

No. 23257

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**CYPRUS  
and  
BULGARIA**

**Convention on legal assistance in matters of civil and  
criminal law. Signed at Nicosia on 29 April 1983**

*Authentic text: English.*

*Registered by Cyprus on 4 February 1985.*

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**CHYPRE  
et  
BULGARIE**

**Convention relative à l'entraide judiciaire en matière civile  
et pénale. Signée à Nicosie le 29 avril 1983**

*Texte authentique : anglais.*

*Enregistrée par Chypre le 4 février 1985.*

# CONVENTION<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA AND THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS ON LEGAL ASSISTANCE IN MATTERS OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LAW

The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the President of the Republic of Cyprus, attaching great importance to a cooperation to be established between their countries in the legal field,

Have resolved to conclude a Convention on legal assistance in matters of civil and criminal law, and have for this purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria: Mrs. Svetla Daskalova, Minister of Justice,

The President of the Republic of Cyprus: Mr. Phoebus Clerides, Minister of Justice,

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

## PART I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

### CHAPTER I. LEGAL PROTECTION AND LEGAL ASSISTANCE

#### Article 1. LEGAL PROTECTION

(1) Citizens of one Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territory of the other Contracting Party equal legal protection in personal and property matters as citizens of the other Contracting Party.

(2) Citizens of one Contracting Party may appear and act before the judicial authorities of the other Contracting Party under the same conditions as citizens of that other Contracting Party.

(3) The provisions of this Convention shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to legal persons which have their seat in the territory of either of the Contracting Parties and which have been established in accordance with its law.

#### Article 2. LEGAL ASSISTANCE

(1) The judicial authorities of the Contracting Parties shall provide each other with mutual legal assistance in matters of civil and criminal law.

(2) For the purpose of the present Convention the term "judicial authority" shall mean any judicial or other appropriate organ having competence in matters regulated by the present Convention according to the law of its State.

(3) For the purpose of the present Convention the term "civil matters" shall be deemed to include commercial and family matters.

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 10 January 1985, i.e., the thirtieth day following the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Sofia on 11 December 1984, in accordance with article 48 (2).

*Article 3. EXTENT OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE*

The Contracting Parties shall grant each other legal assistance through the execution of various procedural acts, such as the sending and service of summonses and other documents, the search of premises and persons, inspections, the seizure and handing over of exhibits, the taking of the evidence of witnesses, experts and accused persons, including the evidence of the parties and other persons in the proceedings.

*Article 4. MODE OF COMMUNICATION*

(1) In executing the present Convention the judicial authorities of the Contracting Parties shall maintain contacts through their competent central authorities unless otherwise provided in the present Convention.

(2) For the purpose of the present Convention the central authorities shall be the following:

- (a) In the case of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Ministry of Justice and the Supreme Prosecutor's Office,
- (b) In the case of the Republic of Cyprus, the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Cyprus.

(3) In their mutual relations the judicial authorities of the Contracting Parties shall use their national language, with a translation into the language of the requested Contracting Party or into English.

*Article 5. CONTENTS OF REQUEST FOR LEGAL ASSISTANCE*

(1) The request for legal assistance shall contain the following:

- (a) The designation of the requesting authority,
- (b) The designation of the requested authority,
- (c) The specification of the case in which the legal assistance is requested,
- (d) The name and surname, address, occupation and citizenship of parties, defendant, suspect and person convicted, witness and other person named in the request,
- (e) The name and surname and address of the legal representative of the parties, if any,
- (f) The subject-matter of the request for legal assistance and full particulars required to comply with it,
- (g) In criminal matters, legal description and particulars of the criminal act.

(2) The signature and official seal of the competent authority shall be affixed to the request.

*Article 6. EXECUTION OF THE REQUEST FOR LEGAL ASSISTANCE*

(1) In complying with the request for legal assistance the requested authority shall apply the law of its own State.

(2) If the requested authority is not competent to execute the request it shall forthwith forward it to the competent authority and shall advise the requesting authority accordingly.

(3) If the exact address of the person named in the request for legal assistance is unknown, the requested authority shall take the necessary measures to ascertain the correct address; if the request for legal assistance cannot be complied with, the documents shall be returned to the requesting authority.

