

# **AGREEMENT ON RECIPROCAL PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF INVESTMENTS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA**

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, hereinafter referred to as the "Contracting Parties"

Desiring to intensify economic cooperation to the mutual benefit of both States;

Intending to create and maintain favourable conditions for investments by investors of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party;

Recognizing the need to promote and protect investments of the investors of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party;

Have agreed as follows:

## **Article 1. Definitions**

For the purpose of this Agreement:

1. The term "investment" means any kind of property or asset, as described below, which is invested by the investors of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party:

(a) movable and immovable property as well as rights related thereto such as mortgages, liens, pledges etc.;

(b) shares or any kind of participation in companies as well as rights related thereto;

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

(d) Industrial and intellectual property rights such as patent, utility models, industrial designs or models, trade marks, trade names, know-how and goodwill;

(e) rights to search for, extract or exploit natural resources as well as other business rights, given by law, by contract or by decision of the authority in accordance with law.

2. The term "investor" refers with regard to either Contracting Party to:

(a) natural persons who according to the laws of that Contracting Party, are considered to be its nationals;

(b) legal entities which are established under the laws of that Contracting Party and have their seat together with their real economic activities in the territory of that Contracting Party;

who invests in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

3. The term "Admission Certificate" refers to a specific document delivered by the competent authorities of one Contracting Party to investors of the other Contracting Party indicating that their investments have been approved under the laws and regulations of the host party. The Admission Certificate may specify certain conditions under which the investments has been admitted.

4. The competent authority in each Contracting Party for issuance of the Admission Certificate is:

(a) In the Islamic Republic of Iran:

Organization for Investment, Economic and Technical Assistance of Iran (O.I.E.T.A.L)

15th Khordad Square

Tehran

Iran

(b) In Bosnia and Herzegovina:

Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Communication

Sarajevo

Bosnia and Herzegovina

5. The term "Admitted Investment" refers to an investment for which an Admission Certificate has been delivered.

6. The term "returns" means the amounts legally yielded by an Admitted Investment and in particular, though not exclusively, includes profit, dividends, royalties and fees.

7. The term "territory" means:

a) with respect to the Islamic Republic of Iran - the territories under the sovereignty or jurisdiction, including its maritime areas, sea, bed, subsoil and airspace above;

b) with respect to Bosnia and Herzegovina - all land territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including its maritime areas, sea, bed, subsoil and airspace above.

## **Article 2. Promotion of Investments**

1. Either Contracting Party shall encourage and create favourable conditions for its nationals to invest in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

2. Either Contracting Party shall encourage and create favourable conditions for nationals of the other Contracting Party to invest in its territory.

## **Article 3. Admission of Investments**

1. Either Contracting Party shall issue Admission Certificates for investments of investors of the other Contracting Party in its territory in accordance with its laws and regulations.

2. When a Contracting Party shall have issued an Admission Certificate for an investment in its territory, it shall grant all necessary permits for the proper realization of such an investment.

## **Article 4. Protection of Investments**

1. Admitted Investments of investors of one Contracting Party effected within the territory of the other Contracting Party in accordance with the laws and regulations of the latter, shall receive in the other Contracting Party full legal protection and fair treatment not less favourable than that accorded to its own investors or to investors of any third state which are in a comparable situation.

2. If a Contracting Party accords special advantages to investors of any third state by virtue of an agreement establishing a free trade area, a customs union, a common market or a similar regional organization or by virtue of an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation, it shall not be obliged to accord such advantages to investors of the other Contracting Party.

## **Article 5. More Favourable Provisions**

Notwithstanding the terms set forth in the present Agreement, more favourable provisions which have been or may be agreed upon by either of the Contracting Parties with an investor of the other Contracting Party are applicable.

## **Article 6. Expropriation and Compensation**

1. Admitted Investments of investors of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall not be expropriated, nationalized or subjected to measures of similar effects by the other Contracting Party except for a public

purpose, in a non-discriminatory manner, upon payment of prompt, effective and just compensation and in accordance with due process of law.

2. Compensation for expropriation of an Admitted Investment shall be equivalent to the value of the investment immediately before the expropriatory action was taken or become known.

## **Article 7. Losses**

Investors of either Contracting Party whose Admitted Investments suffer losses due to a war or any other armed conflict, revolution, state of emergency or rebellion or other similar events in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be accorded by the other Contracting Party treatment no less favourable than that accorded to its own investors or to investors of any other third country, whichever is the most favourable treatment, as regards compensation, restitution and indemnification in relation to such losses.

## **Article 8. Repatriation and Transfer**

1. Each Contracting Party shall permit in good faith all transfers related to an Admitted Investment to be made freely and without unreasonable delay into and out of its territory. Such transfer include:

(a) returns,

(b) proceeds from the sale or liquidation of all or any part of an Admitted Investment,

(c) compensation pursuant to Articles 6 and 7,

(d) reimbursements and payment of financial expenses deriving from loans in connection with Admitted Investments,

(e) salaries, wages and other remunerations received by the nationals of one Contracting Party who have obtained in the territory of the other Contracting Party the corresponding work permits relative to an Admitted Investment,

(f) payments arising from a dispute relating to an Admitted Investment.

2. Transfers shall be effected promptly, without unreasonable delay, in a convertible currency and at the official exchange rate prevailing on the day the transfer is made.

## **Article 9. Subrogation**

1. If an Admitted Investment of an investor of one Contracting Party is insured against non-commercial risks under a system established by law, by an insurance company of that Contracting Party, any subrogation of the insurer which stems from the terms of the insurance agreement shall be recognized by the other Contracting Party.

2. Such insurer shall not be entitled to exercise any rights other than the rights which the investor would have been entitled to exercise.

3. Disputes between a Contracting Party and such an insurer shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of Article 11 of this Agreement.

## **Article 10. Observance of Commitments**

Either Contracting Party shall constantly guarantee the observance of the commitments it has entered into with respect to Admitted Investments of investors of the other Contracting Party.

## **Article 11. Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor**

1. If any dispute arises between a Contracting Party and one or more investors relating to an Admitted Investment, the Contracting Party and the investor(s) shall in the first place try to settle it by consultation and negotiation.

2. If the Contracting Party and the said investor(s) cannot reach an agreement within six months after the beginning of the dispute, the latter shall, upon request of either the Contracting Party, subject to their relevant laws and regulations, or the investor(s), be submitted to an arbitral tribunal of three members. Each of the Contracting Party and the investor(s) shall appoint one arbitrator, and these two arbitrators shall nominate a chairman.

3. Either of the Contracting Party or the investor(s) who initiate arbitration shall appoint its arbitrator in the Request for Arbitration. If the Contracting Party or the investor(s) does not appoint its arbitrator within 30 days from the receipt of the request for arbitration, the said arbitrator shall be appointed upon the request of the Contracting Party or the investor(s), as the case may be, by the Secretary General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.
4. If the two arbitrators cannot reach an agreement within 60 days from the appointment of the second arbitrator about the choice of the chairman, the latter shall be appointed upon request of either the Contracting Party or the investor(s) by the Secretary General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration.
5. The chairman of the arbitral tribunal shall be always a national of a third State having diplomatic relations with both Contracting Parties at the time of appointment.
6. The arbitration shall be conducted according to UNCITRAL Rules.
7. The place of arbitration shall be The Hague.
8. The decisions of the tribunal are final and binding for the Contracting Party and the investor(s).

## **Article 12. Settlement of Disputes between the Contracting Parties**

1. If any dispute arises between the Contracting Parties relating to the interpretation or application of this Agreement, the Contracting Parties shall in the first place try to settle it by consultation and negotiation.
2. If the Contracting Parties cannot reach an agreement within six months after the beginning of the dispute, the latter shall, upon request of either Contracting Party, subject to their relevant laws and regulations, be submitted to an arbitral tribunal of three members. Each Contracting Party shall appoint one arbitrator, and these two arbitrators shall nominate a chairman who shall be a national of a third State having diplomatic relations with both Contracting Parties at the time of nomination.
3. The Contracting Party who initiate arbitration shall appoint its arbitrator in the Request for Arbitration. If the other Contracting Party does not appoint its arbitrator within 30 days from the receipt of the Request for Arbitration, the arbitrator shall be appointed, upon request of the Contracting Party who has initiated arbitration, by the President of the International Court of Justice.
4. If the two arbitrators cannot reach an agreement within 60 days from the appointment of the second arbitrator about the choice of the chairman, the latter shall be appointed upon request of either Contracting Party by the President of the International Court of Justice.
5. If in the cases specified under paragraphs (3) and (4) of this Article, the President of the International Court of Justice is prevented from carrying out the said function or if he is a national of either Contracting Party, the appointment shall be made by the vice-president of the International Court of Justice and if the latter is prevented or if he is also a national of either Contracting Party, then the appointment shall be made by the eldest member of the International Court of Justice who is not national of either Contracting Party.
6. Subject to other provisions made by the Contracting Parties, the tribunal shall determine its procedure and the place of arbitration.
7. Each Contracting Party concerned shall bear the costs of its own member of the tribunal. The remaining costs as well as the costs of the Chairman shall be equally divided and born by the Contracting Parties.
8. The decisions of the tribunal are final and binding on the Contracting Parties.

## **Article 13. Entry Into Force**

This Agreement shall enter into force and be binding on the date of submission of the last instrument of ratification by one Contracting Party to the other Contracting Party.

## **Article 14. Applicability, Duration and Termination**

1. This Agreement shall only be applicable to investments of investors of the Contracting Parties who obtain the required Admission Certificate issued by the competent authorities of each Contracting Party as provided for in Article 1 of this Agreement and/or any other authority designated to succeed them in future.
2. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue to stay in force unless terminated in

accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article.

3. Either Contracting Party may, by giving one year written notice to the other Contracting Party, terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial ten-year period or at any time thereafter.

4. With respect to investments made or acquired prior to the date of termination of this Agreement, the provisions of all other Articles of this Agreement shall thereafter continue to be effective for a further period of ten years from such date of termination.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

Done in duplicate at Sarajevo this 27th day of July 1996 (corresponding 5th Mordad 1375 Iranian year) in Persian, Bosnian and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of divergence of interpretation the English text shall prevail.

For The Government of Islamic Republic Iran

For the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina