No. 31210

SWEDEN
and
LITHUANIA

Agreement on the promotion and reciprocal protection of investments (with protocol and exchange of letters). Signed at Stockholm on 17 March 1992

Authentic text: English.

Registered by Sweden on 19 September 1994.

SUÈDE
et
LITUANIE

Accord relatif à l'encouragement et à la protection réciproques des investissements (avec protocole et échange de lettres). Signé à Stockholm le 17 mars 1992

Texte authentique : anglais.

Enregistré par la Suède le 19 septembre 1994.

AGREEMENT[1] BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF SWEDEN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA ON THE PROMOTION AND RECIPROCAL PROTECTION OF INVESTMENTS

The Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania,

desiring to intensify economic cooperation to the mutual benefit of both countries and to maintain fair and equitable conditions for investments by investors of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party,

recognizing that the promotion and protection of such investments favour the expansion of the economic relations between the two Contracting Parties and stimulate investment initiatives,

have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Definitions

For the purposes of this Agreement:

(1) The term "investment" shall mean every kind of asset, invested by an investor of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party, provided that the investment has been made in accordance with the laws and regulations of the other Contracting Party, and shall include in particular, though not exclusively:

(a) movable and immovable property as well as any other property rights, such as mortgage, lien, and similar rights;

(b) shares and other kinds of interest in companies;

(c) title to money or any performance having an economic value;

(d) intellectual property rights, technical processes, trade names, know-how, good-will and other similar rights ; and

(e) business concessions conferred by law, administrative decisions or under contract, including concessions to search for, cultivate, extract or exploit natural resources.

(2) Goods that under a leasing agreement are placed at the disposal of a lessee in the territory of one Contracting Party by a lessor being a national of the other Contracting Party or a legal person having its seat in the territory of that Contracting Party, shall be treated not less favourably than an investment.

(3) The term "investor" shall mean:

(a) any natural person who is a national of a Contracting Party in accordance with its laws; and

(b) any legal person having its seat in the territory of either Contracting Party or in a third country with a predominant interest of an investor of either Contracting Party.

(4) The term "territory" shall mean in respect of each Contracting Party the territory under its sovereignty and the sea and submarine areas over which the Contracting Party exercises, in conformity with international law, sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction.

Article 2

Promotion and Protection of Investments

(1) Each Contracting Party shall, subject to its general policy in the field of foreign investment, promote in its territory investments by investors of the other Contracting Party and shall admit such investments in accordance with its legislation.

(2) Each Contracting Party shall at all times ensure fair and equitable treatment of

[1] Came into force on 1 September 1992, the date on which the Contracting Parties notified each other of the completion of their constitutional requirements, in accordance with article 10 (1).

the investments by investors of the other Contracting Party and shall not impair the management, maintenance, use, enjoyment or disposal thereof, as well as the acquisition of goods and services and the sale of their production, through unreasonable or discriminatory measures.

(3) Subject to the laws and regulations relating to the entry and sojourn of aliens, individuals working for an investor of one Contracting Party, as well as members of their household, shall be permitted to enter into, remain on and leave the territory of the other Contracting Party for the purpose of carrying out activities associated with investments in the territory of the latter Contracting Party.

(4) In order to create favourable conditions for assessing the financial position and result of activities related to investments in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, this Contracting Party shall – nothwithstanding its own national requirements for bookkeeping and auditing – permit the investment to be subject also to bookkeeping and auditing according to standards which the investor is subjected to by his national requirements or according to internationally accepted standards (e.g. International Accounting Standards (IAS) drawn up by the International Standards Committee (IASC)). The result of such accountancy and audit shall be freely transferable to the investor.

(5) The investments made in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Contracting Party in whose territory they are undertaken, enjoy the full protection of this Agreement.

Article 3

Treatment of Investments

(1) Each Contracting Party shall apply to investments in its territory by investors of the other Contracting Party a treatment which is no less favourable than that accorded to investments by investors of third States.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Article, a Contracting Party which has concluded or may conclude an agreement regarding the formation of a customs union, a common market or a free-trade area shall be free to grant more favourable treatment to investments by investors of the State or States which are also parties to the aforesaid agreements, or by investors of some of these States.