(4) The requested authority shall, upon request, in due time notify the requesting authority of the place and time of the execution of the request for legal assistance.

(5) After complying with the request for legal assistance the requested authority shall return the documents to the requesting authority, or if the request could not be complied with the said authority shall notify the requesting authority about the circumstances preventing compliance.

(6) In case the addressee has died, the requested Party shall return the documents to the requesting Party, giving the names of his heirs, assignees, executors of the will, if any, or administrators of the estate.

#### *Article 7. SERVICE OF DOCUMENTS*

The requested authority shall effect service if the documents to be served are drawn up in the language of the requested Contracting Party or are accompanied by a certified translation in that language. Otherwise, the documents shall be served on the addressee only if he is willing to accept them.

#### *Article 8. CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE*

(1) The service of documents shall be proved by the signature of the person served and certified by the signature and seal of the authority that has effected service and bearing the date of service.

(2) The documents certifying the service shall immediately be sent to the requesting Party. If service cannot be effected, the requested Party shall immediately communicate the reasons thereof to the requesting Party.

#### *Article 9. SERVICE OF DOCUMENTS ON OWN CITIZENS*

The Contracting Parties shall be free to effect service of documents on their own citizens also through their diplomatic missions or consular offices. In such case no compulsion shall be used.

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

(1) A witness or expert, irrespective of his nationality, who upon the request of one Contracting Party appears before the judicial authorities of the other Contracting Party on the basis of a summons issued by the competent authority of that Contracting Party, shall not be prosecuted or detained nor shall any sentence or penalty be carried out by the court in respect of a criminal act committed or conviction passed prior to crossing the border of the requesting Contracting Party.

(2) The protection provided in paragraph (1) of this article shall cease if the witness or expert does not leave the territory of the requesting Party within a period of seven days from the date on which the authority which summoned him has advised him that his presence is no longer required. The time during which the witness or expert was unable to leave the territory of such Contracting Party for reasons beyond his control shall not be included in the above-mentioned period.

*Article 11. COSTS OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE*

(1) The requested Party shall not require reimbursement of the costs connected with the legal assistance rendered. Each Contracting Party shall bear all expenses arising in this connection on its territory.

(2) The requested authority shall advise the requesting authority of the amount of the expenses. If the authority from which the request emanates collects such expenses from the person obliged to pay them, such amount shall be received by the Contracting Party which has collected it.

*Article 12. LEGAL INFORMATION*

(1) Upon request, the Contracting Parties shall supply each other with information on their law which is or was in force in their territories as well as with a copy of the text of such law.

(2) A request for information shall state the authority from which it emanates as well as the nature of the case in connection with which the information is requested. Copies of documents may be attached where necessary to clarify the object of the request.

*Article 13. REFUSAL OF LEGAL ASSISTANCE*

Legal assistance may be refused:

- (a) If the request relates to a criminal act which, in the opinion of the requested Contracting Party, constitutes a political crime,
- (b) If the requested Contracting Party is of the opinion that compliance with the request for legal assistance would be in conflict with its law or that its sovereignty, security or public order would be prejudiced or endangered thereby.

*Article 14. VALIDITY OF DOCUMENTS*

(1) Documents issued or certified in the prescribed form and provided with the official seal of the competent state authority or official person of one of the Contracting Parties shall not require any form of authentication in the territory of the other Contracting Party. The same applies to signatures on private documents certified according to the regulations of one of the Contracting Parties.

(2) Documents considered as public in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties shall have the evidential force of public documents also in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

*Article 15. ASCERTAINING OF ADDRESSES AND OTHER DATA*

(1) If a maintenance claim is made before a judicial authority of one Contracting Party against a person residing in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the latter shall, upon request, provide its assistance in ascertaining the source and amount of the incomes of that person.

(2) Should any doubts arise in implementing the present Convention concerning the nationality of a person, one Contracting Party shall advise the other Contracting Party upon the latter's request whether the person concerned is its own citizen.

CHAPTER 2. EXCHANGE OF PERSONAL STATUS DOCUMENTS  
AND OTHER DOCUMENTS

*Article 16*

(1) The Contracting Parties shall provide each other with extracts from their official records concerning birth, marriage and death of citizens of one Contracting Party residing in the territory of the other Contracting Party as well as information on any alteration of such records.

