

N° 2784.

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**PERSE  
ET TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE**

Convention d'établissement, avec protocole final. Signés à Téhéran, le 29 octobre 1930.

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**PERSIA  
AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

Convention regarding Conditions of Residence and Business with Final Protocol. Signed at Teheran, October 29, 1930.

<sup>1</sup> TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 2784. — CONVENTION <sup>2</sup> BETWEEN THE EMPIRE OF PERSIA AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC REGARDING CONDITIONS OF RESIDENCE AND BUSINESS. SIGNED AT TEHERAN, OCTOBER 29, 1930.

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

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC and HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAH OF PERSIA, being equally desirous of laying down the conditions for the establishment of Czechoslovak nationals in Persia and Persian nationals in Czechoslovakia, in accordance with the Treaty<sup>3</sup> of Friendship dated this day,

Have decided to conclude a Convention concerning Conditions of Residence and have for this purpose appointed as their Plenipotentiaries :

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC :

M. Miroslav SCHUBERT, Chargé d'Affaires of the Czechoslovak Republic in Persia ;

HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE SHAH OF PERSIA :

His Highness Mohamad Ali Khan FOROUGH, His Minister for Foreign Affairs ;

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

*Article I.*

Nationals of each of the Contracting States shall, as regards their persons and property, be admitted to and treated in the territory of the other State in accordance with the principles and practice of ordinary international law. They shall enjoy therein the most constant protection afforded by the laws and territorial authorities for their persons and their property, rights and interests.

They may enter the territory of the other Contracting State, leave such territory and travel, remain and establish themselves therein, subject to compliance with the laws and regulations in force in the said territory.

In all these matters they shall enjoy treatment no less favourable than that granted to nationals of the most favoured nation.

Nevertheless, the foregoing provisions shall not prevent either of the two Contracting States from taking steps at any time to regulate or prohibit immigration into its territory, provided these steps do not constitute a measure of discrimination directed particularly against nationals of the other Contracting State.

<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 Teheran, June 25, 1931.

<sup>3</sup> See page 53 of this Volume.

*Article II.*

The provisions of the present Convention shall not affect the right of each of the Contracting States in special cases to forbid nationals of the other State to reside in its territory, either as a result of a judgment or because public order is threatened or for reasons affecting the internal or external security of the State, of which, moreover, it shall be the sole judge, or for reasons of public welfare, health and morals, but on the basis of the existing laws and decrees.

Expulsion shall be carried out under conditions compatible with the requirements of health and humanity.

*Article III.*

Nationals of each of the Contracting States shall in the territory of the other enjoy the treatment granted to nationals of the most favoured nation as regards the right to engage in any commerce, industry, trade or profession, except those which are the subject of a State monopoly or of a State concession or of a concession accorded by the State.

*Article IV.*

Joint stock companies and commercial companies of every description, including industrial, financial, insurance, traffic and transport companies, which have their seat in the territory of either Contracting State, are constituted in accordance with the laws and regulations of the country in which they have their seat and are legally recognised therein as enjoying its nationality, shall have their juridical existence, capacity and right to appear before the Courts as plaintiffs or defendants recognised in the territory of the other.

Their admission to the exercise of a commercial activity in the territory of the other State shall be governed by the laws and regulations in force therein.

Subject to compliance with the laws and regulations of the other State, the said companies shall enjoy, as regards the exercise of their activity and in any other matter, the same treatment as like undertakings of the most favoured nation.

*Article V.*

Nationals and companies of either Contracting State referred to in Article IV shall be granted by the financial authorities and tribunals in every respect in the territory of the other State, both as regards their persons and property, rights and interests, as regards taxes and dues of every kind and all other fiscal charges, the same treatment and the same protection as nationals of the country.

*Article VI.*

Nationals of each of the Contracting States shall, subject to compliance with the laws and regulations in force in the territory of the other, have the right to acquire, possess and alienate in that territory, all kinds of rights and movable property. They shall enjoy in this respect the treatment granted to nationals of the most favoured nation.

As regards immovable property and rights, nationals of each of the Contracting States in the territory of the other shall in every case be treated in the same manner as nationals of the most favoured nation.

*Article VII.*

Dwelling-houses, offices and all other immovable property acquired, possessed or leased in conformity with the provisions of the present Convention by nationals of either Contracting State in the territory of the other State may not be subject to domiciliary visits or searches except under the same conditions and subject to the same formalities as apply to nationals of the most favoured nation.

Similarly, commercial books, statements of account and all papers in general of whatsoever description belonging to the nationals of either Contracting State in the territory of the other State, may not be examined or seized except under the conditions and subject to the formalities laid down by the laws in force applicable to nationals of the most favoured nation.

*Article VIII.*

Nationals of either Contracting State shall enjoy in the territory of the other State the same treatment as nationals of the most favoured nation as regards the protection of their persons and property by the Courts and authorities.

Should a national of either Contracting Party happen to die in the territory of the other Party, the local authorities shall be required to notify without delay the proper Consular representative in the place in question, or if there be none, the diplomatic agent of the State of which the deceased person was a national at the time of his death.

*Article IX.*

Nationals of either Contracting Party shall not be liable, in the territory of the other Party, to any military service, either in the army, navy or air force or in the national guard or militia, or to any obligation or payment imposed in lieu of military service.

They shall only be liable to the military contributions and requisitions imposed by law on nationals of the country, to the same extent and under the same conditions as the latter.

The provisions of the present Article shall also apply where necessary to the companies mentioned in Article IV.

*Article X.*

The present Convention is drawn up in duplicate.

It shall be ratified and the exchange of ratifications shall take place at Teheran as soon as possible.

The Convention shall enter into force one month after the exchange of ratifications and shall be valid for a period of five years. If not denounced six months before the expiry of this period, it shall be regarded as prolonged by tacit consent for an indefinite period. It may thereafter be denounced at any time, subject to six months' notice.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries duly authorised for the purpose have signed the present Convention and have thereto affixed their seals.

Done at Teheran, October 29, 1930.

(L. S.) MIROSLAV SCHUBERT.

(L. S.) M. A. FOROUGHJI.

## FINAL PROTOCOL

On proceeding to sign the Convention concerning Conditions of Residence concluded this day between the Czechoslovak Republic and the Persian Empire, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have made the following declaration, which shall form an integral part of the Convention :

## I.

*Ad Article I.*

Article I does not affect either the regulations relating to passports or the general provisions which have been or may hereafter be enacted by either of the Contracting States in regard to the conditions under which foreign workers may be allowed to engage in a trade in its territories.

*Ad Article IV.*

It is understood that neither the provisions of Article IV nor any other provisions of the Convention concerning Conditions of Residence may be invoked to support a claim to the special privileges accorded in Persia to foreign companies whose business conditions are regulated by special concessions.

On the other hand, companies of either High Contracting Party whose business conditions in the territory of the other are regulated by special concessions shall not have the right, in regard to the points covered by the deed of concession, to claim advantages accorded in virtue of the treaties or conventions in force or resulting from the most-favoured-nation system.

## II.

The respective Governments of each of the Contracting States agree that they will not naturalise any national of the other State without the previous consent of its Government.

TEHERAN, *October 29, 1930.*

Miroslav SCHUBERT.

M. A. FOROUGH.