

**No. 10915**

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**YUGOSLAVIA  
and  
AUSTRIA**

**Consular Treaty (with final protocol and exchange of notes  
dated at Belgrade on 27 May 1965). Signed at Belgrade  
on 18 March 1960**

*Authentic texts: Serbo-Croatian and German.*

*Registered by Yugoslavia on 8 January 1971.*

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**YUGOSLAVIE  
et  
AUTRICHE**

**Traité consulaire (avec protocole final et échange de notes  
en date à Belgrade du 27 mai 1965). Signé à Belgrade  
le 18 mars 1960**

*Textes authentiques: serbo-croate et allemand.*

*Enregistré par la Yougoslavie le 8 janvier 1971.*

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

CONSULAR TREATY<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S  
REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA AND THE REPUBLIC  
OF AUSTRIA

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The Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Austria, desiring to regulate their consular relations, have agreed as follows:

GENERAL PROVISIONS

*Article 1*

(1) For the purposes of this Treaty, the following terms shall, save as otherwise provided, have the meanings hereunder assigned to them:

- (a) "Consular officer" shall mean a consul-general, consul or vice-consul;
  - (b) "Consular employee" shall mean any employee of a consulate who does not hold consular rank;
  - (c) "Consular post" shall mean a consulate-general, consulate or vice-consulate.
- (2) Consular officers may be career officers or honorary officers.

(a) Career consular officers are officials appointed by the sending State who engage in no professional activity in the receiving State other than the performance of their consular functions and have the nationality of only the sending State.

(b) Honorary consular officers are persons appointed by the sending State who may, in the receiving State, engage in a gainful activity in addition to their consular functions. Only nationals of the Contracting States may be appointed as honorary consular officers.

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<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 26 September 1968 by the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which took place at Vienna, in accordance with articles 38 and 39(1).

*Article 2*

Each Contracting State may establish consular posts in the territory of the other Contracting State. Each Contracting State reserves the right to designate areas in which it does not wish consular posts to be established, provided that such exceptions also apply in respect of all other States.

*Article 3*

(1) The consular commission of the head of a consular post shall be presented to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the receiving State. The head of a consular post shall be recognized and accepted in accordance with the rules and procedures laid down in the receiving State.

(2) The head of a consular post shall be granted the *exequatur* necessary for the unimpeded performance of his official functions, without delay and free of charge, in respect of the area (consular district) specified by agreement between the Contracting States.

(3) The authorities having jurisdiction in the consular district shall, upon presentation to them of the *exequatur*, immediately take the necessary steps to enable the head of the consular post to perform his official functions and to enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities appertaining to his position.

(4) All consular officers and consular employees shall be provided by the competent authorities of the receiving State with identity documents indicating their official status.

*Article 4*

Where either Contracting State declines to consent to the appointment of a consular officer or wishes to withdraw its consent to an appointment, it shall so notify the other Contracting State through the diplomatic channel. It shall not be obliged to give the reasons for its decision.

*Article 5*

The receiving State shall afford consular officers the fullest support and assistance in the performance of their official functions.

*Article 6*

(1) In the event of the incapacity, absence or death of the head of a consular post, the sending State may authorize an employee of its diplomatic mission or of another of its consular posts in the receiving State, an honorary consular officer, or a consular officer or employee of the consular post concerned to take temporary charge of the post.

(2) While in temporary charge of the post, the acting head of a consular post shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities to which the head of a consular post is entitled.

## RIGHTS, PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES

*Article 7*

(1) Consular officers of one Contracting State shall, in the territory of the other Contracting State, enjoy all such rights, privileges and immunities as are or may hereafter be enjoyed by consular officers of the same rank from the most-favoured nation.

(2) However, neither Contracting State may claim for its consular officers under the most-favoured-nation clause any privileges more extensive than those which it accords to the consular officers of the other Contracting State.

*Article 8*

(1) The head of a consular post may affix to the buildings in which the consular offices are housed the coat-of-arms of the sending State together with an appropriate inscription in the language of that State. He may fly the flag of the sending State from the said buildings, and from any building in which he alone has his residence, on national holidays and other customary occasions.

(2) Consular officers may also fly the flag of the sending State on vehicles, vessels and aircraft used by them in the performance of their official duties. This provision shall not apply in the case of public transport used by consular officers.