(3) The treatment granted to investments under the Commercial Agreements which the Kingdom of Sweden has concluded with the Ivory Coast on 27 August 1965,[1] with Madagascar on 2 April 1966[2] and with Senegal on 24 February 1967[3] shall not be invoked as the basis of most-favoured-nation treatment under this Article.

(4) The provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Article shall not be construed so as to oblige one Contracting Party to extend to investors of the other Contracting Party the benefit of any treatment, preference or privilege resulting from any international agreement or arrangement relating wholly or mainly to taxation or any domestic legislation relating wholly or mainly to taxation.

Article 4

Expropriation and Compensation

(1) Neither Contracting Party shall take any measures depriving, directly or indirectly, an investor of the other Contracting Party of an investment, unless the following conditions are complied with:

(a) the measures are taken in the public interest and under due process of law;

(b) the measures are distinct and not discriminatory; and

(c) the measures are accompanied by provisions for the payment of prompt, adequate and effective compensation, which shall be transferable without delay in a freely convertible currency.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1386, p. 59.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 67.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 75.

(2) The provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Article shall also apply to the returns from an investment as well as, in the event of liquidation, to the proceeds from the liquidation.

(3) Investors of either Contracting Party who suffer losses of their investments in the territory of the other Contracting Party due to war or other armed conflict, a state of national emergency, revolt, insurrection or riot shall be accorded, with respect to restitution, indemnification, compensation or other settlement, a treatment which is no less favourable than that accorded to investors of any third State. Resulting payments shall be transferable without delay in a freely convertible currency.

Article 5

Transfers

(1) Each Contracting Party shall allow without delay the transfer in a freely convertible currency of:

(a) the returns accruing from any investment by an investor of the other Contracting Party, including in particular, though not exclusively, capital gains, profit, interests, dividends, licenses, royalties or fees;

(b) the proceeds from a total or partial sale or liquidation of any investment by an investor of the other Contracting Party;

(c) funds in repayment of loans ; and

(d) the earnings of individuals, not being its nationals, who are allowed to work in connection with an investment in its territory, and other amounts appropriated for the coverage of expenses connected with the management of the investment.

(2) The Contracting Parties undertake to accord to transfers referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article a treatment no less favourable than that accorded to transfers originating from investments made by investors of any third State.

(3) Any transfer referred to in this Agreement:

(a) shall be effected at the official exchange rate prevailing on the day the transfer is made,

(b) shall be deemed to have been completed without delay if made within such a period as is normally required for transfer formalities and, in any event, not later than two months from the date on which the transfer is requested.

Article 6

Subrogation

If a Contracting Party or one of its organs makes a payment to any of its investors under a guarantee it has granted in respect of an investment in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the latter Contracting Party shall, without prejudice to the rights of the former Contracting Party under Article 8, recognize the transfer of any right or title of such an investor to the former Contracting Party or its organ and the subrogation of the former Contracting Party or its organ to any such right or title.

Article 7

Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party

(1) Any dispute between one of the Contracting Parties and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall, if possible, be settled amicably.

(2) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it shall at the request of either party be submitted to arbitration for a definitive settlement. For the arbitration procedure shall be applied the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade law, as adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1976.[1]

[1] United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/31/17), p. 34.

(3) In the event of both Contracting Parties having become parties to the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States,[1] the dispute may, upon request of the investor, as an alternative to the procedure mentioned in Paragraph (2) of this Article, be submitted to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to ICSID any such dispute for settlement under the said Washington Convention. If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.

(4) For the purpose of Paragraph (3) of this Article, any legal person which is constituted in accordance with the legislation of one Contracting Party and in which before a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by investors of the other Contracting Party shall be treated, in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the said Washington Convention, as a legal person of the other Contracting Party.

(5) The arbitral decisions shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute. Each Contracting Party shall execute them in accordance with its laws.

