

No. 22431

**UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS
and
CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

**Treaty concerning legal assistance and legal relations in civil,
family and criminal cases. Signed at Moscow on 12 August 1982**

Authentic texts: Russian and Czech.

Registered by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 31 October 1983.

**UNION DES RÉPUBLIQUES SOCIALISTES
SOVIÉTIQUES**

et

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

**Traité relatif à l'entraide judiciaire et aux relations juridiques
en matière civile, familiale et pénale. Signé à Moscou le
12 août 1982**

Textes authentiques : russe et tchèque.

Enregistré par l'Union des Républiques socialistes soviétiques le 31 octobre 1983.

[TRANSLATION—TRADUCTION]

TREATY¹ BETWEEN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC CONCERNING LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND LEGAL RELATIONS IN CIVIL, FAMILY AND CRIMINAL CASES

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic,

Guided by the desire to develop further the fraternal relations between the peoples of the two States, in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, of 6 May 1970,² and taking account of the level achieved in co-operation in legal relations since the conclusion of the Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Republic concerning the provision of legal assistance in civil, family and criminal cases, of 31 August 1957,³

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

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Vladimir Ivanovich Terebilov, Minister of Justice of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

The President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: Chestmir Lovetinsky, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,

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

PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS*Article 1. LEGAL PROTECTION*

1. Nationals of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territory of the other Contracting Party, in respect of their personal and property rights, the same legal protection as nationals of the latter Contracting Party.

2. Nationals of either Contracting Party shall have free and unimpeded access to the courts, the procurator's office and notarial organs (hereinafter called "judicial authorities") and to other authorities of the other Contracting

¹ Came into force on 4 June 1983, i.e., 30 days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Prague on 4 May 1983, in accordance with article 91 (1).

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 735, p. 219.

³ *Ibid.*, vol. 308, p. 3.

Party having jurisdiction in civil, labour, family or criminal cases, and may appear, present petitions, bring actions and institute other proceedings before such authorities under the same conditions as nationals of the other Contracting Party.

3. The provisions of this Treaty shall also apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to bodies corporate of the Contracting Parties.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Article 2. PROVISION OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE

1. The judicial authorities of the Contracting Parties shall provide one another with legal assistance in civil, labour, family and criminal cases in accordance with this Treaty.

2. The judicial authorities shall also provide legal assistance to other authorities in the cases referred to in paragraph 1 above.

3. The other authorities having jurisdiction in the cases referred to in paragraph 1 above shall transmit requests for legal assistance through the judicial authorities, unless this Treaty provides otherwise.

Article 3. METHOD OF COMMUNICATION

1. In the implementation of this Treaty, the judicial authorities of the Contracting Parties shall communicate with each other, as appropriate, through the intermediary of the Ministry of Justice or the Procurator's Office of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Socialist Republic or the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Socialist Republic or the Office of the Procurator General of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, unless this Treaty specifies some other procedure.

2. The Ministry of Justice or the Procurator's Office of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Socialist Republic or the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Socialist Republic or the Office of the Procurator General of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic shall communicate with each other directly in the implementation of this Treaty.

Article 4. SCOPE OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE

The Contracting Parties shall provide one another with legal assistance by performing specific acts required in connection with judicial proceedings provided by the law of the Contracting Party applied to, for example, by drawing up and transmitting documents, by carrying out searches and seizures, by transmitting or delivering material evidence, by conducting expert examinations, by interrogating litigants, accused persons, witnesses, experts and other persons, and by serving documents.

Article 5. CONTENT AND FORM OF APPLICATIONS FOR LEGAL ASSISTANCE

1. Applications for legal assistance must contain the following particulars:

- (a) The title of the applicant authority;
- (b) The title of the authority applied to;
- (c) The title of the case in respect of which legal assistance is applied for;
- (d) The full names of the litigants, the accused, tried or convicted persons, and the injured parties, their domicile or residence, their nationality and occupation, as well as, in criminal cases, their place and date of birth and, where possible, the full names of their parents; in the case of bodies corporate, their names and addresses;
- (e) If the persons referred to in subparagraph (d) above have legal representatives, their full names and addresses;
- (f) The nature of the application and any other information necessary for its execution;
- (g) In criminal cases, a description and the legal definition of the act committed and information about the extent of the damage, if it occurred as a result of the act.

2. Applications for the service of documents must indicate in addition the exact address of the recipient and the nature of the document to be served.

3. Applications shall be signed and stamped with the official seal of the applicant authority.

4. In dealing with applications for legal assistance, the Contracting Parties shall use forms in both languages; model forms shall be exchanged by the Parties.

Article 6. PROCEDURE FOR EXECUTING APPLICATIONS

1. In executing an application for legal assistance, the judicial authority applied to shall follow the laws of its own State. However, at the request of the applicant authority, it may employ judicial procedures of the applicant Contracting Party, provided that such procedures do not conflict with the laws of its own State.

2. If the judicial authority applied to is not competent to execute the application, it shall transmit the application to the competent judicial authority and shall notify the applicant authority accordingly.

3. At the request of the applicant authority, the authority applied to shall notify the applicant authority and the parties concerned in good time of the time and place of execution of the application, so that they may be present during execution of the application in accordance with the laws of the Contracting Party applied to.

4. If the exact address of the person referred to in the application is unknown, the judicial authority applied to shall take the necessary steps, in accordance with its laws, to establish the address.

5. After executing an application, the judicial authority applied to shall return the documents to the applicant authority; if it has not been able to

provide the legal assistance requested, it shall at the same time notify the applicant authority of the circumstances which prevented the execution of the application and shall return the documents to it.

