

**No. 22315**

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**GREECE  
and  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

**Convention concerning judicial assistance in civil and  
criminal matters. Signed at Athens on 22 October 1980**

*Authentic text: French.*

*Registered by Greece on 23 August 1983.*

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**GRÈCE  
et  
TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE**

**Convention relative à l'entraide judiciaire en matière civile  
et pénale. Signée à Athènes le 22 octobre 1980**

*Texte authentique : français.*

*Enregistrée par la Grèce le 23 août 1983.*

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE HELLENIC REPUBLIC AND THE  
CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC CONCERNING JUDI-  
CIAL ASSISTANCE IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL MATTERS

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The President of the Hellenic Republic and  
The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic,  
Desiring to promote friendly relations and co-operation between the two States,  
And concerned to regulate, by mutual agreement, judicial assistance in civil and  
criminal matters,

Have decided to conclude this Convention and for that purpose have appointed  
as their plenipotentiaries:

The President of the Hellenic Republic:

His Excellency Mr. Constantin Mitsotakis, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

His Excellency Mr. Andrej Barčák, Minister of Foreign Trade,

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

PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Chapter 1. *LEGAL PROTECTION AND JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE  
IN CIVIL AND CRIMINAL MATTERS*

*Article 1. LEGAL PROTECTION*

1. Nationals of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territory of the  
other Contracting Party the same legal protection in respect of their person and prop-  
erty as nationals of the last-mentioned Contracting Party.

2. Nationals of either Contracting Party may have access to the authorities of  
the other Contracting Party responsible for civil and criminal matters. They may  
appear before such authorities to defend their rights, present petitions, institute pro-  
ceedings and submit appeals under the same conditions as nationals of the last-  
mentioned Contracting Party.

3. The provisions of this Convention relating to nationals of the Contracting  
Parties shall also apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to bodies corporate established in accord-  
ance with the legislation of one of the Contracting Parties and having their head  
office in the territory of that Contracting Party.

*Article 2. JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE*

1. The judicial authorities of the two Contracting Parties shall provide one  
another with judicial assistance in the matters specified in this Convention.

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 16 July 1983, i.e., the thirtieth day following the date of the exchange of the instruments of  
ratification, which took place at Prague on 16 June 1983, in accordance with article 49 (2).

2. For the purposes of this Convention, the term “civil matters” also includes trade-law, family and labour-law matters.

3. For the purposes of this Convention, the term “judicial authority” means any authority competent to pronounce judgement in the matters referred to in this Convention in accordance with the legislation of its State.

#### *Article 3. SCOPE OF JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE*

The Contracting Parties shall provide one another with judicial assistance by performing judicial acts, in particular by preparing, transmitting and serving documents, examining witnesses, litigants or accused persons and providing expert opinion.

#### *Article 4. METHOD OF COMMUNICATION*

1. For the purposes of this Convention, the judicial authorities shall communicate with one another through the appropriate central authorities, unless this Convention stipulates otherwise.

2. For the purposes of this Convention, the following are considered to be central authorities:

(a) In the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic:

- The General Procurator’s Office of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic;
- The Ministry of Justice of the Czech Socialist Republic;
- The Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Socialist Republic;

(b) In the Hellenic Republic:

- The Ministry of Justice of the Hellenic Republic.

3. For the purposes of this Convention, the central authorities of the Contracting Parties shall use their official languages, with a translation into the French or the English language, in their communications with each other.

#### *Article 5. LETTERS ROGATORY*

1. A letter rogatory must include:

- (a) The designation of the requesting authority;
- (b) The designation of the requested authority;
- (c) The case in respect of which the letter rogatory is transmitted;
- (d) The first names and family names of the litigants, accused, indicted or convicted persons and, where appropriate, of their representatives and witnesses, their place of permanent or temporary residence, their nationality and occupation; in criminal cases, to the extent possible, the place and date of birth and first names and family names of the parents; in the case of bodies corporate, their designation and head office;
- (e) The subject of the letter rogatory and any information necessary for its execution;
- (f) In criminal cases, the letter rogatory must also include a description and definition of the criminal offence.

2. The letter rogatory and documents attached thereto must be drawn up in the language of the requested Contracting Party or should be accompanied by a translation into that language or into the French or the English language. Each translation

relating to the letter rogatory must be certified either by a duly authorized translator or by the diplomatic mission or consular post of either Contracting Party.

