

N° 2677.

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**LITHUANIE  
ET TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE**

**Convention de règlement judiciaire,  
d'arbitrage et de conciliation.  
Signée à Prague, le 8 mars 1930.**

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**LITHUANIA  
AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

**Convention for Judicial Settlement,  
Arbitration and Conciliation.  
Signed at Prague, March 8, 1930.**

<sup>1</sup> TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 2677. — CONVENTION <sup>2</sup> FOR JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT, ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC. SIGNED AT PRAGUE, MARCH 8, 1930.

*French official text communicated by the Permanent Delegate of the Czechoslovak Republic accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Convention took place April 15, 1931.*

Being sincerely desirous of developing mutual confidence and of strengthening peace among the nations by ensuring the settlement by pacific procedure of any disputes which may arise between their countries ;

Noting that respect for rights established by treaty or resulting from international law is obligatory upon international tribunals ;

Recognising that the rights of each State cannot be modified except with its consent ;

Considering that the faithful observance, under the auspices of the League of Nations, of methods of pacific procedure renders possible the settlement of all international disputes ;

Highly appreciating the recommendation made to all States by the Assembly of the League of Nations in its Resolution of September 26, 1928, to conclude Conventions for the pacific settlement of international disputes ;

Have decided to achieve their common aim by means of a Convention, and have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC :

Dr. Edvard BENEŠ, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Czechoslovak Republic ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA :

Dr. Dovas ZAUNIUS, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Lithuania ;

Who, having deposited their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following provisions :

## CHAPTER I.

## PACIFIC SETTLEMENT IN GENERAL.

*Article I.*

Disputes of every kind which may arise between the High Contracting Parties and which it has not been possible to settle by diplomacy shall be submitted, under the conditions laid down in the present Convention, to settlement by judicial means, arbitration or conciliation.

<sup>1</sup> Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations, à titre d'information.

<sup>1</sup> Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

<sup>2</sup> The exchange of ratifications took place at Kaunas, February 25, 1931.

*Article 2.*

Disputes for the settlement of which a special procedure is laid down in other conventions in force between the Parties to the dispute shall be settled in conformity with the provisions of such conventions.

*Article 3.*

1. In the case of a dispute the occasion of which, according to the municipal law of one of the Parties, falls within the competence of its judicial or administrative authorities, the Party in question may object to the matter in dispute being submitted for settlement by the different methods laid down in the present Convention until a decision with final effect has been pronounced, within a reasonable time, by the competent authority.

2. In such a case, the Party which desires to resort to the procedures laid down in the present Convention must notify the other Party of its intention within a period of one year from the date of the aforementioned decision.

## CHAPTER II.

## JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT.

*Article 4.*

All disputes with regard to which the Parties are in conflict as to their respective rights shall be submitted for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice, unless the Parties agree, in the manner hereinafter provided, to have resort to an arbitral tribunal.

It is understood that the disputes referred to above include in particular those mentioned in Article 36 of the Statute<sup>1</sup> of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

*Article 5.*

If the Parties agree to submit the disputes mentioned in the preceding Article to an arbitral tribunal, they shall draw up a special agreement in which they shall specify the subject of the dispute, the arbitrators selected and the procedure to be followed. In the absence of sufficient particulars in the special agreement, the provisions of the Hague Convention<sup>2</sup> of October 18, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes shall apply so far as is necessary. If nothing is laid down in the special agreement as to the rules regarding the substance of the dispute to be followed by the arbitrators, the tribunal shall apply the substantive rules enumerated in Article 38 of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice.

*Article 6.*

If the Parties fail to agree concerning the special agreement referred to in the preceding Article or fail to appoint arbitrators, either Party shall be at liberty, after giving three months' notice, to bring the dispute by an application direct before the Permanent Court of International Justice.

*Article 7.*

1. In the case of the disputes mentioned in Article 4, prior to any procedure before the Permanent Court of International Justice or any arbitral procedure, the Parties may agree to have recourse to the conciliation procedure provided for in the present Convention.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. VI, page 379 ; Vol. XI, page 405 ; Vol. XV, page 305 ; Vol. XXIV, page 153 ; Vol. XXVII, page 417 ; Vol. XXXIX, page 165 ; Vol. XLV, page 96 ; Vol. L, page 159 ; Vol. LIV, page 387 ; Vol. LXIX, page 70 ; Vol. LXXII, page 452 ; Vol. LXXVIII, page 435 ; Vol. LXXXVIII, page 272 ; Vol. XCII, page 362 ; Vol. XCVI, page 180 ; Vol. C, page 153 ; Vol. CIV, page 492 ; Vol. CVII, page 461 ; and Vol. CXI, page 402, of this Series.