Article 7. SUMMONS OF WITNESSES AND EXPERTS AND THEIR IMMUNITY

1. No witness or expert of any nationality who, in response to a summons served by a judicial authority of the Contracting Party applied to, appears before a judicial authority of the applicant Contracting Party may be the subject of criminal or administrative prosecution, taken into custody or punished in the territory of the applicant Contracting Party for an act committed before he crossed the State frontier. Nor may such persons be prosecuted, taken into custody or punished in connection with their evidence or their conclusions as experts, or in connection with the criminal case which is the subject of the proceedings.

2. The witness or expert shall forfeit the protection provided in paragraph 1 above if, being at liberty to do so, he fails to quit the territory of the applicant Contracting Party within one week from the date on which the judicial authority which interrogated him informs him that his presence is no longer required. Such period of one week shall be deemed not to include any period during which such person may be unable, through no fault of his own, to quit the territory of the applicant Contracting Party.

3. Witnesses and experts are entitled to payment of expenses connected with their travel and stay abroad, and to compensation for any salary or wages lost as a result of their absence from work; experts shall also be entitled to remuneration for the conduct of expert examinations. The summons must state the payments which the persons summoned are entitled to receive; at their request, the judicial authority of the applicant Contracting Party shall pay an advance against their expenses.

4. A summons of a witness or expert residing in the territory of one Contracting Party to appear before a judicial authority of the other Contracting Party must not contain threats of compulsion in the event of failure to appear.

Article 8. APPLICATIONS FOR THE SERVICE OF DOCUMENTS

1. The judicial authority applied to shall serve documents in accordance with the procedure governing such service in force in its own State, provided that the documents to be served are drawn up in the language of that State or are accompanied by a certified translation. In other cases, the judicial authority shall deliver documents to the addressee, if he is willing to accept them.

2. If a document cannot be served at the address indicated in the application, the judicial authority applied to shall of its own motion take the necessary steps to determine the recipient's address. If the judicial authority applied to is unable to determine such address, it shall so inform the applicant authority, returning to it the document in question.

Article 9. CONFIRMATION OF SERVICE OF DOCUMENTS

The service of a document shall be certified by a confirmation signed by the person on whom it was served and stamped with the official seal of the

judicial authority, with an indication of the date of service and the signature of the employee of the serving authority, or by a confirmation issued by such authority which must indicate the method, place and time of service.

Article 10. POWERS OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND CONSULAR AUTHORITIES

1. Each Contracting Party has the right to serve documents on its own nationals through the intermediary of its diplomatic missions or consular authorities.

2. Each Contracting Party has the right to interrogate its own citizens through the intermediary of its diplomatic missions or consular authorities.

3. No compulsion or threats may be used in the cases referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

Article 11. VALIDITY OF DOCUMENTS

1. Documents drawn up or attested in due form in the territory of either Contracting Party by a judicial authority or other authority, or by a person specially authorized to do so, acting within the limits of their competence, which are stamped with an official seal, shall be accepted in the territory of the other Contracting Party without any other authentication. The same shall be true of documents of nationals which have been signed and witnessed in accordance with the regulations in force in the territory of the Contracting Party concerned.

2. Documents which are considered official documents in the territory of either Contracting Party shall have the evidential value of official documents in the territory of the other Party.

TRANSMITTAL OF CIVIL REGISTRATION AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

Article 12

Applications by nationals of one Contracting Party for the issue and transmittal of certificates of civil registration, documents concerning education or periods of work or other documents concerning the personal and property rights and interests of such nationals shall be sent to the authorities of the other Contracting Party through the diplomatic channel. The said authorities shall issue the documents in accordance with the laws of their own State and shall transmit them to the other Contracting Party untranslated and free of charge through the diplomatic channel. The competent authority of the applicant's place of residence shall transmit the document to him, recovering from him the expenses incurred in the amount determined in accordance with the laws of the Contracting Party in whose territory the applicant resides. The expenses recovered shall accrue to the Contracting Party whose authority recovered them.

Article 13

1. The civil registration authorities of either Contracting Party shall, at the request of the authorities of the other Contracting Party, transmit extracts from the civil register for official use.

2. Extracts from the civil register transmitted in accordance with this article shall be issued free of charge and transmitted untranslated through the diplomatic channel.

Article 14. INFORMATION ON LEGAL MATTERS

The Ministry of Justice or the Procurator's Office of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, on the one hand, and the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Socialist Republic or the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Socialist Republic or the Office of the Procurator General of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on the other hand, shall transmit to each other on request information concerning laws in force or formerly in force in their States and concerning their application in practice by the judicial authorities.

Article 15. DETERMINATION OF ADDRESSES AND OTHER PARTICULARS

1. The Contracting Parties shall provide each other on request, in accordance with their own laws, with assistance in determining the addresses of persons residing in their territory, if this is necessary for the exercise of their citizens' rights. In providing such assistance, the applicant Contracting Party shall communicate any information available to it which may help to determine the address of the person indicated in the request.

2. The judicial authorities of each Contracting Party shall provide assistance to the judicial authorities of the other Contracting Party in determining the place of work and the income of persons residing in its territory in respect of whom claims for the recovery of maintenance payments have been raised before the judicial authorities of the applicant Contracting Party.

Article 16. LANGUAGES

1. In their communications with each other in the implementation of this Treaty, the Ministry of Justice or the Procurator's Office of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall use the Russian language, and the Ministry of Justice of the Czech Socialist Republic or the Ministry of Justice of the Slovak Socialist Republic or the Office of the Procurator General of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic shall use the Czech or Slovak language.

2. Applications and other requests transmitted under this Treaty and any accompanying documents shall be drawn up in the Russian language if they are sent to authorities of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and in the Czech or Slovak language if they are sent to authorities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, unless this Treaty provides otherwise.

Article 17. COSTS OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE

1. The Contracting Party applied to shall make no claim for repayment of the costs of legal assistance provided. Each Contracting Party shall bear all costs incurred in providing legal assistance in its own territory.