3. The application for legal assistance shall bear a handwritten signature and an official seal.

#### *Article 6. EXECUTION OF LETTERS ROGATORY*

1. In executing a letter rogatory, the requested authority shall apply the legislation of its own State. At the request of the requesting authority it may, however, apply the method of execution referred to in the letter rogatory, provided that that does not conflict with the legislation of its own State.

2. If the authority to which the letter rogatory is transmitted does not have jurisdiction, it shall transmit the letter rogatory without delay to the authority having the required jurisdiction and shall notify the requesting authority accordingly.

3. When the address given in the letter rogatory is incorrect or the person to whom the letter rogatory relates does not live at that address, the requested authority shall take steps to determine his correct address.

4. At the request of the requesting authority, the requested authority shall notify it directly and in good time of the place and date of execution of the letter rogatory.

5. After executing a letter rogatory, the requested authority shall return the documents, upon request, to the requesting authority. If it is not possible to take action on the letter rogatory, the requested authority shall return the documents to the requesting authority informing it of the reasons which have prevented the execution of this letter rogatory.

#### *Article 7. DELIVERY OF DOCUMENTS*

The requested authority shall ensure the service of documents in accordance with the legislation of its State if the document in question is drawn up in the language of the requested Contracting Party or is accompanied by a certified translation into that language. If this is not the case, the requested authority shall transmit the document to the intended recipient only if he is willing to accept it.

#### *Article 8. CONFIRMATION OF SERVICE OF DOCUMENTS*

Service of documents shall be confirmed by means of a receipt signed by the person who received the document and bearing an official seal, the date and the signature of the requested authority or an attestation from the last-mentioned authority specifying the method, place and date of service. If a document to be served is transmitted in duplicate, note may be made of the receipt and service of that document on the copy.

#### *Article 9. DELIVERY OF DOCUMENTS BY DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS OR CONSULAR POSTS*

Each Contracting Party may also serve documents on its own nationals through its diplomatic missions or consular posts. No coercion may be used in such cases.

#### *Article 10. PROTECTION OF WITNESSES AND EXPERTS*

1. A person staying in the territory of either Contracting Party who is to be interrogated by the authority of the other Contracting Party as a witness or expert

shall not be obliged to appear after being summoned by that authority; the summons to appear must not contain a comminatory clause with respect to non-appearance.

2. No person of whatsoever nationality who has appeared as a witness or expert in response to a summons from the authority of the other Contracting Party shall be prosecuted, arrested or subjected to the execution of a sentence pronounced previously by a court in respect of an offence committed before he crossed the frontier of the requesting Contracting Party. Similarly, a witness or expert may not be prosecuted in connection with his evidence or expert opinion.

3. A witness or expert shall forfeit the protection provided for in paragraph 2 of this article if he fails to leave the territory of the requesting Contracting Party within seven days of being informed by the authority which summoned him to appear that his presence is no longer required. Time during which the witness or expert was unable to leave the territory of the last-mentioned Contracting Party for reasons beyond his control shall not be included in this period.

4. A person summoned to appear shall be entitled to reimbursement of travel and subsistence expenses and to an allowance, and an expert shall be entitled, in addition, to a fee. Mention shall be made in the summons of the payments which the persons summoned to appear may claim. At their request, they may be paid an advance on expenses.

#### *Article 11. COSTS OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE*

1. The Contracting Parties shall not request reimbursement of expenses arising from the execution of judicial assistance procedures except for fees of experts and other costs incurred in providing expert evidence.

2. The provision of expert evidence may be subject to an advance payment deposit.

3. The requested authority shall inform the requesting authority, at its request, of the amount of the costs incurred in executing a letter rogatory.

#### *Article 12. REFUSAL OF JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE*

The granting of judicial assistance may be refused if the requesting Contracting Party considers that execution of the letter rogatory would conflict with its legislation or impair its sovereignty, security or public policy.

#### *Article 13. INFORMATION ON LEGISLATION*

The central judicial authorities of the Contracting Parties shall, upon request, inform one another concerning laws and regulations currently or previously in force in their territory and provide one another with the texts of such laws and regulations.

#### *Article 14. VALIDITY OF DOCUMENTS*

1. Documents drawn up or certified in the prescribed manner and bearing the official seal of the competent State authority or of an authorized person (of a translator, of an expert) of one Contracting Party shall not require authentication in the territory of the other Contracting Party. The same provisions shall apply also to signatures authenticated in accordance with the provisions of either Contracting Party.

