

## CONSULAR CONVENTION

### between the German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Cyprus

The German Democratic Republic and the Republic of Cyprus desiring to regulate consular relations and to contribute towards further developing the friendly relations between the two states on the bases of the generally accepted principles of international law, such as also laid down in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, in particular the principles of sovereign equality of states, territorial integrity and non interference in internal affairs, have decided to conclude the present Consular Convention and for this purpose have appointed as their plenipotentiaries;

The German Democratic Republic:  
Mr. Kurt N i e r  
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs

The Republic of Cyprus:  
Mr. Andreas P a t s a l i d e s  
Ag. Minister of Foreign Affairs

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

#### CHAPTER I

##### Definitions

##### Article 1

(1) For the purpose of this Convention the terms listed below shall have the following meanings:

1. "Consulate" means a consulate-general, a consulate, a vice-consulate and a consular agency;
2. "Consular district" means the district in which a consulate is entitled to perform consular functions;
3. "Head of the consulate" means the consul-general, consul, vice-consul or the consular officer charged by the sending state with the conduct of the consulate's affairs;
4. "Consular officer" means a person, including the head of a consulate, charged with the performance of consular functions;
5. "Member of the consulate staff" means a person who performs administrative, technical or service functions in the consulate;
6. "Member of the consulate" means a consular officer and a member of the consulate staff;
7. "Family member" means the spouse of a member of the consulate, his children and parents and those of his spouse insofar as these persons belong to the household of the members of the consulate and are supported by him;
8. "Consular premises" means buildings or parts of buildings as well as appertaining plots of land which are exclusively used for consular purposes, irrespective of ownership;
9. "Consular archives" means the official correspondence, cipher, documents, books and the consulate's technical means of work as well as pieces of equipment designed for their keeping and preservation;
10. "Vessel of the sending state" means any watercraft, excluding war-ships, lawfully flying the flag of the sending state;

11. "Aircraft of the sending state" means any civil aircraft lawfully displaying the nationality and registration signs of the sending state.

(2) Nationals of the sending state are those persons who have its nationality pursuant to the legal provisions of that state.

(3) As juridical persons of the sending state are considered and treated by the receiving state those who were established pursuant to the legal provisions of the sending state.

#### CHAPTER II

##### Establishment of consulates, appointment and recall of consular officers

##### Article 2

(1) A consulate may be established in the receiving state only with the latter's consent.

(2) The seat of the consulate, its status, the consular district as well as the number of members of the consulate shall be agreed upon between the sending and the receiving state.

##### Article 3

(1) The sending state shall obtain through diplomatic channels the prior consent of the receiving state to the appointment of a consular officer as head of the consulate.

(2) The sending state shall convey to the receiving state through diplomatic channels the consular commission or another document appointing the head of the consulate. They shall contain name and surname of the head of the consulate, his rank as well as the designation of the consulate's seat and of the consular district.

(3) The head of the consulate may perform his functions only after he has been granted an exequatur or some other permission by the receiving state. The exequatur shall be granted at short notice. Pending its granting the receiving state may allow the head of the consulate to perform his duties in a provisional capacity.

##### Article 4

(1) If for any reason the head of the consulate is unable to perform his duties or if his post is temporarily vacant, the sending state may charge a consular officer of the consulate concerned or of another of its consulates in the receiving state or a member of the diplomatic staff of its diplomatic mission in the receiving state with the temporary conduct of the consulate's affairs. The receiving state shall be accordingly informed in advance through diplomatic channels.

(2) The person temporarily placed in charge of the consulate shall enjoy the same rights, facilities, privileges and immunities as are accorded to the head of the consulate under this Convention.

(3) If a member of the diplomatic staff of the sending state's diplomatic mission is temporarily put in charge of the consulate, his diplomatic privileges and immunities shall not be affected.

##### Article 5

(1) The sending state shall communicate in advance to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving state through