

No. 8620

**UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN
AND NORTHERN IRELAND
and
YUGOSLAVIA**

Consular Convention (with schedule and Protocols of Signature). Signed at Belgrade, on 21 April 1965

Official text : English.

Registered by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on 1 May 1967.

**ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE
ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD
et
YUGOSLAVIE**

Convention consulaire (avec annexe et Protocoles de signature). Signée à Belgrade, le 21 avril 1965

Texte officiel anglais.

Enregistrée par le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande du Nord le 1^{er} mai 1967.

No. 8620. CONSULAR CONVENTION¹ BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA. SIGNED AT BELGRADE, ON 21 APRIL 1965

Her Majesty The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth, and the President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia ;

Being desirous of regulating their relations in the consular field and of thus facilitating the protection of the nationals and organisations of each High Contracting Party in the territories of the other ;

Have decided to conclude a Consular Convention and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries for this purpose :

Her Majesty The Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth (hereinafter referred to as "Her Britannic Majesty") :

For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland :

The Right Honourable Michael Stewart, M.P., Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ;

The President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia :

For the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (hereinafter referred to as "Yugoslavia") :

Mr. Koča Popović, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ;

Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers, which were found in good and due form, have agreed as follows :

¹ Came into force on 5 May 1966, the thirtieth day after the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification which took place at London on 5 April 1966, in accordance with article 48 (1).

PART I

APPLICATION AND DEFINITIONS

Article 1

This Convention applies, in relation to the respective High Contracting Parties,

(1) to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to all territories for whose international relations Her Britannic Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom are responsible ;

(2) to Yugoslavia.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Convention :

(1) the term "sending State" means, according to the context, the High Contracting Party by whom a consular officer is appointed, or all the territories of that Party to which the Convention applies ;

(2) the term "receiving State" means, according to the context, the High Contracting Party within whose territories a consular officer exercises his functions as such, or all the territories of that Party to which the Convention applies ;

(3) the term "territory" means any part of the territories of the receiving State in which the whole or part of the district of a consular officer is situated and which has been notified, in conformity with the provisions of Article 46, as constituting a territorial unit for the purposes of all or some of the Articles of the Convention ;

(4) the term "national" means, in relation to the respective High Contracting Parties,

(a) any British subject or any British protected person belonging to any of the categories specified in the Schedule to the Convention, together with, where the context permits, any juridical entity duly created under the law of any of the territories referred to in paragraph (1) of Article 1 ;

(b) any Yugoslav citizen, together with, where the context permits, any juridical entity duly created under the law of Yugoslavia ;

(5) for the purposes of Part VII, the term "vessel" means, in relation to the respective High Contracting Parties,

(a) any ship or craft registered at a port in any of the territories referred to in paragraph (1) of Article 1 ;

(b) any ship or craft flying the flag of Yugoslavia ;

(6) the term “consular officer” means any person who holds from the competent authorities of the receiving State a valid *exequatur* or other authorisation (including a provisional authorisation) to act in such capacity on behalf of the sending State ; the term includes consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents ; a consular officer may be a career officer (*consul missus*) in which case he shall be a national of the sending State or an honorary officer (*consul electus*) in which case he may possess the nationality either of the sending State or of the receiving State ;

(7) the term “consular employee” means any person, not being a consular officer, employed by the sending State at a consulate for the performance of consular duties, provided that his name has been duly communicated in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 to the competent authorities of the receiving State and provided also that the said authorities have not declined to recognise him, or to continue to recognise him ; the term does not, however, apply to any driver, or any person employed solely on domestic duties at, or in the upkeep of, the consular premises ; a consular employee may possess the nationality either of the sending State or of the receiving State ;

(8) the term “consular office” means any building or part of a building which is occupied exclusively for the purposes of the official business of a consular officer ;

(9) the term “consulate” includes consulates-general, consulates, vice-consulates and consular agencies ;

(10) the term “consular archives” includes official correspondence, documents, records, office books and seals, together with any furniture and equipment intended exclusively for their protection or safekeeping ;

(11) the term “grave offence” means, for the purposes of Article 16 and of paragraph (2) of Article 41, an offence for which a maximum sentence of imprisonment for not less than five years, or a more severe sentence, may be awarded.

PART II

APPOINTMENTS AND DISTRICTS

Article 3

(1) The sending State may establish and maintain consulates in the receiving State at any place where a third State possesses a consulate and at any other place where the receiving State agrees to the establishment of a consulate.

- (2) The sending State may
- (a) determine whether a consulate shall be a consulate-general, a consulate, a vice-consulate or a consular agency ;
 - (b) subject to paragraph (3) of this Article, prescribe the limits of each of its consular districts, it being understood that so far as practicable consular districts shall correspond to the administrative and judicial divisions of the receiving State.

- (3) The receiving State may object to the inclusion within a consular district
- (a) of any area which is not within a consular district of, and is not open to the official commercial representatives of, a third State ;
 - (b) of any territory of a third State.

(4) The sending State may employ consular officers and employees at its consulates. Their numbers shall not exceed what is required for the adequate performance of the work of the post.

Article 4

(1) The sending State shall notify the receiving State of the appointment of a consular officer to a consulate. Any such notification shall be made in writing through the diplomatic channel. In the case of an honorary consular officer who is a national of the receiving State, the consent of that State shall be obtained in advance through the diplomatic channel.

(2) The *exequatur* or other authorisation shall be granted as soon as possible and free of charge by the receiving State upon the presentation of the commission or other notification of appointment of a consular officer ; the said commission or notification shall specify the area within which the consular officer is authorised to perform consular functions. Where necessary, a provisional authorisation shall be accorded, pending the grant of the *exequatur* or other authorisation.

(3) The *exequatur* or other authorisation shall not be refused without good cause.

(4) The receiving State shall not be deemed to have consented to a consular officer acting as such, or to have extended to him the benefits of this Convention, until the receiving State has granted him an *exequatur* or other authorisation, including a provisional authorisation.

(5) The receiving State shall inform without delay its competent authorities of the name of any consular officer entitled to act as such under the Convention.