2. Documents which are considered public documents in the territory of one Contracting Party shall acquire the evidential value of public documents in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

*Article 15. COMMUNICATION OF ADDRESSES*

The central authorities of the Contracting Parties shall, upon request, provide with assistance to one another in tracing the addresses of persons in their territory to the extent possible, if that proves necessary in order to establish the rights of their nationals.

*Article 16. TRANSMITTAL OF CIVIL REGISTRATION CERTIFICATES*

1. The Contracting Parties shall transmit to one another extracts from the civil registers or births, marriages and deaths relating to nationals of the other Contracting Party and any subsequent corrections and additions to such civil-registration certificates.

2. Extracts from these certificates shall be sent automatically and transmitted free of charge through the diplomatic channel.

*Chapter 2. COSTS RELATING TO PROCEEDINGS*

*Article 17. EXEMPTION FROM DEPOSIT OF SECURITY FOR LEGAL COSTS*

No deposit of security for legal costs shall be required of nationals of either Contracting Party appearing before the authorities of the other Contracting Party if they are resident in the territory of either Contracting Party on the grounds that they are foreigners or that they are not resident in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

*EXEMPTION FROM TAXES AND ADVANCE PAYMENTS*

*Article 18*

Nationals of either Contracting Party shall enjoy exemption from stamp taxes and legal costs in the territory of the other Contracting Party and shall enjoy other privileges, including the right to free legal counsel under the same conditions and to the same extent as nationals of the last-mentioned Contracting Party.

*Article 19*

1. Certificates relating to the personal, family and financial status of the applicant wishing to enjoy the privileges referred to in article 18 shall be issued by the competent authorities of the Contracting Party in whose territory he is domiciled.

2. If the applicant wishing to enjoy the said privileges has neither domicile nor residence in the territory of either Contracting Party, the document may be issued by a diplomatic mission or consular post of the State of which the applicant is a national.

3. The judicial authority which rules on the application for exemption under article 18 may request additional information from the body that issued the document.

*Article 20*

If the competent authority has granted a national of the other Contracting Party the exemption provided for in article 18 of this Convention, such exemption shall apply to the proceedings as a whole, including the enforcement of the decision.

*Article 21*

1. A national of either Contracting Party applying to the competent authority of the other Contracting Party for the exemption provided for in article 18 of this Convention may make such application before the competent authority of the place in which he has his domicile or residence. The last-mentioned authority shall transmit the application, together with the certificate referred to in article 19 of this Convention, to the competent authority of the other Contracting Party.

2. The application for exemption may be made at the same time as the request to institute proceedings.

PART II. RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF DECISIONS  
OF THE JUDICIAL AUTHORITIES

*Article 22*

1. Decisions of the judicial authorities of one Contracting Party in civil cases not relating to property shall be recognized in the territory of the other Contracting Party, provided that they do not conflict with this Convention. This provision shall also apply to decisions rendered before the entry into force of this Convention.

2. Decisions of the judicial authorities in civil cases relating to property rendered in the territory of one Contracting Party may be recognized and enforced in the territory of the other Party if they were rendered after the entry into force of this Convention. The same shall apply to judgements in settlement of the civil action in criminal cases.

*Article 23*

1. The decisions referred to in article 22 of this Convention shall be recognized and enforced provided that they meet the following conditions:

(a) The decision is final and is enforceable under the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory it was rendered;

(b) Recognition and enforcement are not precluded by the exclusive jurisdiction of the authorities of the Contracting Party in whose territory recognition and enforcement are requested;

(c) The defaulting litigant who did not participate in the proceedings was summoned in good time and in due form, in accordance with the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the decision was rendered, and was duly represented if he was prevented from attending;

(d) The decision does not conflict with a final decision previously rendered in an action between the same litigants on the same subject and in the same context by a court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the decision is to be recognized and enforced;

(e) No action is pending between the same litigants on the same subject before an authority of the requested Contracting Party that was seized of the case in the first instance;

(f) The Contracting Party in whose territory recognition and enforcement is requested considers that recognition and enforcement would not be prejudicial to its sovereignty, security or public policy.

2. Provisionally enforceable decisions and provisional measures, or those subject to normal recourse, shall be recognized or declared enforceable in the requested State, if similar decisions may be rendered and enforced in its territory.

#### *Article 24*

The judicial authority of the Contracting Party in whose territory the decision is to be recognized or enforced shall be competent to recognize and order enforcement of a decision.

#### *Article 25*

1. Application for the recognition or for an order for the enforcement of a decision may be made directly to a competent judicial authority of the Party in whose territory the decision is to be recognized or enforced or to the judicial authority which rendered judgement in the case in the first instance, in which case the application shall be transmitted to the authority of the other Contracting Party in accordance with the provisions of article 4 of this Convention.