(2) The appropriate authority of one Contracting Party shall of its own motion and free of charge provide such extracts or information through the diplomatic channels to the other Contracting Party.

*Article 17*

The competent authorities of the Contracting Parties shall send each other copies of final judgments or orders concerning the civil status of the citizens of the other Contracting Party.

CHAPTER 3. COSTS OF PROCEEDINGS

*Article 18. WAIVING OF SECURITY FOR COSTS ("JUDICATUM SOLVI")*

Citizens of one of the Contracting Parties who appear before the authorities of the other Contracting Party, provided they reside in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, may not be ordered to give security for the costs of proceedings solely by reason of the fact that they are foreigners or do not have their residence in the territory of the Contracting Party where the proceedings are pending.

*Article 19. EXEMPTION FROM PAYMENT OF COSTS*

Citizens of either Contracting Party shall be exempted in the territory of the other Contracting Party from payment of fees and costs and shall be afforded facilities and free legal assistance under the same conditions and to the same extent as citizens of the other Contracting Party.

*Article 20*

(1) The exemption provided by article 19 of the present Convention shall be granted on the basis of a certificate on the personal and financial condition of the applicant. The certificate shall be drawn up by the competent authority of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the applicant has his residence.

(2) If the applicant wishing to invoke the provisions of article 19 resides outside the territory of either Contracting Party, the certificate may be issued by the diplomatic or consular mission in the country where he is residing.

(3) The authority deciding about the application for exemption can require additional data or necessary details from the authority which drew up the certificate.

*Article 21*

A citizen of one of the Contracting Parties applying for exemption under article 19 of the present Convention to the competent judicial authority of the other Contracting Party may submit the application to the competent authority of the

place of his residence. Where the applicant resides outside the territory of either Contracting Party he may submit his application to the diplomatic or consular mission of the place of his residence. This authority shall transmit the application together with the certificate drawn up under article 20 of the present Convention to the competent authority of the other Contracting Party.

#### *Article 22*

If the competent authority grants the exemption provided by article 19 of the present Convention to the citizen of the other Contracting Party such exemption shall apply also to the entire proceedings, including the proceedings for the enforcement of the judgment or order.

#### *Article 23. PAYMENT OF COSTS OF FINAL JUDGMENTS*

(1) If a party exempted from the payment of security for the costs of the proceedings according to article 18 of the present Convention is required by a final judgment or order of the judicial authority of one Contracting Party to pay the costs of the other party in the proceedings, this decision shall upon the request of an interested person be enforced free of charge in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

(2) The costs of proceedings shall include also the costs of translation and legalisation of documents referred to in article 24.

#### *Article 24. REQUEST FOR RECOVERY OF COSTS*

(1) The request for the enforcement of the order concerning the recovery of costs shall be accompanied by a certified copy of the relevant order as well as by an official certificate to the effect that the order is final and conclusive.

(2) The aforesaid documents shall be accompanied by a translation in English or in the language of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the recovery will take place.

(3) The court making the order for the recovery of costs shall ensure that:

- (a) The order is final and conclusive,
- (b) A duly certified translation of the documents is attached, in the language of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the recovery will take place or in English.

## PART II. RECOGNITION AND ENFORCEMENT OF JUDGMENTS

#### *Article 25*

The Contracting Parties shall recognize and enforce in their territories the following judgments given in the territory of the other Contracting Party:

- (a) Judgments of courts in civil matters which are final and enforceable as well as settlements concluded in these matters approved by the court,
- (b) Judgments of courts in criminal matters which are final and enforceable concerning payment of damages,
- (c) Awards by arbitration tribunals as well as settlements reached by such tribunals.