2. The judicial authority applied to shall inform the applicant judicial authority of the amount of the costs incurred. If the applicant authority recovers these costs from the person liable therefor, the sums recovered shall accrue to the Contracting Party which recovered them.

PART II. LEGAL RELATIONS IN CIVIL AND FAMILY CASES

Article 18. GENERAL PROVISION

In cases where legal proceedings are instituted between the same parties and in the same legal dispute in the courts of both Contracting Parties, when such courts have jurisdiction under this Treaty or, in cases not covered by this Treaty, when they have jurisdiction under the law of the Contracting Party in question, the court which instituted the proceedings later shall terminate them.

Section I. *Personal status*

Article 19. LEGAL CAPACITY

1. The legal capacity of physical persons shall be determined according to the law of the Contracting Party of which the person concerned is a national.

2. The legal capacity of a body corporate shall be determined according to the law of the Contracting Party under whose law it was incorporated.

DECLARATION OF LEGAL INCAPACITY, AND LIMITATION AND RESTORATION OF LEGAL CAPACITY

Article 20

In cases relating to declaration of legal incapacity or limitation of legal capacity, jurisdiction shall be exercised, subject to the provisions of article 21, by the court of the Contracting Party of which the person whose legal capacity is in question is a national.

Article 21

1. If a court of either Contracting Party learns that there are grounds for declaring legally incapable or limiting the legal capacity of a person who is a national of one Contracting Party but resides in the territory of the other Contracting Party, it shall so notify the court of the Contracting Party of which the person whose legal capacity is in question is a national; this provision shall also apply when the court has taken temporary measures necessary for the protection of the said person and his property.

2. If the court of the Contracting Party which was notified of grounds for a declaration of legal incapacity or limitation of legal capacity does not begin the case or render its opinion within three months, the question of declaration of legal incapacity or limitation of legal capacity shall be considered by the court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the citizen in question is

domiciled. In this case, a judgement on declaration of legal incapacity or limitation of legal capacity may be rendered only on grounds provided by the law of both Contracting Parties. Judgements on declaration of legal incapacity or limitation of legal capacity shall be transmitted to the competent court of the other Contracting Party.

Article 22

The provisions of articles 20 and 21 shall also apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the restoration of legal capacity.

Article 23. DECLARATION OF PERSONS AS MISSING OR DEAD, AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FACT OF DEATH

1. In proceedings to declare persons missing or dead and in proceedings to establish the fact of death, the judicial authorities having jurisdiction shall be those of the Contracting Party of which the person concerned was a national at the time when he was last known to be alive.

2. The judicial authorities of one Contracting Party may declare a national of the other Contracting Party missing or dead, or establish the fact of his death, on application by any person resident in its territory whose rights and interests are governed by its law.

3. In proceedings to declare persons missing or dead and in proceedings to establish the fact of death, the judicial authorities of the Contracting Parties shall apply the law of their own State.

Section II. *Family cases*

Article 24. CONTRACT OF MARRIAGE

1. The conditions for the contract of marriage shall be determined for each of the future spouses by the law of the Contracting Party of which he or she is a national. In addition, the requirements of the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the marriage is contracted in respect of impediments to the contract of marriage must be complied with.

2. The form of contract of marriage shall be determined by the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the marriage is contracted.

Article 25. PERSONAL AND PROPERTY RELATIONS BETWEEN SPOUSES

1. Personal and property relations between spouses shall be determined by the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory they have a common domicile.

2. If one spouse is domiciled in the territory of one Contracting Party and the other in the territory of the other Contracting Party, and both spouses have the same nationality, their personal and property relations shall be determined by the law of the Contracting Party of which they are nationals.

3. If one spouse is a national of one Contracting Party and the other a national of the other Contracting Party, and if one is domiciled in the territory of one Contracting Party and the other in the territory of the other Contracting Party, their personal and property relations shall be determined by the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory they last had a common domicile.

4. If the spouses referred to in paragraph 3 above have not had a common domicile in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, the applicable law shall be that of the Contracting Party to whose judicial authority the application is made.

5. In cases concerning personal and property relations between spouses, jurisdiction shall rest with the authorities of the Contracting Party whose law is applicable in accordance with paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 above. In the case specified in paragraph 4 above, the authorities of both Contracting Parties shall have jurisdiction.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE

Article 26

1. In actions to dissolve a marriage, the applicable law shall be that of the Contracting Party of which the spouses are citizens at the time of submission of the application.

2. If one of the spouses is a national of one Contracting Party and the other a national of the other Contracting Party, the applicable law shall be that of the Contracting Party whose judicial authority is hearing the action to dissolve the marriage.

Article 27

1. In actions to dissolve a marriage and in the case specified in article 26, paragraph 1, jurisdiction shall rest with the authorities of the Contracting Party of which the spouses are nationals at the time of submission of the application. If at the time of submission of the application both spouses are domiciled in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the authorities of the latter Contracting Party shall also have jurisdiction.

2. In actions to dissolve a marriage in the case specified in article 26, paragraph 2, jurisdiction shall rest with the institutions of the Contracting Party in whose territory both spouses are domiciled. If one spouse is domiciled in the territory of one Contracting Party and the other in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the authorities of both Contracting Parties shall have jurisdiction in actions to dissolve the marriage.

Article 28. ANNULMENT OF MARRIAGE

1. In actions annul a marriage, the applicable law shall be the law of the Contracting Party which governed the contract of the marriage in accordance with article 24.

2. The jurisdiction of authorities in actions to annul a marriage shall be determined, *mutatis mutandis*, in accordance with the provisions of article 25.

Article 29. ACTIONS TO ESTABLISH OR CONTEST PATERNITY

1. Actions to establish or contest paternity shall be decided in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the child was born.

