

**No. 29602**

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**AUSTRIA  
and  
SLOVENIA**

**Agreement on bilateral foreign economic relations (with  
annex). Signed at Vienna on 14 July 1992**

*Authentic texts: German and Slovene.*

*Registered by Austria on 10 February 1993.*

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**AUTRICHE  
et  
SLOVÉNIE**

**Accord relatif aux relations économiques extérieures bila-  
térales (avec annexe). Signé à Vienne le 14 juillet 1992**

*Textes authentiques : allemand et slovène.*

*Enregistré par l'Autriche le 10 février 1993.*

## [TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

AGREEMENT<sup>1</sup> BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA AND THE  
REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA ON BILATERAL FOREIGN ECO-  
NOMIC RELATIONS

The Republic of Austria and the Republic of Slovenia, hereinafter called “the Contracting Parties”,

Guided by the desire to strengthen existing bilateral foreign trade relations and to promote the exchange of goods and economic, industrial, technical and technico-economic cooperation on the basis of equal rights and mutual advantage,

Convinced that a new agreement on bilateral foreign trade relations creates favourable conditions and an appropriate basis for the further development of bilateral foreign trade relations,

With the intention of continuing to apply the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)<sup>2</sup> in a pragmatic manner in the relationship between the Republic of Austria and the Republic of Slovenia until the accession of the Republic of Slovenia to that Agreement,

In harmony with the laws prevailing in the two States,

On the basis of market economy principles,

Have agreed as follows:

*Article 1*

The Contracting Parties agree, in the context of their prevailing laws, to facilitate and to promote their bilateral foreign trade relations between enterprises, organizations, companies and institutions, hereinafter called “enterprises”, of the two States.

*Article 2*

(1) The Republic of Austria and the Republic of Slovenia shall accord each other most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of customs and other duties and of the procedure for the determination of such customs and other duties as are levied on the occasion of the import or export of goods.

(2) The Contracting Parties agree that most-favoured-nation treatment shall in particular not apply to concessions, advantages or exemptions that either of the Contracting Parties grants or will grant:

(a) To neighbouring States for the facilitation of border traffic,

(b) To States that are fellow members with it of a customs union or a free trade or preferential trade area that already exists or will be set up in the future,

<sup>1</sup> Came into force on 1 February 1993, i.e., the first day of the third month following the month in which the Contracting Parties had notified each other (on 25 September and 27 November 1992) of the completion of their respective domestic requirements, in accordance with article 15 (1).

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 55, p. 187.

(c) To third States in the application of multilateral agreements in which the other Contracting Party does not participate.

### Article 3

Until the relevant agreements under international law are put into operation for the Republic of Slovenia, the Contracting Parties shall apply to bilateral trade in goods *mutatis mutandis* the multilateral conventions under international law that were in effect for trade in goods between the Republic of Austria and the former Yugoslavia in its frontiers of 1 January 1991 and that are quoted in the annex.

### Article 4

(1) So far as lies within their power pursuant to the law prevailing in the State in question, the Contracting Parties will in particular support and promote cooperation in the economic, industrial, technical and technico-scientific fields, for example in:

- Agriculture and forestry,
- Animal and plant breeding,
- Management training,
- Standards,
- Testing of building materials.

(2) The Contracting Parties agree that special possibilities for cooperation exist in the following fields:

- Construction (civil engineering),
- Environmental protection according to the latest standard of environmental technology available from time to time,
- Electrical engineering,
- The food industry,
- The construction of plant and machinery,
- Chemical engineering,
- The wood working and papermaking industry,
- The metal working industry,
- The further development of joint trade activities in third markets, and
- Petroleum and refinery technology and related know-how marketing.

### Article 5

The Contracting Parties agree that tourism can contribute to the intensification of bilateral foreign trade relations.

(1) In the framework of the law in force in the State in question and on the basis of the recommendations of the United Nations Conference on International Travel and Tourism, Rome, 1963,<sup>1</sup> and of the “Tourism Bill of Rights and Tourist Code”, Sofia, 1985, the two Contracting Parties will promote tourism and unhindered travel with respect to customs and other border formalities and procedures.

<sup>1</sup>United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 472, p. 173.