

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF  
THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF  
INVESTMENTS**

Signed at Dacca June 18, 1986

Entered into force October 6, 1988

The Government of the Republic of Korea and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh,

Desiring to create favourable conditions for greater investment by nationals and companies of one State in the territory of the other State;

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

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

For the purposes of this Agreement:

1. the term "nationals" shall mean:

- a) in relation to the Republic of Korea, physical persons who are deemed to be nationals of the Republic of Korea in accordance with its laws;
- b) in relation to the People's Republic of Bangladesh, physical persons deriving their status as Bangladeshi nationals from the law for the time being in force in Bangladesh.

2. the term "Companies" shall mean:

- a) in relation to the Republic of Korea, juridical persons or companies or associations, whether or not for pecuniary profit, incorporated in the territory of the Republic of Korea and existing in accordance with its law;
- b) in relation to the People's Republic of Bangladesh, companies, corporations, firms or associations incorporated or registered under the law for the time being in force in any part of Bangladesh.

3. the term "investment" shall mean every kind of asset, including, in particular, but not

exclusively:

- a) movable and immovable property and any other property rights such as mortgages, liens or pledges;
- b) shares, stock and debentures of companies wherever incorporated or interests in the property of such companies;
- c) claims to money or to any performance under contract having a financial value;
- d) intellectual property rights and goodwill;
- e) business concessions conferred by law or under contract, including concessions to search for, cultivate, extract or exploit natural resources;

4. the term "returns" shall mean the amounts yielded by an investment and, in particular, though not exclusively, shall include profit, interest, capital gains, dividends, royalties of fees.

5. the term "territory" shall mean:

- a) in respect of the Republic of Korea, the territory over which the Republic of Korea has sovereignty or jurisdiction;
- b) in respect of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the territory in which the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh is in force, as well as any area of sea or sea-bed outside the territorial sea of Bangladesh in which Bangladesh has sovereign rights in accordance with inter-ministerial law and laws of Bangladesh.

## ARTICLE 2

1. The benefits of this Agreement shall apply only in cases where the investment of capital by the nationals and companies of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party has been specifically approved in writing by the competent authority of the latter Contracting Party.

2. Nationals and companies of either Contracting Party shall be free to apply for such approval in respect of any investment of capital whether made before or after the entry into force of this Agreement.

3. Provisions of this Agreement are not intended to apply to any claim concerning losses incurred prior to the entry into force of this Agreement by nationals or companies of either Contracting Party.

### ARTICLE 3

1. Each Contracting Party shall, having regard to its plans and policies, encourage and facilitate the investment of capital in its territory by the nationals and companies of the other Contracting Party.

2. Investments of nationals or companies of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall enjoy the most constant protection and security under the laws of the latter Contracting Party.

### ARTICLE 4

1. a) Investments of nationals or companies of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party, as also the returns therefrom, shall receive treatment which is fair and equitable and not less favourable than that accorded in respect of the investments and returns of the nationals and companies of the latter Contracting Party or of any third State.

b) Each Contracting Party shall in its territory accord to nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party as regards the managements, use, enjoyment or disposal of their investments, treatment which is fair and equitable and not less favourable than that which it accords to its own nationals and companies or to the nationals and companies of any third State.

2. Each Contracting Party shall observe any obligation, additional to those specified in this Agreement, into which it may have entered with regard to investments of nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party.

### ARTICLE 5

1. Investment of nationals or companies 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 related to the internal needs of that Contracting Party and against prompt, adequate and effective compensation. Such compensation shall amount to the market value of the investment expropriated immediately before the expropriation or impending expropriation becomes public knowledge, shall include interest

until the date of payment, shall be made without delay, be effectively realizable, and be freely transferable. The national or company affected shall have a right, under the law of the Contracting Party making the expropriation, to prompt 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 this paragraph.

2. Where a Contracting Party expropriates assets of a company which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in any part of its territory, and in which a national or company of the other Contracting Party owns shares, it shall ensure that the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article are applied to the extent necessary to guarantee prompt, adequate and effective compensation as specified therein to such national or company of the other Contracting Party who is the owner of those shares.

3. Where investments of a national or company of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party suffer loss owing to war or other armed conflict, revolution, a state of national emergency, revolt, insurrection or riot in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the national or company concerned shall be accorded treatment, as regards restitution, indemnification, compensation or other settlement, not less favourable than would be accorded in the same circumstances to a national or company of the other Contracting Party or to a national or company of any third State.

