
¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 3013. — TREATY ² OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA AND THE PERSIAN EMPIRE. SIGNED AT MOSCOW, JANUARY 13, 1930.

French official text communicated by the Lithuanian Minister for Foreign Affairs. The registration of this Treaty took place August 9, 1932.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA and HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAH OF PERSIA, being equally desirous of establishing friendly relations between the two countries and convinced that such relations, when thus established, cannot but contribute to the prosperity of their peoples, have resolved to conclude a treaty of friendship and to this end have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA :

Jurgis BALTRUŠAITIS, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary ;

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAH :

Ali Goli Khan ANSARI, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary ;

Who, having been duly empowered thereto by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following provisions :

Article 1.

Henceforth and for ever there shall be sincere friendship and constant good understanding between the Persian Empire and the Republic of Lithuania and between the nationals of the two States.

Article 2.

The High Contracting Parties agree to establish their diplomatic relations on the basis of ordinary international law. They agree that, subject to reciprocity, the diplomatic and consular representatives of either of them shall receive in the territory of the other the treatment sanctioned by the general principles of ordinary international law and that such treatment shall, in no circumstances, be less favourable than is accorded to the diplomatic and consular representatives of the most favoured nation.

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

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations, for information.

² The exchange of ratifications took place at Moscow, June 22, 1932.

Article 3.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall be entitled to appoint consular representatives in the territory of the other Party and such representatives shall reside either in the capital or in the more important cities in which foreign representatives of like standing are commonly permitted to reside. They shall not exercise their functions before having duly received an equatur in accordance with the accepted rules of ordinary international law.

Article 4.

Nationals of either of the High Contracting Parties residing in the territory of the other Party shall comply with all the laws, decrees and regulations of the country. They shall come under the local jurisdiction like nationals.

Article 5.

The High Contracting Parties agree to conclude as soon as possible consular, commercial, Customs and establishment conventions between their respective countries.

Article 6.

The High Contracting Parties agree to submit to arbitration all disputes that may arise between them regarding the application or interpretation of the provisions of any treaties and conventions already concluded or to be concluded in future, among them being the present treaty, which it has not been possible to settle amicably within a reasonable period by the normal methods of diplomacy.

This provision shall also apply, in case of need, to the preliminary question of whether the dispute refers to the interpretation or the application of the said treaties and conventions.

The decision of the arbitral tribunal shall be binding on the Parties.

For each dispute the arbitral tribunal shall be constituted at the request of either of the Contracting Parties, in the following manner : within three months of the date on which the request is made, each State shall appoint its arbitrator, who may, moreover, be chosen from among the nationals of a third country. If, within three months from the date on which the request is made, the two States do not agree on the period within which these arbitrators must have given their decision, or if the two arbitrators do not succeed in settling the dispute within the time allowed them, the two States shall choose as a third arbitrator a national of a third State. If the States do not agree on the choice of the third arbitrator within two months of the date on which his appointment has been requested, they shall make a joint request, or if such a request is not made within a fresh period of two months, the State that first decides thereon shall request the President of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague to appoint this third arbitrator from among the nationals of third States. By joint agreement between the Parties he may be given a list of the third States to which his choice shall be restricted. The Parties reserve the right to agree in advance for a definite period on the person of the third arbitrator. The procedure to be observed by the two arbitrators, unless it has been laid down in a special agreement between the two States concluded at latest on the appointment of the arbitrators, shall, in the absence of provision to the contrary, be regulated by the two Governments in accordance with Article 57 and Articles 59 to 85 of the Hague Convention¹ of October 18, 1907, for the settlement of international disputes.

Should it have been necessary to appoint a third arbitrator and should there be no special agreement between the two States laying down the procedure to be followed after such appointment,

¹ *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 100, page 298.

the third arbitrator shall join the first two arbitrators and the arbitral tribunal, as thus constituted, shall decide on its procedure and settle the dispute. All decisions of the arbitral tribunal shall be given by a majority vote.

In the event of any dispute other than those covered by the foregoing provisions which it shall have been impossible to settle satisfactorily through the diplomatic channel, the High Contracting Parties, mindful of their obligations as Members of the League of Nations, agree that in no circumstances will they have recourse to any but pacific means of settlement. They reserve their right to lay down, in a special agreement in each case, the procedure which they may consider most appropriate.

They agree, moreover, in the event of their both acceding to a general formula recommended by the League of Nations that they will apply that formula to the settlement of all disputes for which it can be employed notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the foregoing provisions.

Article 7.

The present Treaty shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional laws of each of the High Contracting Parties and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Kaunas at the earliest possible date. The Treaty shall come into force on the fifteenth day after the exchange of ratifications.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Moscow, January 13, 1930.

(L. S.) Jurgis BALTRUŠAITIS.

(L. S.) Ali Goli Khan ANSARI.