

No. 12894

HUNGARY
and
GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

**Consular Convention (with protocol). Signed at Budapest
on 28 June 1972**

*Authentic texts: Hungarian and German.
Registered by Hungary on 12 December 1973.*

HONGRIE
et
RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE ALLEMANDE

**Convention consulaire (avec protocole). Signée à Budapest
le 28 juin 1972**

*Textes authentiques: hongrois et allemand.
Enregistrée par la Hongrie le 12 décembre 1973.*

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONSULAR CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic,

Desiring further to develop friendly relations in accordance with the Treaty of friendship, co-operation and mutual assistance between the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic, signed at Budapest on 18 May 1967,²

Considering that the development of consular relations between the two States requires new regulations,

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

The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic:

István Roska, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian People's Republic;

The Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic:

Oskar Fischer, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic,

who, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form,

Have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER I. DEFINITIONS

Article 1. For the purposes of this Convention, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereunder assigned to them:

1. "Consular post" shall mean a consulate-general, consulate, vice-consulate or consular agency;

2. "Consular district" shall mean the territory in which a consular officer is authorized to exercise consular functions;

3. "Head of consular post" shall mean the person assigned to carry out this function;

4. "Consular officer" shall mean any person, including the head of a consular post, who is authorized to exercise consular functions;

¹ Came into force on 31 December 1972, i.e. the thirtieth day after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Berlin on 1 December 1972, in accordance with article 42 (1).

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 617, p. 3.

5. "Consular employee" shall mean any person, other than a consular officer, performing administrative or technical duties. This expression shall also include any person performing service duties at the consular post;

6. "National of the sending State" shall also include bodies corporate;

7. "Consular premises" shall mean buildings or parts of buildings, and land ancillary thereto, used exclusively for consular purposes, irrespective of ownership;

8. "Consular archives" shall mean official correspondence, cipher, documents, books, office equipment and supplies, and items of equipment of the consular post intended for their storage and safe-keeping;

9. "Vessel" shall mean any vessel sailing legitimately under the flag of the sending State;

10. "Aircraft" shall mean any aircraft legitimately bearing the national markings and registration markings of the sending State.

CHAPTER II. ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULAR POSTS AND APPOINTMENT OF CONSULAR OFFICERS

Article 2. 1. A consular post may be established in the receiving State only with the latter's consent.

2. The seat of the consular post, its classification and the consular district shall be determined by agreement between the sending State and the receiving State.

Article 3. 1. Prior to the appointment of the head of a consular post, the sending State shall obtain the receiving State's approval of the person concerned through the diplomatic channel.

2. The sending State shall transmit through its diplomatic mission to the receiving State the consular commission or other document of appointment of the head of the consular post. The commission or other document shall indicate the full of the head of the consular post, his class, the consular district and the seat of the consular post.

3. After presentation of the consular commission or other document of appointment of the head of the consular post, the receiving State shall grant him the exequatur or other authorization, as soon as possible.

4. The head of a consular post may exercise his functions once the receiving State has granted him the exequatur or other authorization.

5. Pending delivery of the exequatur or other authorization, the receiving State may permit the head of a consular post to exercise his functions on a provisional basis.

6. After the exequatur or other authorization has been granted, even if the latter is given on a provisional basis, the receiving State shall make the necessary arrangements to enable the head of the consular post to exercise his functions.

Article 4. The sending State shall notify the receiving State through the diplomatic channel of the full name and class of every consular officer exercising a function other than that of head of the consular post.

Article 5. Only nationals of the sending State may be consular officers.

Article 6. The receiving State may notify the sending State through the diplomatic channel at any time, without having to explain the reason for its decision, that the exequatur or other authorization granted to the head of a consular post has been withdrawn or that a consular officer or consular employee is unacceptable.

In that event, the sending State shall recall such head of consular post, consular officer or consular employee.