*Article 26*

The judgments referred to in article 25 of the present Convention shall be recognized and enforced provided that:

- (a) The judgment is final and enforceable according to the law of the Contracting Party in the territory of which it was rendered;
- (b) The recognition and enforcement of the judgment would not be in conflict with the exclusive competence of the authorities of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the recognition and enforcement of the judgment is requested;
- (c) The party against whom the judgment was given, although the summons was duly served on him in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the judgment was given and in sufficient time to enable him to appear and defend the proceedings, failed to appear and take part in those proceedings, and in case of incapacity to plead, was properly represented;
- (d) The judgment is not in contradiction with a final judgment rendered earlier between the same parties on the same subject matter by the court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the enforcement of the judgment is sought;
- (e) Proceedings between the same parties on the same subject matter are not pending before a judicial authority of the requested Contracting Party and those proceedings were the first to be instituted;
- (f) The Contracting Party in the territory of which the recognition or the enforcement of the judgment is requested considers that its sovereignty, security or basic principles of its law is not prejudiced by the recognition or the enforcement of the judgment.

*Article 27*

Awards by arbitration tribunals shall be recognized and enforced under the conditions provided for in article 26 of the present Convention provided that:

- (a) The award is based on an agreement in written form concerning the competence of the arbitration tribunal and it was made by the arbitration tribunal referred to in the agreement within the scope of the competence given by that agreement, and
- (b) The agreement on the competence of the arbitration tribunal is valid in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the recognition or enforcement is sought.

*Article 28*

(1) Application for the recognition or enforcement of the judgment may be submitted directly by the judgment creditor or in the manner provided for in article 4 of the present Convention to the competent judicial authority of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the judgment is to be recognized or enforced.

(2) An application for the recognition and enforcement of a judgment shall be made within such period as is provided for in the relevant legislation of the country where recognition and enforcement is sought.



- (3) The application shall be accompanied by:
- (a) The judgment of the court or a copy of the judgment certified as correct containing a finality and enforceability clause, unless this is evident from the judgment itself;
  - (b) A document certifying that the party against which the judgment was given and who failed to attend the proceedings was duly summoned and in sufficient time to take part in the proceedings according to the law of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the judgment was given and, in case of incapacity to plead, was properly represented;
  - (c) A certified translation of the application and documents mentioned under letters (a) and (b) of the present paragraph into the language of the requested Contracting Party or into English.

#### *Article 29*

(1) The judicial authority deciding on the application for the recognition and enforcement of the judgment shall confine itself to ascertaining whether the conditions referred to in articles 26, 27 and 28 of the present Convention have been fulfilled. The decision on the recognition and enforcement of the judgment shall be given by the competent judicial authority of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the judgment is to be recognized and enforced.

(2) The judicial authority of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the judgment is recognized or enforced shall proceed in accordance with the law of its State.

### PART III. CRIMINAL MATTERS

#### CHAPTER I

#### *Article 30*

(1) One Contracting Party undertakes to institute, at the request of the other Contracting Party, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of its own law, criminal proceedings against its own citizens who have committed in the territory of the other Contracting Party such criminal acts in respect of which extradition may be ordered under the present Convention.

(2) The aforesaid request shall be accompanied by all necessary documents; in case these documents are not sufficient, additional information shall be sent at the request of the Contracting Party which instituted the criminal proceedings.

(3) The request for initiating criminal proceedings shall be made by the Chief Prosecutor of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and by the Attorney-General of the Republic of Cyprus.

(4) The Contracting Party instituting the criminal proceedings shall notify the other Contracting Party of the result of the proceedings as soon as possible. If a final sentence has been passed a copy of the judgment or order shall be sent upon request.

*Article 31.* NOTIFICATION OF THE RESULTS OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS

(1) The Contracting Parties shall notify each other of all criminal convictions and subsequent measures imposed by the courts of one Contracting Party upon citizens of the other Contracting Party.

(2) On the basis of a justified request the Contracting Parties shall notify one another of the criminal sentences passed against persons who are not the citizens of the requesting Contracting Party.

(3) The Contracting Parties shall, where practicable, send to each other, upon request, the fingerprints of the persons mentioned in paragraphs (1) and (2) of the present article.

*Article 32.* EXTRACTS FROM CRIMINAL RECORDS

The authorities of one Contracting Party shall communicate, upon request, extracts from criminal records to the judicial authorities of the other Contracting Party.