Article 8

Disputes Between the Contracting Parties

(1) Any dispute between the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall, if possible, be settled by negotiations between the Governments of the Contracting Parties.

(2) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months, following the date on which such negotiations were requested by either Contracting Party, it shall at the request of either Contracting Party be submitted to an arbitration tribunal.

(3) The arbitration tribunal shall be set up from case to case, each Contracting Party appointing one member. These two members shall then agree upon a national of a third State as their chairman, to be appointed by the Governments of the two Contracting Parties. The members shall be appointed within two months, and the chairman within four months, from the date either Contracting Party has advised the other Contracting Party of its wish to submit the dispute to an arbitration tribunal.

(4) If the time limits referred to in Paragraph (3) of this Article have not been complied with, either Contracting Party may, in the absence of any other relevant arrangement, invite the President of the International Court of Justice to make the necessary appointments.

(5) If the President of the International Court of Justice is prevented from discharging the function provided for in Paragraph (4) of this Article or is a national of either Contracting Party, the Vice-President shall be invited to make the necessary appointments. If the Vice-President is prevented from discharging the said function or is a national of either Contracting Party, the most senior member of the Court who is not incapacitated or a national of either Contracting Party shall be invited to make the necessary appointments.

(6) The arbitration tribunal shall reach its decision by a majority of votes, the decision being final and binding on the Contracting Parties. Each Contracting Party shall bear the cost of the member appointed by that Contracting Party as well as the costs for its representation in the arbitration proceedings; the cost of the chairman as well as any other costs shall be borne in equal parts by the two Contracting Parties. The arbitration tribunal may, however, in its decision direct that a higher proportion of costs shall be borne by one of the Contracting Parties. In all other respects, the procedure of the arbitration tribunal shall be determined by the tribunal itself.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 575, p. 159.

Article 9

Application of the Agreement

(1) This Agreement shall in no way restrict the rights and benefits which an investor of one Contracting Party enjoys under national or international law in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

(2) This Agreement shall apply to all investments, whether made before or after its entry into force, but shall not apply to any dispute concerning an investment which arose, or any claim concerning an investment which was settled before its entry into force.

(3) The provisions of Paragraph (2) of this Article shall not apply to investments made in the territory of either Contracting Party before 29 December 1990, unless specifically agreed upon between the Contracting Parties.

Article 10

Entry into Force, Duration and Termination

(1) This Agreement shall enter into force on the day the Governments of the two Contracting Parties notify each other that their constitutional requirements for the entry into force of this Agreement have been fulfilled.

(2) This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of twenty years. Thereafter it shall remain in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date that either Contracting Party in writing notifies the other Contracting Party of its decision to terminate this Agreement.

(3) In respect of investments made prior to the date when the notice of termination of this Agreement becomes effective, the provisions of Articles 1 to 9 shall remain in force for a further period of twenty years from that date.

Done at Stockholm on 17 March 1992 in duplicate in the English language.

For the Government
of the Kingdom of Sweden:

CARL BILDT

For the Government
of the Republic of Lithuania:

GEDIMINAS VAGNORIUS

PROTOCOL

On signing the Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments, the undersigned, duly authorized to this effect, have agreed on the following provisions, which constitute an integral part of the said Agreement.

1. With reference to Article 1 Paragraph (1) (e):

Both Contracting Parties understand that this Agreement does not prejudice the application of national laws and regulations concerning conferring of concessions.

2. With reference to Article 1 Paragraph (3) (b):

In the Republic of Lithuania the term "legal person" is understood to mean any enterprise enjoying the rights of a legal person or acting as a natural person.

The Contracting Party in whose territory the investments are undertaken may require the proof of the predominant interest invoked by the investors of the other Contracting Party. The following facts, inter alia, shall be accepted as evidence of the predominant interest:

i) the status of an affiliate of a legal person of the other Contracting Party;

ii) a direct or indirect participation in the capital of a legal person which allows an effective control as, in particular, a direct or indirect participation higher than 50% of the capital;

iii) the direct or indirect possession of the votes necessary to obtain a dominant position in the company organs or to influence the functioning of the legal person in a decisive way.