CHAPTER III. FACILITIES, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

Article 7. The receiving State shall afford the necessary protection to consular officers and consular employees and shall take the necessary steps to enable them to perform their functions and to enjoy the rights, facilities, privileges and immunities to which they are entitled under this Convention and the laws of the receiving State.

Article 8. 1. If the head of a consular post is unable for any reason to carry out his functions or if the position of head of consular post is temporarily vacant, the sending State may authorize a consular officer belonging to the same or another consular post in the receiving State or one of the members of the diplomatic staff of its diplomatic mission in the receiving State to act as temporary head of the consular post. The sending State shall so notify the receiving State in advance through the diplomatic channel.

2. The person authorized to act as temporary head of a consular post shall enjoy the same rights, facilities, privileges and immunities as are accorded to the head of a consular post under this Convention.

3. If a member of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State is authorized to act as temporary head of the consular post, his diplomatic privileges and immunities shall remain unaffected.

Article 9. 1. The rights and obligations of consular officers under this Convention shall also apply to members of the diplomatic staff of the diplomatic mission of the sending State to whom consular functions are entrusted.

2. The consular activities of the persons referred to in paragraph 1 shall not affect their diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Article 10. The sending State may acquire, rent or use land, buildings or parts of buildings in accordance with the laws of the receiving State for

the consular post and for living quarters for consular officers and consular employees, provided that they are nationals of the sending State and are not domiciled in the receiving State. Where necessary, the receiving State shall give the sending State every assistance and support in this connexion.

Article 11. 1. The coat of arms of the sending State and the designation of the consular post in the languages of the sending State and the receiving State may be affixed to the building of the consular post.

2. The flag of the sending State may be flown from the building of the consular post and from the residence of the head of the consular post.

3. The head of a consular post may fly the flag of the sending State on vehicles used by him.

Article 12. 1. The receiving State shall provide protection for the consular premises and for the living quarters of consular officers.

2. Consular premises shall be inviolable.

The authorities of the receiving State may not enter consular premises without the consent of the head of the consular post, the head of the diplomatic mission of the sending State or a person authorized by them.

3. The provisions of paragraph 2 shall also apply to the living quarters of consular officers and consular employees, provided that they are not nationals of the receiving State or domiciled in that State.

Article 13. Consular archives shall be inviolable at all times and wherever they may be.

Article 14. 1. A consular post shall have the right to communicate with the Government and the diplomatic missions and the consular hosts of the sending State, wherever they may be. For this purpose, the consular post may use all ordinary means of communication, cipher, diplomatic or consular couriers and diplomatic or consular bags. A radio station may be installed and operated only with the consent of the receiving State.

Where ordinary means of communication are used, the same rates shall apply to a consular post as to the diplomatic mission.

2. Official correspondence of a consular post and consular bags, provided that they bear visible markings to show their official character, shall be inviolable and may not be inspected or detained by the authorities of the receiving State, regardless of the means of communication used.

3. Persons conveying consular bags — consular couriers — shall be accorded the same rights, privileges and immunities as diplomatic couriers of the sending State.

4. A consular bag may be entrusted to the captain of an aircraft or a vessel, who shall be given an official document indicating the number of packages constituting the bag. Such person shall not, however, be considered a consular courier. A consular officer shall have the right directly and freely to receive such bags from the captain of an aircraft or vessel and to hand them over to him.

Article 15. A consular officer shall be inviolable. A consular employee shall also be inviolable, provided that he is not a national of the receiving State or domiciled in that State.

Such persons may not be detained, arrested or subjected to other official measures of compulsion. The receiving State shall be under an obligation to treat them with due respect and to take appropriate steps to prevent any violations of their persons, freedom or dignity.

Article 16. 1. A consular officer or consular employee, provided that he is not a national of the receiving State or domiciled in that State, shall enjoy immunity from jurisdiction and shall not be liable to official measures of compulsion in the receiving State except in the following cases:

- (a) Civil actions relating to private immovable property situated in the receiving State, except where a consular officer or consular employee holds it on behalf of the sending State for consular purposes;
- (b) Civil actions relating to succession in which a consular officer or consular employee is acting as executor, administrator, heir or legatee in a private capacity and not on behalf of the sending State;
- (c) Civil actions relating to a professional or commercial activity in which a consular officer or consular employee engages in addition to his official functions.

