

No. 18121

**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
and
CYPRUS**

**Consular Convention (with protocol). Signed at Nicosia on
8 February 1978**

Authentic texts: Russian and English.

Registered by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 27 November 1979.

**UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES
SOVIÉTIQUES
et
CHYPRE**

**Convention consulaire (avec protocole). Signée à Nicosie le
8 février 1978**

Textes authentiques : russe et anglais.

Enregistrée par l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques le 27 novembre 1979.

CONSULAR CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Cyprus,
Guided by the desire to develop further the existing friendly relations and co-operation between the two states,
Being desirous of regulating consular relations between them,
Have decided to conclude the present Consular Convention and for this purpose have agreed as follows:

SECTION I. DEFINITIONS

Article 1. In this Convention the terms introduced hereunder have the following meaning:

1. "Consulate" means a consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency;
2. "Consular district" means the area of the receiving state assigned to a consulate for the exercise of consular functions;
3. "Head of consulate" means a person entrusted with the direction of the consulate;
4. "Consular officer" means any person, including the head of the consulate, entrusted with the exercise of consular functions;
5. "Employee of the consulate" means any person, who is not a consular officer, performing administrative, technical or service functions in a consulate;
6. "Consular premises" means buildings, parts of buildings, including the residence of the head of the consulate, auxiliary premises as well as plots of land ancillary thereto used exclusively for consular purposes, irrespective of ownership;
7. "Consular archives" means all official correspondence, code, documents, books, films, tapes, registers of the consulate and technical office facilities as well as equipment for their safekeeping;
8. "Vessel of the sending state" means any vessel sailing under the flag of that state;
9. "Citizen of the sending state", depending on the context, also means any legal person.

SECTION II. ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULATES, APPOINTMENT OF CONSULAR OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE CONSULATE

Article 2. 1. A consulate may be established in the receiving state only with that state's consent.

2. The location of a consulate and the limits of its consular district shall be determined by agreement between the sending and receiving states.

3. A consular officer shall be a citizen only of the sending state.

¹ Came into force on 19 August 1979, i.e., the thirtieth day after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Moscow, in accordance with article 43 (1).

Article 3. 1. Prior to the appointment of a head of a consulate, the sending state shall obtain through diplomatic channels the approval of the receiving state to such an appointment.

2. The sending state, through its diplomatic mission, shall transmit to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving state the consular commission or other document of appointment of the head of the consulate. The consular commission or other document shall specify the full name of the head of the consulate, his rank, the consular district in which he is to perform his duties, and the seat of the consulate.

3. Upon the presentation of the commission or other document of appointment of the head of the consulate, the receiving state shall grant him as soon as possible and free of charge an exequatur or other authorization.

4. The head of the consulate may enter upon the exercise of his duties after the receiving state grants him an exequatur or other authorization.

5. Pending the grant of an exequatur or other authorization, the receiving state may accord the head of the consulate a provisional authorization to perform his functions.

6. After the grant of an exequatur or other authorization or even a provisional authorization, the authorities of the receiving state shall take the necessary measures in order that the head of the consulate may exercise his functions.

Article 4. 1. The sending state shall notify in advance the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving state of the full name and function of a consular officer other than the head of the consulate.

2. Competent authorities of the receiving state shall issue appropriate identity cards to consular officers, employees of the consulate and members of their families residing with them.

Article 5. The receiving state may at any time, and without having to explain its decision, notify the sending state through diplomatic channels that the exequatur or other authorization granted to the head of a consulate has been revoked or that a consular officer or employee of the consulate is unacceptable. In such a case, the sending state shall recall the officer or employee concerned in the event that he has already taken up his appointment. If the sending state fails to carry out this obligation within a reasonable period, the receiving state may refuse to recognize the person concerned as a consular officer or an employee of the consulate.

Article 6. 1. If the head of a consulate is unable for any reason to carry out his functions or if the position of head of a consulate is temporarily vacant, the sending state may empower a consular officer of the same or another consulate in the receiving state or a member of the diplomatic staff of its diplomatic mission in the receiving state to act temporarily as head of the consulate. The full name of this person shall be notified in advance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving state.

2. A person empowered to act as a temporary head of the consulate shall enjoy the same rights, privileges and immunities as are accorded to the head of a consulate in conformity with the provisions of this Convention.

3. The appointment of a member of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending state to a consulate in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall not affect the privileges and immunities accorded to him by virtue of his diplomatic status.

Article 7. 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 functions within that mission shall have the same rights and duties as consular officers under this Convention.