*Article 9*

(1) Consular officers, consular employees and persons in the employ of consular officers shall be exempt, in the territory of the receiving State, from material military obligations such as contributions, requisitioning and billeting in so far as such obligations relate to movable and immovable property intended exclusively for their official or personal use.

(2) Where the persons referred to in paragraph 1 are nationals of the receiving State, they shall not be exempt from personal military service.

*Article 10*

(1) Consular officers and consular employees shall be exempt in the receiving State from taxation in respect of remuneration received by them in their official capacity.

(2) Career consular officers and consular employees appointed by the sending State, and members of their families, shall in addition be exempt in the receiving State from payment of all direct personal taxes provided that the latter are not imposed in respect of immovable property, mortgage claims, or a trade, profession or other gainful activity, are not deducted at the source and do not represent compensation for special services rendered by territorial subdivisions, public agencies or enterprises.

(3) The provisions of paragraph 2 shall apply only in the case of persons who are nationals of the sending State.

(4) The exemptions granted under paragraph 2 shall not exceed the tax exemptions which the Contracting States reciprocally grant to diplomatic staff and employees of diplomatic missions and the members of their families.

*Article 11*

Immovable property owned by the sending State and used exclusively for consular premises or for the living quarters of consular officers or consular employees shall be exempt in the receiving State from all public charges imposed in respect of the possession or use of such property. This exemption shall not apply in the case of charges which represent compensation for special services rendered by territorial subdivisions, public agencies or enterprises.

*Article 12*

(1) Official seals, coats-of-arms, flags and other stores, as well as office supplies, dispatched to a consular post of one Contracting State exclusively for official use or returned to the sending State by a consular post shall be exempt in the territory of the other Contracting State from all import and export duties; they shall, however, be subject to customs examination.

(2) All articles imported into the territory of one Contracting State for the personal use of career consular officers of the other Contracting State and members of their families shall likewise be exempt from import duty.

(3) Consular officers and consular employees who are not nationals of the receiving State shall, in connexion with their transfer, be entitled to import duty-free, within a period of six months after they enter upon their duties in the receiving State, their household furniture and articles intended for use by themselves and members of their families and also to export such articles duty-free within a period of three months following the termination of their function.

*Article 13*

(1) Consular officers shall not be subject to the jurisdiction of the receiving State in respect of official acts performed by them within their sphere of competence as defined by this Treaty. In the case of consular employees, this immunity shall apply only in respect of official acts performed on the premises of the consular post.

(2) Consular officers who are nationals of the sending State shall not, in the territory of the receiving State, be subject to arrest or to detention before the decision of a court becomes enforceable, save in the case of an offence punishable under the law of the receiving State by deprivation of liberty for a maximum period of not less than five years or by a heavier penalty.

(3) The sending State may, of its own accord or at the request of the receiving State, waive the immunities provided for in paragraphs 1 and 2.

(4) The diplomatic mission of the sending State shall be notified forthwith of the arrest or detention of a consular officer or of the initiation of criminal proceedings against him.

*Article 14*

(1) Consular officers shall be required to give evidence in court if requested to do so by a court of the receiving State. They shall not be required to take an oath. No measures may be taken to compel a consular officer to appear in court as a witness or to make a deposition.

(2) Consular officers may refuse to give evidence concerning matters connected with their official duties. Where, in the opinion of the court, refusal cannot be justified on this basis, the Contracting States shall deal with the matter through the diplomatic channel.

(3) The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 shall also apply to administrative proceedings.

*Article 15*

(1) The archives of a consular post shall be inviolable. The courts and other authorities of the State in which the consular post is situated shall not, under any circumstances, examine or detain any book, paper or other object forming part of the archives. Official records and papers and all other official articles shall at all times be kept separate from the private papers of consular officers and consular employees.

(2) Official correspondence and official communications, howsoever exchanged, between the consular post and any authority of the sending State shall be inviolable and shall not be subject to censorship. The term "authority of the sending State" shall be deemed to include the diplomatic missions and consular posts of the sending State.

(3) A career consular officer shall be entitled, in the territory of the receiving State, to exchange communications in code with any of the authorities referred to in paragraph 2. Where special circumstances in the receiving State so require, the exercise of this right may be temporarily suspended subject to prior notification.