2. For the form of recognition of paternity, it shall be sufficient to comply with the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory recognition is sought.

3. For the purpose of executing judgements rendered in actions to establish or contest paternity, jurisdiction shall be exercised by the courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the child is domiciled.

Article 30. LEGAL RELATIONS BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN

1. Legal relations between parents and children shall be determined by the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the child is permanently domiciled.

2. In actions to recover maintenance payments from children of full legal age, the applicable law shall be that of the Contracting Party in whose territory the person claiming such payments is domiciled.

3. For the purpose of executing judgements concerning legal relations between parents and children, jurisdiction shall be exercised by the court of the Contracting Party whose law is applicable in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

GUARDIANSHIP AND CURATORSHIP

Article 31

1. The establishment or termination of guardianship or curatorship shall be governed by the law of the Contracting Party of which the person in respect of whom guardianship or curatorship is being established or terminated is a national.

2. With regard to the legal relations between a guardian or curator and his ward, the applicable law shall be that of the Contracting Party whose authority appointed the guardian or curator.

3. The obligation to accept the office of guardian or curator shall be determined by the law of the Contracting Party of which the person appointed guardian or curator is a national.

4. A national of one Contracting Party may be appointed guardian or curator of a national of the other Contracting Party if the former is resident in the territory of the Party in which guardianship or curatorship is to be exercised.

Article 32

In actions to establish or terminate guardianship or curatorship, jurisdiction shall be exercised by the authorities of the Contracting Party of which the

person in respect of whom the curatorship or guardianship is being established or terminated is a national, unless this Treaty provides otherwise.

Article 33

1. Where need arises to provide for guardianship or curatorship in the interests of a citizen of one of the Contracting Parties whose domicile, residence or property is in the territory of the other Party, the interested authority of such other Party shall at once notify the authority having jurisdiction under article 32.

2. In urgent cases, the authority of such other Contracting Party may itself take the necessary measures under its own law, provided that it at once notifies the authority having jurisdiction under article 32. Such measures shall remain in effect pending other measures by the authority referred to in article 32.

Article 34

1. The authority having jurisdiction under article 32 may transfer guardianship or curatorship to an authority of the other Contracting Party if the ward has his domicile or residence or owns property in the territory of the latter Contracting Party. Such transfer shall become effective when the authority applied to assumes the guardianship or curatorship and notifies the applicant authority accordingly.

2. The authority assuming the guardianship or curatorship under paragraph 1 above shall exercise it in accordance with the law of its own State. However, it may not decide questions of the personal status of the ward, but it may grant consent for the marriage where such consent is required by the law of the Contracting Party of which the ward is a national.

Article 35. ADOPTION

1. Adoption or termination of adoption shall be governed by the law of the Contracting Party of which the adopter is a citizen at the time of the application for adoption or termination of adoption.

2. If the child is a national of the other Contracting Party, the adoption or termination of adoption shall be subject to the consent of the legal representative and the competent State organ, and to the consent of the child, if such consent is required under the law of the Contracting Party of which the child is a national.

3. If the child is adopted by a married couple of whom one spouse is a national of one Contracting Party and the other a national of the other Contracting Party, the adoption or termination of adoption shall be carried out in accordance with the conditions specified in the law of both Parties.

4. In actions for adoption or termination of adoption, jurisdiction shall be exercised by the authority of the Contracting Party of which the adopter is a national at the time of the application for adoption or termination of

adoption. In the case specified in paragraph 3 above, jurisdiction shall be exercised by the authority of the Contracting Party in whose territory the married couple have or had their last common domicile or residence.

Section III. *Property cases*

Article 36. FORM OF TRANSACTIONS

1. The form of a transaction shall be that prescribed by the law of the Contracting Party applicable to the transaction itself. It shall, however, be deemed sufficient if the law of the place where the transaction is concluded is complied with.

2. The form of transactions relating to immovable property shall be determined by the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory such property is situated.

Article 37. RIGHT OF OWNERSHIP

The right of ownership of immovable property shall be determined by the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory such property is situated. The judicial authorities of the said Contracting Party shall be competent to rule on matters relating to such property.

Article 38. DAMAGES

1. Obligations relating to payment of damages, with the exception of obligations arising out of contracts and other legal acts, shall be determined by the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the act or other circumstance serving as the basis for the claim for damages occurred.

2. If the perpetrator of the damage and the injured party are nationals of the same Contracting Party, the applicable law shall be that of the said Contracting Party.

3. In the cases specified in this article, jurisdiction shall be exercised by the court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the act or other circumstance serving as the basis for the claim for damages occurred. The injured party may also institute proceedings in a court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the respondent is domiciled.

Section IV. *Succession*

Article 39. PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY

Nationals of one Contracting Party may succeed to property or rights in the territory of the other Contracting Party in law or by legacy under the same conditions and to the same extent as nationals of the other Contracting Party.

Article 40. LAW OF SUCCESSION

1. Succession to movable property shall be governed by the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the testator had his last permanent domicile.

2. Succession to movable property shall be governed by the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory such property is situated.

3. The question of which property shall be deemed movable and which immovable shall be determined in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the property in question is situated.

Article 41. ESCHEAT

Where, under the law of the Contracting Party applicable to the succession, an estate reverts to the State, the movable property shall revert to the Contracting Party of which the testator was a national at the time of his death, and the immovable property shall revert to the Contracting Party in whose territory it is situated.

Article 42. WILLS

1. The capacity to make or revoke a will, the legal effects of defective testamentary dispositions, and the method of contesting the validity of a will shall be determined by the law of the Contracting Party of which the testator was a national at the time when he made or revoked the will.

2. The form of a will shall be determined by the law of the Contracting Party of which the testator was a national at the time of drawing up the will. It shall, however, be deemed sufficient if the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the will was made is complied with. The same shall apply to the revocation of wills.