4. Without prejudice to the foregoing provisions of this Article, nationals and companies of one Contracting Party who in any of the situations referred to in those provisions 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 not less favourable than would be accorded under the same circumstances to a national or company of the other Contracting Party or to a national or company of any third State.

## ARTICLE 6

Each Contracting Party shall guarantee to the nationals and companies of the other Contracting Party the free transfer of the capital of, and the returns from, their investments,

subject to its right to exercise equitably and in good faith powers conferred by its laws and consistent with its rights and obligations as a member of the International Monetary Fund.

## ARTICLE 7

1. If either Contracting Party or an agency designated by it makes payment to a national or company under a policy of insurance covering non-commercial risks, which it has given in respect of any investment of capital or any part thereof in the territory of the other

Contracting Party, the latter Contracting Party shall recognise:

a) the assignment, whether under law or pursuant to a legal transaction, of any right or claim from such a national or company to the former Contracting Party or its designated agency;

and

b) that the former Contracting Party or its designated agency is entitled by virtue of subrogation to exercise the rights and enforce the claims of such a national or company.

2. The former Contracting Party or its designated agency shall, accordingly, be entitled to assert, if it so desires, any such right or claim to the same extent as its predecessor in title.

3. If the former Contracting Party acquires amounts in the lawful currency under subparagraph a) of paragraph 1 of this Article, such amounts and credits shall be freely available to the former Contracting Party for the purpose of meeting its expenditure in the territory of the latter Contracting Party.

## ARTICLE 8

The provisions in this Agreement relative to the grant of treatment not less favourable than that accorded to the nationals or companies of either Contracting Party or of any third State shall not be construed so as to oblige one Contracting Party to extend to the nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party the benefit of any treatment, preference or privilege which may be extended by the former Contracting Party by virtue of:

a) the formation or extension of a customs union or a free trade area or a common external tariff area or a monetary union; or

b) the adoption of an agreement designed to lead to the formation or extension of such a union or area within a reasonable length of time; or

c) any international agreement or arrangement, or any domestic legislation, relating wholly or mainly to taxation.

## ARTICLE 9

1. All the provisions of this Agreement relative to the grant of treatment not less favourable than that accorded to the nationals or companies of any third State shall be interpreted as meaning that such treatment shall be accorded immediately and unconditionally.

2. Wherever this Agreement makes alternative provision for the grant of national treatment or of treatment not less favourable than that accorded to the nationals or companies of any third State in respect of any matter, the option as between these alternatives shall rest with the Contracting Party beneficiary in each particular case.

## ARTICLE 10

1. Disputes between the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall, if possible, be settled through consultation or negotiation.

2. If a dispute between the Contracting Parties cannot thus be settled within six months, 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 as follows:

a) each Contracting Party shall appoint one member, and these two members shall then select a national of third State who on approval by the two Contracting Parties shall be appointed chairman of the tribunal;

b) the said members shall be appointed within three months, and the chairman within four months, from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have informed the other Contracting Party that it proposes to submit the dispute to an arbitral tribunal.

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 relevant agreement, invite the President of the International Court of Justice to make the 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. a) The arbitral tribunal shall reach its decision by a majority of votes. Such decision shall be binding on both Contracting Parties.

b) Subject to the power of the arbitral tribunal to give a different ruling concerning costs, the cost of its own member and of its representation in the arbitral proceedings shall be borne by each Contracting Party and the cost of the Chairman and the remaining costs shall be borne in equal parts by the two Contracting Parties.

c) In all respects other than those specified in subparagraphs a) and b) of this paragraph, the arbitral tribunal shall determine its own procedure.

#### ARTICLE 11

This Agreement shall be subject to ratification and the instruments of ratification shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

This Agreement shall come into force thirty days after the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification and shall remain in force for an initial period of ten years.

It shall thereafter continue in force indefinitely subject to the right of either Contracting Party to terminate it by twelve months prior notice in writing to the other Contracting Party, which notice may be given at any time after the expiry of the ninth year. However, with respect to an investment of capital approved while this Agreement is in force, its provisions shall continue to have effect for a period of ten years from the date of termination, or for any such longer period as may be specified at the time of the approval of the investment, without prejudice to the application of the rules of general international law after the termination of this Agreement or the expiry of such longer period, as the case may be.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

Done in duplicate at Dacca this 18th day of June 1986 , in the English language.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BANGLADESH