(4) The courts and other authorities of the receiving State shall not employ coercive measures on the premises of a consular post or in the living quarters of career consular officers without the consent of the head of the consular post, save in connexion with the service of documents, the execution of a final court decision or the conduct of criminal proceedings in respect of an offence punishable under the law of the receiving State by deprivation of liberty for a period of five years or by a heavier penalty.

(5) The premises of a consular post, the living quarters of consular officers and the means of transport referred to in article 8 may at no time be used to provide asylum.

#### GENERAL FUNCTIONS OF CONSULAR OFFICERS

##### *Article 16*

The general functions of consular officers shall consist in:

(1) Protecting within their consular districts, personally or through their representatives or agents, the rights and interests of individuals and bodies corporate having the nationality of the sending State;

(2) Endeavouring to develop economic relations between the Contracting States;

(3) Contributing to the strengthening of the bonds of friendship between the Contracting States.

##### *Article 17*

Consular officers shall be entitled, within their consular districts and in conformity with international law and custom, to take all measures which they deem necessary to protect the rights and interests of individuals and bodies corporate having the nationality of the sending State. They may apply directly to the courts and other authorities of the receiving State to seek clarification of matters affecting nationals of the sending State and may intervene in such matters, orally or in writing, to protect the rights of the persons concerned. Where a consular officer applies to them in writing, the courts and other authorities in question shall reply in writing within a reasonable period of time.

##### *Article 18*

(1) Consular officers shall be entitled to represent, before the courts and other authorities of the receiving State, nationals of the sending State who, owing to absence or for other valid reasons, are unable to protect their own rights and interests within the appropriate time-limit; such representation shall continue until the persons represented appoint their own agents or themselves assume the protection of their rights and interests.



(2) Domestic regulations which reserve the right of representation or defence to specific persons shall not be affected.

#### *Article 19*

(1) Consular officers shall be entitled, within their consular districts and where authorized to do so by the laws of the sending State,

(a) To receive and certify declarations from nationals of the sending State at a consular post, at their residences, at the residences of nationals of the sending State or on board vessels sailing under the flag of that State, at the request of such nationals;

(b) To receive at any place, attest and accept for safekeeping the wills of nationals of the sending State;

(c) To draw up and attest documents for persons of whatsoever nationality and to receive declarations from such persons where the documents and declarations in question relate to property situated in the sending State, to transactions to be completed in that State or to rights to be asserted there; in the case of property, transactions or rights in third States, such authority shall vest in the consular officer only if a national of the sending State is affected;

(d) To translate and to certify translations of documents of any kind issued by the courts and other authorities of either Contracting State.

(2) Documents and copies or translations thereof drawn up, certified or attested in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be regarded in the receiving State as having been drawn up, certified or attested by the competent authorities of the sending State, provided that they conform in form and content to the laws of the latter State.

#### *Article 20*

Consular officers shall, in addition, be entitled:

(1) To issue travel documents to nationals of the sending State, to extend the validity of or renew travel documents issued in the sending State and to grant visas of all kinds;

(2) To accept for safekeeping documents and other articles entrusted to them by nationals of the sending State; the privileges provided for in article 15 in respect of consular archives shall not apply to articles so accepted;

(3) To engage in the recruitment of nationals of the sending State, provided that such persons respond voluntarily to the appeal;

(4) To collect in the receiving State, without applying direct measures of compulsion, the charges for official services prescribed by the regulations of the sending State.

#### MATTERS OF SUCCESSION

##### *Article 21*

The competent civil registry office of the receiving State shall notify the consular officer forthwith of the death of any national of the sending State, delivering to him at the same time a death certificate issued free of duties and other charges. If a death certificate cannot be issued at once, the civil registry office shall furnish one later.

##### *Article 22*

(1) Consular officers of the sending State shall have the following rights, which they may exercise personally or through their representatives or agents, in relation to the estates of nationals of that State:

(a) They may co-operate in drawing up the inventory of the estate and may countersign the relevant minutes;

(b) They may co-operate with the competent courts and other authorities in all measures taken to preserve movable or immovable property of the estate from damage or loss and, in particular, may propose the sale of movable items of the estate with a view to the prevention of damage or where the cost of storing such items would be disproportionate to their value or would pose difficulties or where their sale would otherwise be in the interest of the heirs; they shall, in addition, be entitled to attend such sale;

(c) They may participate in the appointment of a curator for the estate and in other matters relating to its administration and may make proposals in that connexion;

(2) In the event of the death of a national of the sending State, the courts of the receiving State shall transmit to the consular officer a certified copy of the death certificate and shall, in cases where the consular post is in the locality in which the movable property of the estate is situated, notify him in good time of their intention to take any of the measures referred to in paragraph 1; in other cases, the consular officer shall be notified forthwith of any measures that are taken. Such measures may, without prejudice to the rights of third persons, be altered or rescinded on the proposal of the consular officer.