Article 43. JURISDICTION IN MATTERS OF SUCCESSION

1. Jurisdiction in matters of succession to movable property shall be exercised by the judicial authorities of the Contracting Party in whose territory the testator was domiciled at the time of his death.

2. Jurisdiction in matters of succession to immovable property shall be exercised by the judicial authorities of the Contracting Party in whose territory such property is situated.

3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 above shall also apply to disputes arising in connection with matters of succession.

Article 44. COMPETENCE OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS AND
CONSULAR AUTHORITIES IN MATTERS OF SUCCESSION

In matters of succession, including disputes concerning succession, the diplomatic missions and consular authorities of the Contracting Parties shall be competent, except in matters concerning renunciation of succession, to

represent nationals of their own State before the judicial authorities of the other Contracting State without special authorization, if such nationals are not present and have not appointed a representative.

MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE ESTATE

Article 45

1. The authorities of each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with their laws, take such measures as are necessary for the protection and administration of any estate left in their territory by a national of the other Contracting Party.

2. The measures taken under paragraph 1 above shall be immediately reported to the diplomatic mission or consular authority of the other Contracting Party, which may participate in carrying out such measures. On the proposal of such diplomatic mission or consular authority, the measures taken under paragraph 1 above may be modified, rescinded or postponed.

3. Measures taken under paragraph 1 above may be modified, rescinded or postponed at the request of the judicial authority which is competent to conduct the succession proceedings.

Article 46

If a national of one Contracting Party dies during a brief stay in the territory of the other Contracting Party, any articles in his possession shall be delivered as listed, without any proceedings, to the diplomatic mission or consular authority of the Contracting Party of which he was a national. Such articles may be exported from the State in whose territory the said national died only in accordance with the laws of the latter State.

Article 47. OPENING OF WILLS

The opening of and publication of a will shall be carried out by the judicial authority of the Contracting Party in whose territory the said will is to be found. If a judicial authority of the other Contracting Party has jurisdiction to conduct the proceedings relating to succession, a certified copy of the will and a minute of its opening and publication shall be transmitted to the said authority.

Article 48. DELIVERY OF THE ESTATE

If, after the completion of succession proceedings in the territory of one Contracting Party, the movable estate or the proceeds of the sale of the movable or immovable estate are to be delivered to heirs domiciled or resident in the territory of the other Contracting Party, and the said estate or proceeds cannot be delivered to them or to their representatives directly, the said estate or the proceeds from its sale shall be delivered to the diplomatic mission or consular authority of the latter Contracting Party, provided that:

- (a) Where the law of the country in which the estate is situated so provides, the State notary's office has duly summoned the deceased's creditors to present their claims within a period of three months;
- (b) All estate duties and all claims presented by creditors have been secured or paid;
- (c) The competent authorities have approved, where necessary, the export of the articles constituting the estate or the transfer of the proceeds of their sale.

Section V. *Legal costs*

Article 49. EXEMPTION FROM SECURITY FOR LEGAL COSTS

Nationals of either Contracting Party domiciled or resident in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties who appear before the courts of the other Contracting Party shall not be required to deposit security for legal costs on the sole ground that they are aliens or have no domicile or residence in the territory of the latter Party.

EXEMPTION FROM STAMP DUTY AND OTHER COSTS

Article 50

1. Nationals of one Contracting Party shall in the territory of the other Contracting Party be exempted from the payment of stamp tax and other legal costs and shall be entitled to free legal assistance under the same conditions as citizens of the latter Contracting Party.

2. The privileges specified in paragraph 1 above shall extend to all the proceedings connected with the case in question, including enforcement of the judgement.

Article 51

1. The privileges specified in article 50 shall be granted on the basis of a document certifying the personal, family and property status of the applicant. Such document shall be issued by the competent authority of the Contracting Party in whose territory the applicant is domiciled or resident.

2. If the applicant is not domiciled or resident in the territory of either Contracting Party, a document issued by the appropriate diplomatic mission or consular authority of the Contracting Party of which he is a national shall be deemed sufficient.

3. The authority ruling on an application for privileges may require additional data or necessary clarification from the authority which issued the document.

Article 52

1. A national of one Contracting Party who wishes to apply in the territory of the other Contracting Party for privileges under article 50 may transmit such application through the competent authority of his own State. The said authority shall transmit the application together with the documents issued in accordance with article 51, and any other documents submitted by

the applicant, to the competent authority of the other Contracting Party in the manner specified in article 3.

2. An applicant for privileges under article 50 may at the same time make an application to institute proceedings, as well as an application for appointment of a representative or any other relevant applications.

PART III. RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGEMENTS

Article 53. RECOGNITION OF JUDGEMENTS IN CASES RELATING TO PROPERTY

1. Final judgements rendered by the judicial authorities of one Contracting Party in cases not relating to property shall be recognized in the territory of the other Contracting Party without further proceedings unless the judicial authorities of the latter Contracting Party have previously rendered a final judgement in the same case, or the case falls within the exclusive jurisdiction of the authorities of the latter Contracting Party in accordance with this Treaty, or, in cases not covered by this Treaty, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory recognition of the judgement is sought.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 above shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to judgements concerning guardianship and curatorship and to judgements concerning the dissolution of a marriage rendered by the authorities which have jurisdiction under the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the judgement was rendered.

Article 54. RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGEMENTS IN MATTERS RELATING TO PROPERTY

1. Each Contracting Party shall, under the conditions specified in this Treaty, recognize and enforce the following judgements rendered in the territory of the other Contracting Party:

- (a) Judgements of judicial authorities in civil, labour and family cases relating to property, including peaceful agreements confirmed by a court in such cases (hereinafter called "judgements");
- (b) Judgements of courts in criminal actions for damages.

