

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

**THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF
BANGLADESH
AND
THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND**

**ON THE RECIPROCAL
PROMOTION AND PROTECTION
OF INVESTMENTS**

Preamble

The People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Republic of Poland 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,

Recognizing the need to promote and protect foreign investments with the aim to foster the economic prosperity of both Contracting Parties,

Have agreed as follows:

Definitions

For the purpose of this Agreement:

(1) The term "investor" refers with regard to either Contracting Parties to:

- (a) any person having the nationality of either of the Contracting Parties;
- (b) legal entities, including companies, corporations, business associations and other organizations which are constituted or otherwise duly organized under the law of that Contracting Party and have their seat, together with real economic activities, in territory of that same Contracting Party;

(2) The term "investment" means any kind of asset invested by an investor of one Contracting Party, provided that they have 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 rights such as servitudes, mortgages, liens, pledges;
- (b) shares or any other kind of participation in companies;
- (c) claim to money or to any performance having an economic value;
- (d) copyrights, industrial property rights (such as patents, utility models, industrial designs or models, trade or service marks, trade names, indications of origin), know-how and goodwill;
- (e) rights granted by a public authority to carry out an economic activity, including concessions, for example, to search for, extract or exploit natural resources;

(3) Any change in the form of an investment, admitted in accordance with laws

and regulations of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made shall not affect its character as an investment.

(4) The term "returns" means all amounts yielded by an investment and in particular, though not exclusively, profits, interest, capital gains, dividends, royalties, fees or any other current income.

(5) The term "territory" means the territory of the Republic of Poland or the territory of the People's Republic of Bangladesh respectively as well as those maritime areas, including the sea-bed and subsoil adjacent to the outer limit of the territorial sea of either of the above territories, over which the Contracting Party concerned exercises, in accordance with international law, sovereign rights for the purpose of exploration and exploitation of natural resources of such areas.

Article 2

Promotion and Admission of investments

(1) Each Contracting Party shall promote in its territory investments by investors of the other Contracting Party and admit such an investment in accordance with its laws and regulations.

(2) When a Contracting Party shall have admitted an investment in its territory, it shall grant in accordance with its laws and regulations the necessary permits in connection with such an investment and with the carrying out of licensing agreements and contracts for technical, commercial or administrative assistance. Each Contracting Party shall, whenever needed, endeavour to issue the necessary authorizations concerning the activities of consultants and other qualified persons of foreign nationality.

Article 3

Protection and Treatment of investments

(1) Each Contracting Party shall protect within its territory investments made in accordance with its laws and regulations by investors of the other Contracting Party and shall not impair by unreasonable or discriminatory measures the management, maintenance, use, enjoyment, extension, sale and should it so happen, liquidation of such investments.

(2) Each Contracting Party shall ensure fair and equitable treatment within its territory of the investments of the investors of the other Contracting Party. This treatment shall not be less favourable than that granted by each Contracting Party to investments made within its territory by its own investors, or made within its territory by investors of any third state, if this latter treatment is more favourable.

(3) The treatment of the most favoured nation shall not apply to privileges which either Contracting Party accords to investors of a third State because of its membership in or association with a free trade area, customs union, common market or organization for mutual economic assistance or to an existing or future convention on the avoidance of double taxation or a convention on other fiscal matters.

Article 4

Expropriation and Compensation

(1) Neither of the Contracting Party shall take measures of expropriation or nationalization, or any other measures the effect of which would be to dispossess, directly or indirectly, the nationals and the companies of the other Contracting Party of any investment belonging to them in its territory and/or maritime areas except on

the ground of public purpose and against prompt, adequate and effective compensation. Such compensation shall be equivalent to the market value of the investment expropriated immediately before the expropriation became known, shall be made without delay, be effectively realizable and freely transferable.

(2) 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 that accorded to investors of any third State. Resulting payments shall, whenever possible, be transferable without delay.

Article 5

Transfer

(1) The Contracting Parties shall guarantee that payments related to an investment may be transferred. The transfers shall be made in a freely convertible currency, without undue restriction or delay.