### *Article 23*

Movable property of the estate of a national of one Contracting State situated in the territory of the other Contracting State shall be delivered to the consular officer for transfer to the State of which the decedent was a national unless :

- (1) The succession proceedings are conducted in the receiving State;
- (2) Security must be provided or payment made in the receiving State in respect of claims by heirs, persons entitled to a statutory portion of the estate, legatees or creditors or in respect of death duties; or
- (3) Such transfer is precluded by export prohibitions or foreign exchange regulations.

### *Article 24*

Where a court of one Contracting State learns that an individual or body corporate having the nationality of the other Contracting State is concerned in succession proceedings pending before it as an heir, a person entitled to a statutory portion of the estate or a legatee, it shall so notify the consular officer of the other Contracting State.

## GUARDIANSHIP AND CURATORSHIP

### *Article 25*

(1) Consular officers shall be entitled, as necessary and where authorized to do so by the regulations of the sending State, to appoint a legal representative for individuals within their consular districts who are nationals of the sending

State and are legally incapacitated or lack full legal capacity. The courts and other authorities shall be required to inform the consular officer of any case in which the need arises to appoint a legal representative for a national of the sending State.

(2) The courts and other authorities may take interim measures to protect the interests of the individuals referred to in paragraph 1 until a legal representative is appointed for them by the competent courts or authorities of the sending State. The consular officer shall be informed forthwith of the measures taken.

(3) Courts and other authorities concerned with guardianship or curatorship in respect of the nationals of the sending State referred to in paragraph 1 shall also be required to obtain the views of the consular officer before taking any important measures.

## SHIPPING

### *Article 26*

When a seagoing or river vessel of one Contracting State enters a port in the other Contracting State, the master and crew of the vessel shall be permitted to communicate freely with the consular officer of the State under whose flag the vessel is sailing. If the vessel is not in a port where there is a consular post, the master and crew may proceed to the consular officer in whose district the port is situated; they shall so notify in advance the competent local authorities, which shall issue the authorization required for the purpose.

### *Article 27*

(1) Consular officers may, personally or through their representatives, extend assistance, without interference by the authorities of the receiving State, to vessels sailing under the flag of the sending State which are in port in their consular districts. Consular officers or their representatives may board such vessels for the purpose of extending assistance or performing other functions.

(2) In exercising these rights a consular officer may, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the sending State:

(a) Examine the vessel's books and papers, question the master and crew concerning the voyage and destination of the vessel and take steps to facilitate

the latter's entry and departure; if shipping agencies or other service enterprises are involved, the consular officer shall take measures falling within their sphere of activity only at their request;

(b) Appear with the master or members of the crew before courts and other authorities in accordance with the regulations of the receiving State, extend every assistance to such persons, and act as interpreter for them before courts and other authorities;

(c) Settle disputes between the master and members of the crew, including labour disputes, arrange for the engagement or discharge of the master and members of the crew, and take measures for the preservation of good order and discipline on the vessel;

(d) Take all measures within his authority, in relation to a vessel sailing under the flag of the sending State, for the enforcement of the administrative regulations and the provisions of the maritime and river law of that State;

(e) Arrange, where necessary, for hospital treatment for the master and members of the crew or for their voluntary repatriation.

(3) A consular officer or his representative may also, at the request of the master, board vessels bound for a port in the sending State which are not sailing under the flag of that State, where this appears necessary for the execution of a document applied for by the master.

#### *Article 28*

Except with the consent or at the request of the consular officer or the master of the vessel, the courts and other authorities of the receiving State shall not intervene in matters relating to the internal management of the vessel or in labour disputes between the master and the crew. In addition, they shall not intervene in cases where disciplinary action is taken on board the vessel against members of the crew guilty of a breach of the service regulations; in the case of river navigation, the imposition of restrictions on freedom shall be excluded as a disciplinary measure.