2. Measures of execution may be taken against a consular officer or consular employee, where the person concerned is not a national of the receiving State or domiciled in that State, only in the cases specified in paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c) and only where they can be taken without infringing the inviolability of such person or his living quarters.

3. Members of the families of consular officers or consular employees who reside with them and are not nationals of the receiving State or domiciled in that State shall enjoy immunity from jurisdiction, personal inviolability and immunity from official measures of compulsion in the receiving State to the same extent as consular officers or consular employees.

4. The sending State may waive the immunity of consular officers and consular employees and members of their families. The waiver must be express in each case and must be made in writing. A waiver of immunity from jurisdiction in civil proceedings and administrative matters shall not signify a waiver of immunity in respect of the execution of the decision, for which a separate waiver shall be necessary.

5. If any person who enjoys immunity from jurisdiction under this article brings an action, he may not invoke immunity from jurisdiction in respect of a counter-action directly connected with the principal action.

Article 17. 1. A consular officer or consular employee shall not be required to give evidence.

2. Where the sending State consents to the giving of evidence by a consular officer or consular employee who is a national of the sending State and not

domiciled in the receiving State, such consular officer or consular employee may give evidence on request.

3. A consular officer or consular employee who is a national of the sending State and not domiciled in the receiving State may not be compelled to give evidence or to appear in court for that purpose, and such persons may not be prosecuted if they refuse to give evidence or fail to appear in court.

4. A consular employee who is a national of the receiving State or domiciled in that State may refuse to give evidence relating to his official activities.

5. Where the provisions of paragraph 2 are applied, appropriate action shall be taken to avoid any interference with the work of the consular post. Where possible, oral or written evidence may be given at the consular post or at the living quarters of the consular officer or consular employee.

6. The provisions of this article shall apply to all proceedings and actions instituted by courts and other State authorities.

7. The provisions of this article shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to members of the families of consular officers or consular employees who reside with them and are nationals of the sending State not domiciled in the receiving State.

Article 18. 1. A consular officer shall be exempt in the receiving State from all compulsory obligations.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply to consular employees and to members of the families of consular officers and consular employees who reside with them and are nationals of the sending State not domiciled in the receiving State.

Article 19. Consular officers and consular employees as well as members of their families residing with them who are nationals of the sending State not domiciled in the receiving State shall be exempt from requirements under the laws of the receiving State relating to alien registration and residence permits.

Article 20. 1. The sending State shall be exempt in the receiving State from all taxes and other dues on:

- Land, buildings or parts of buildings used exclusively for consular purposes, including the living quarters of consular officers and consular employees, provided that such immovable property is owned by the sending State or is rented on its behalf;
- Contracts and documents relating to the acquisition of such immovable property, provided that the sending State acquires it solely for consular purposes.

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

Article 21. The sending State shall be exempt in the receiving State from the payment of all taxes and other dues on movable property which is owned by the sending State, in its possession or at its disposal and is used for consular purposes. This provision shall also apply to the acquisition of movable property.

Article 22. Consular officers and consular employees who are not nationals of the receiving State or domiciled in that State shall be exempt from the payment of taxes and dues to the receiving State in respect of their official earnings.

Article 23. 1. Consular officers and consular employees as well as members of their families residing with them shall, provided that they are not nationals of the receiving State or domiciled in that State, be exempt from all national and communal taxes and dues.

2. The exemptions referred to in paragraph 1 shall not apply to:

- (a) Indirect taxes which are normally incorporated into the price of goods or services;
- (b) Taxes and dues on private immovable property situated in the territory of the receiving State for which no exemption is provided under article 20;
- (c) Estate taxes or property transfer taxes levied by the receiving State;
- (d) Taxes and dues on private income from sources within the receiving State;
- (e) Judicial fees and all official charges relating to legal transactions or documents connected with them for which no exemption is provided under article 20;
- (f) Fees and other charges for services rendered.