3. With reference to Article 2 Paragraph (4):

Both Contracting Parties understand that book-keeping and auditing of the financial position and results of the activities related to the investments shall be performed according to the standards of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made and, if so desired, according to international standards.

4. With reference to Article 5 Paragraph (1):

The provisions shall not prejudice the application of tax laws by the Contracting Parties.

Done at Stockholm on 17 March 1992 in duplicate in the English language.

For the Government
of the Kingdom of Sweden:
CARL BILDT

For the Government
of the Republic of Lithuania:
GEDIMINAS VAGNORIUS

[EXCHANGE OF LETTERS]

I

Stockholm 17 March 1992

Your Excellency,

On the occasion of the signing of the Agreement between the Republic of Lithuania and the Kinsdom of Sweden on the Promotior. and Reciprocal Protection of Investments, I wish to make the following statement.

During this transitional economic reform pericd in Lithuania, our currency is not convertible and therefore cannot be exchanaed freely. In Lithuania, no restrictions are impcsed on dispositior. cthe convertible currency resources in possession. Local currency is exchanged into convertible currency following established procedures. This measure is of a temporary nature and will cease to function as soon as a local convertible currency is introduced in Lithuania.

It is therefore our understanding that Article 5, Paragraphs (1) and (3) of this Agreement introduce no changes into the present currency exchange procedure in Lithuania.

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania will keep the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden informed on any charges introduced into the procedure and will endeavour to create favourable conditions for foreign investors to exchanse their capital investment income into goods or into convertibie currency.

The temporary restrictions referred to above will be applied in a non-discriminatory manner.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

GEDIMINAS VAGNORIUS

II

Stockholm 17 March 1992

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 17 March 1992 which reads as follows:

[*See letter I*]

I have the honour to confirm that your letter and this reply constitute an understanding between the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania in this matter.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

CARL BILDT

No. 31210

SWEDEN
and
LITHUANIA

Agreement on the promotion and reciprocal protection of investments (with protocol and exchange of letters). Signed at Stockholm on 17 March 1992

Authentic text: English.

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SUÈDE
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Accord relatif à l'encouragement et à la protection réciproques des investissements (avec protocole et échange de lettres). Signé à Stockholm le 17 mars 1992

Texte authentique : anglais.

Enregistré par la Suède le 19 septembre 1994.

AGREEMENT[1] BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF SWEDEN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA ON THE PROMOTION AND RECIPROCAL PROTECTION OF INVESTMENTS

The Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania,

desiring to intensify economic cooperation to the mutual benefit of both countries and to maintain fair and equitable conditions for investments by investors of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party,

recognizing that the promotion and protection of such investments favour the expansion of the economic relations between the two Contracting Parties and stimulate investment initiatives,

have agreed as follows:

Article 1

Definitions

For the purposes of this Agreement:

(1) The term "investment" shall mean every kind of asset, invested by an investor of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party, provided that the investment has been made in accordance with the laws and regulations of the other Contracting Party, and shall include in particular, though not exclusively:

(a) movable and immovable property as well as any other property rights, such as mortgage, lien, and similar rights;

(b) shares and other kinds of interest in companies;

(c) title to money or any performance having an economic value;

(d) intellectual property rights, technical processes, trade names, know-how, good-will and other similar rights ; and

(e) business concessions conferred by law, administrative decisions or under contract, including concessions to search for, cultivate, extract or exploit natural resources.

(2) Goods that under a leasing agreement are placed at the disposal of a lessee in the territory of one Contracting Party by a lessor being a national of the other Contracting Party or a legal person having its seat in the territory of that Contracting Party, shall be treated not less favourably than an investment.

(3) The term "investor" shall mean:

(a) any natural person who is a national of a Contracting Party in accordance with its laws; and

(b) any legal person having its seat in the territory of either Contracting Party or in a third country with a predominant interest of an investor of either Contracting Party.