2. The application must be accompanied by:

- (a) The decision of the judicial authority or a certified copy of such decision, together with an attestation that the decision is final and enforceable, unless that is clear from the contents of the decision;
- (b) A certificate attesting that the defaulting party who did not participate in the proceedings was served with a summons in proper form and in due time, in accordance with the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the decision was rendered, and was duly represented if he was unable to attend, unless that is clear from the contents of the decision;
- (c) A certified translation of the application and of the documents specified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) above into the language of the Contracting Party applied to or the French or English language.

#### *Article 26*

1. The judicial authority which rules on the application for the recognition and enforcement of the decision shall ascertain whether the conditions referred to in article 23 of this Convention have been met.

2. The judicial authority of the Contracting Party in whose territory the decision is to be recognized or enforced shall act in accordance with its State legislation.

#### *Article 27*

1. If a litigant granted exemption under article 17 of this Convention from depositing security for legal costs is required to pay such costs by a final award of a judicial authority of one of the Contracting Parties, the award shall be enforced, application by the beneficiary, free of charge in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

2. The application and its annexes shall be prepared in accordance with article 25 of this Convention.

3. The judicial authority that rules on enforcement in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article shall simply ascertain whether the award of costs is final and enforceable.



### Article 28

The authority of the Contracting Party in whose territory legal costs were advanced by the State shall apply to the competent judicial authority of the other Contracting Party for the recovery of costs and stamp taxes. The judicial authority shall remit the sum collected to the diplomatic mission or the consular post of the Contracting Party whose authority applied for recovery.

## PART III. CRIMINAL CASES

### Chapter 1. CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

#### Article 29

1. Each Contracting Party undertakes to prosecute in accordance with its legislation and at the request of the other Contracting Party any of its nationals who commits a punishable offence in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

2. Any request for prosecution shall be accompanied by the documentation relating to the case, any available evidence, the particulars of the damage caused and the text of the criminal provisions applicable to the offence under the law in force in the place where it was committed.

3. The Contracting Party that institutes criminal proceedings shall inform the other Contracting Party as soon as possible of the results of those proceedings. If a final judgement is rendered, it shall transmit a copy to the other Party upon request.

4. The rights of injured parties to compensation for damage established before the criminal proceedings were transferred to the judicial authority of the requesting Contracting Party shall be the subject of proceedings in the territory of the requested Contracting Party.

### Chapter 2. EXTRADITION

#### Article 30. OBLIGATION TO EXTRADITE

1. Each Contracting Party undertakes to extradite to the other, on request, under the conditions laid down by this Convention, persons in its territory for the purposes of criminal prosecution or execution of a sentence.

2. Extradition for the purposes of criminal prosecution may only take place for offences which, under the legislation of both Contracting Parties, are punishable by deprivation of liberty for more than one year.

3. Extradition for the purposes of the execution of a sentence may only take place for offences under the legislation of both Contracting Parties.

4. Subject to the provisions of article 31 (a), (c) and (d), extradition may not be refused in respect of persons who have committed illegal acts against the security of civil aviation under the terms of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed on 16 December 1970 at The Hague,<sup>1</sup> and of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed on 23 September 1971 at Montreal,<sup>2</sup> or in respect of persons who have committed illegal acts covered by other international Conventions against terrorism to which the Hellenic Republic and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic are or will become Contracting Parties.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 860, p. 105.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. 974, p. 177.

5. If the request for extradition relates to several different offences each of which is punishable under the law of both Contracting Parties by deprivation of liberty but some of which do not meet the condition stipulated in paragraphs 2 and 3, the requested Party may opt to grant extradition for the latter offences also.

*Article 31. REFUSAL TO EXTRADITE*

Extradition shall not take place if:

- (a) The person whose extradition is requested is a national of the requested Contracting Party on the date on which the request for extradition is transmitted;
- (b) The offence was committed in the territory of the requested Contracting Party;
- (c) Under the legislation of the requested Contracting Party, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time or for other legal reasons;
- (d) Extradition is not admitted under the legislation of the requested Contracting Party;
- (e) The person whose extradition is requested has been the subject in the territory of the requested Contracting Party of a final judgement with respect to the same offence or the case has been dismissed;
- (f) Under the legislation of either Contracting Party criminal prosecution may only be initiated by the injured party.