2. The judgements specified in subparagraph (a) above shall be recognized and enforced if they were rendered in respect of legal relations arising after 9 May 1958, i. e., after the entry into force of the Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Republic concerning the provision of legal assistance in civil, family and criminal cases, of 31 August 1957. The judgements specified in subparagraph (b) above shall be recognized and enforced if they were rendered after the entry into force of the said Treaty.

Article 55. APPLICATIONS FOR AUTHORIZATION OF COMPULSORY ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGEMENTS

1. Applications for authorization of compulsory enforcement of a judgement shall be made to the court which rendered judgement in the first instance. The said court shall transmit such applications in the manner specified in article 3 to the court competent to rule on them. If the applicant for

authorization of compulsory enforcement is domiciled or resident in the territory of the Contracting Party where the judgement is enforceable, the application may be submitted directly to the competent court of the latter Contracting Party.

2. The formal requirements for applications for authorization of compulsory enforcement shall be determined by the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory compulsory enforcement is sought.

3. Applications shall be accompanied by:

- (a) The judgement or a certified copy thereof and an official document stating that the judgement has become final and enforceable, or that it is enforceable before becoming final, if this is not indicated by the judgement itself;
- (b) If the party against whom the judgement was rendered did not participate in the proceedings, a document showing that he was served, in due time and proper form, with a summons to appear in court, or, in the event of his legal incapacity, that he was represented in the prescribed manner.

4. Applications for authorization of compulsory enforcement and any documents attached thereto shall be accompanied by a certified translation in the language of the Contracting Party applied to and shall be transmitted in a sufficient number of copies for one copy to be kept by the judicial authority which is to rule on enforcement, and for the parties to receive one copy each.

PROCEDURE FOR RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGEMENTS

Article 56

1. Applications for recognition and authorization of compulsory enforcement in the cases specified in article 54 shall be considered by the courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory compulsory enforcement is sought.

2. In considering an application for recognition and authorization of compulsory enforcement, the court shall limit itself to determining that the conditions specified by this Treaty have been complied with. If such conditions have been complied with, the court shall render judgement on authorization of enforcement and shall issue an order of compulsory enforcement.

Article 57

If the court has any doubts as to issuing authorization of compulsory enforcement it may summon the applicant to appear before it and require him to furnish clarification or, if his application is defective, to correct it. It may also interrogate the debtor concerning the application or may request the court which rendered the judgement to furnish clarification.

Article 58

1. The compulsory enforcement procedure shall be determined by the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory enforcement is sought.

2. The debtor may not submit to the court which authorized compulsory enforcement objections either to the admissibility of such authorization or to the claims satisfied by the judgement unless such objections are admissible under the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the judgement was rendered.

Article 59. COSTS OF ENFORCEMENT

With respect to the legal costs of compulsory enforcement, the applicable law shall be that of the Contracting Party in whose territory enforcement is sought.

Article 60. REFUSAL TO RECOGNIZE AND ENFORCE JUDGEMENTS

Recognition of the judgements specified in article 54 and authorization of compulsory enforcement may be refused:

- (a) If, under the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory it was rendered, the judgement has not become final and enforceable, except when the judgement is enforceable before becoming final;
- (b) If, under the law of at least one of the Contracting Parties, the time-limit for compulsory enforcement has expired;
- (c) If the applicant or the respondent did not participate in the proceedings either because he or his representative was not served in due time and proper form with a summons to appear in court or because he was summoned only by public notice or in some other form not in accordance with the provisions of this Treaty;
- (d) If a final decision has previously been rendered in the same legal dispute between the same litigants in the territory of the Contracting Party where recognition and enforcement is sought, or if an authority of the said Contracting Party has previously instituted proceedings in the case in question;
- (e) If, according to the provisions of this Treaty or, in cases not covered by the Treaty, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory recognition and enforcement is sought, the case falls within the exclusive jurisdiction of the authorities of the said Party.

Article 61. EXPORT OF ARTICLES AND TRANSFER OF FUNDS

The provisions of this Treaty concerning enforcement of judgements shall not affect the law of the Contracting Parties concerning transfer of funds and export of articles acquired as a result of enforcement.

ENFORCEMENT OF AWARDS OF LEGAL COSTS

Article 62

1. If, on the basis of a final judgement rendered in the territory of one Contracting Party, a litigant is obliged to pay legal costs, the competent court of the other Contracting Party shall, on application, authorize without charge the recovery of such costs.

2. Legal costs shall be deemed to include the costs of translation and certification of documents referred to in article 64.

Article 63

In cases of the recovery of legal costs incurred by the State, the application shall be made by a court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the costs arose.

Article 64

Applications for authorization of compulsory enforcement shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgement certified by the court of first instance, or by the part of the judgement dealing with costs, and by a certificate issued by the same court to the effect that the judgement has become final and enforceable.

Article 65

1. Applications for enforcement of an award of legal costs which are to be considered in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be made to the court which made the award of costs, or to the court which rendered judgement in the case in the first instance.

2. The court referred to in paragraph 1 above shall transmit applications to the competent court of the other Contracting Party in the manner specified in article 3.

Article 66

The court authorizing, on application, the compulsory enforcement of an award of legal costs shall confine itself to determining whether the award has become final and enforceable. Decisions on authorization of compulsory enforcement or on refusal of enforcement shall be rendered without hearing the litigants; such decisions may be contested in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the application is considered.

PART IV. LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL CASES

Section I. *Extradition*

Article 67. OBLIGATION TO EXTRADITE

1. Each Contracting Party undertakes, in accordance with the conditions specified in this Treaty, to extradite to the other on request persons in its territory whose presence is required for the purpose of criminal prosecution or for the execution of a sentence.

2. Extradition for the purpose of prosecution shall take place in respect of actions which under the law of both Contracting Parties are punishable by

deprivation of liberty for a period of not less than one year or by a heavier penalty.