(4) The term "territory" shall mean in respect of each Contracting Party the territory under its sovereignty and the sea and submarine areas over which the Contracting Party exercises, in conformity with international law, sovereignty, sovereign rights or jurisdiction.

Article 2

Promotion and Protection of Investments

(1) Each Contracting Party shall, subject to its general policy in the field of foreign investment, promote in its territory investments by investors of the other Contracting Party and shall admit such investments in accordance with its legislation.

(2) Each Contracting Party shall at all times ensure fair and equitable treatment of

[1] Came into force on 1 September 1992, the date on which the Contracting Parties notified each other of the completion of their constitutional requirements, in accordance with article 10 (1).

the investments by investors of the other Contracting Party and shall not impair the management, maintenance, use, enjoyment or disposal thereof, as well as the acquisition of goods and services and the sale of their production, through unreasonable or discriminatory measures.

(3) Subject to the laws and regulations relating to the entry and sojourn of aliens, individuals working for an investor of one Contracting Party, as well as members of their household, shall be permitted to enter into, remain on and leave the territory of the other Contracting Party for the purpose of carrying out activities associated with investments in the territory of the latter Contracting Party.

(4) In order to create favourable conditions for assessing the financial position and result of activities related to investments in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties, this Contracting Party shall – nothwithstanding its own national requirements for bookkeeping and auditing – permit the investment to be subject also to bookkeeping and auditing according to standards which the investor is subjected to by his national requirements or according to internationally accepted standards (e.g. International Accounting Standards (IAS) drawn up by the International Standards Committee (IASC)). The result of such accountancy and audit shall be freely transferable to the investor.

(5) The investments made in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Contracting Party in whose territory they are undertaken, enjoy the full protection of this Agreement.

Article 3

Treatment of Investments

(1) Each Contracting Party shall apply to investments in its territory by investors of the other Contracting Party a treatment which is no less favourable than that accorded to investments by investors of third States.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Article, a Contracting Party which has concluded or may conclude an agreement regarding the formation of a customs union, a common market or a free-trade area shall be free to grant more favourable treatment to investments by investors of the State or States which are also parties to the aforesaid agreements, or by investors of some of these States.

(3) The treatment granted to investments under the Commercial Agreements which the Kingdom of Sweden has concluded with the Ivory Coast on 27 August 1965,[1] with Madagascar on 2 April 1966[2] and with Senegal on 24 February 1967[3] shall not be invoked as the basis of most-favoured-nation treatment under this Article.

(4) The provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Article shall not be construed so as to oblige one Contracting Party to extend to investors of the other Contracting Party the benefit of any treatment, preference or privilege resulting from any international agreement or arrangement relating wholly or mainly to taxation or any domestic legislation relating wholly or mainly to taxation.

Article 4

Expropriation and Compensation

(1) Neither Contracting Party shall take any measures depriving, directly or indirectly, an investor of the other Contracting Party of an investment, unless the following conditions are complied with:

(a) the measures are taken in the public interest and under due process of law;

(b) the measures are distinct and not discriminatory; and

(c) the measures are accompanied by provisions for the payment of prompt, adequate and effective compensation, which shall be transferable without delay in a freely convertible currency.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1386, p. 59.
[2] *Ibid.*, p. 67.
[3] *Ibid.*, p. 75.

(2) The provisions of Paragraph (1) of this Article shall also apply to the returns from an investment as well as, in the event of liquidation, to the proceeds from the liquidation.

(3) Investors of either Contracting Party who suffer losses of their investments in the territory of the other Contracting Party due to war or other armed conflict, a state of national emergency, revolt, insurrection or riot shall be accorded, with respect to restitution, indemnification, compensation or other settlement, a treatment which is no less favourable than that accorded to investors of any third State. Resulting payments shall be transferable without delay in a freely convertible currency.

Article 5

Transfers

(1) Each Contracting Party shall allow without delay the transfer in a freely convertible currency of:

(a) the returns accruing from any investment by an investor of the other Contracting Party, including in particular, though not exclusively, capital gains, profit, interests, dividends, licenses, royalties or fees;

(b) the proceeds from a total or partial sale or liquidation of any investment by an investor of the other Contracting Party;

(c) funds in repayment of loans ; and

(d) the earnings of individuals, not being its nationals, who are allowed to work in connection with an investment in its territory, and other amounts appropriated for the coverage of expenses connected with the management of the investment.

(2) The Contracting Parties undertake to accord to transfers referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article a treatment no less favourable than that accorded to transfers originating from investments made by investors of any third State.

(3) Any transfer referred to in this Agreement:

(a) shall be effected at the official exchange rate prevailing on the day the transfer is made,

(b) shall be deemed to have been completed without delay if made within such a period as is normally required for transfer formalities and, in any event, not later than two months from the date on which the transfer is requested.

Article 6

Subrogation

If a Contracting Party or one of its organs makes a payment to any of its investors under a guarantee it has granted in respect of an investment in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the latter Contracting Party shall, without prejudice to the rights of the former Contracting Party under Article 8, recognize the transfer of any right or title of such an investor to the former Contracting Party or its organ and the subrogation of the former Contracting Party or its organ to any such right or title.

Article 7

Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party

(1) Any dispute between one of the Contracting Parties and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall, if possible, be settled amicably.

(2) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it shall at the request of either party be submitted to arbitration for a definitive settlement. For the arbitration procedure shall be applied the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade law, as adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1976.[1]

[1] United Nations, *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-first Session, Supplement No. 17* (A/31/17), p. 34.

(3) In the event of both Contracting Parties having become parties to the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States,[1] the dispute may, upon request of the investor, as an alternative to the procedure mentioned in Paragraph (2) of this Article, be submitted to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to ICSID any such dispute for settlement under the said Washington Convention. If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.

(4) For the purpose of Paragraph (3) of this Article, any legal person which is constituted in accordance with the legislation of one Contracting Party and in which before a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by investors of the other Contracting Party shall be treated, in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the said Washington Convention, as a legal person of the other Contracting Party.

(5) The arbitral decisions shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute. Each Contracting Party shall execute them in accordance with its laws.

Article 8

Disputes Between the Contracting Parties

(1) Any dispute between the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall, if possible, be settled by negotiations between the Governments of the Contracting Parties.

(2) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months, following the date on which such negotiations were requested by either Contracting Party, it shall at the request of either Contracting Party be submitted to an arbitration tribunal.

(3) The arbitration tribunal shall be set up from case to case, each Contracting Party appointing one member. These two members shall then agree upon a national of a third State as their chairman, to be appointed by the Governments of the two Contracting Parties. The members shall be appointed within two months, and the chairman within four months, from the date either Contracting Party has advised the other Contracting Party of its wish to submit the dispute to an arbitration tribunal.

(4) If the time limits referred to in Paragraph (3) of this Article have not been complied with, either Contracting Party may, in the absence of any other relevant arrangement, invite the President of the International Court of Justice to make the necessary appointments.

(5) If the President of the International Court of Justice is prevented from discharging the function provided for in Paragraph (4) of this Article or is a national of either Contracting Party, the Vice-President shall be invited to make the necessary appointments. If the Vice-President is prevented from discharging the said function or is a national of either Contracting Party, the most senior member of the Court who is not incapacitated or a national of either Contracting Party shall be invited to make the necessary appointments.

(6) The arbitration tribunal shall reach its decision by a majority of votes, the decision being final and binding on the Contracting Parties. Each Contracting Party shall bear the cost of the member appointed by that Contracting Party as well as the costs for its representation in the arbitration proceedings; the cost of the chairman as well as any other costs shall be borne in equal parts by the two Contracting Parties. The arbitration tribunal may, however, in its decision direct that a higher proportion of costs shall be borne by one of the Contracting Parties. In all other respects, the procedure of the arbitration tribunal shall be determined by the tribunal itself.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 575, p. 159.

Article 9

Application of the Agreement

(1) This Agreement shall in no way restrict the rights and benefits which an investor of one Contracting Party enjoys under national or international law in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

(2) This Agreement shall apply to all investments, whether made before or after its entry into force, but shall not apply to any dispute concerning an investment which arose, or any claim concerning an investment which was settled before its entry into force.