2. The performance of consular functions by persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall not affect the privileges and immunities accorded to them by virtue of their diplomatic status.

Article 8. 1. The sending state may, in conformity with the conditions and in a form prescribed by the law of the receiving state, acquire ownership, possession or use of plots of land, buildings, parts of buildings or auxiliary premises, build and reconstruct buildings and improve plots of land, necessary for lodging consular offices and providing living quarters for consular officers and employees of the consulate. Where necessary, the receiving state shall render the sending state appropriate assistance in this respect.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not exempt the sending state from compliance with any building or town planning laws and regulations applicable to the area in which the plots of land, buildings, parts of buildings or auxiliary premises concerned are situated.

SECTION III. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Article 9. The receiving state shall ensure a consular officer its protection and take the necessary measures in order that a consular officer may perform his duties and enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities under this Convention and the law of the receiving state. The receiving state shall take the necessary measures to ensure protection of consular offices and living quarters of consular officers.

Article 10. 1. The consular shield with the coat of arms of the sending state and the name of the consulate in the language of the sending state and in the language of the receiving state may be affixed on the outer side of the building in which the consulate is located.

2. The flag of the sending state may be flown at the consulate and also at the residence of the head of the consulate.

3. The flag of the sending state may be flown by the head of the consulate on his means of transport.

Article 11. 1. The consular premises and the residence of the head of consulate shall be inviolable. The authorities of the receiving state may not enter the consular premises without the consent of the head of the consulate or the head of the diplomatic mission of the sending state or a person nominated by one of them.

2. In case of fire or other disaster threatening security of citizens and property of the receiving state in the immediate vicinity, the consent is granted in the shortest appropriate term.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall apply to the living quarters of consular officers and employees of the consulate who are citizens of the sending state.

Article 12. The consular archives shall be inviolable at all times and wherever they may be.

Article 13. 1. The consulate shall have the right to communicate with the Government, diplomatic missions and consulates of the sending state. For this purpose, the consulate may use all public means of communication, code, diplomatic and consular couriers and pouches. The same tariffs shall apply to a consulate in the use of public means of communication as apply to a diplomatic mission.

2. The official correspondence of a consulate, regardless of what means of communication are used, and consular pouches bearing visible external marks of their official character shall be inviolable and not subject to detention by the authorities of the receiving state.

3. Consular couriers who are nationals of the sending state and are not permanent residents of the receiving state shall enjoy in the territory of the receiving state the same rights, privileges and immunities as those accorded to diplomatic couriers.

4. A consular pouch may be entrusted to the commander of a vessel or aircraft. The commander shall be provided with an official document indicating the number of packages constituting the pouch, but he shall not be considered to be a consular courier. A consular officer may by arrangement with the appropriate local authority take possession of a consular pouch directly and freely from the commander of a vessel or aircraft as well as to transmit such pouch to him.

Article 14. 1. Consular officers, employees of the consulate and members of their families residing with them shall enjoy personal inviolability. They shall not be liable to arrest or detention in any form. These provisions shall not apply to persons who are citizens of the receiving state or to persons permanently residing therein.

2. The receiving state shall treat consular officers, employees of the consulate and members of their families residing with them with due respect and shall take all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on their person, freedom or dignity.

Article 15. 1. Consular officers and members of their families residing with them shall be immune from the jurisdiction of the receiving state, except in respect of civil proceedings:

- (a) Relating to private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving state unless they possess it on behalf of the sending state for consular purposes;
- (b) Relating to succession, when they act as testamentary executors, trustees of estate of succession, successors or beneficiaries in their private capacity and not on behalf of the sending state;
- (c) Relating to any professional or commercial activity carried on by them in the receiving state outside the scope of their official functions;
- (d) Arising out of a contract concluded by them in which they did not contract, expressly or impliedly as an agent of the sending state;
- (e) By a third party for damage arising from an accident in the receiving state caused by a means of transport.

2. No measures of execution shall be taken with respect to the persons referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, except for cases covered by sub-paragraphs (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the said paragraph and only on condition that appropriate measures are taken without the violation of their personal inviolability and that of their residence.

3. Consular employees 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 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.

Article 16. 1. The sending state may waive immunity with regard to consular officers, employees of the consulate and members of their families residing with them. Such waiver shall always be express and communicated in writing.

2. Waiver of immunity from jurisdiction in respect of civil proceedings shall not be held to imply waiver of immunity in respect of execution of a judgement for which a separate waiver must be made.

Article 17. 1. A consular officer shall be under no obligation to give evidence as a witness.

2. An employee of the consulate may be required to give witness testimony before courts or other competent authorities of the receiving state. He may decline to give witness testimony with regard to matters falling within the scope of his official duties.