Article 24. 1. All articles, including motor vehicles, imported for the official use of the consular post shall be exempt from customs duties and taxes levied in connexion with or by reason of importation on the same basis as articles imported for the official use of the diplomatic mission of the sending State.

2. Consular officers and members of their families shall be exempt from customs inspection of personal luggage.

Consular officers and consular employees as well as members of their families residing with them shall, provided that they are not nationals of the receiving State or domiciled in that State, be exempt from customs duties and taxes on luggage and other articles of personal use levied in connexion with or by reason of importation on the same basis as the corresponding categories of personnel of the diplomatic mission of the sending State.

3. The expression "corresponding categories of personnel of the diplomatic mission" used in paragraph 2 shall refer to members of the diplomatic

staff in the case of consular officers and to members of the administrative and technical staff in the case of consular employees.

Article 25. All persons enjoying facilities, privileges and immunities under this Convention shall be under an obligation, without prejudice to such facilities, privileges and immunities, to respect the laws of the receiving State, including regulations governing traffic and the insurance of motor vehicles.

Article 26. The receiving State shall afford consular officers and consular employees as well as members of their families residing with them freedom of movement within the consular district where this is not contrary to the regulations of the receiving State governing stay in areas entry into which and stay in which is prohibited or restricted for reasons of national security.

CHAPTER IV. CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

Article 27. 1. A consular officer shall promote the strengthening of friendly relations between the sending State and the receiving State and shall contribute to the development and intensification of all aspects of fraternal co-operation in political, economic, scientific, cultural, legal, tourist and other matters.

2. A consular officer shall have the right to defend the rights and interests of the sending State and its nationals.

Article 28. 1. A consular officer shall have the right to perform within the consular district the functions specified in this chapter. A consular officer may also perform other consular functions, provided that they are not contrary to the laws of the receiving State.

2. In the performance of his consular functions, a consular officer may apply directly, in writing or orally, to:

- (a) The competent authorities of the consular district;
- (b) The central authorities of the receiving State where this is not contrary to the laws of the receiving State.

3. A consular officer may also, subject to the consent of the receiving State, perform functions outside the consular district.

4. A consular officer shall be entitled to levy consular fees in accordance with the laws of the sending State.

Article 29. 1. A consular officer shall have the right, within his consular district:

- (a) To register nationals of the sending State;
- (b) To receive applications and deliver documents relating to nationality in accordance with the laws of the sending State;
- (c) To solemnize marriages in accordance with the laws of the sending State, provided that the persons concerned are nationals of the sending State;

- (d) To maintain a register of births and deaths of nationals of the sending State;
- (e) To receive, in accordance with the laws of the sending State, declarations relating to the family relationships of nationals of the sending State.

2. The consular officer shall, where the laws of the receiving State so provide, notify the competent authorities of the receiving State of the performance of the acts specified in paragraph 1 (c) and (d).

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 (c) and (d) shall not exempt such nationals of the sending State from the obligation to comply with the relevant laws of the receiving State.

Article 30. A consular officer shall have the right:

- (a) To issue, renew, amend, cancel and withdraw travel documents of nationals of the sending State;
- (b) To issue entry, exit and transit visas.

Article 31. A consular officer shall have the right, in accordance with the laws of the sending State and the Treaty between the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic concerning legal assistance in civil, family and criminal cases,¹ to take the necessary steps to initiate adoption proceedings and to appoint guardians and curators.