#### *Article 29*

(1) Except at the request or with the consent of the consular officer or the master of the vessel, the courts and other authorities of the receiving State shall not:

(a) Intervene in any events occurring on board the vessel other than those involving the preservation of tranquility and good order, public health or safety;

(b) Institute proceedings in respect of any offence in the "less serious" category committed on board the vessel unless it creates a threat to the good order of the port or landing place or was committed by or against a person other than a member of the crew.

(2) This shall not affect the power of the courts and other authorities of one Contracting State to conduct inquiries and investigations in connexion with serious offences or with the less serious offences specified in paragraph 1 (b) if such offences are committed on board a vessel sailing under the flag of the other Contracting State which is present in the territory of the first-mentioned Contracting State. The application of the regulations of the Contracting State in whose territory the vessel is present relating to vessels and to persons and articles on board vessels shall likewise remain unaffected.

#### *Article 30*

(1) The courts and other authorities shall not proceed, in accordance with their domestic regulations, to question or arrest any person on board a vessel, to seize any property on board the vessel, to take any action on board the vessel in connexion with judicial proceedings, or to require the master or a member of the crew to testify before a court or other authority unless the consular officer is given adequate advance notice to that effect.

(2) If advance notice cannot be given owing to the special urgency of the case, or if the courts or other authorities have intervened at the request of the master of the vessel, or if the consular officer was not present when official action was taken, the courts and other authorities shall, at the request of the consular officer, provide him with such information as is consistent with the purpose of the proceedings.

#### *Article 31*

(1) The provisions of articles 29 and 30 shall not apply to official action taken by the courts or other authorities in connexion with the safety of the vessel, persons and cargo or with health examination and passport control.

(2) All official action taken by the customs authorities for the purpose of preventing or detecting customs offences or of seizing goods shall likewise be excluded from the provisions of the above-mentioned articles.

#### *Article 32*

If the master or a member of the crew of a vessel sailing under the flag of one Contracting State dies on board the vessel, either during the voyage or in port, or ashore in the other Contracting State, the competent courts and other authorities of the latter Contracting State shall promptly transmit to the consular officer of the first-mentioned Contracting State copies of all reports which they receive relating to the rights and property of the deceased, together with any other particulars at their disposal which may facilitate the tracing of heirs.

#### *Article 33*

(1) If a vessel sailing under the flag of one Contracting State is wrecked or stranded on the coast of the other Contracting State or suffers some other accident in the territory of the latter State, the competent authorities shall without delay notify the consular officer in whose district the accident occurred.

(2) The competent authorities shall take all appropriate measures for the preservation of the vessel in question, of the lives of persons on board, of the cargo and other articles on board or of articles which have become separated from the vessel and, if necessary, for the prevention of plundering or disorder on board. They may also take any measures which they consider necessary in order to avoid possible damage to the port facilities or to other vessels.

(3) If neither the owner or outfitter of the vessel in question, their agent, the underwriter nor the master is in a position to take the necessary measures, the consular officer shall be deemed to be authorized, as agent for the persons in question and subject to compliance with the laws of the Contracting State in whose waters the accident occurred, to take any measures and make any arrangements that those persons would have taken or made if they had been present.

#### *Article 34*

(1) The authorities of the Contracting State in whose territory an accident has occurred shall levy no customs or other duties leviable upon the importa-

tion of goods in respect of the vessel's cargo, stores, equipment or fittings unless such articles enter the free market in the territory of that Contracting State. The said authorities may, however, require the deposit of security for any duties which may become leviable in respect of such articles.

(2) The authorities may charge for their assistance and rescue operations only those costs whose reimbursement would be required in similar circumstances from a vessel sailing under the flag of their State.

(3) Where articles belonging to, or forming part of the cargo of, a vessel sailing under the flag of one Contracting State which has suffered an accident are found on or near the coast of the other Contracting State, the consular officer shall be entitled, as agent for the owner or other authorized persons, to take all appropriate measures for the preservation or disposal of such articles if the said persons are not in a position to take the necessary measures personally or through their representatives.