*Article 32. REQUEST FOR EXTRADITION*

1. A request for extradition must contain the first name and family name of the person whose extradition is requested, the date and place of his birth, his nationality, his domicile, a description of the offence committed and any damage caused.

2. A request for extradition for the purposes of instituting criminal proceedings shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the arrest warrant or of another document having the same force, a description of the offence and the text of the legal provision that applies to the offence committed by the person to be extradited. In the case of an offence against property, the amount of any damage caused must be indicated.

3. A request for extradition for the purposes of the execution of a sentence shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the final judgement and the complete text of the legal provision defining the offence committed. If a convicted person has already served part of his sentence, that should be indicated.

4. The requesting Contracting Party is not obliged to enclose with the request for extradition proof of guilt of the person to be extradited.

*Article 33. DETENTION PENDING EXTRADITION*

If, pursuant to this Convention, sufficient grounds exist for the request for extradition, the requested Contracting Party shall without delay take the necessary steps to detain the person claimed in accordance with its own legislation.

*Article 34. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION CONCERNING EXTRADITION*

1. If all the information required is not provided in the request for extradition, the requested Contracting Party may request supplementary information and fix a time-limit not exceeding two months for that purpose. Such time-limit may be extended for valid reasons.

2. If the requesting Contracting Party does not provide the supplementary information required within the specified time-limit, the requested Contracting Party may release the person detained.

*Article 35. TEMPORARY DETENTION*

1. The person claimed may be detained even before any request for extradition is received if the requesting Contracting Party expressly so requests, invoking the arrest warrant or other document having the same force or a judgement on the basis of which extradition has been requested. Such a request for temporary detention may be transmitted by post, telegram or in any other written form.

2. In urgent cases and when the offence is particularly serious, the competent authorities of the Contracting Parties may temporarily detain the person on their territory even without the request referred to in paragraph 1, if they are aware that the person in question has committed an extraditable offence in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

3. Detention in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraphs must be notified to the other Contracting Party without delay.

*Article 36. RELEASE OF TEMPORARILY DETAINED PERSONS*

1. A person detained in accordance with article 35, paragraph 1, of this Convention may be released if the request for his extradition is not received within one month from the day on which the temporary detention is notified to the requesting Contracting Party.

2. A person detained in accordance with article 35, paragraph 2, of this Convention must be released if the request for his extradition or temporary detention in accordance with article 35, paragraph 1, is not received within 20 days from the day on which his detention is notified to the requesting Contracting Party.

*Article 37. POSTPONEMENT OF EXTRADITION*

If the person whose extradition is requested is the subject of criminal proceedings or must serve a sentence for another offence committed in the territory of the requested Contracting Party, extradition may be postponed until the end of the criminal proceedings or the completion of the sentence or until such sentence is revoked or the person in question exempted therefrom.

*Article 38. TEMPORARY EXTRADITION*

1. If postponement of extradition under article 37 of this Convention might result in exemption from prosecution being acquired by lapse of time or might seriously prejudice the investigation of the offence, a request from the requesting Contracting Party for temporary extradition may be complied with.

2. A temporarily extradited person shall be returned immediately after the completion of the proceedings for which he was extradited, and at the latest three months after the date of temporary extradition.

*Article 39. CONFLICTING REQUESTS FOR EXTRADITION*

If several States submit requests for the extradition of the same person, the requested Contracting Party shall decide which of the requests shall be complied with. In so doing it shall pay special attention to the nationality of the person whose extra-

dition is called for, the nature of his offence, the place where it was committed and the respective dates on which the requests were received.

*Article 40. LIMITS TO THE PROSECUTION OF EXTRADITED PERSONS*

1. An extradited person may not, without the consent of the requested Contracting Party, be prosecuted or sentenced for an offence which was committed before his extradition and which is not the offence for which he was extradited.

2. The extradited person may not be surrendered to a third State without the consent of the requested Contracting Party.

3. The consent of the requested Contracting Party shall not be required if:

- (a) An extradited person has not left the territory of the requesting Contracting Party within one month from the termination of the criminal proceedings or the completion of the sentence. This period shall not include the time during which the extradited person was unable to leave the territory of the requesting Contracting Party for reasons beyond his control;
- (b) The extradited person left the territory of the requesting Contracting Party, but returned there voluntarily.

*Article 41. SURRENDER OF THE EXTRADITED PERSON*

The requested Contracting Party shall notify the requesting Contracting Party of the place and date of extradition of the person in question. If the requesting Contracting Party does not take charge of the person to be extradited within a period of 10 days from the date established for extradition, such person may be released from custody. At the request of either Contracting Party, this time-period may be extended another ten days.