However, in no case any coercive measures against an employee of the consulate are permissible.

3. The provisions of this article shall apply also to members of the families of consular officers or employees of the consulate if they reside with them and are not citizens of the receiving state.

Article 18. Consular officers, employees of the consulate and members of their families residing with them, provided that they are not citizens of the receiving state, shall be exempt in the receiving state from service in the armed forces and from compulsory public service of any kind.

Article 19. Consular officers, employees of the consulate and members of their families residing with them 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 similar matters. This provision shall not apply to persons who are citizens of the receiving state or persons who permanently reside therein.

Article 20. 1. No tax or other similar charge of any kind shall be imposed or collected in respect of consular premises and living quarters of consular officers and employees of the consulate, provided that the property in question is owned or leased in the name of the sending state or of some natural or legal person acting on behalf of that state, and in respect of transactions or instruments relating to the acquisition of the said property.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not apply to payments for specific services rendered.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not apply to citizens of the receiving state or persons who permanently reside therein.

Article 21. The sending state shall be exempt from taxes or other similar charges of any kind in respect of movable property which is in its ownership, possession or use, and which is used for consular purposes, and in respect of the acquisition of such property.

Article 22. 1. Consular officers and employees of the consulate shall be exempt from all taxes or other similar charges of any kind imposed or collected by the receiving state in respect of the remuneration received by them for their official duties.

2. Consular officers, employees of the consulate and members of their families residing with them shall also be exempt in the receiving state from all taxes and charges, national or local, including taxes and charges in respect of movable property owned by them.

3. The exemptions provided for in paragraph 2 of this article shall not apply with respect to:

- (a) Taxes and charges on personal immovable property situated within the receiving state;
- (b) Taxes and charges on the succession and acquisition of property in the receiving state, except for taxes and charges the exemption from the payment of which is provided for in article 24 of this Convention;
- (c) Taxes and charges on private income derived from sources within the receiving state;
- (d) Taxes and charges on transactions or instruments effecting transactions or pertaining thereto, including stamp duties of any kind imposed or collected in connection therewith, except for taxes and duties the exemption from the payment of which is provided for in article 20 of this Convention;
- (e) Payments for specific services rendered.

4. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article shall not apply to persons who are citizens of the receiving state or persons who permanently reside therein.

Article 23. 1. The same exemption from customs duties as is accorded in respect of articles intended for the official use of the diplomatic mission shall be accorded in respect of all articles, including means of transport, intended for the official use of the consulate.

2. Consular officers and members of their families residing with them shall be exempt from customs examination.

3. Consular officers, employees of the consulate and members of their families residing with them, provided that they are not citizens of the receiving state or are not persons permanently residing therein, shall be accorded the same exemption from customs duties as is accorded to the corresponding categories of personnel of the diplomatic mission.

4. The term "corresponding categories of personnel of the diplomatic mission" in paragraph 3 of this article refers, in relation to consular officer, to members of the diplomatic staff and, in relation to employees of the consulate, to members of the administrative and technical staff.

Article 24. In the case of the death of a consular officer, an employee of the consulate or a member of his family residing with him, the receiving state shall permit export of the movable property of the deceased without payment of customs duties and shall exempt the property from taxes or charges on the succession or acquisition of property, provided that the presence of the property in the receiving state was due solely to the presence of the deceased in that state in his capacity of a consular officer, an employee of the consulate or a member of his family.

The provisions of this article shall not apply to the property acquired in the receiving state, the export of which is restricted or prohibited.

Article 25. Subject to the laws and regulations of the receiving state with regard to areas [the] entry into which is prohibited or restricted for reasons of national security, consular officers and employees of the consulate shall be permitted to travel freely within the consular district.

Article 26. All persons to whom privileges and immunities are accorded under this Convention shall, without prejudice to their 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 the means of transport.

SECTION IV. CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

Article 27. A consular officer shall further the strengthening of friendly relations between the sending state and the receiving state and promote the development of economic, trade, scientific and cultural ties between them.

Article 28. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to exercise the functions specified in this section, as well as other consular functions, provided that they do not conflict with the law of the receiving state.

2. A consular officer shall be entitled to exercise his functions within the consular district. A consular officer may exercise his functions outside his consular district only with the consent of the authorities of the receiving state.

3. In connection with the exercise of his functions, a consular officer may apply and correspond with the competent authorities of the consular district, including branches of central agencies.

Article 29. A consular officer shall be entitled to protect the rights and interests of the sending state and its citizens.