3. Extradition for the purpose of execution of a sentence shall take place in respect of actions punishable under the law of both Contracting Parties, for the commission of which the person claimed has been sentenced to deprivation of liberty for a period of not less than six months or a heavier penalty.

Article 68. REFUSAL OF EXTRADITION

1. Extradition shall not take place if:

- (a) The person claimed is a national of the Contracting Party applied to;
- (b) Under the law of the Contracting Party applied to, at the time of receipt of the application criminal proceedings cannot be instituted or a sentence cannot be executed by reason of lapse of time or for other legal reasons;
- (c) The person claimed has already been sentenced in the territory of the Contracting Party applied to for the same offence, or an order has been made for termination of the proceedings, and such sentence or order has become final;
- (d) Proceedings in respect of the offence are instituted under the law of at least one of the Contracting Parties by way of private complaint (on application of an injured party).

2. Extradition may be refused if the offence for which extradition is sought was committed in the territory of the Contracting Party applied to.

3. In the event of refusal of extradition, the applicant Contracting Party shall be informed of the grounds for such refusal.

Article 69. REQUISITION FOR EXTRADITION

1. Requisitions for extradition must contain the following particulars:

- (a) The title of the applicant authority;
- (b) The text of the law of the applicant Contracting Party defining the act as an offence;
- (c) Where possible, a description of the person claimed, together with his photograph, and information about his identity, nationality, and domicile or residence;
- (d) The extent of the damage caused by the offence.

2. Requisitions for extradition for the purpose of criminal prosecution must be accompanied by a certified copy of the warrant of arrest, with a description of the circumstances of the case.

3. Requisitions for extradition for the purpose of execution of a sentence must be accompanied by a certified copy of the sentence with a note to the effect that it has become final, together with the text of the provision of the criminal law on the basis of which the person was convicted. If the convicted

person has already served part of his sentence, information about this shall also be transmitted.

4. Requisitions and any accompanying documents shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of article 16.

Article 70. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

1. If a requisition for extradition does not contain all the necessary particulars, the Contracting Party applied to may request supplementary information, for the receipt of which a time-limit of up to one month shall be fixed. This time-limit may be extended for serious reasons at the request of the applicant Contracting Party.

2. If the applicant Contracting Party fails to furnish the supplementary information within the specified time-limit, the Contracting Party applied to must release the person claimed from custody.

Article 71. DETENTION PENDING EXTRADITION

On receipt of a requisition the Contracting Party applied to shall take immediate steps to detain the person claimed, except in cases in which extradition may not take place.

Article 72. DETENTION PENDING RECEIPT OF REQUISITION FOR EXTRADITION

1. The person claimed may, on application, be detained pending receipt of the requisition for extradition. It must be specified in such application that there exists a warrant of arrest or a final sentence in respect of the person claimed, and that the application will be followed by a requisition for extradition. An application for detention pending receipt of the requisition for extradition may be transmitted by post, telegraph or telex.

2. The person claimed may be detained in the absence of the application referred to in paragraph 1 above if there is reason to believe that he has committed an extraditable offence in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

3. Notification of detention pending receipt of the requisition for extradition shall be sent immediately to the other Contracting Party.

Article 73. RELEASE OF DETAINED PERSONS

1. A person detained in accordance with article 72, paragraph 1, may be released if the requisition for his extradition is not received within one month from the date on which notification of his detention was sent.

2. A person detained in accordance with article 72, paragraph 2, must be released if the requisition for his extradition is not received within one month from the date on which notification of his detention was sent.

Article 74. POSTPONEMENT OF EXTRADITION

If the person claimed in being prosecuted or has been convicted in respect of another offence committed in the territory of the Contracting Party applied to, his extradition may be postponed until the termination of criminal proceedings, the execution of the sentence or the remission of the sentence.

Article 75. TEMPORARY EXTRADITION

1. If postponement of extradition under article 74 may result in exemption from prosecution being acquired by lapse of time or may seriously prejudice the investigation of the offence, the person claimed may be extradited temporarily on receipt of a request with statement of grounds.

2. A temporarily extradited person shall be returned after the completion of the criminal proceedings for the purpose of which he was extradited, but not later than three months from the date of his extradition. Such time-limit may be extended in justified cases.

Article 76. CONFLICTING REQUISITIONS FOR EXTRADITION

If requisitions for extradition are received from more than one State, the Contracting Party applied to shall decide which of the requisitions shall be complied with.

Article 77. LIMITS TO THE PROSECUTION OF EXTRADITED PERSONS

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

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

3. Such consent shall not be required if the extradited person fails to quit the territory of the applicant Contracting Party within one month after the conclusion of the criminal proceedings or, in the event of his conviction, within one month after the completion or remission of the sentence, or if he voluntarily returns thereto. Such period of one month shall not be deemed to include any period during which the extradited person is unable through no fault of his own to quit the territory of the applicant Contracting Party.

Article 78. EXTRADITION PROCEDURE

The Contracting Party applied to shall notify the applicant Contracting Party of the time and place of extradition. If the applicant Contracting Party fails to accept the person claimed within 15 days from the date fixed for his extradition, the said person must be released from custody.

Article 79. RE-EXTRADITION

If an extradited person evades prosecution or punishment and returns to the territory of the Contracting Party applied to, he shall be extradited upon receipt of a new requisition without production of the documents specified in articles 69 and 70.

Article 80. NOTIFICATION OF RESULTS OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

The Contracting Parties shall inform each other of the results of the criminal proceedings against persons extradited to them. On request, a copy of the final judgement shall also be transmitted.

Article 81. 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 any person extradited by a third State to the other Contracting Party.

2. Applications for authorization of conveyance in transit shall be made and considered in the same manner as requisitions for extradition.