*Article 42. RE-EXTRADITION*

If an extradited person evades criminal prosecution or punishment and returns to the territory of the requested Contracting Party, he shall be re-extradited upon receipt of a new request from the requesting Contracting Party without transmittal of the documents specified in article 32 of this Convention.

*Article 43. NOTIFICATION OF THE RESULTS OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTION*

The requesting Contracting Party shall notify the requested Contracting Party of the results of the prosecution of the extradited person. If he is found guilty, a copy of the judgement shall be transmitted upon request after it becomes final.

*Article 44. CONVEYANCE IN TRANSIT*

1. Each Contracting Party shall, at the request of the other Contracting Party, authorize the conveyance in transit through its territory of a person extradited by a third State to the requesting Contracting Party. A request for authorization of conveyance in transit may be refused for the reasons set forth in article 31 of this Convention.

2. An application concerning conveyance in transit shall be submitted and handled in the same way as a requisition for extradition.

3. The authorities of the Contracting Party applied to shall effect conveyance in transit through their territory in whatever manner they find most convenient.

*Article 45. COSTS OF EXTRADITION AND CONVEYANCE IN TRANSIT*

The costs of extradition shall be borne by the Contracting Party in whose territory they were incurred, and the costs of conveyance in transit shall be borne by the requesting Contracting Party.

*Article 46. DELIVERY OF ARTICLES*

1. Articles which were used for the commission of an extraditable offence under the terms of this Convention, and articles which the offender has acquired as a result of the offence or, if he disposes of them, their cash value, or articles which may be used as physical evidence in criminal proceedings, shall be delivered to the requesting Contracting Party even in cases in which the offender cannot be extradited.

2. The requested Contracting Party may temporarily postpone the delivery of the claimed articles if it has need of them for other criminal proceedings.

3. The rights of third parties to articles that are handed over shall remain unaffected. After the completion of the criminal proceedings, the requesting Contracting Party shall return such articles to the requested Contracting Party, which shall return them to the persons entitled to them. In cases where there are duly substantiated reasons therefor and with the consent of the requested Contracting Party, such articles may be returned directly to the persons entitled to them.

Chapter 3. *SPECIAL PROVISIONS CONCERNING JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL CASES*

*Article 47. NOTIFICATION OF SENTENCES*

1. Each Contracting Party shall notify the other Contracting Party of final judgements rendered in criminal proceedings by its courts in respect of nationals of the other Contracting Party.

2. Each Contracting Party shall, upon receipt of a request with statement of grounds, transmit to the other Contracting Party information concerning sentences pronounced in respect of persons who are not nationals of the requesting Contracting Party.

3. The Contracting Parties shall transmit to each other upon request the fingerprints of the persons referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.

*Article 48. INFORMATION FROM JUDICIAL RECORDS*

The authorities responsible for the judicial records of each Contracting Party shall, upon request, send extracts from the judicial records in accordance with their legislation to the judicial authorities of the other Contracting Party.

PART IV. FINAL PROVISIONS

*Article 49*

1. This Convention is subject to ratification. The exchange of the instruments of ratification shall take place at Prague.

2. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

*Article 50*

This Convention is concluded for an unlimited period. Either Contracting Party may denounce it by means of a notification through the diplomatic channel. Such denunciation shall take effect six months after the date of receipt of the notification by the other Contracting Party.

*Article 51*

With the entry into force of this Convention, the following Conventions shall be abrogated:

- (a) The Convention between the Hellenic Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic concerning reciprocal judicial protection and assistance in regard to civil and commercial law and matters relating to succession, of 7 April 1927;<sup>1</sup>
- (b) The Convention between the Hellenic Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic concerning the recognition and enforcement of judicial decisions, of 7 April 1927;<sup>2</sup>
- (c) The Convention relating to extradition and judicial assistance in criminal matters, concluded between the Hellenic Republic and the Czechoslovak Republic on 7 April 1927.<sup>3</sup>

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the plenipotentiaries of the two Contracting Parties have signed this Convention and attached their seals thereto.

DONE at Athens on 22 October 1980, in two original copies in the French language.

For the Hellenic Republic:

[Signed]

CONSTANTIN MITSOTAKIS

For the Czechoslovak  
Socialist Republic:

[Signed]

ANDREJ BARČÁK

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<sup>1</sup> League of Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. LXXXVIII, p. 187.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 211.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 219.