Article 32. A consular officer shall have the right to perform the following acts at the consular post, at his living quarters or at the living quarters of nationals of the sending State, and on board vessels and aircraft of the sending State, provided that they are not contrary to the laws of the receiving State:

1. To receive and certify declarations of nationals of the sending State and to accept them for safe keeping;
2. To receive wills and other unilateral legal instruments of nationals of the sending State, certify them and accept them for safe-keeping;
3. To receive or certify documents concerning legal transactions between nationals of the sending State, except in the case of transactions relating to the establishment or transfer of rights to immovable property situated in the receiving State;
4. To receive or certify documents concerning legal transactions between nationals of the sending State and nationals of the receiving State, where such transactions relate solely to interests in the territory of the sending State or are to be executed there;
5. To certify the signatures of nationals of the sending State, legalize documents by authorities of the sending State or the receiving State, and certify copies of or extracts from such documents;

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 408, p. 3.

6. To certify translations of documents issued by authorities of the sending State or the receiving State;
7. To accept for safe-keeping documents, valuables and property of or intended for nationals of the sending State;
8. To perform such other notarial acts as he may be authorized to perform by the sending State.

Article 33. Documents drawn up, translated or certified by a consular officer in accordance with article 32 of this Convention shall have the same legal effect and evidential value in the receiving State as documents drawn up, translated or certified by the competent authorities or institutions of the receiving State.

Article 34. 1. The competence and functions of consular officers in matters relating to succession shall be governed by the Treaty between the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic concerning legal assistance in civil, family and criminal cases.

2. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall inform the consular officer of the opening of succession proceedings in the receiving State where an heir or legatee is a national of the sending State.

This shall also apply where the competent authorities of the receiving State learn of the opening of succession proceedings in favour of a national of the sending State in the territory of a third State.

Article 35. A consular officer shall have the right, within the consular district, to represent nationals of the sending State before the authorities of the receiving State where such persons are unable, owing to absence or for other valid reasons, to defend their own rights and interests at the appropriate time. The representation shall continue until the persons represented appoint their own agents or themselves assume the defence of their rights and interests.

Article 36. 1. A consular officer shall have the right, within the consular district, to communicate with any national of the sending State on a continuing basis, to advise and render any kind of aid to such nationals and to take steps, where necessary, to provide them with assistance in legal matters. The receiving State shall do nothing to prevent a national of the sending State from communicating with or visiting the consular post.

2. The competent authorities of the receiving State shall promptly notify a consular officer of the sending State of the detention, arrest or other restriction of the personal freedom of a national of the sending State.

3. A consular officer shall have the right to visit as soon as possible and to maintain communication with a national of the sending State who has been detained or arrested, who is serving a term of imprisonment or whose personal freedom has been restricted in any other way. These rights shall be exercised in accordance with the laws of the receiving State, provided, however, that such laws shall not annul the said rights.

Article 37. 1. A consular officer shall have the right, within the consular district, to provide any kind of support and assistance to a vessel of the sending State in the ports and territorial or inland waters of the receiving State.

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

3. A consular officer may, in the performance of his functions, request assistance from the competent authorities of the receiving State in all matters relating to vessels of the sending State or to the master, members of the crew and passengers of such vessels.

Article 38. A consular officer shall, within the consular district, have the right:

- (a) Without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State, to investigate any incident occurring on board a vessel of the sending State during its voyage, question the master and members of the crew, examine the vessel's papers, take statements concerning the voyage and destination of the vessel and facilitate the vessel's entry into, departure from and stay in the port;
- (b) Without prejudice to the rights of the authorities of the receiving State, to settle any disputes between the master and any member of the crew, including disputes relating to wages and the contract of hire, where provision to that effect is made in the laws of the sending State;
- (c) To make arrangements for the medical treatment of the master, any member of the crew or any passenger or for their repatriation;
- (d) To receive, draw up or certify any declaration or document prescribed by the laws of the sending State in connexion with vessels.

Article 39. 1. Where the competent authorities of the receiving State intend to take any measures of compulsion or to institute an investigation on board a vessel of the sending State, they shall so notify the consular officer in advance so that he or his representative can be present at the proceedings, except in cases where the urgency of the matter does not permit prior notification. If the consular officer or his representative was not present, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall provide him with a full report of what took place.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall also apply if the master or members of the crew are to be questioned on shore by the competent authorities regarding incidents connected with the vessel.

