

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF INVESTMENTS

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Belarus (hereinafter referred to as the Contracting Parties);

Desiring to create favourable conditions for fostering greater investment by investors of one State in the territory of the other State;

Recognising that the encouragement and reciprocal protection under international agreement of such investment will be conducive to the stimulation of individual business initiative and will increase prosperity in both States;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Agreement:

1. The term "investment" means every kind of asset established or acquired, including changes in the form of such investment, in accordance with the national laws of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made and in particular, though not exclusively, includes:

- (i) Movable and immovable property as well as other property rights such as mortgages, liens or pledges;
- (ii) Shares in and stock and debentures of a legal person and any other similar forms of participation in a legal person;
- (iii) Claims to money or to any performance under contract having a financial value;
- (iv) Intellectual property rights in accordance with the relevant laws of the respective Contracting Party;
- (v) Business concessions conferred by law or under contract, including concessions to search for, extract or exploit natural resources in accordance with the laws of the host Contracting Party.

2. The term "investor" means any natural or legal person of a Contracting Party, who makes investment in the territory of the other Contracting Party:

(a) The term "natural person" means:

- i) In respect of the Republic of India: persons deriving their status as Indian nationals from the law in force in the Republic of India;
- ii) In respect of the Republic of Belarus: person who is a national of the Republic of Belarus in accordance with the law in force in the Republic of Belarus;

(b) The term "legal person" means:

- (i) In respect of the Republic of India: companies, corporations, firms and associations incorporated or constituted or established under the law in force in any part of the Republic of India;
- (ii) In respect of the Republic of Belarus: legal entities constituted or otherwise duly established under the law in force of the Republic of Belarus.

3. The term "returns" means the amounts yielded by an investment and in particular, though not exclusively, includes profit, interest, capital gains, dividends, royalties and fees.

4. The term "territory" means:

(i) In respect of the Republic of India: the territory of the Republic of India including its territorial waters and the air space above it and other maritime zones including the Exclusive Economic Zone and continental shelf over which the Republic of India has sovereignty, sovereign rights or exclusive jurisdiction in accordance with its laws in force, the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and International Law.

(ii) In respect of the Republic of Belarus: the territory under its sovereignty, over which the Republic of Belarus exercises, in accordance with international and national law, sovereign rights or jurisdiction.

Article 2. Scope of the Agreement

This Agreement shall apply to all investments made by investors of either Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party, accepted as such in accordance with its laws and regulations, whether made before or after the coming into force of this Agreement.

Article 3. Promotion and Protection of Investment

1. Each Contracting Party shall encourage and create favourable conditions for investors of the other Contracting Party to make investments in its territory, and admit such investments in accordance with its laws.

2. Investments and returns of investors of each Contracting Party shall at all times be accorded fair and equitable treatment in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

Article 4. National Treatment and Most-favoured-nation Treatment

1. Each Contracting Party shall accord to investments of investors of the other Contracting Party, treatment which shall not be less favourable than that accorded either to investments of its own investors or to investments of investors of any third State.

2. In addition, each Contracting Party shall accord to investors of the other Contracting Party, including in respect of returns on their investments, treatment which shall not be less favourable than that accorded to investors of any third State.

3. The provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) above shall not be construed so as to oblige one Contracting Party to extend to the investors of the other the benefit of any treatment, preference or privilege resulting from:

(a) Any existing or future customs union or similar international agreement to which either of the Contracting Parties is or may become a party, or

(b) Any matter pertaining wholly or mainly to taxation.

Article 5. Expropriation

1. Investments of investors of either Contracting Party shall not be nationalised, expropriated or subjected to measures having effect equivalent to nationalisation or expropriation (hereinafter referred to as "expropriation") in the territory of the other Contracting Party except for a public purpose in accordance with law on a non-discriminatory basis and against fair and equitable compensation. Such compensation shall amount to the genuine value of the investment expropriated immediately before the expropriation or before the impending expropriation became public knowledge, whichever is the earlier, shall include interest calculated on the libor basis until the date of payment, shall be made without unreasonable delay, be effectively realizable and be freely transferable.