## CHAPTER 2. EXTRADITION

*Article 33.* OBLIGATION TO EXTRADITE

(1) The Contracting Parties undertake to extradite to each other, subject to the provisions and conditions laid down in this Convention, all persons residing in their territories against whom the competent authorities of the requesting Party are proceeding for an offence or who are wanted by the said authorities for the carrying out of a sentence.

(2) Extradition shall be granted in respect of offences punishable under the laws of the requesting Party and of the requested Party by deprivation of liberty for a period of at least one year or by a more severe penalty.

(3) Extradition for the purpose of carrying out a sentence applies only to such acts which are punishable under the laws of both Contracting Parties and if the person concerned has been sentenced for such acts to imprisonment for a period of at least one year or by a more severe penalty.

*Article 34.* REFUSAL OF EXTRADITION

(1) Extradition shall be refused if:

- (a) The offence in respect of which it is requested is regarded by the requested Party as a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence;
- (b) At the time when the request for extradition is received the person whose extradition is requested is a citizen of the requested Contracting Party;
- (c) The criminal act was committed in the territory of the requested Contracting Party;
- (d) According to the law of the requested Contracting Party criminal proceedings cannot be instituted or the sentence cannot be carried out because the person concerned has been immune by reason of lapse of time from prosecution or punishment;
- (e) Final judgment has been passed by the competent authorities of the requested Party upon the person claimed in respect of the offence or offences for which

extradition is requested. Extradition may be refused if the competent authorities of the requested Party have decided either not to institute or to terminate proceedings in respect of the same offence or offences;

(f) According to the law of one of the Contracting Parties criminal proceedings are instituted upon the filing of a complaint by the injured person.

(2) Extradition for offences under Military law which are not offences under ordinary criminal law is excluded from the application of this Convention.

#### *Article 35. REQUEST FOR EXTRADITION*

(1) The request for extradition shall be in writing and shall be communicated through the diplomatic channel.

(2) The request for extradition shall contain the name and surname of the person whose extradition is requested, date and place of his birth, his citizenship, usual place of residence, nature of the criminal act and the damage which has resulted from it and the amount of such damage.

(3) The request shall be supported by:

- (a) A certified copy of the warrant of arrest or other document having the same validity;
- (b) A statement of the offences for which extradition is requested. The time and place of their commission, their legal descriptions and a reference to the relevant legal provisions shall be set out as accurately as possible;
- (c) If the extradition is requested for the purpose of carrying out a sentence, a certified copy of the conviction and sentence. If the convicted person has already served a part of his sentence this shall be indicated; and
- (d) An accurate description of the person whose extradition is sought together with any other information which will help to establish his identity and nationality (e.g. his photograph, fingerprints, etc.).

#### *Article 36. ARREST FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXTRADITION*

Where the request for extradition is sufficiently justified under the present Convention the requested Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its law, take immediate measures for the arrest of the person whose extradition is requested.

#### *Article 37. PROVISIONAL ARREST*

(1) In case of urgency the competent authorities of the requested Party may arrest the person sought even prior to the receipt of the request for extradition if the requesting Contracting Party explicitly requires the arrest and informs the other Party that a warrant of arrest or other document of the same legal validity was issued or a sentence upon him has been passed. The request for provisional arrest may be communicated to the competent authorities of the requested Party either through the diplomatic channel or direct by post, cable or telex or by any other means affording evidence in writing or accepted by the requested Party.

(2) The requesting authority shall be informed without delay of the result of its request.

*Article 38. RELEASE OF THE PERSON ARRESTED PROVISIONALLY*

A person arrested under the provisions of article 37 of the present Convention may be released if the request for extradition has not been received within a period specified by the requested Party not exceeding one month from the date of such arrest.

*Article 39. SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION*

(1) If the information communicated by the requesting Party is found to be insufficient to allow the requested Party to make a decision in pursuance of this Convention, this latter Party shall request the necessary supplementary information to be forwarded to it within a period not exceeding forty days. This period may be extended upon request on serious grounds.

(2) If the requesting Party fails to provide the supplementary information within the period stated in the request the requested Contracting Party is entitled to release the person arrested.

*Article 40. POSTPONEMENT OF EXTRADITION*

Where criminal proceedings are pending against a person whose extradition is requested or if that person is bound to serve or is serving a sentence of imprisonment for another criminal act committed in the territory of the requested Contracting Party, the extradition may be postponed until the termination of the criminal proceedings or until the sentence has been served or until remission or pardon of the punishment.

*Article 41. REQUEST FOR EXTRADITION BY SEVERAL STATES*

If extradition is requested concurrently by more than one State, either for the same offence or for different offences, the requested Party shall make its decision having regard to all the circumstances and especially the relative seriousness and place of commission of the offences, the respective dates of the requests, the nationality of the person claimed and the possibility of subsequent extradition to another State.

*Article 42. LIMITATION OF PROSECUTION  
OF EXTRADITED PERSONS*

(1) Without the consent of the requested Contracting Party an extradited person may not be prosecuted or forced to serve a sentence for a criminal act committed before his extradition other than the one in respect of which the extradition was granted.

(2) Without the consent of the requested Contracting Party the extradited person may not be extradited to a third State.

(3) The consent of the requested Contracting Party is not necessary if:

- (a) The extradited person does not leave its territory prior to the expiry of one month after the termination of the criminal proceedings or execution of the penalty; this period of time shall not include the time for which the extradited person, for reasons beyond his will, could not leave the territory of the requesting Contracting Party;
- (b) The extradited person has left the territory of the requesting Contracting Party and again voluntarily returned to that territory.

*Article 43. SURRENDER OF THE PERSON TO BE EXTRADITED*

(1) The requested Contracting Party shall notify the requesting Contracting Party of the place and date of surrender.

(2) If the requesting Contracting Party does not take over the person claimed within fifteen days of the appointed date, he may be released.

(3) If circumstances beyond its control prevent a Party from surrendering or taking over the person to be extradited, such Party shall request the other Contracting Party to extend the period of surrender.

*Article 44. REPEATED EXTRADITION*

If an extradited person in any way avoids the criminal proceedings or serving of a sentence and if he again returns to the territory of the requested Contracting Party, he shall be extradited upon a new request without the service of the documents referred to in article 35 of the present Convention.

*Article 45. NOTIFICATION OF THE RESULTS  
OF CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS*

The requesting Contracting Party shall notify the requested Contracting Party of the result of the criminal proceedings against the extradited person. If a sentence has been passed against the extradited person a copy of the court sentence shall be sent as soon as it becomes final.

*Article 46. COSTS OF EXTRADITION*

The costs incurred for the extradition shall be paid by the Contracting Party in the territory of which they have arisen. The costs of transport from the place of surrender shall be borne by the requesting Contracting Party.

*Article 47. HANDING OVER OF PROPERTY*

(1) Any objects found in the possession of the person charged with having committed the criminal act for which the extradition is ordered according to the present Convention, and any other objects used by that person, as well as any property acquired by him as a result of the criminal act, as well as any other objects which can be used as evidence, shall be handed over to the requesting Contracting Party.

(2) Objects, the export of which is not allowed under the law of the requested Party shall not be handed over.

(3) The requested Contracting Party may temporarily postpone the handing over of the requested objects if they are required for other criminal proceedings.

(4) The rights of third persons regarding objects handed over shall not be affected. After the termination of the criminal proceedings the requesting Contracting Party shall return the objects to the requested Contracting Party for their delivery to the persons entitled.

PART IV. FINAL PROVISIONS

*Article 48*

(1) The present Convention shall be ratified. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in Sofia.

(2) The present Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the exchange of the instruments of ratification.

*Article 49*

The present Convention is concluded for an indefinite period. Each of the Contracting Parties can denounce the Convention in writing through the diplomatic channel. The denunciation shall take effect six months after it has been received.

GIVEN in Nicosia, on the 29th day of April 1983, in two original copies, in the English language, both of which have the same force.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Plenipotentiaries of both Parties have signed the present Convention and attached their seals thereto.

[Signed — Signé]<sup>1</sup>

For the People's Republic of Bulgaria

[Signed — Signé]<sup>2</sup>

For the Republic of Cyprus

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<sup>1</sup> Signed by Svetla Daskalova — Signé par Svetla Daskalova.

<sup>2</sup> Signed by Phoebus Clerides — Signé par Phoebus Clerides.