

N° 3465.

FRANCE ET PERSE

Traité d'amitié, et protocole final.
Signés à Téhéran, le 10 mai 1929.

FRANCE AND PERSIA

Treaty of Friendship, and Final
Protocol. Signed at Teheran, May
10th, 1929.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.No. 3465. — TREATY² OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE PERSIAN EMPIRE. SIGNED AT TEHERAN, MAY 10TH, 1929.

French official text communicated by the Permanent Delegate of Persia accredited to the League of Nations. The registration of this Treaty took place July 23rd, 1934.

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAH OF PERSIA and THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC, being equally desirous of consolidating the traditional relations of friendship between the two States, have decided to conclude a Treaty of Friendship and have for this purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAH OF PERSIA :

His Excellency Mirza Mohamed Ali Khan FARZINE, Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs ;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC :

Monsieur Auguste WILDEN, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of the French Republic at Teheran, Officer of the Legion of Honour ;

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

Article I.

There shall be unalterable peace and sincere and perpetual friendship between Persia and France as well as between the nationals of the two States.

Article II.

The diplomatic and consular representatives of each High Contracting Party shall, in the territory of the other, enjoy, subject to reciprocity, the privileges and immunities recognised under ordinary international law and in no case shall these privileges and immunities be less favourable than those 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 Paris, July 5th, 1934.

Article III.

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

Article IV.

The High Contracting Parties agree to settle their relations in the matter of commerce, Customs and navigation, the duties of the consuls of each in the territory of the other, and the conditions of residence and sojourn of their nationals in their respective territories by conventions conforming to the principles and practice of ordinary international law and on a basis of complete equality and reciprocity.

Article V.

The High Contracting Powers agree to submit to arbitration any dispute 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, including the present Treaty, that 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 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 appointed at the request of either of the Contracting States, in the following manner: within three months of the date on which the request is lodged, each State shall appoint its arbitrator, who may also be chosen from among the nationals of a third country. If within three months from the date on which the request is lodged the 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 the request for the appointment of a third arbitrator was made, they shall make a joint request, or if such joint request is not made within a fresh period of two months, the State that first so decides 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 concluded between the two States at latest on the appointment of the arbitrators, shall, unless otherwise agreed upon by the two Governments, be regulated in accordance with Article 57 and Articles 59 to 85 of the Hague Convention¹ of October 18th, 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 Contracting States laying down the procedure to be followed after such appointment, 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.

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

In the case of any dispute other than those covered by the foregoing provisions which it shall have been impossible to settle satisfactorily through diplomatic channels, 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 further agree that, in the event of their both acceding to a general formula recommended by the League of Nations, 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 VI.

The present Treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Paris as soon as possible. It shall come into force on the exchange of ratifications.

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

Done at Teheran, on the tenth day of May nineteen hundred and twenty-nine.

(Signed) FARZINE.

(Signed) WILDEN.

FINAL PROTOCOL.

On proceeding to sign the Treaty of Friendship concluded to-day between the Persian Empire and the French Republic, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have made the following declaration, which shall form an integral part of the Treaty :

The Persian and French Governments reserve the right to re-examine the provisions of Article V of the Treaty of Friendship on the expiry of a period of ten years as from the exchange of ratifications of the said Treaty.

Done at Teheran, on the tenth day of May nineteen hundred and twenty-nine.

(Signed) FARZINE.

(Signed) WILDEN.