

# **Agreement On Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments Between The Government of the Republic of Georgia and The Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran**

The Government of the Republic of Georgia and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, 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;

Recognising 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" shall include every kind of assets and particularly:

a) movable and immovable property as well as rights related thereto, such as mortgages, liens, pledges or usufructs;

b) shares or any kind of participation in companies;

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

d) copyrights, industrial property rights such as patent, utility models, industrial designs, trade or service 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

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, invest in the territory of the other Contracting Party.

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

4. The term "territory" means the territory of each Contracting Party, including the maritime areas adjacent to the coast of the State concerned as well as continental shelf and the exclusive economic zones, to the extent to which that State may exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction in those areas according to international law.

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

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

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

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

1. Either Contracting Party shall admit 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 admitted an investment in its territory, it shall grant all necessary permits for the proper realisation of such an investment.

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

1. 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 organisation 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. Expropriation and Compensation**

1. Investments of investors of one Contracting Party shall not be expropriated, nationalised or subject, directly or indirectly, to measures of similar effects by the other Contracting Party except for a public purpose, in a non-discriminatory manner, upon payments of prompt, effective and just compensation and in accordance with due process of law.

2. Compensation for expropriation of an investment shall be equivalent to the value of the investment expropriated immediately before the expropriatory action was taken or became public knowledge, whichever is the earlier. Such compensation shall be made without delay, be effectively realisable and be freely transferable.

### **Article 6. Losses**

Investors of either Contracting Party whose 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 7. Repatriation and Transfer**

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

(a) returns,

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

(c) compensation pursuant to Articles 5 and 6,

(d) reimbursements and interest payments deriving from loans in connection with 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 investment,

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

2. Transfers shall be promptly effected in a convertible currency and at the prevailing exchange rate on the day the transfer is made.

### **Article 8. Subrogation**

1. If an investment of an investor of one Contracting Party is insured against noncommercial risks under a system established by law, by a designated agency of that Contracting Party, any subrogation of the insurer which stems from the terms of the insurance agreement shall be recognised 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, being private or government owned, shall be settled in accordance with the provisions of Articles 11 or 12 of this Agreement respectively as the case be.

## **Article 9. 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 10. Observance of Commitments**

Either Contracting Party shall constantly guarantee the observance of the commitments it has entered into with respect to 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 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 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 determined by the Contracting Parties. If the Parties do not reach an agreement about the place within one month from the appointment of the chairman, then Paris will be the final place of arbitration.
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 twelve 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 initiates 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. Unless otherwise agreed by the Contracting Parties, the tribunal shall determine its procedure and the place of arbitration.

7. The decisions of the tribunal are final and binding on the Contracting Parties.

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

Each Contracting Party shall notify the other Contracting Party in writing, through the diplomatic channel, of the completion procedures required for bringing this Agreement into force. This Agreement shall enter into force and be binding on the date of the latter notification.

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

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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 authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

Done in duplicate at Tbilisi this 26th day of September, 1995 (4th day of Melir, 1374) in Georgian, Persian and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of divergence of interpretation the English text shall prevail.

For the Government of the Republic of Georgia

For the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran

### **Protocol**

On signing the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Georgia and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments, the Contracting Parties willing to clarify certain terms used in the Agreement also agreed on the following clauses, which shall be deemed to form an integral part of the Agreement.

1. As far as the Republic of Georgia is concerned, the term "investment" referred to in Article 1-1 as well as in the other Articles of the Agreement, refers to all investments made by investors of the Islamic Republic of Iran within the territory of the Republic of Georgia in accordance with the Law on Foreign Investments of the Republic of Georgia and its implementing regulations or laws and regulations which will succeed to the mentioned law and regulations of the Republic of Georgia.

2. As far as the Islamic Republic of Iran is concerned, the term "investment" referred to in Article 1-1 and 3-1 as well as in the other Articles of the Agreement, refers exclusively to the investments which are admitted and registered within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in accordance with the Law concerning the Attraction and Protection of Foreign Investments

in Iran (LAPFI) and its implementing regulations, or laws and regulations which will succeed to LAPFI.

Admission and registration of investments of investors of the Republic of Georgia within the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran shall be evidenced by an "Admission Certificate", which is a specific document, delivered by the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance, Organisation for Investment, Economic and Technical Assistance of Iran (OIETAI) or its successors, indicating that the investment has been approved under the laws and regulations of the Islamic Republic of Iran concerning foreign investments.

The "Admission Certificate" may specify certain conditions under which the investment has been admitted. Investments which do not receive "Admission Certificate" shall not receive protection or benefit from advantages provided for by the Agreement.

3. The Contracting Parties may agree on a case by case basis, that investments of investors of one Contracting Party within the territory of the other Contracting Party made prior to the entry into force of the Agreement be also covered by the provisions of the Agreement.

Done in duplicate at Tbilisi this 26th day of September, 1995 (4th day of Mehr, 1374) in Georgian, Persian and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of divergence of interpretation the English text shall prevail.

For the Government of the Republic of Georgia

For the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran