fees and charges for the performance of consular services prescribed under the laws and regulation of the sending State.

#### PART V. FINAL PROVISIONS

*Article 42.* 1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the day of the exchange of instruments of ratification which shall take place in Nicosia.

This Convention shall remain in force until the expiry of six months from the date on which one of the High Contracting Parties shall have given the other High Contracting Party a written notice of its intention to terminate the Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective Plenipotentiaries of the two High Contracting Parties have signed this Convention and affixed thereto their seals.

DONE in duplicate at Prague this 12th day of May 1976 in the English language.

For the President  
of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

BOHUSLAV CHŇOUPEK

For the President  
of the Republic of Cyprus:

IOANNIS CL. CHRISTOPHIDES