2. The investor affected shall have a right, under the law of the Contracting Party making the expropriation, to review, by a judicial or other independent authority of that Contracting Party, of his or its case and of the valuation of his or its investment in accordance with the principles set out in paragraph (1) above. The Contracting Party making the expropriation shall make every endeavour to ensure that such review is carried out promptly.

3. Where a Contracting Party expropriates the assets of a legal person which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in any part of its own territory, and in which investors of the other Contracting Party own shares, it shall ensure that the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article are applied to the extent necessary to ensure fair and equitable compensation in respect of their investment to such investors of the other Contracting Party who are owners of those shares.

Article 6. Compensation for Losses

1. Investors of one Contracting Party whose investments in the territory of the other Contracting Party suffer losses owing to war or other armed conflict, revolution, a state of national emergency, revolt, insurrection or riot in the territory of the latter Contracting Party shall be accorded by the latter Contracting Party treatment, as regards restitution, indemnification, compensation or other settlement, no less favourable than that which the latter Contracting Party accords to its own investors or to investors of any third State. Resulting payments shall be freely transferable.

2. Without prejudice to paragraph (1) of this Article, investors of one Contracting Party who in any of the situations referred to in that paragraph suffer losses in the territory of the other Contracting Party resulting from:

(a) Requisitioning of their property by its forces or authorities, or

(b) Destruction of their property by its forces or authorities, which was not caused in combat action or was not required by the necessity of the situation,

Shall be accorded restitution or adequate compensation. Resulting payments shall be freely transferable.

Article 7. Repatriation of Investment and Returns

1. Each Contracting Party in whose territory investments have been made by investors of the other Contracting Party, after they have fulfilled all their fiscal obligations, shall grant those investors the free transfer of the payments relating to these investments, particularly of:

(a) Returns as defined in paragraph (3) of the Article 1 of this Agreement;

(b) Repayments of loans including interest thereon relating to investment which is recognised as such by the host Contracting Party;

(c) Amounts assigned to cover expenses relating to the management of the investment;

(d) Additional capital necessary for the maintenance or development of the investment;

(e) The proceeds of the sale or of the partial or total liquidation of the investment, including possible Increment values;

(f) Compensation under Articles 5 and 6 of this Agreement.

2. Transfers shall be effected without delay in the convertible currency in which the investment was originally made or in any other convertible currency agreed by the investor and the Contracting Party concerned. Unless otherwise agreed by the investor transfers shall be made at the rate of exchange applicable on the date of transfer pursuant to the exchange regulations in force.

Article 8. Subrogation

Where one Contracting Party or its designated agency has guaranteed any indemnity against noncommercial risks in respect of an investment by any of its investors in the territory of the other Contracting Party and has made payment to such investors in respect of their claims under this Agreement, the other Contracting Party agrees that the first Contracting Party or its designated agency is entitled by virtue of subrogation to exercise the rights and assert the claims of those investors. The subrogated rights or claims shall not exceed the original rights or claims of such investors.

Article 9. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party

1. Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in relation to an investment of the former under this Agreement shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through negotiations between the parties to the dispute.

2. Any such dispute which has not been settled within a period of six months may, if both parties to the dispute agree, be submitted:

(a) For resolution in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial or administrative bodies; or

(b) To international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

3. Where the parties to the dispute fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to arbitration. The arbitration procedure shall be as follows:

(a) If the Contracting Party of the investor and the other Contracting Party are both parties to the Convention on the Settlement of investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 and the investor consents in writing to submit the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of investment Disputes such a dispute shall be referred to the Centre; or

(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or

(c) To an "ad hoc" arbitral tribunal by either party to the dispute in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, 1976, subject to the following modifications:

(i) The appointing authority under Article 7 of the Rules shall be the President, the Vice-President or the next senior Judge of the International Court of Justice, who is not a national of either Contracting Party. The third arbitrator shall not be a national of either Contracting Party.