Such transfers include:

- a) profits, interests, dividends and other current income;
- b) royalties or fees;
- c) funds necessary for the maintenance of development or an investment;
- d) funds in repayment of loans;
- e) the proceeds of sale or liquidation of the investment.

(2) Transfers in freely convertible currency shall be effected without delay in the normal applicable exchange rate at the date of the transfer in accordance with the procedures established by the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made, which shall not imply a rejection, a suspension of such transfer.

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

Article 6 Subrogation

(1) If a Contracting Party or any agency thereof makes a payment to any of its investors under a guarantee or insurance it has contracted in respect of an investment, the other Contracting Party shall recognize the validity of the subrogation in favour of the former Contracting Party or agency thereof of any rights or title held by the investor.

The Contracting Party or any agency thereof which is subrogated shall be entitled to the same rights as those of the investor and to the extent that they exercise such rights they shall do so subject to the obligations of the investor pertaining to such insured investment.

(2) In the case of subrogation as defined in paragraph (1) above, the investor shall not pursue a claim unless authorized to do so by the Contracting Party or any agency thereof.

Article 7

**Disputes between One Contracting Party and an
Investor of the Other Contracting Party**

(1) Disputes between one of the Parties and an investor of the other Party shall be notified in writing, including a detailed information, by the investor to the host Contracting Party of the investment. As far as possible the Parties shall endeavour to settle these differences by means of a friendly agreement.

(2) If these disputes cannot be settled in this way within six months from the date of written notification mentioned in paragraph (1) the conflict shall be submitted at the choice of the investor to:

- a court of arbitration in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce;
- the court of arbitration of the Paris International Chamber of Commerce;
- the ad hoc court of arbitration established under the Arbitration Rules of Procedure of the United Nations Commission for International Trade Law;
- the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the "Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of other States", in case both Contracting Parties have become signatories of this Convention.

(3) The arbitration award shall be based on:

- the provisions of this Agreement;
- the national law of the contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made, including the rules relative to conflicts of laws;

- the rules and universally accepted principles of international law.

(4) The arbitration decisions shall be final and binding on the Parties in conflict. Each Contracting Party undertakes to execute the decisions in accordance with its national law.

(5) The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall at no time whatsoever during the procedures involving investment disputes, assert as a defense its immunity or the fact that the investor has received compensation under an insurance contract covering the whole or part of the incurred damage or loss.

Article 8

Disputes between Contracting Parties

(1) Disputes between Contracting Parties regarding the interpretation and application of the provisions of this agreement shall be settled through diplomatic channels.

(2) If both contracting Parties cannot reach an agreement within six months after the beginning of the dispute between themselves, the latter shall, upon request of either Contracting Party, be submitted to an arbitration tribunal of three members.

Each Contracting Party shall appoint arbitrator and these two arbitrators shall nominate a Chairman who shall be a national of a third State, which maintains diplomatic relations with both Contracting Parties.

(3) If one of the contracting Parties has not appointed its arbitrator and has not followed the invitation of the other Contracting Party to make that appointment within two months, the arbitrator shall be appointed upon the request of that Contracting Party by the President of the International Court of Justice.

(4) If both arbitrators cannot reach an agreement about the choice of the chairman within

two months after their appointment, the latter shall be appointed upon the request of either Contracting Party by the President of the International Court of Justice.

(5) If, in the case specified under paragraphs (3) and (4) of this Article, the President of 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, and if the latter is prevented or if he is national of either Contracting Party, the appointment shall be made by the most senior Judge of the Court who is not a national of either Contracting Party.

(6) Subject to other provisions made by the Contracting Parties, the tribunal shall determine its procedure, the tribunal shall reach its decisions by a majority of votes.

(7) The decisions of the tribunal are final and binding on each Contracting Party.

(8) Each Contracting Party shall bear the costs of its own member of the tribunal and of its representation in the arbitration proceedings; the costs of the chairman and remaining costs shall be borne in equal parts by the Contracting Parties. The tribunal may, however, decide 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.

Article 9

More Favourable Provisions

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