#### FINAL PROVISIONS

##### *Article 35*

The powers accorded in this Treaty to heads of consular posts and to consular officers shall be accorded, in respect of areas outside consular districts, to diplomatic staff whose names are notified to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the other Contracting State by the head of a diplomatic mission as those of persons to whom he has entrusted the conduct of consular business at the diplomatic mission in question. This provision shall not affect the status of such persons as members of the diplomatic mission or the related privileges and immunities.

##### *Article 36*

Nothing in this Treaty shall be interpreted to mean that the powers accorded to consular officers for the purpose of protecting and defending the rights of nationals of the sending State shall preclude or limit the construction of those rights according to the generally recognized principles of international law.



*Article 37*

(1) Any dispute arising between the Contracting States in connexion with the interpretation or application of this Treaty which cannot be settled through the diplomatic channel shall be referred to an arbitral tribunal composed of three members, namely, one representative of each Contracting State and a president appointed by agreement between the Contracting States. If the Contracting States are unable, within three months, to reach agreement on the president, the latter shall be appointed, at the request of either Contracting State, by the President of the International Court of Justice at The Hague.

(2) Save as otherwise agreed, the Hague Convention of 18 October 1907<sup>1</sup> for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes shall be applicable to proceedings of the arbitral tribunal.

*Article 38*

This Treaty shall be ratified; the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Vienna.

*Article 39*

(1) This Treaty shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall not be subject to denunciation for a period of ten years.

(2) Unless the Treaty is denounced six months before the expiry of the said period, it shall be deemed to be extended for an indefinite period of time. It may thereafter be denounced at any time, subject to six months' notice of termination.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the plenipotentiaries of the two Contracting States have signed this Treaty and have thereto affixed their seals.

DONE at Belgrade on 18 March 1960, in duplicate in the Serbo-Croatian and German languages, both texts being authentic.

For the Federal People's Republic  
of Yugoslavia :

[KOČA POPOVIĆ]

[SEAL]

For the Republic of Austria :

[BRUNO KREISKY]

[SEAL]

<sup>1</sup> *British and Foreign State Papers*, vol. 100, p. 298.

## FINAL PROTOCOL

On the occasion of the drawing up of the Consular Treaty concluded this day between the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Austria, it is agreed that the said Treaty shall not affect rights and obligations:

(1) Devolving upon either or both of the Contracting States as a result of the ratification of the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, concluded at Geneva on 28 July 1951;<sup>1</sup>

(2) Assumed by the two Contracting States under the Agreement of 10 November 1954 between the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Federal Government of the Republic of Austria regulating navigation on the Danube.

DONE at Belgrade on 18 March 1960, in duplicate in the Serbo-Croatian and German languages, both texts being authentic.

For the Federal People's Republic  
of Yugoslavia:

[KOČA POPOVIĆ]

For the Republic of Austria:

[BRUNO KREISKY]

## EXCHANGE OF NOTES

## I

Ref. 42466

The State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia presents its compliments to the Austrian Embassy and, on instructions from its Government, has the honour to state the following:

In connexion with the forthcoming exchange of the instruments of ratification of the Consular Treaty between the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Austria, the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has the honour to confirm that the Yugoslav Government is in agreement with the interpretation of article 26 of the above-mentioned Treaty, established in the course of the conversations held between the Austrian Embassy and the

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 189, p. 137.

State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, to the effect that the provisions of the said article shall in no way restrict the freedom of the local authorities, in conformity with domestic regulations, to refuse the authorization referred to therein if they should deem it necessary to do so.

The State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs has the honour to request the Austrian Embassy to confirm the Austrian Government's agreement with the foregoing and proposes that this note and the Embassy's affirmative reply should constitute an authentic interpretation of article 26 of the above-mentioned Treaty.

The State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia takes this opportunity, etc.

Belgrade, 27 May 1965.

The Austrian Embassy  
Belgrade

## II

### AUSTRIAN EMBASSY

Ref. 473-Res/65

The Austrian Embassy presents its compliments to the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and has the honour to acknowledge receipt of its note No. 42466/65 of 27 May 1965, which reads as follows:

[See note I]

The Austrian Embassy, on instructions from its Government, has the honour to confirm that the Austrian Government is in agreement with the above interpretation of article 26 of the Consular Treaty of 18 March 1960 between the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Austria.

The Embassy takes this opportunity, etc.

Belgrade, 27 May 1965.

The State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs  
of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia  
Belgrade