(3) The provisions of Paragraph (2) of this Article shall not apply to investments made in the territory of either Contracting Party before 29 December 1990, unless specifically agreed upon between the Contracting Parties.

Article 10

Entry into Force, Duration and Termination

(1) This Agreement shall enter into force on the day the Governments of the two Contracting Parties notify each other that their constitutional requirements for the entry into force of this Agreement have been fulfilled.

(2) This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of twenty years. Thereafter it shall remain in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date that either Contracting Party in writing notifies the other Contracting Party of its decision to terminate this Agreement.

(3) In respect of investments made prior to the date when the notice of termination of this Agreement becomes effective, the provisions of Articles 1 to 9 shall remain in force for a further period of twenty years from that date.

Done at Stockholm on 17 March 1992 in duplicate in the English language.

For the Government
of the Kingdom of Sweden:

CARL BILDT

For the Government
of the Republic of Lithuania:

GEDIMINAS VAGNORIUS

PROTOCOL

On signing the Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania on the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments, the undersigned, duly authorized to this effect, have agreed on the following provisions, which constitute an integral part of the said Agreement.

1. With reference to Article 1 Paragraph (1) (e):

Both Contracting Parties understand that this Agreement does not prejudice the application of national laws and regulations concerning conferring of concessions.

2. With reference to Article 1 Paragraph (3) (b):

In the Republic of Lithuania the term "legal person" is understood to mean any enterprise enjoying the rights of a legal person or acting as a natural person.

The Contracting Party in whose territory the investments are undertaken may require the proof of the predominant interest invoked by the investors of the other Contracting Party. The following facts, inter alia, shall be accepted as evidence of the predominant interest:

i) the status of an affiliate of a legal person of the other Contracting Party;

ii) a direct or indirect participation in the capital of a legal person which allows an effective control as, in particular, a direct or indirect participation higher than 50% of the capital;

iii) the direct or indirect possession of the votes necessary to obtain a dominant position in the company organs or to influence the functioning of the legal person in a decisive way.

3. With reference to Article 2 Paragraph (4):

Both Contracting Parties understand that book-keeping and auditing of the financial position and results of the activities related to the investments shall be performed according to the standards of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made and, if so desired, according to international standards.

4. With reference to Article 5 Paragraph (1):

The provisions shall not prejudice the application of tax laws by the Contracting Parties.

Done at Stockholm on 17 March 1992 in duplicate in the English language.

For the Government
of the Kingdom of Sweden:
CARL BILDT

For the Government
of the Republic of Lithuania:
GEDIMINAS VAGNORIUS

[EXCHANGE OF LETTERS]

I

Stockholm 17 March 1992

Your Excellency,

On the occasion of the signing of the Agreement between the Republic of Lithuania and the Kinsdom of Sweden on the Promotior. and Reciprocal Protection of Investments, I wish to make the following statement.

During this transitional economic reform pericd in Lithuania, our currency is not convertible and therefore cannot be exchanaed freely. In Lithuania, no restrictions are impcsed on dispositior. cthe convertible currency resources in possession. Local currency is exchanged into convertible currency following established procedures. This measure is of a temporary nature and will cease to function as soon as a local convertible currency is introduced in Lithuania.

It is therefore our understanding that Article 5, Paragraphs (1) and (3) of this Agreement introduce no changes into the present currency exchange procedure in Lithuania.

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania will keep the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden informed on any charges introduced into the procedure and will endeavour to create favourable conditions for foreign investors to exchanse their capital investment income into goods or into convertibie currency.

The temporary restrictions referred to above will be applied in a non-discriminatory manner.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

GEDIMINAS VAGNORIUS

II

Stockholm 17 March 1992

Your Excellency,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated 17 March 1992 which reads as follows:

[*See letter I*]

I have the honour to confirm that your letter and this reply constitute an understanding between the Government of the Kingdom of Sweden and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania in this matter.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

CARL BILDT