3. A Contracting Party shall not be bound to authorize the conveyance in transit of a person who is not extraditable under this Treaty.

4. The Contracting Party applied to shall authorize the conveyance in transit in the manner which it deems most appropriate.

Article 82. 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 Contracting Party which applied for such transit.

Section II. *Prosecution*

Article 83. OBLIGATION TO PROSECUTE

1. Each Contracting Party undertakes to prosecute under its own law, at the request of the other Party, any of its nationals suspected of having committed a crime in the territory of the applicant Contracting Party or, under the law of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, a crime or serious misdemeanour.

2. The obligation to prosecute under the law of the State concerned shall extend to violations of the law which are deemed to be crimes under the law of the applicant Contracting Party (crimes or serious misdemeanours under the law of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic), but are deemed to be only administrative offences under the law of the Contracting Party applied to.

3. If the offence which is the subject of the proceedings gives rise to civil-law claims on the part of persons injured by the offence, such claims shall

be considered in the case in question, provided that a claim for damages has been made.

Article 84. APPLICATION FOR PROSECUTION

1. Applications for prosecution must contain the following particulars:

- (a) The title of the applicant authority;
- (b) A description of the act in respect of which application for prosecution has been made;
- (c) The precisest possible indication of the time and place of commission of the act;
- (d) The text of the law of the applicant Contracting Party on which qualification of the act as a crime or serious misdemeanour is based, and the text of any other laws of substantial importance for the proceedings;
- (e) The full name of the suspect and his nationality, and other particulars regarding his identity;
- (f) The applications of injured parties in criminal proceedings instituted on the application of an injured party, and claims for damages;
- (g) The extent of the damage caused by the offence.

Documents pertaining to the prosecution, as well as evidence, at the disposal of the applicant Contracting Party shall be attached to the application.

2. The application and any accompanying documents shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of article 16.

3. If, at the time of submission of the application for prosecution, the accused is in custody in the territory of the applicant Contracting Party, he shall be delivered to the territory of the Contracting Party applied to.

Article 85. NOTIFICATION OF RESULTS OF PROSECUTION

The Contracting Party applied to undertakes to notify the applicant Contracting Party of the final judgement. At the request of the applicant Contracting Party, a copy of the final judgement shall be transmitted.

Article 86. EFFECTS OF RECOGNITION OF JUDGEMENTS

If an application for prosecution has been made to a Contracting Party in accordance with article 83, criminal proceedings may not be instituted by the authorities of the applicant Contracting Party after the sentence rendered by the authorities of the Contracting Party applied to has become final or they have rendered some other final judgement, and any proceedings which have been instituted shall be terminated.

Section III. Special provisions with respect to legal assistance in criminal cases

Article 87. APPEARANCE OF PERSONS HELD IN CUSTODY

1. If need arises for the interrogation as a witness of a person who is held in custody or is serving a sentence of deprivation of liberty in the territory of

the other Contracting Party, the authorities specified in article 3, paragraph 1, may arrange for such person to be delivered to the territory of the applicant Contracting Party, subject to his being kept in custody and returned as soon as possible after the interrogation is completed.

2. If need arises for the interrogation as a witness of a person who is held in custody or is serving a sentence of deprivation of liberty in a third State, the authorities of the Contracting Party applied to specified in article 3, paragraph 1, shall authorize the conveyance of such person through the territory of their State, without prejudice to the provisions of article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2.

Article 88. DELIVERY OF ARTICLES

1. Each Contracting Party undertakes to deliver to the other, on request:

- (a) Articles used in the commission of an offence which is extraditable under this Treaty, the instruments of the offence, articles acquired as a result of the offence or in payment for its commission, or articles which the offender received in exchange for articles acquired in such manner;
- (b) Articles which may be important as evidence in criminal proceedings; such articles shall be delivered even if the offender cannot be extradited by reason of death, escape or other circumstances.

2. If the Contracting Party applied to has need of the articles as evidence in criminal proceedings, it may postpone the delivery of the articles until such proceedings have been concluded.

3. The rights of third parties to delivered articles shall remain unaffected. After the conclusion of the proceedings, such articles shall be returned free of charge to the Contracting Party which delivered them.

Article 89. NOTIFICATION OF SENTENCES AND INFORMATION CONCERNING CONVICTIONS

1. Each Contracting Party shall annually communicate to the other Contracting Party information concerning final sentences pronounced by its courts with respect to citizens of the other Party, at the same time providing for the transmittal of the fingerprints of the convicted persons, if such fingerprints are available.

2. The Contracting Parties shall, on request, transmit to each other free of charge information concerning sentences pronounced in respect of persons facing prosecution in the territory of the applicant Contracting Party who have been previously convicted by their courts.

PART V. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 90

This Treaty shall be subject to ratification.

Article 91

1. This Treaty shall enter into force 30 days after the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall remain in force for a period of five years from the date on which it entered into force.

2. If neither of the Contracting Parties gives notice of termination of this Treaty not later than six months before the expiry of the five-year period specified above, the Treaty shall continue in effect indefinitely and shall remain in force until one year's prior notice of its termination is given by either Party.

Article 92

On the date of the entry into force of this Treaty, the Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Republic concerning the provision of legal assistance in civil, family and criminal cases, of 31 August 1957, shall cease to have effect.

Article 93

References in the Consular Convention between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, of 27 April 1972,¹ to the Treaty between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic concerning the provision of legal assistance in civil, family and criminal cases shall be deemed, after the entry into force of this Treaty, to be references to this Treaty.

DONE at Moscow on 12 August 1982, in duplicate in the Russian and Czech languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Presidium of the Supreme
Soviet of the Union of Soviet So-
cialist Republics:

[V. TEREBILOV]

For the President
of the Czechoslovak Socialist
Republic:

[C. LOVETINSKY]

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 897, p. 249.