Article 30. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled:

- (a) To receive any declarations relative to citizenship;
- (b) To keep a register of citizens of the sending state;
- (c) To issue, amend, renew and revoke passports, entry, exit and transit visas and other similar documents;
- (d) To register and receive notifications and documents of the birth or death of a citizen of the sending state;
- (e) To register a marriage or divorce under the law of the sending state, provided that both persons concerned are citizens of the sending state;
- (f) To receive any declarations pertaining to the family relationships of a citizen of the sending state;
- (g) To collect in the territory of the receiving state consular fees in accordance with the laws and regulations of the sending state;
- (h) To formalize adoption, provided that the adoptee and the adopter are citizens of the sending state.

2. The provisions of sub-paragraphs (d), (e) and (h) of paragraph 1 of this article shall not exempt any person concerned from the obligation to fulfil the formalities required under the law of the receiving state.

Article 31. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled:

- (a) To receive, draw up and attest declarations by citizens of the sending state and to issue appropriate documents to them;
- (b) To draw up, attest and receive for safekeeping a will of a citizen of the sending state;
- (c) To draw up and attest acts and transactions between citizens of the sending state insofar as such acts and transactions are not inconsistent with the law of the receiving state and do not relate to the establishment or transfer of rights to immovable property in the receiving state; to draw up and attest acts and transactions between citizens of the sending state, on the one part, and citizens of other states, on the other part, insofar as such acts and transactions relate exclusively to the property or rights in the sending state or pertain to cases to be considered in that state, provided that such acts and transactions are not inconsistent with the law of the receiving state;
- (d) To legalize documents issued by the authorities or officials of the sending or receiving state and to authenticate copies, translations and extracts from such documents;
- (e) To translate documents and to certify the accuracy of the translation;
- (f) To certify the signature of a citizen of the sending state in all kinds of documents;
- (g) To receive for safekeeping the property and documents from citizens of the sending state or for them insofar as this is not inconsistent with the law of the receiving state.

2. The documents drawn up or certified or translated by a consular officer in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall be regarded in the receiving state as documents having the same legal and evidential force as if they were drawn up, certified or translated by the competent authorities or offices of the receiving state, provided they are not inconsistent with the laws of the receiving state.

If this is required under the law of the receiving state, such documents must be legalized.

Article 32. A consular officer shall have the right to represent, without any special power of attorney in the institutions of the receiving state, nationals of the sending state if they are absent or for other reasons unable to defend their interests. This representation remains operative until the persons so represented appoint their attorneys or assume the defense of their rights and interests.

Article 33. 1. The competent authorities of the receiving state shall as soon as possible notify a consular officer of the death of a citizen of the sending state and shall inform him of the estate, the successors, the beneficiaries as well as of the existence of a will.

2. The competent authorities of the receiving state shall as soon as possible inform a consular officer of an estate left in the receiving state when the successor or the beneficiary is a citizen of the sending state. This also applies to cases where the competent authorities of the receiving state learn of an estate left to a citizen of the sending state in the territory of a third state.

3. If a consular officer is the first to learn of the death or of an estate left, he shall likewise inform the competent authorities of the receiving state.

Article 34. 1. Where a citizen of the sending state is entitled to, or claims an interest in property left in the receiving state after the death of a person of any citizenship and is not present in the receiving state or otherwise represented in that state, a consular officer shall be entitled to represent the interests of the said citizen.

2. If a citizen of the sending state dies during his temporary stay in the receiving state, not being domiciled in that state, a consular officer shall be entitled under the law of the sending state to dispose of the money, documents, property and effects of the deceased.

Article 35. A consular officer may, on behalf of a citizen of the sending state, if such citizen is not present in the receiving state, receive from a court, authorities or an individual, money or other property to which the citizen concerned is entitled as a consequence of the death of any person, including a share in an estate, payments made in pursuance of workmen's compensation laws and the proceeds of life insurance policies, subject to any restrictions imposed by the law of the receiving state.

Article 36. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to propose to courts or other competent authorities of the receiving state appropriate persons to act as guardians or trustees for citizens of the sending state or for the property of such citizens when that property is left without supervision.

2. If the court or competent authorities consider that the person proposed is for any reason unacceptable, the consular officer may propose a new candidate.

Article 37. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to meet with, communicate with, advise and assist in every possible way any citizen of the sending state, including making arrangements for legal assistance to him.

The receiving state shall in no way restrict communication of a citizen of the sending state with the consulate or his access to the consulate.

2. The competent authorities of the receiving state shall immediately inform a consular officer of the sending state of the arrest or detention in other form of a citizen of the sending state.