(ii) The parties shall appoint their respective arbitrators within two months.

(iii) The arbitral award shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and shall be binding for the parties in dispute.

(iv) The arbitral tribunal shall state the basis of its decision and give reasons upon the request of either party.

Article 10. Disputes between the Contracting Parties

1. Disputes between the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement should, as far as possible, be settled through negotiation.

2. If a dispute between the Contracting Parties cannot thus be settled within six months from the time the dispute arose, it shall upon the request of either Contracting Party be submitted to an arbitral tribunal.

3. Such an arbitral tribunal shall be constituted for each individual case in the following way. Within two months of the receipt of the request for arbitration, each Contracting Party shall appoint one member of the tribunal. Those two members shall then select a national of a third State who on approval by the two Contracting Parties shall be appointed Chairman of the tribunal. The Chairman shall be appointed within two months from the date of appointment of the other two members.

4. If within the periods specified in paragraph (3) of this Article the necessary appointments have not been made, either Contracting Party may, in the absence of any other agreement, invite the President of the International Court of Justice to make any necessary appointments. If the President is a national of either Contracting Party or if he is otherwise prevented from discharging the said function, the Vice-President shall be invited to make the necessary appointments. If the Vice-President is a national of either Contracting Party or if he too is prevented from discharging the said function, the Member of the International Court of Justice next in seniority who is not a national of either Contracting Party shall be invited to make the necessary appointments.

5. The arbitral tribunal shall reach its decision by a majority of votes. Such decisions shall be binding on, both Contracting Parties. Each Contracting Party shall bear the cost of its own member of the tribunal and of its representation in the arbitral proceedings; the cost of the Chairman and the remaining costs shall be borne in equal parts by the Contracting Parties. The tribunal may, however, in its decision direct that a higher proportion of costs shall be borne by one of the two Contracting Parties, and this award shall be binding on both Contracting Parties. The tribunal shall determine its own procedure.

Article 11. Entry and Sojourn of Personnel

A Contracting Party shall, subject, to its laws applicable from time to time relating to the entry and sojourn of non-citizens, permit natural persons of the other Contracting Party and personnel employed by persons of the other Contracting Party to enter and remain in its territory for the purpose of engaging in connected with investments.

Article 12. Applicable Laws

1. Except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, all investment shall be governed by the laws in effect in the territory of the

Contracting Party in which such investments are made.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of this Article nothing in this Agreement precludes the host Contracting from taking action for the protection of its essential security interests or in circumstances of extreme cv in accordance with its laws normally and reasonably applied on a non-discriminatory basis.

Article 13. Application of other Rules

If the provisions of law of either Contracting Party or obligations under international law existing at present or established hereafter between the Contracting Parties in addition to the present Agreement contain rules, whether general or specific, entitling investments by investors of the other Contracting Party to a treatment more favourable than is provided for by the present Agreement, such rules shall to the extent that they are more favourable prevail over the present Agreement.

Article 14. Entry Into Force

Each Contracting Party shall notify the other in writing of the completion of its internal procedures required for the entry into force of this Agreement. This Agreement shall enter into force thirty days after the date of the latter of the two notifications.

Article 15. Duration and Termination

1. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years and thereafter it shall be deemed to have been automatically extended unless either Contracting Party gives to the other Contracting Party a written notice of its intention to terminate the Agreement. The Agreement shall stand terminated one year from the date of receipt of such written notice.

2. Notwithstanding termination of this Agreement pursuant to paragraph (1) of this Article, the Agreement shall continue to be effective for a further period of fifteen years from the date of its termination in respect of investments made or acquired before the date of termination of this Agreement.

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

Done in duplicate at New Delhi this 27th day of November, 2002 in the Hindi, Russian and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of divergence the English text shall prevail.

For the Government of the Republic of India

For the Government of the Republic of Belarus