<sup>2</sup> *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 100, page 298.

2. In the event of recourse to and failure of conciliation, neither Party may bring the dispute before the Permanent Court of International Justice or call for the constitution of the arbitral tribunal referred to in Article 5 before the expiration of one month from the termination of the proceedings of the Conciliation Commission.

### CHAPTER III.

#### CONCILIATION.

##### *Article 8.*

All disputes between the parties, other than those mentioned in Article 4, shall be compulsorily submitted to a procedure of conciliation.

##### *Article 9.*

The disputes referred to in the preceding Article shall be submitted to a permanent or special Conciliation Commission constituted by the parties.

##### *Article 10.*

On a request being sent by one of the Contracting Parties to the other Party, a Permanent Conciliation Commission shall be constituted within a period of six months.

##### *Article 11.*

Unless the Parties agree otherwise, the Conciliation Commission shall be constituted as follows :

(1) The Commission shall be composed of five members. The Parties shall each nominate one commissioner, who may be chosen from among their respective nationals. The other three commissioners shall be appointed by agreement from among the nationals of third Powers. These three commissioners must be of different nationalities and must not be habitually resident in the territory nor be in the service of the Parties. The Parties shall appoint the President of the Commission from among them.

(2) The commissioners shall be appointed for three years. They shall be re-eligible. The commissioners appointed jointly may be replaced during the course of their term of office by agreement between the Parties. Either Party may, however, at any time replace a commissioner whom it has appointed. Even if replaced, the commissioners shall continue to exercise their functions until the termination of the work in hand.

(3) Vacancies which may occur as a result of death, resignation or any other cause shall be filled within the shortest possible time in the manner fixed for appointments.

##### *Article 12.*

If, when a dispute arises, no Permanent Conciliation Commission appointed by the Parties to the dispute is in existence, a special commission shall be constituted for the examination of the dispute within a period of three months from the date at which a request to that effect is made by one of the Parties to the other Party. The necessary appointments shall be made in the manner laid down in the preceding Article, unless the Parties decide otherwise.

*Article 13.*

1. If the appointment of the commissioners to be designated jointly is not made within the periods provided for in Articles 10 and 12, the making of the necessary appointments shall be entrusted to a third Power, chosen by agreement between the Parties or, on request of the Parties, to the President in office of the Council of the League of Nations.

2. If no agreement is reached on either of these procedures, each Party shall designate a different Power, and the appointment shall be made in concert by the Powers thus chosen.

3. If, within a period of three months, the two Powers have been unable to reach an agreement, each of them shall submit a number of candidates equal to the number of members to be appointed. It shall then be decided by lot which of the candidates thus designated shall be appointed.

*Articles 14.*

1. Disputes shall be brought before the Conciliation Commission by means of an application addressed to the President by the two Parties acting in agreement, or, in default thereof, by one or other of the Parties.

2. The application, after giving a summary account of the subject of the dispute, shall contain an invitation to the Commission to take all necessary measures with a view to arriving at an amicable solution.

3. If the application emanates from only one of the Parties, the other Party shall without delay be notified by it.

*Article 15.*

1. Within fifteen days from the date on which a dispute has been brought by one of the Parties before a Permanent Conciliation Commission, either Party may replace its own commissioner, for the examination of the particular dispute, by a person possessing special competence in the matter.

2. The Party making use of this right shall immediately notify the other Party; the latter shall in such case be entitled to take similar action within fifteen days from the date on which it received the notification.

*Article 16.*

1. In the absence of agreement to the contrary between the Parties, the Conciliation Commission shall meet at the seat of the League of Nations or at some other place selected by the President.

2. The Commission may in all circumstances request the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to afford it his assistance.

*Article 17.*

The work of the Conciliation Commission shall not be conducted in public unless a decision to that effect is taken by the Commission with the consent of the Parties.

*Article 18.*

1. In the absence of agreement to the contrary between the Parties, the Conciliation Commission shall lay down its own procedure, which in any case must provide for both Parties

being heard. In regard to enquiries, the Commission, unless it decides unanimously to the contrary, shall act in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Hague Convention of October 18, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

2. The Parties shall be represented before the Conciliation Commission by agents whose duty shall be to act as intermediaries between them and the Commission; they may, moreover, be assisted by counsel and the experts appointed by them for that purpose and may request that all persons whose evidence appears to them desirable shall be heard.

3. The Commission, for its part, shall be entitled to request oral explanations from the agents, counsel and experts of both Parties, as well as from all persons it may think desirable to summon with the consent of their Governments.

*Article 19.*

In the absence of agreement to the contrary between the Parties, the decisions of the Conciliation Commission shall be taken by a majority vote, and the Commission may only take decisions on the substance of the dispute if all its members are present.

*Article 20.*

The Parties undertake to facilitate the work of the Conciliation Commission, and particularly to supply it to the greatest possible extent with all relevant documents and information, as well as to use the means at their disposal to enable it to proceed in their territory, and in accordance with their law, to the summoning and hearing of witnesses or experts and to carrying out enquiries on the spot.

*Article 21.*

1. During the proceedings of the Commission, each of the commissioners shall receive emoluments, the amount of which shall be fixed by agreement between the Parties, each of which shall contribute an equal share.

2. The general expenses arising out of the working of the Commission shall be divided in the same manner.

*Article 22.*

1. The task of the Conciliation Commission shall be to elucidate the questions in dispute, to collect with that object all necessary information by means of enquiry or otherwise, and to endeavour to bring the Parties to an agreement. It may, after the case has been examined, inform the Parties of the terms of settlement which seem suitable to it, and lay down the period within which they are to make their decision.

2. At the close of its proceedings, the Commission shall draw up a report stating, as the case may be, either that the Parties have come to an agreement and, if need be, the terms of the agreement or that it has been impossible to effect a settlement. No mention shall be made in the report as to whether the Commission's decisions were taken unanimously or by a majority vote.

3. The proceedings of the Commission must, unless the Parties otherwise agree, be terminated within six months from the day on which the Commission shall have been given cognisance of the dispute.

*Article 23.*

The Commission's report shall be communicated without delay to the Parties. The Parties shall decide whether it shall be published.

*Article 24.*

If the Parties have not reached an agreement within a month from the termination of the proceedings of the Conciliation Commission, the dispute remains subject to be dealt with in accordance with Article 15 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. This present provision shall not apply in the case provided for in Article 7.

## CHAPTER IV.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS

*Article 25.*

1. In all cases where a dispute forms the object of arbitration or judicial proceedings, particularly if the question on which the Parties differ arises out of acts already committed or on the point of being committed, the Permanent Court of International Justice, acting in accordance with Article 41 of its Statute, or the Arbitral Tribunal, shall lay down, within the shortest possible time, the provisional measures to be adopted. The Parties shall be bound to accept such measures.

2. If the dispute is brought before the Conciliation Commission, the latter may recommend to the Parties the adoption of such provisional measures as it considers suitable.

3. The Parties undertake to abstain from all measures likely to react prejudicially upon the execution of the judicial or arbitral decision or upon the arrangements proposed by the Conciliation Commission, and in general to abstain from any action which might aggravate or extend the dispute.

*Article 26.*

If, in a judicial sentence or arbitral award, it is declared that a judgment, or a measure enjoined by a court of law or any other authority of one of the Parties to the dispute, is wholly or in part contrary to international law, and if the constitutional law of that Party does not permit or only partially permits the consequences of the judgment or measure in question to be annulled, the Parties agree that the judicial sentence or arbitral award shall grant the injured Party equitable satisfaction.

*Article 27.*

Disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the present Convention, including those concerning the classification of disputes, shall be submitted to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

*Article 28.*

The present Convention, which is in conformity with the Covenant of the League of Nations, shall not be interpreted as restricting the duty of the League to take at any time whatever action may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of the world.

*Article 29.*

1. The present Convention shall be ratified and the exchange of ratifications shall take place at Kaunas.

It shall be registered at the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

2. The Convention shall be concluded for a period of five years dating from the exchange of ratifications.

3. If it has not been denounced at least six months before the expiration of this period, it shall remain in force for further successive periods of five years.

4. Notwithstanding denunciation by one of the Contracting Parties, all proceedings pending at the expiration of the current period of the Convention shall be duly completed.

In faith whereof the above-mentioned Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

Done at Prague, March 18, 1930, in duplicate.

(L. S.) Dr. Edvard BENEŠ.

(L. S.) ZAUNIUS.