3. The provisions of this article shall not apply to routine customs, passport or sanitary inspection or to any other action taken at the request or with the consent of the master of the vessel.

Article 40. 1. Where a vessel of the sending State is wrecked, runs aground or is otherwise damaged in the receiving State or where any article forming part of the cargo of a damaged vessel of the sending State, the receiving State or a third State, being the property of a national of the sending State, is found on the coast or in the waters of the receiving State as flotsam or is brought into a port of that State, the competent authorities of the receiving State shall notify the consular officer as soon as possible. They shall also inform the consular officer of any action that has been taken to save persons, the vessel, the cargo and other goods, and parts of the vessel or cargo that have become separated from the vessel.

2. A consular officer may provide any kind of assistance to such a vessel, its passengers and the members of its crew. For this purpose, he may request assistance from the competent authorities of the receiving State.

A consular officer may take any action provided for under paragraph 1, including steps to repair the vessel. He may request the competent authorities of the receiving State to take, or continue to take, such measures.

3. Where a damaged vessel or any article belonging to such a vessel is found on or near the coast of the receiving State or is brought into a port of that State and neither the master of the vessel, the owner, his agent nor the underwriters concerned are in a position to make arrangements for the custody or disposal of the vessel or article, the consular officer shall be considered authorized to take such action on behalf of the owner as the owner himself could have taken for that purpose.

The provisions of this paragraph shall also apply to any article that is part of the cargo of a vessel and is the property of a national of the sending State.

4. Where any article forming part of the cargo of a damaged vessel of a third State, being the property of a national of the sending State, is found on or near the coast of the receiving State or is brought into a port of that State and neither the master of the vessel, the owner of the article, his agent nor the underwriters concerned are in a position to make arrangements for the custody or disposal of the article, the consular officer shall be considered authorized to take such action on behalf of the owner as the owner himself could have taken for that purpose.

Article 41. Articles 37 to 40 shall apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to aircraft.

CHAPTER V. FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 42. 1. This Convention shall be ratified. It shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Berlin.

2. This Convention shall remain in force until the expiry of six months from the date on which one of the High Contracting Parties notifies the other High Contracting Party that it is denouncing the Convention.

3. Upon the entry into force of this Convention, the Consular Convention between the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic concluded at Budapest on 3 July 1957¹ shall cease to have effect.

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

DONE at Budapest on 28 June 1972, in duplicate in the Hungarian and German languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Presidential Council
of the Hungarian People's Republic:

[ISTVÁN ROSKA]

For the Chairman
of the Council of State
of the German Democratic Republic:

[OSKAR FISCHER]

PROTOCOL

TO THE CONSULAR CONVENTION BETWEEN THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

At the time of the signing this day of the Consular Convention between the Hungarian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention", the plenipotentiaries of the High Contracting Parties have agreed as follows:

1. The notification to the consular officer provided for in article 36, paragraph 2, of the Convention shall take place within three days from the time of the detention, arrest or imposition of any other restriction on the personal freedom of a national of the sending State.

2. The right of a consular officer to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State, referred to in article 36, paragraph 3, of the Convention, shall be accorded within four days from the time of the detention, arrest or imposition of any other restriction on the personal freedom of such national.

3. The right of a consular officer, referred to in article 36, paragraph 3, of the Convention, to visit and communicate with a national of the sending State who has been detained or arrested, who is serving a term of imprisonment or whose personal freedom has been restricted in any other way shall be accorded at regular intervals.

DONE at Budapest on 28 June 1972, in duplicate in the Hungarian and German languages, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Presidential Council
of the Hungarian People's Republic:

[ISTVÁN ROSKA]

For the Chairman
of the Council of State
of the German Democratic Republic:

[OSKAR FISCHER]

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 407, p. 185.