3. A consular officer shall have the right without delay to visit and communicate with a citizen of the sending state who has been arrested or is held under any other form of detention or is serving a sentence of imprisonment.

Without prejudice to the rights of a consular officer provided for by the present Consular Convention, a consular officer should nevertheless refrain from any actions in accordance with the present paragraph if such a citizen, in presence of a consular officer and a representative of relevant authorities of the receiving state, renounces it in a certain expressed form.

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 38. 1. A consular officer shall be entitled to render every assistance and aid to a vessel of the sending state in a port and territorial or inland waters of the receiving state.

2. A consular officer may proceed on board the vessel and the master and members of the crew of the vessel may communicate with the consular officer as soon as the vessel has received pratique.

3. 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 to the master and members of the crew of such a vessel.

Article 39. A consular officer shall be entitled:

- (a) To investigate, without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving state, any incident occurring during the voyage or anchorage in ports of a vessel of the sending state, question the master and any member of the crew of the vessel, examine the vessel's papers, take statements with regard to her voyage and destination and also 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 of any kind between the master and any member of the crew, including disputes as to contracts of service and conditions of work, to the extent that this is permitted under the law of the sending state;
- (c) To make arrangements for the treatment in a hospital and for the repatriation of the master or any member of the crew of the vessel;
- (d) To receive, draw up or certify any declaration or other document prescribed by the law of the sending state in regard to vessels;
- (e) To issue a provisional certificate authorizing a newly acquired or built vessel to sail under the flag of the sending state.

Article 40. 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 enquiry on board a vessel of the sending state, they shall so inform a consular officer. Such notification shall be made in time to enable the consular officer to be present. If the consular officer has not been present, he shall, upon request, be provided by the competent authorities of the receiving state 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 authorities of the receiving state to question the master or any member of the crew of the vessel ashore.

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

Article 41. 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, being the property of a citizen of the sending state, is found on or near the coast of the receiving state or is brought into a port of that state, the competent authorities of the receiving state shall as soon as possible notify a 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 consular officer may render every assistance to a wrecked vessel, the members of her crew and her passengers. For this purpose, he may invoke the assistance of the competent authorities of the receiving state.

A consular officer may take the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article also as measures for the repair of the vessel, or may request the competent authorities to take, or continue to take, such measures.

3. Where a wrecked vessel of the sending state 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 are in a position to make arrangements for the custody or disposal of the vessel or article, a consular officer shall be authorized to make, on behalf of the owner of the vessel, such 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 of the sending state and being the property of a citizen of that state.

4. Where any articles forming part of the cargo of a wrecked vessel of the receiving state or of a third state is the property of a citizen 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 are in a position to make arrangements for the custody or disposal of the article, a consular officer shall be authorized to make, on behalf of the owner, such arrangements as the owner himself could have made for such purposes.

Article 42. Articles 38 to 41 shall also apply to aircraft.

SECTION V. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 43. 1. This Convention shall be subject to ratification and shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the exchange of instruments of ratification, which shall take place in Moscow.

2. This Convention shall remain in force until six months from the date on which one of the High Contracting Parties informs in writing the other High Contracting Party of its intention to terminate it.

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

DONE at Nicosia on 8 February 1978, in two copies, each in the Russian and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics:

[Signed — Signé]¹

For the Republic of Cyprus:

[Signed — Signé]²

¹ Signed by S. Astavin — Signé par S. Astavine.

² Signed by I. Christofidis — Signé par I. Christofidis.

PROTOCOL TO THE CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

At the time of signing the Consular Convention of this day's date between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Republic of Cyprus, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention", the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

1. The notification of a consular officer provided for in paragraph 2 of article 37 of the Convention shall be made within three days from the time of arrest or detention in other form of a citizen of the sending state.

2. The rights specified in paragraph 3 of article 37 of the Convention of a consular officer to visit and communicate with a citizen of the sending state who is under arrest or otherwise detained shall be accorded within four days from the arrest or detention.

3. The rights specified in paragraph 3 of article 37 of the Convention of a consular officer to visit and communicate with a citizen of the sending state who is under arrest or otherwise detained or is serving a sentence of imprisonment shall be accorded on a recurrent basis.

This protocol shall form an integral part of the Convention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have signed this protocol and affixed their seals thereto.

DONE at Nicosia on 8 February 1978 in two copies, each in the Russian and English languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics:

[Signed — Signé]¹

For the Republic of Cyprus:

[Signed — Signé]²

¹ Signed by S. Astavin — Signé par S. Astavine.

² Signed by I. Khristofidis — Signé par I. Khristofidis.